



TE TUPU NGĀTAHI
SUPPORTING GROWTH

North

Assessment of Archaeological and Heritage Effects

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Glossary

Table 1: Glossary

Acronym/Term	Description
AEE	Assessment of Effects on the Environment
AT	Auckland Transport
CHI	Cultural Heritage Inventory
FUZ	Future Urban Zone
GPR	Ground Penetrating Radar
HNZPT	Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga
HNZPTA	Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act (2014)
NZAA	New Zealand Archaeological Association
NoR	Notice of Requirement
NoR 1	New Rapid Transit Corridor between Albany and Milldale
NoR 2	New Milldale Station and Associated Facilities
NoR 3	New Pine Valley East Station and Associated Facilities
NoR 4	SH1 Improvements
NoR 5	New SH1 crossing at Dairy Stream
NoR 6	New Connection between Milldale and Grand Drive
NoR 7	Upgrade to Pine Valley Road
NoR 8	Upgrade to Dairy Flat Highway between Silverdale and Dairy Flat
NoR 9	Upgrade to Dairy Flat Highway between Dairy Flat and Albany
NoR 10	Upgrade to Wainui Road
NoR 11	New connection between Dairy Flat Highway and Wilks Road
NoR 12	Upgrade and Extension to Bawden Road
NoR 13	Upgrade to East Coast Road between Silverdale and Ō Mahurangi Penlink (Redvale) Interchange
RMA	Resource Management Act 1991
RTC	Rapid Transit Corridor
SRS	Site Record Scheme
SRF	Site Record Form

Acronym/Term	Description
WK	Waka Kotahi New Zealand Transport

Executive Summary

Assessment Undertaken

This archaeological and heritage assessment for the Te Tupu Ngātahi Supporting Growth Alliance North Projects (the Projects) included desktop research using a variety of resources as well as a field assessment. The field assessments were undertaken by Hayley Glover of CFG Heritage Ltd on 7 February 2023 and John Brown of Plan Heritage on 21 September 2022. These were pedestrian surveys limited to road reserves and publicly accessible areas. Invasive techniques like probing and test pitting were not used due to the high likelihood of encountering services.

The assessment of potential effects on archaeological and heritage sites is based off the likely condition and extent of the site, the likely extent of future construction works, and the likely future environment.

Results

While the wider archaeological landscape and context will likely be altered and partially destroyed in the mainly future urban environment, sites within the proposed designations for the NoRs are likely to remain at least partially intact and in situ, with little change to their current condition. Most of the proposed designations follow existing roads or pass through what is currently relatively undeveloped pastoral land, often running beside streams.

There is potential for unrecorded pre-European Māori sites, colonial sites, and post-1900 historic sites to be present within the proposed designations across the Projects, in addition to previously recorded sites which are described below according to each designation. Where a NoR is not listed below, no site-specific effects have been identified; this does not mean there is no potential for archaeological sites to be present.

NoR 1 – New Rapid Transit Corridor (RTC)

Two archaeological sites have been recorded within the proposed designation and have potential to be impacted by future construction. These are the Kelly Homestead (R10/737), and a historic cemetery (R10/1472). In addition to this there are two homes with potential historic heritage values that have low potential to be affected by works. These are at 90 Old Pine Valley Road and 1603 Dairy Flat Highway.

NoR 4 – SH1 Improvements

Three items recorded in the Auckland Council CHI have potential to be affected by proposed additions to the existing SH1 designations between Albany and Grand Drive Ōrewa. These are the site of a WWII pillbox (13674), an old gum store (16066), and the Small Homestead (22215).

NoR 7 – Upgrade to Pine Valley Road

One archaeological site has been recorded within the proposed designation and has potential to be impacted by future construction. This is the Kelly Homestead (R10/737). In addition to this there is a

home with potential historic heritage values that has some potential to be affected by works at 158 Pine Valley Road.

NoR 8 – Upgrade to Dairy Flat Highway, Silverdale to Dairy Flat

Two archaeological sites have been recorded within the proposed designation and have potential to be impacted by future construction. These are the Kelly Homestead (R10/737), and the Wade Junction Hotel (R10/1450). In addition to this, two houses recorded in the Auckland Council CHI (16094 and 16095) and a potential unrecorded historic farmstead (1032 Dairy Flat Highway) are located within the proposed designation.

NoR 9 – Upgrade to Dairy Flat Highway, Dairy Flat to Albany

A WWII pillbox (13686) recorded in the Auckland CHI has potential to be affected by future works within the proposed designation.

Recommendations

It is recommended that, prior to works starting, an archaeological authority to damage or destroy recorded sites (R10/737, R10/1450 and R10/1472) and unrecorded archaeological sites and any other archaeological features that may be encountered within the proposed works areas be applied for from Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (HNZPT) under Section 44 of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act (2014) (HNZPTA). No authority should be applied for without consultation with the appropriate tangata whenua authorities; evidence of consultation and views expressed will be required by HNZPT and will be taken into account when making a decision about the granting of the authority.

During works, archaeological monitoring will take place in higher-risk areas and around known archaeological and heritage sites, which will be identified in a historic heritage management plan, as outlined in the programme-wide conditions for the Projects. If any unrecorded archaeological or heritage material is encountered, it can be recorded, sampled, and analysed as is appropriate in order to mitigate any damage to archaeology following standard archaeological best practice. Appropriate tikanga (protocols) should be followed during works – manawhenua may make recommendations outlining these.

In the event of kōiwi (human remains) being uncovered during any future construction, work should cease immediately and the appropriate tangata whenua authorities should be contacted so that suitable arrangements can be made. As archaeological survey cannot always detect sites of traditional significance to Māori, or wāhi tapu, the appropriate tangata whenua authorities should be consulted regarding the possible existence of such sites, and the recommendations in this report.

Conclusion

Across the Project areas, there is potential for unrecorded archaeological and heritage sites to be encountered during construction, particularly in undeveloped paddocks and alongside any streams or waterways. There are also several recorded archaeological and heritage sites within the proposed NoR areas which have potential to be partly damaged by works, including three archaeological sites (R10/737, R10/1450, R10/1472), six CHI sites (13674, 13686, 16066, 16094, 16095, 22215), and four unrecorded buildings with potential heritage values (90 Old Pine Valley Road, 158 Pine Valley Road, 1032 and 1603 Dairy Flat Highway).

Works are to be undertaken under an archaeological authority obtained from HNZPT and will be guided by a historic heritage management plan. Where the risk of encountering archaeology or evidence of post-1900 heritage is increased, archaeological monitoring will take place. Any archaeological or heritage material identified during works will be recorded, sampled, and analysed as relevant.

1 Introduction

This archaeological and heritage assessment has been prepared for Te Tupu Ngātahi Supporting Growth Alliance, North Auckland Projects to support 13 Notices of Requirement (NoRs) for Auckland Transport (AT) and Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency (WK) as requiring authorities under the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA). The notices are to designate land for future strategic transport corridors and two rapid transit corridor stations to enable the future construction, operation and maintenance of transport infrastructure in the North area of Auckland. The North area extends from Albany to Ōrewa and via the growth areas of Dairy Flat, Silverdale West, Wainui East, and Redvale (refer Figure 1). The North Projects are summarised in Section 2.

This report addresses the archaeological and heritage effects of the North Projects identified in section 2.

Refer to the main Assessment of Effects on the Environment (AEE) for a more detailed project description.

1.1 Purpose and Scope of this Report

This archaeological and heritage assessment forms part of the suite of technical reports prepared to support the AEE for the North Projects. Its purpose is to inform the AEE that accompanies the North Projects of NoRs for AT and WK.

This report considers the actual and potential effects associated with the construction, operation and maintenance of the North Projects on the existing and likely future environment as it relates to archaeological and heritage effects and recommends measures that may be implemented to avoid, remedy and/or mitigate these effects.

The key matters addressed in this report are as follows:

1. Identify and describe the historic and archaeological context of the North Projects area;
2. Identify and describe the actual and potential archaeological and heritage effects of each Project corridor;
3. Recommend measures as appropriate to avoid, remedy or mitigate actual and potential archaeological and heritage effects (including any conditions/management plan required) for each Project corridor; and
4. Present an overall conclusion of the level of actual and potential archaeological and heritage effects for each Project corridor after recommended measures are implemented.

1.2 Report Structure

The report is structured as follows:

- a) A summary of the North Projects in section 2;
- b) Overview of the methodology used to undertake the assessment and identification of the assessment criteria and any relevant standards or guidelines in section 3;
- c) Identification and description of the existing and likely future archaeological/heritage environment in section 4.2;

- d) Description of the actual and potential adverse archaeological and heritage effects of construction of the Projects, including recommended measures to avoid or mitigate potential adverse effects, in section 5;
- e) Description of the actual and potential adverse archaeological and heritage effects of operation of the Projects, including recommended measures to avoid or mitigate potential operation adverse effects in section 6;
- f) Overall conclusion of the level of potential adverse archaeological and heritage effects of the Projects after recommended measures are implemented in section 7.

This report should be read alongside the AEE, which contains further details on the history and context of the Project. The AEE also contains a detailed description of works to be authorised for the North Projects as a whole and each NoR, and the typical, indicative construction methodologies that will be used to implement this work. These have been reviewed by the author of this report and have been considered as part of this assessment of archaeological and heritage effects. As such, they are not repeated here, unless a description of an activity is necessary to understand the potential effects, then it has been included in this report for clarity.

2 North Projects Overview

An overview of the North Projects is provided in Figure 1 below, with a brief summary of the North Projects provided in Table 2.

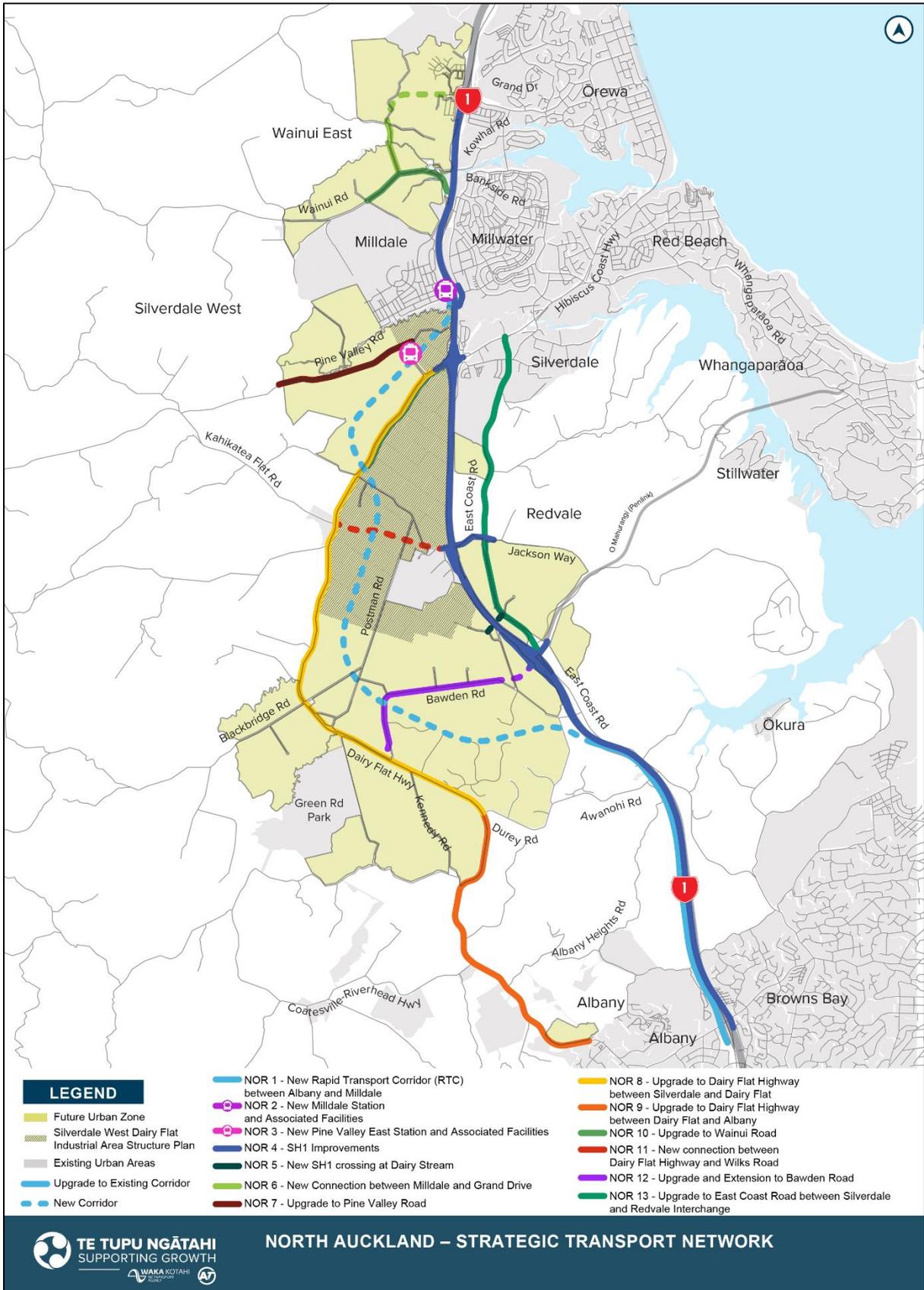


Figure 1 Map showing the location of each Project within the North growth area.

Table 2 North Projects Summary

NoR	Project	Description	Requiring Authority
1	New Rapid Transit Corridor (RTC) between Albany and Milldale, including new walking and cycling path between Bawden Road and Dairy Flat Highway	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A 16km-long RTC corridor for public transport and active mode purposes • An 80km/hr operating speed (other than around stations) • Walking and cycling facilities along some of its length from Bawden Road to the point where the RTC crosses Dairy Flat Highway • Grade separated crossings at intersections with other key transport corridors. • The NoR will overlap with the existing motorway designation and SH1 improvements project over some of the length (between Albany and around Bawden Road) 	WK
2	New Milldale Station and Associated Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A new rapid transit station and associated facilities, including: • Station building with associated station facilities • Cycle and shared mobility device parking provision • Local bus layover and stop provision • Taxi and ride share drop-off facilities. 	WK
3	New Pine Valley East Station and Associated Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A new rapid transit station and associated facilities, including: • Station building with associated station facilities on structure over New Pine Valley Road with associated stairs and lift towers • Cycle and shared mobility device parking provision • Local bus layover and stop provision • Layover facilities for bus based RTC mode • Taxi and ride share drop-off facilities • Park and ride facility (up to 500 car parking spaces) • Upgrade to Old Pine Valley Road along station frontage. 	WK
4	SH1 Improvements (alteration to designations 6761, 6760, 6759, 6751)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Widening the SH1 carriageway from two lanes to three lanes in each direction from the Lonely Track Road overbridge to the Silverdale interchange • Upgraded Ō Mahurangi Penlink (Redvale) Interchange (upgrading this proposed interchange to add north facing ramps) • New Wilks Road interchange (south facing ramps only) • Silverdale interchange upgrade for east-west capacity • New walking and cycling pat along SH1 - an approximately 16 km long active mode corridor along one side of SH1 from Albany to Grand Drive (starts on east of SH1 at Ōteha Valley Road, crosses to west of SH1 around Bawden Road and then back to east around Silverdale interchange.) 	WK

NoR	Project	Description	Requiring Authority
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Silverdale to Highgate Active mode connection - connection from the strategic active mode corridor at Silverdale to Highgate Parkway Wainui interchange upgrade for active modes – new bridge for active modes across SH1 	
5	New SH1 crossing at Dairy Stream	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A new two-lane urban arterial connection and SH1 motorway overbridge between Top Road and East Coast Road near Huruhuru (Dairy Stream) Active mode facilities on both sides of the carriageway The overbridge would cross six lanes of motorway, a two-lane link road to the motorway service centre and the strategic active mode corridor (refer to NoR 4 above) 	AT
6	New Connection between Milldale and Grand Drive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A new two-lane urban arterial with separated walking and cycling facilities on both sides between Wainui Road (Milldale) and the western edge of the Ara Hills development in Ōrewa. This will connect through to Grand Drive at SH1 via a new 30m road corridor to be vested by the Ara Hills developer. 	AT
7	Upgrade to Pine Valley Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An upgrade to Pine Valley Road (FUZ section) between Poynter Lane and Argent Lane to a two-lane urban arterial with separated walking and cycling facilities on both sides 	AT
8	Upgrade to Dairy Flat Highway between Silverdale and Dairy Flat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An upgrade to a 4-lane urban arterial on sections where FUZ land is located both sides of the road (between Silverdale interchange and Wilks Road and between Richards Road and Durey Road), with separated walking and cycling paths on both sides of the corridor Upgrade to a 2-lane rural arterial between Wilks Road and Richards Road – with a swale on the west and separated walking and cycling on the east Upgraded bridge over Huruhuru (Dairy Stream) 	AT
9	Upgrade to Dairy Flat Highway between Dairy Flat and Albany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An upgrade to Dairy Flat Highway between Dairy Flat and Albany for active mode and safety improvements including a central wire rope barrier and side barriers The widened Road corridor will retain two lanes (one in each direction) and will also retain crawler lanes as currently located Cycle path added on the western side of the carriageway between Durey Road and the Coatesville Riverhead Highway Roundabout and then on the eastern side between the Roundabout and Te Wharua (Albany Village) 	AT

NoR	Project	Description	Requiring Authority
10	Upgrade to Wainui Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrade to Wainui Road to a 2-lane urban arterial between Lysnar Road and the new Argent Lane Separate, dedicated, walking and cycling facilities on both sides of the carriageway Upgraded bridge over Waterloo Creek (tributary to Ōrewa River) 	AT
11	New connection between Dairy Flat Highway and Wilks Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Segment 1 (Kahikatea Flat Road to Postman Road Segment) will feature a 2-lane urban arterial (24 m wide corridor) with separated walking and cycling facilities on both sides. Segment 2 (Postman Road to SH1) features a 4-lane urban arterial (30 m wide corridor) with separated cycling and walking facilities, two lanes of general traffic and two-lanes where priority may given to freight traffic. 	AT
12	Upgrade and Extension to Bawden Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrade and extension to Bawden Road. This will include a 30m four-lane road corridor with walking and cycling facilities on both sides. Two lanes for general traffic and two lanes for a frequent transit network (likely bus lanes). Road intersects with the RTC. The road is likely to go under the RTC (grade separated crossing). 	AT
13	Upgrade to East Coast Road between Silverdale and Ō Mahurangi Penlink (Redvale) Interchange	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrade to the footpath on the west side and new footpath on east side between Hibiscus Coast Highway and Silverwater Drive. Segment 1 (from Silverwater Drive to Newman Road) features a two-lane urban arterial upgrade (24 m) with separated walking and cycling facilities on both sides.. Segment 2 (from Newman Road to Jackson Way, where one or both sides is rural) has a shared path to the west only, with no works to the existing carriageway and no swales Segment 3 (from Jackson Way to the end of the FUZ) features a 24 m wide cross section with walking and cycling facilities on both sides. 	AT

3 Assessment Methodology

3.1 Methodology

The following digital data sources were consulted during research:

- Site records from the New Zealand Archaeological Association (NZAA) Site Recording Scheme (SRS) were obtained from ArchSite (<https://nzarchaeology.org/archsite>)
- Records of previous archaeological investigations in and around the project areas were obtained from the HNZPT digital library (<https://dl.heritage.org.nz/greenstone3/library/collection/pdf-reports/>)
- Historic maps and plans held by Land Information New Zealand (LINZ) were accessed using QuickMap
- Aerial Photographs held by Land Information New Zealand (LINZ), Auckland Council and in other online archives were searched (<https://data.linz.govt.nz>; <https://www.aucklandlibraries.govt.nz/Pages/heritage-photographs.aspx>; <https://kura.aucklandlibraries.govt.nz>)
- Historic aerials were accessed from Retrolens (<https://retrolens.co.nz>), including 1940s aerials which were used to determine whether certain houses and farm structures may have built heritage values.
- The Auckland Unitary Plan (AUP) was reviewed for any scheduled items and historic heritage sites.
- The Auckland Council Cultural Heritage Inventory (CHI) and the Auckland Council GeoMaps GIS viewer was searched for any areas of cultural significance in the vicinity (<https://geomapspublic.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/viewer/index.html>).
- The criteria set out in the HNZPTA was used to guide assessments of pre-1900 sites. This framework takes into account condition, rarity, context, amenity, information, and cultural values.
- The framework outlined in Chapter B5.2.2 of the AUP was used to guide assessments of post-1900 sites. This framework takes into account historical, social, mana whenua, knowledge, technology, physical, aesthetic and context values. Where the highest of these values are no more than moderate, a site does not meet the requirements for scheduling as per the AUP:RPS.

A field assessment of the proposed routes was undertaken on 7 February 2023 by Hayley Glover of CFG Heritage Ltd. John Brown undertook an initial roadside assessment of built heritage sites on 21 September 2022. The proposed designations were walked over where possible and inspected for evidence of archaeological material or features and historic structures which could be affected by the proposed works. In many areas along roadsides, pedestrian access was not safe, so they were driven through only. The field assessment was constrained to publicly accessible areas. In several areas, visibility was poor due to dense vegetation bordering the existing roads. No invasive techniques such as test pitting or probing were employed.

3.2 Statutory requirements

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

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

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

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

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

The Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) requires City, District and Regional Councils to manage the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources in a way that provides for the wellbeing of today's communities while safeguarding the options of future generations. The protection of historic heritage from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development is identified as a matter of national importance (Section 6f). Historic heritage is defined as those natural and physical resources that contribute to an understanding and appreciation of New Zealand's history and cultures, derived from archaeological, architectural, cultural, historic, scientific, or technological qualities. Historic heritage includes:

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

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

4 Existing and Future Receiving Environment

4.1 Planning and Land Use Context

The assessment of effects needs to consider both the existing environment and the likely future receiving environment at the time at which effects will likely occur. It is anticipated the North Projects will be constructed between 10 – 30+ years from now, meaning the receiving environment will differ significantly from what is present today.

There are existing rural and urban zonings in the study area, as well as large areas of future urban zoning (FUZ) which will influence the likely receiving environment for assessment purposes. The majority of the North Projects will be constructed and will operate within (or immediately adjacent to) areas currently zoned as FUZ. The remainder will be constructed and operated within the existing urban environment or planned environment (i.e. what can be built under the existing AUP:OP live zones). However, greater intensification is anticipated in the residential zones, centre zones (and future centres), and land adjacent to the proposed RTC stations, in line with the National Policy Statement on Urban Development (NPS:UD) and Medium Density Residential Standards (MDRS) - noting that the policy context may shift prior to construction.

The adopted Silverdale West - Dairy Flat Industrial Area Structure Plan anticipates the development of a large industrial area within an area of FUZ predominantly between Dairy Flat Highway and SH1.

The remaining areas of FUZ, including Upper Ōrewa, Pine Valley and Dairy Flat have not yet been structure planned by Auckland Council. Auckland Council has, however, released some high-level thinking on future land uses in a draft Spatial Land Use Strategy, which broadly suggests:

- A metropolitan/ town centre in Dairy Flat, located adjacent to the Rapid Transit Corridor alignment
- The potential for Terrace Housing and Apartment (THAB) zoning for 800m surrounding this metropolitan / town centre
- Two potential local centres in the Pine Valley area.

All areas of FUZ have a high likelihood of change in a planning and land use context. It is anticipated that the likelihood of change in the following areas / zones is low:

- Current residential areas/zones, including Single House, Mixed Housing Suburban, Mixed Housing Urban, Terrace and Apartment Buildings, and Large Lot zones
- Current business areas/zones, including Light Industry, Mixed Use, General Business, Neighbourhood Centre, Local Centre, Town Centre, Heavy Industrial zones
- Current open space areas/zones, including Informal Recreation, Community, Sport and Active Recreation, Conservation zones
- Current rural areas which are not FUZ zoned, including Countryside Living zone
- Other areas currently within the Special Purpose zone including Special Purpose – Cemetery, Special Purpose – School, and Special Purpose – North Shore Airport.

Please refer to the AEE for further information on the planning and land use context.

4.2 Existing and Future Environment – Archaeology and Heritage

The existing environment across the NoRs is predominantly a rural area most heavily disturbed by the SH 1 motorway, although there are some existing urbanised areas as well. It is likely that subsurface archaeological remains are present in several areas across the NoRs. With intensification and increasing urbanisation, remnants of subsurface archaeology across the wider Dairy Flat area are likely to be reduced in the future, with destruction often being inevitable where development takes place.

However, some areas within the NoRs are likely to remain less developed, meaning subsurface archaeological material will remain in situ until works begin in these areas. In such areas, the immediate future environment, in terms of archaeology, is not likely to change significantly from the current environment until the projects begin. While the archaeological context of the area will change and be partially lost, the archaeological sites discussed throughout this report (Figure 2) are likely to remain in situ in the future environment. A summary of the history of the area is given below to inform the archaeological and heritage environment.

4.2.1 Pre-European Māori History

It is not known who first occupied the region around Dairy Flat and Silverdale, but it is likely several different iwi and hapū occupied the area over time (Cruickshank 2018a). Much of the early occupation of the area would have been concentrated around the coast between Ōrewa and Ōkura, including the Whangaparaoa Peninsula, with records noting that a lot of the inland areas remained in mature forest until the 19th century (Trilford 2022). An early plan (SO 894) from 1869 does show several pre-European Māori walking tracks along the inland flats, including one that the current path of Dairy Flat Highway generally follows (Trilford 2022).

The coast between Te Waitematā and Whangārei were depopulated during the musket wars. When Europeans began to settle in the area, Māori including Ngāti Whatua and Ngāti Paoa were using the area for fishing and shellfish gathering, gathering flax, although substantial settlements were located in surrounding areas (Grover 1996, 2013).

Dairy Flat is near two recorded portages used by pre-European Māori (Hooker 1997). The first is the Aotoetoe Portage which allowed direct east west communication north of Auckland. Hooker (1997) states this is “by far the longest and most difficult portage in the network, the Aotoetoe Portage was over fourteen kilometres in length. It was probably seldom used but it is mentioned by S. Percy Smith in his book *Peopling of the North*”. The other is the Wēiti Portage which ran between the Wēiti and the Kaukapakapa Rivers and allowed direct communication north of Auckland, from the Pacific Ocean to the Tasman Sea (Trilford 2022). The Wēiti Stream and valley were once called Te Taruna, meaning ‘the connection’ (Grover 2013).

4.2.2 19th and 20th Century History

Te Kawerau began repopulating the area in the early 1800s before it was sold as part of the 1841 Mahurangi Purchase, negotiated primarily with the Marutuahu Confederation, including Ngāti Paoa, Ngāti Maru, Ngāti Tamatera, and Ngāti Whanaunga (Rigby 1998). Te Kawerau continued to occupy the area until the 1850s, at which point they were moved to Native Reserves between Puhoi and Tawharanui and the land began to be redistributed to European settlers (Bedford and Felgate 1994).

European settlement in Silverdale, then known as Te Wēiti, began in the 1840s. The area was heavily forested with kauri, and settlement at this time was primarily comprised of camps for workers in the timber industry (Grover 1996). Pine Valley, in the north-west section of the study area, is thought to have been named after the dense kauri forests. Like most areas north of Auckland, once the timber supplies had been exhausted the major industry in the area was gum digging (Trilford 2022). Some of the first European settlers were the Hatfields, Buckingham, and Williamsons, who negotiated sales with Ngāti Whatua in 1844 and 1845, though the Crown later disallowed the sales on the grounds that the land was in government ownership. The families were awarded smaller blocks of land in the area (Campbell et al. 2013). The Kellys are another well-known early family, leasing and owning much of the land around Dairy Flat / The Wade from the late 1840s or early 1850s until the late 19th century (Auckland Council 2018).

Maurice Kelly was a major figure in the colonial history of the area. He settled in The Wade sometime between 1848 and 1852, having applied for a timber license in 1850. Kelly came to own almost 1200 acres south of the Wēiti. He had numerous buildings across his properties including a Roman Catholic chapel, the first Catholic church in the area (*Rodney Times*, 20 March 2012), the Kelly Homestead, the Sawyer's Arms Inn, several other houses, and various barns, stables, stockyards, and outbuildings (Auckland Council 2018).

Once land began being put up for auction after the Mahurangi Purchase, the area became known as the Wade district, an anglicisation of Wēiti, until 1911 when it was renamed Silverdale (Litchfield 1996). By 1853, 200-300 people had settled around the Wēiti River (Grover 2008). The Wade was situated at the upper navigable limit of the river and became a thriving commercial centre with timber milling and exporting remaining the dominant industry for some time. By the 1860s, the land was described as being gentle slopes covered with flax, manuka and scrub, suggesting much of the forests had been exhausted (Auckland Council 2018). Agriculture and farming, particularly fruit orchards and dairying, commenced around the 1870s (Farley and Clough 2006).

A second wave of Crown purchases at Mahurangi between 1854 and 1865 sought to better regulate the timber trade and to compensate Māori, including the hapū of Ngāti Whatua and Te Kawerau who had not participated in the original purchase. These measures met with only limited success and resulted in protracted legal actions between Māori, the Crown and European settlers (Rigby 1998; Alemann 1992). In the absence of a northern road, The Wade was also the hub of contact with the rural hinterland extending as far as the Kaipara Harbour.

The Wade Hotel was established in 1863 by the Kelly family but was destroyed by fire in 1880. Maurice Kelly's son Maurice Junior was charged with arson of the hotel (*Thames Star*, 19 July 1880). It was rebuilt in 1881 and this building remains standing today (Campbell et al. 2013). Kelly also owned a racecourse where the Wade Races were held, followed by a ball at the hotel, on Saint Patrick's Day (*Daily Southern Cross*, 24 March 1866). In 1874, Maurice Kelly conveyed a large portion of his land to his son Thomas. Thomas Kelly had attempted to renew his licence at the Wade Hotel, but it was declined (*New Zealand Herald*, 11 June 1879) so he built a new hotel called the Wade Junction Hotel. This hotel was also destroyed by a fire (*Auckland Star*, 6 May 1885). The hotel was insured, and it is possible that deliberate arson was involved, particularly noting the similar circumstances of the Wade Hotel. Thomas Kelly had previous convictions for various offences, and he was, along with his brother Maurice Junior, part of the 'Kelly Gang,' infamous for a case of smuggling alcohol (Auckland Council 2018).

4.2.3 Archaeological background

Several archaeological investigations within and around the NoRs have taken place, largely driven by roading projects and housing developments. In Silverdale, works for the new Silverdale North (Millwater) subdivision were monitored by archaeologists in 2007 (Judge and Yoffe 2010). The works associated with the subdivision took place at the site of the Blake Homestead which was built in 1876, and uncovered various postholes and house components, as well as artefacts associated with the house. Artefacts were utilitarian in nature, typical of a 19th century farming family (Judge and Yoffe 2010). Another relatively large investigation took place for the development of the Pak n Save and Bunnings in Silverdale in 2011 (Foster 2004; Gedson 2011; Harris and Campbell 2011). This was the site of the Butler Stoney House and stables (R10/1125 and R10/1126). The house was found to have been occupied only briefly in the 19th century, before being used more heavily in the 20th century. Most of the artefactual material dated to the 20th century. The stables were found to be a later 20th century addition to the site with most material postdating 1930 (Gedson 2011). Additional archaeological assessments in the area have taken place with no further reported excavations (Campbell et al. 2013; Clough and Prince 2000; 2001a; Farley and Clough 2007; Foster 1998; Judge 2019; Low and Clough 2008).

Along SH1, in 1992, the potential archaeological impacts of various options for linking SH1 to Ōrewa were assessed as part of the Albany to Puhoi realignments (now Grand Drive) (Beca Carter Hollings and Ferner Ltd 1992). Additionally, Foster (2009) undertook archaeological monitoring during the construction of the Northern Gateway Toll Road, from Grand Drive northwards. Several main living sites were identified, running along the ridges between Ōrewa and the Puhoi River, with terraces, storage pits, and shell midden. Other isolated midden sites were interpreted as temporary camps (Foster 2009).

No large-scale archaeological investigations have been undertaken near the NoRs in Dairy Flat or Albany. In Dairy Flat, several archaeological assessments in the area have taken place (Bickler and Clough 2006; Bioreserches 1998; Clough 1999; Clough and Prince 2001b; Trilford 2022), but no further investigations have been reported to date. Archaeological assessments for works near the crossing of SH1 over Kaipatiki / Waiokahukura (Lucas Creek) took place for a proposed Gills Road Link (Cruickshank 2018b) and the Medallion Drive extension (Cruickshank and Glover 2020), as well as structure plan areas in Albany and Greenhithe (Clough 1995), but no further investigations have been reported. Similarly, assessments have been undertaken near the Dairy Flat Highway crossing over Waiokahukura (Lucas Creek) with no further investigations reported (Clough 2008; Cruickshank 2018c; Mosen 1994).

4.2.4 Archaeological and heritage sites

A summary of the previously existing site records for each archaeological site or heritage item recorded within 200 m of the proposed designations is given below. The locations of these sites are shown in Figure 2.

4.2.4.1 Archaeological sites

R10/426 – Midden

This site was recorded by Stuart Bedford and Matthew Felgate in 1994. It was a small scatter of shell midden eroding out of the Ōrewa Riverbank across a distance of 7 m and was comprised primarily of pipi (*Paphies australis*) and tuangi (*Austrovenus stutchburyi*).

R10/429 – Midden

Also recorded by Bedford and Felgate in 1994, this site was a complex of terraces, a pit, and midden deposits. It was located at the top of the hill, overlooking the Ōrewa River. In 1998, ahead of works for SH1, Russell Foster updated the site record with a summary of investigations he undertook, digging four test trenches across the site. He found limited subsurface material beyond that which has already been recorded previously. Greg Walter updated the record in 2018 to reflect that the construction of SH1 through this area had destroyed the site in its entirety.

R10/737 – Kelly Homestead

This is the site of Kelly's Homestead and the Sawyer's Arms Inn. Maurice Kelly was one of the first European settlers in the Silverdale area, purchasing land from the 1850s onward. Kelly was described as having a fascinating collection of houses / buildings across his property, including a Roman Catholic chapel (near R10/1450), the Sawyer's Arms Inn, and the Kelly homestead, stables, and other outbuildings. Stockyards, barns, and other unidentified buildings were scattered around the wider property, as shown in historic plans (SO 894 and SO 1118). Kelly also owned a racecourse, though the location is unknown, where the annual 'Wade Races' were held on Saint Patrick's Day, with a ball afterwards at Kelly's hotel / inn.

By 1869 Kelly began subdividing his allotments, conveying them to family members through the 1870s and 1880s. The main house, as well as a cluster of at least five other buildings, were situated on what is now 1636 Dairy Flat Highway. While Kelly's association with the house ended in 1884, after the death of his wife Mary, the house survived until about 1982 when it was replaced by a new house to the south.

The site was first recorded in 1992 by Sarah Macready – while no buildings remained, subsurface evidence was noted as being present. An update in 2015 from Rod Clough included a map showing visible surface features related to the homestead, including concrete blocks, a possible well, and some artefacts including an iron object and scattered ceramic and glass fragments at a potential rubbish pit site. In 2019 Robert Brassey provided another update with additional historic information.

R10/755 – Bartlett Homestead

This site was recorded in 1992 by Leigh Johnson as the original home of Henry Bartlett. At the time of recording, an old house platform about 30 x 20 m in size was noted as well as various historic bricks and iron artefacts scattered across the slope below the house platform. A row of four English Oak trees remained, as did some Sessile Oaks, Macrocarpas and a chestnut and apple tree.

R10/949 – Midden

This site was recorded in 1999 by Russel Foster. It was recorded as a small area of shell midden visible over a distance of 5 m after a silt fence had been installed on the southern bank of the Ōkura River, 15 m west of East Coast Road. Earthworks 5 m away from the visible midden did not encounter further deposits. The midden was primarily comprised of tuangi (*Austrovenus stutchburyi*).

R10/1095 – Midden

This site was recorded by Don Prince in 2003 as small scatters of shell visible in stock tracks across a distance of approximately 8 m. In 2016, this site was fully investigated by Jeffrey Mosen and the site record updated by Charlotte Judge accordingly. During works, it was found that the midden extended over a total area of 5 x 3 m and was overall in poor condition from years of stock trampling and

farming. No other archaeological features were encountered in the surrounding area. The midden was primarily comprised of tuangi, with some pipi and tuatua. A radiocarbon date was obtained and suggested a likely occupation date between 1550 – 1700 AD. This site has been destroyed in its entirety.

R10/1126 – Stables

This site was recorded in 2005 by Louise Furey as a late 19th century or turn of the century house that was demolished in the 1990s. In 2014 the site record was updated by Jaden Harris after Greg Gedson and CFG Heritage investigated the site during construction of the Foodstuffs supermarket on the property. They found that the site could be dated to the 1930s or later. Numerous horseshoes found during the investigation suggest the building was a stables and / or farriers.

R10/1450 – Wade Junction Hotel

This site was recorded by Brassey in 2018 as the most likely location (9 Wilks Road) of the Wade Junction Hotel. The other possible location is across the road at 2 Wilks Road, but this site had already been heavily modified at the time of recording and would have been at the very edge of the Kelly property. Maurice Kelly had conveyed a section of land to his son Thomas Kelly, who took out a mortgage in 1879 to build the Wade Junction hotel on the northern side of Wilks Road, at the Dairy Flat Highway Junction.

In 1882, the hotel was recorded as having ten rooms, in addition to rooms used by the family, as well as various outbuildings. Kelly managed the hotel himself until 1884, after which James Griffiths leased the hotel from Kelly. It was not a commercial success, and after attempts to sell the insured hotel failed, it was destroyed by fire in 1885. Griffiths was left bankrupt. Whether Kelly committed arson or not is not confirmed, but he had a criminal record, being part of the locally infamous 'Kelly gang' with charges included alcohol smuggling, electoral fraud, and cruelty to animals (*New Zealand Herald* 14 May 1884: 3; *Otago Daily Times* 6 January 1887:2). Previously, in 1880, Thomas Kelly's brother, Maurice Junior, had been charged with arson of his own hotel, The Wade (*New Zealand Herald* 22 September 1881:5)

R10/1472 – Cemetery

This Catholic cemetery was recorded as an archaeological site in 2019 by Robert Brassey and Cara Francesco. The earliest known burial is from 1860 with John Fair. Many of the early European settlers in the Wade (Dairy Flat / Silverdale) area were buried here, including Maurice Kelly who is thought to have been buried here after his death in 1888, though no headstone has been recorded. In addition to headstones, there is a plaque on a fence, and surviving timber grave markers, which is unusual. No internment maps have been located, so there is uncertainty as to the full extent of the site, beyond what is visible from the surface. It is likely that unrecorded burials extend beyond the contemporary fence.

R10/1521 – The Cottage / Stevenson House

This is an extant 19th century settler cottage located at 12 The Avenue. It was built for Isabella Stevenson between 1898 and 1903 and was called 'The Cottage.' It was built around the time William Stevenson, one of the earlier European settlers in Albany / Waiokahukura (Lucas Creek), subdivided the family property. Stevenson had arrived in the area around the 1850s and worked as an operator for the launch service to Riverhead as well as a postmaster.

The villa was reportedly restored by the owners of the house during the 1980s and 1990s, who also noted the presence of numerous pre-1900 glass bottles beneath the house. The Camellia and Mulberry trees on the property were also historic, though one of these was removed around 2000 by different owners, and another relocated.

R10/1540 - House

A whare is marked in this location on an old survey from 1898 (DP 2119). No surface evidence is visible. This site was recorded by Danielle Trilford in 2022.

R10/1553 – Bartlett’s Landing

This item was recorded in the Auckland Council CHI (3261) in 1994 by Stuart Bedford, Matthew Felgate, and Dinah Holdman and has now been recorded in the NZAA SRS. It is a small sandstone landing on the northern bank of the Ōrewa River, about 3.5 x 1 m in size. It was used by the Bartlett’s who lived north of this (R10/755), and dates to the late 19th century. At the time of recording it was in good condition.

R10/1554 – Old Kelly Homestead

This location is marked in an old survey plan from 1869 (SO 894) as “Kelly’s (old) homestead and orchardstead.” This was recorded as an archaeological site by Hayley Glover in 2023. As Maurice Kelly’s later homestead was built sometime between 1848 and 1852, this likely precedes it and may have been from the early to mid-1840s. No surface remains are visible in aerial photos, but subsurface archaeology may be present.

4.2.4.2 AUP scheduled site

00850 – The Cottage / Stevenson House

This site is described above under R10/1521.

4.2.4.3 CHI items

3261 – Landing

This site is described above under R10/1553.

12934 – The Cottage / Stevenson House

This site is described above under R10/1521.

13674 – Pillbox

There is a historically recorded pillbox at 1268 East Coast Road. This WWII concrete structure was one of numerous similar features throughout the Auckland Area which formed a strategic line of defence in anticipation of possible Japanese invasion.

13685 – Anti-tank ditch

This is the location of a WWII anti-tank ditch, recorded in 2001 by Matt Felgate and Ron Hooton, then updated in 2002 by Robert Brassey. It is recorded as part of the Kaipara anti-tank ditch, but the exact location of this site is unclear, and the site record is contradictory. The location is recorded to be on SH1 (which seems to be taken as referring to Dairy Flat Highway, but the current SH1 motorway was

opened in 1999), opposite Foleys Quarry Road, and following the line of the Ōkura Stream. According to the site record it runs straight downhill “from a pillbox on the same property” in a west-southwest direction, but it is unclear which property or which pillbox this is referring to.

13686 – Pillbox

This is a WWII medium machine gun post. It is located on the property at the intersection of Dairy Flat Highway and Foley Quarry Road, below Foley Quarry Road, visible on the east side of the highway in a paddock, north of driveway. It follows the standard northern pattern with a port-side entrance and three embrasures. Vents are located at 9, 10 and 5 o'clock and it is oriented magnetic north, covering the Redvale anti-tank ditch.

This pillbox is part of the Puketua defended area which included the Redvale anti-tank ditch, two pillboxes on Foley Quarry Road; two more on the Albany-Ōrewa Road, and a road block on the Riverhead Road.

16066 – Gum store

This is the location of a historic gum store, of unknown age, recorded by Arthur Dunn. No other information is available from the listing. There are no surface remains visible currently, and the site is located somewhere near SH1 where the ground has been highly modified.

16094 – House

The site includes a timber cottage / villa with corrugated iron cladding. It is not clear whether the cladding has replaced earlier weatherboard, but if original it is uncommon. The CHI record records that this parcel of land originally formed part of the Crown Grant (allotments 189 and 190 of the Parish of Pukeatua) awarded to Thomas Forgham in 1870. It was purchased by McNair in 1899. In 1906 McNair transferred part of lot 189 to another McNair (probably his son, William McNair). records indicate that this was the majority of the allotment which W. McNair later subdivided into the contemporary addresses of 1350 and 1338 Dairy Flat Highway. Auckland Museum records show that in 1907 the wife of William McNair granted a number of gum diggers the right to dig gum across the property of part allotment 189. It is possible the residence (or the residence at 1350 Dairy Flat Highway) was used as accommodation for gum diggers, but nothing has been located to verify this.

As part of the structure planning for the FUZ business Area, Auckland Council reviewed the site but have determined it does not merit further evaluation as a scheduled historic heritage place. Other buildings on the site are later 20th century farming buildings and have little or no identified heritage value.

16095 – House

This is an early 1900s Villa with later extensions and modifications. It has a polychrome chimney and hipped, corrugated roof. It is surrounded by later 20th century garage and ancillary farm buildings. The property was reviewed as part of the structure planning for the FUZ business area by Auckland Council Heritage Unit. The review determined it does not merit further evaluation as a scheduled historic heritage place.

16138 – Cemetery

This site is described above under R10/1472.

19646 – House

This is a historical villa known as 'Islington'. The CHI records that it was built for Alexander (Sandy) Stevenson by Frank Robertson in 1910. Alexander Stevenson (1871-1956) was one of the four children of William Stevenson Snr. He was originally a ploughman who later bought and ran the Cut Hill Gum Store and provided postal service in the Gum Store. He was the publican and postmaster from 1903 to 1913. During that time, Alexander Stevenson also managed the local hotel with his wife, Margaret. Frank Robertson was a builder from Birkenhead. In 1909 he built Hillcrest and in 1911, the Albany Community Hall. The gable entrance porch of the house has been removed and the veranda area is now partly built in. The house was referred to as Arahiwi in *The Station - A Concise History of the Albany Basin 1840-1940*, which claimed that the house was renamed in 1963.

21943 – Wade Junction Hotel

This site is described above under R10/1450.

22186 – Wēiti Portage

This item records the route of the Wēiti Portage, recorded in the CHI by Brassey in 2019. This portage was the overland connection between the Hauraki Gulf and Kaipara Harbour, following the southern side of the Wēiti Stream, and likely following close to Pine Valley Road, though the exact path is unknown.

22214 – Sainsbury Villa

This is an Edwardian villa located at 1744 Dairy Flat Highway Silverdale. It is an Edwardian Bay villa probably constructed between 1910 and 1918 based on architectural style and detailing. The Auckland Council Survey records that Arthur George Sainsbury was granted a "licence to occupy" (with the right to purchase) over allotments 210 and 212 of the Parish of Ōkura in 1915. The land being Crown owned and recorded as being "second class land". No prior references have been identified to establish land ownership prior to 1915. Sainsbury raised a mortgage in 1922 but this is unlikely to have been for the construction of the villa as it stylistically is earlier. It is possible the villa was placed here/erected in 1915 when Sainsbury formally commenced his licence and if so, would be a late example of its type. Sainsbury then transferred the licence to George William Dumper in 1930 and Dumper paid £140 in 1941 to buy the land. Arthur Sainsbury appears to have had multiple professions and lived in multiple parts of the country. Whilst in Silverdale he had a pig farm named "Sunnyvale" (Auckland Council CHI 22214 site record).

22215 – Small Homestead

This is a 20th century residential dwelling located at 1732 Dairy Flat Highway. The residence is on land which was owned by the Small family. The wider site was subdivided in c.1930s, and the house was sold to the Stoneys. Significant modifications have been made to the original residence, with several additions to the building footprint. It has been identified in the Auckland Council study lists as a site of potential interest but has not been proposed for further evaluation as a historic heritage place (Auckland Council 2018).

5 Assessment of Construction Effects

5.1 Construction effects – relating to all NoRs

The proposed designations largely follow existing roads and otherwise run through areas that are currently undeveloped pasture, often crossing or running alongside several free-flowing streams. Where specific archaeological sites are recorded and have potential to be impacted by the proposed works, these are discussed separately below. Across the proposed designations as a whole, there is a risk for unrecorded archaeological sites to be encountered by future works and subsequently damaged or destroyed.

The types of subsurface archaeological sites most likely to be encountered when works begin could be pre-European Māori sites, such as middens or artefact finds, or colonial sites such as rubbish pits and glass or ceramic artefacts from old homesteads, or material related to construction and industry in the area.

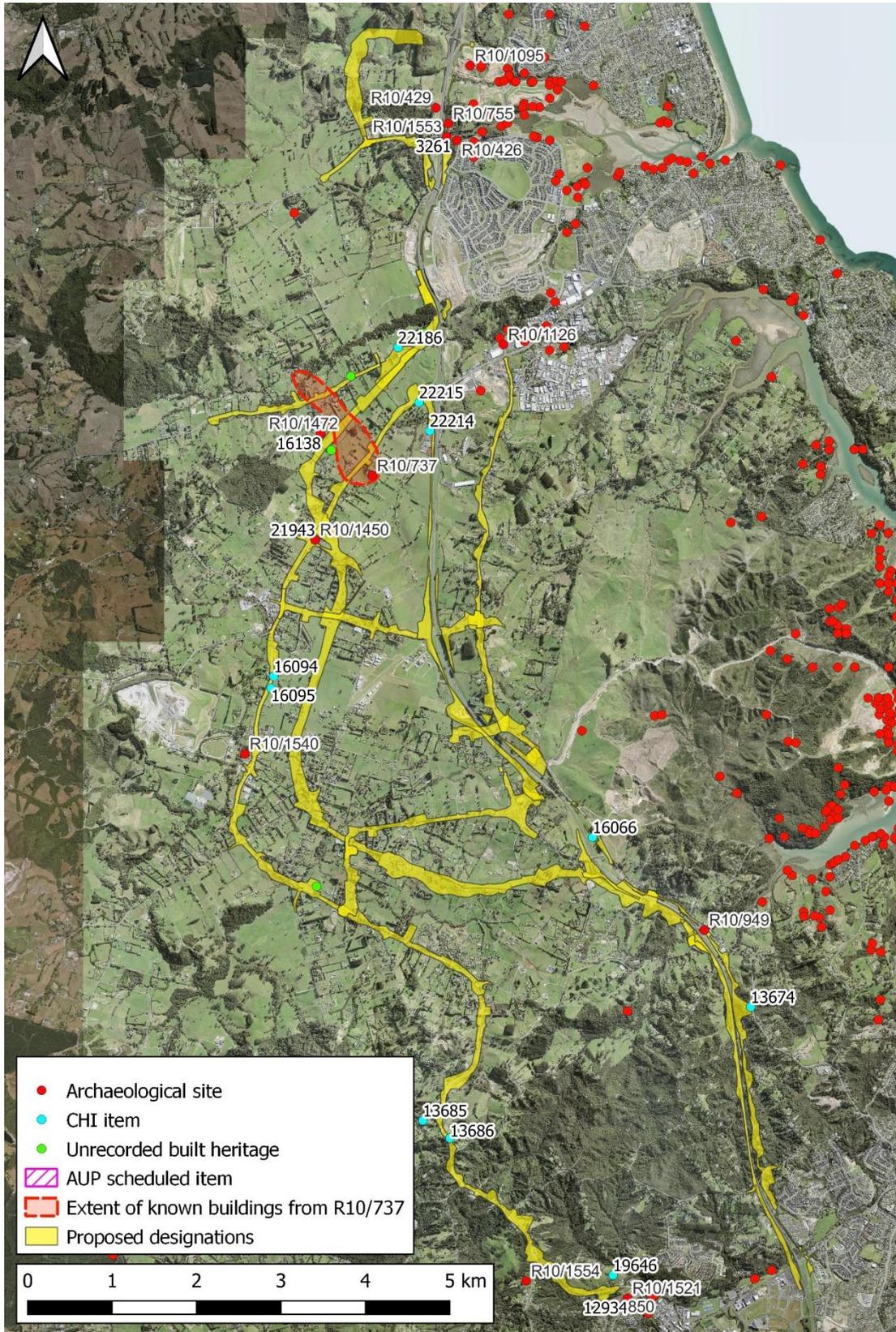


Figure 2. Map of all NoRs, showing archaeological and heritage sites within 200 m of the Projects.

5.2 Construction effects – relating to specific NoRs

Potential archaeological effects specific to each NoR are discussed below. Where no specific effects were identified, the NoR is omitted from this section.

5.2.1 NoR 1 New Rapid Transit Corridor (RTC) between Albany and Milldale

Four archaeological sites are recorded in the NZAA SRS within 200 m of the proposed designation, as well as one item recorded in the Auckland Council CHI. Two unrecorded buildings with potential heritage values have also been identified. Any potential construction effects are described below.

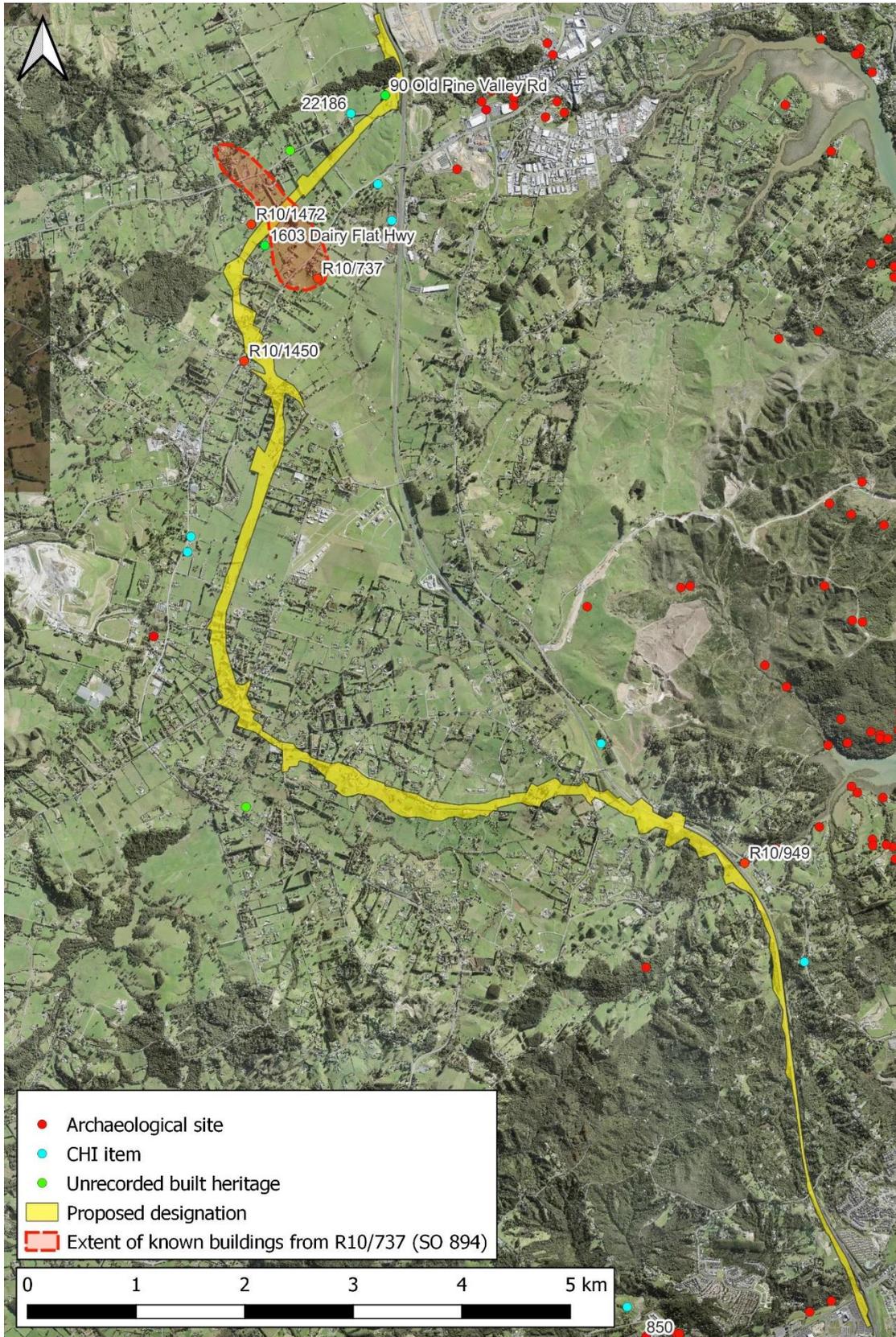


Figure 3. Map of NoR 1, showing nearby archaeological and heritage sites.

R10/737 – Kelly Homestead

While the proposed designation is located away from the central part of this site where the NZAA point is, old plans (S0 894) show a barn associated with Kelly's Homestead was located within this NOR. There is potential for material or remnants of this to be encountered during construction and affected by the works.

R10/949 – Midden

On the date of the site visit (7 February 2023), the southern bank of the river was viewed from the northern bank and from the East Coast Road bridge. Due to the extreme weather event of the week before, there were several slips along the riverbank. No shell material was visible in these slips, as viewed from a distance, or visible along the riverbank itself, though much of the bank was covered with grass and shrubs. If the midden was only very small, it may have been destroyed completely by these slips, or may remain as a subsurface deposit that is not visible from the surface.

This site is outside of the proposed designation and will not be affected by any future construction on this Project, though it is possible that other unrecorded midden deposits are present along the Ōkura River, where the RTC will cross.



Figure 4. View west of the southern bank of the Ōkura River near R10/949.

R10/1450 – Wade Junction Hotel

The site record indicated that there had been no building on the property since the pre-1900 hotel, and it was used only for pasture. However, upon carrying out the site visit along Wilks Road for this project, it was found that sometime after June 2021, the property (9 Wilks Road) has been cut down significantly and paved over entirely, for a storage unit complex. If any subsurface archaeological

material was present, it has likely been destroyed without record. This site is outside of the proposed NOR 1 designation and will not be affected by future construction related to this project.



Figure 5. View north of the new storage facility at 9 Wilks Road, the potential location of R10/1450.

R10/1472 – Cemetery

This site is on private property and was not accessible for a site visit. The northern edge of the proposed designation is 60 m from the southern fence of the cemetery. Implementation of this NOR is not likely to impact this site, but it is not possible to confirm this without further site investigation such as ground penetrating radar (GPR). If burials do extend into the NoR there would be very high adverse effects with construction. Mitigation measures are discussed below in Section 5.3.

22186 – Wēiti Portage

There is unlikely to be any physical evidence remaining related to the portage itself, particularly with the maintenance of the road and housing in the area. However, there is slightly increased potential for unrecorded subsurface archaeological sites related to pre-European Māori settlement as well as early European land-use in this area to be encountered where earthworks are undertaken. Overall, the impact of any archaeological effects on this site is likely to be low.

90 Old Pine Valley Road

Historical aerial photography shows a farmstead in this location (Figure 6). Historical title details suggest the site was established in 1935 (title ref NA584/260). Field boundaries remain but the farm layout has been altered and the main dwelling has been replaced or rebuilt. It is possible that some earlier ancillary farm structures remain, based on roof forms and materials evident in current satellite imagery. The site is not visible from the public realm. For the purposes of this assessment and based

on available information the heritage potential of the site is considered to be low, using AUP:OP RPS criteria.

The proposed NoR designation boundary passes directly through the subject site. This would most likely result in demolition or relocation of any structures within the boundary, however, all of the buildings within the footprint appear to be modern, based on comparison with the 1940 aerial. Any minor adverse effects arising on potentially earlier structures outside of the designation boundary can be appropriately mitigated through landscaping along the corridor. Additionally, site recording of structures within the designation footprint could be undertaken prior to work commencing.

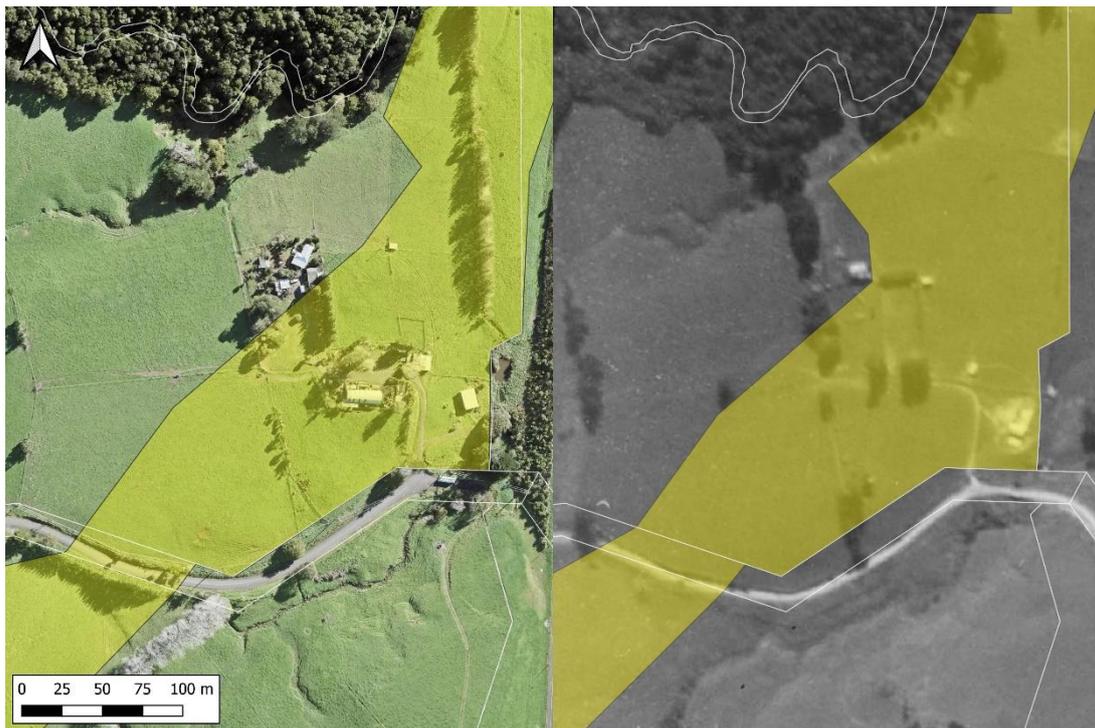


Figure 6 Left: 90 Old Pine Valley Road with proposed NoR designation (yellow). Right: 1940 aerial (SN143-85-31) showing location of homestead.

1603 Dairy Flat Highway

The proposed NoR designation also passes through this property, which contains an early 20th century projecting bay villa with verandah and rear gabled extension (Figure 7). The property is not publicly accessible, but recent (2021) estate agent photographs confirm that it contains an Edwardian Bay villa with wrap-around verandah (<https://www.propertyvalue.co.nz/auckland/rodney-district/dairy-flat-0794/1603-dairy-flat-highway-dairy-flat-albany-0794-8716669>). The villa has been substantively modified internally though some original features are shown to remain. The site has not been evaluated or assessed for heritage values previously. Based on the roof form, architectural details and layout of the building, the building likely reflects an early 20th century homestead site, and it is therefore not classed as an archaeological site. The building form is common regionally, but relatively rare in the local context. For the purposes of this assessment and based on available information, it is considered to have moderate local heritage interest in the AUPOP context and physical categories. Further historical research may provide additional information on the building. The villa site itself is not impacted by the designation corridor, meaning that there would be only changes to its setting. Future project works are therefore unlikely to result in significant adverse effects on any heritage values

which may be present. Mitigation of any future construction activity on setting could be reasonably achieved through landscaping along the eastern berm of the proposed corridor.



Figure 7 Bay villa homestead building at 1603 Dairy Flat Highway (centre) with proposed designation in yellow.



Figure 8 Rental listing image of 1603 Dairy Flat Highway
(<https://www.propertyvalue.co.nz/auckland/rodney-district/dairy-flat-0794/1603-dairy-flat-highway-dairy-flat-albany-0794-8716669>)

5.2.1.1 Summary

Of the four archaeological sites recorded within 200 m of the proposed designation, two have potential to be affected by works (R10/737 and R10/1472). One CHI item is recorded within the proposed designation but is unlikely to be affected by works. One c.1935 farmstead at 90 Old Pine Valley Road, will be affected by construction within the NoR designation, though all standing structures appear to be modern. The Edwardian Bay Villa at 1603 Dairy Flat Highway is of moderate local heritage interest. The setting of the site will be affected by future construction of the transport corridor, but the building is outside of the proposed designation boundary.

Table 3. Summary of recorded sites within 200 m of NoR 1.

Site No.	Description	Potential to be affected	Reason	Archaeological Authority
R10/737	Kelly Homestead	Moderate	Within proposed designation	Yes
R10/949	Midden	Nil	Outside designation	No
R10/1450	Wade Junction Hotel	Nil	Outside designation, destroyed	No
R10/1472	Cemetery	Low	Extent unknown, potential to be within designation	Yes
22186	Wēiti Portage	Nil	Within designation but no physical evidence remains	No
N/A	90 Old Pine Valley Road	Low	Within proposed designation, but largely modern buildings	No
N/A	1603 Dairy Flat Highway	Low	Building is outside of designation boundary, effects on setting / context	No

5.2.1.2 Assessment under the HNZPTA

The following assessments of archaeological values are based on the criteria set out in the HNZPTA (2019).

R10/737 – Kelly Homestead

Condition	While no buildings remain, subsurface artefacts and features are likely still in situ.
Rarity	Remains of pre-1900 homesteads are not common locally.
Context	This site has high contextual value in terms of its relation to the early European settlement / colonisation of Dairy Flat / Silverdale and the Kelly family.

Information	This site could provide information on early European settlement of the Dairy Flat area.
Amenity	The site is currently on private property.
Cultural	This is a colonial period site.

R10/1472 – Cemetery

Condition	This site remains in situ and in very good condition, fenced off from the surrounding paddocks.
Rarity	Pre-1900 cemeteries are not common locally.
Context	This site has high contextual value in terms of its relation to the early European settlement / colonisation of Dairy Flat.
Information	This site could provide information on early European settlement of the Dairy Flat area and burial practices.
Amenity	The site is currently on private property.
Cultural	This is a colonial period site.

5.2.1.3 Assessment under AUP B5.2.2

The following assessment of values follows the Auckland Council Methodology for Evaluating Historic Heritage Significance (2019).

90 Old Pine Valley Road

Historical	This farmstead was likely established in the 1930s. This site has low historical value.
Social	This site is not visible to the general public and has no social value.
Mana whenua	Only mana whenua can comment on the value of the site to them.
Knowledge	The main dwelling has been replaced or rebuilt and the farm layout has changed, but ancillary structures may remain as well as small amounts of in situ material subsurface. This site has low knowledge value.
Technology	There is unlikely to be any unique or innovative technological attributes remaining at this site. This site has no technology value.
Physical	There is unlikely to be any notable or representative elements of style and construction remaining at this site. This site has no physical value.
Aesthetic	There are very limited surface remains at this site. This site likely has no aesthetic value.
Context	This site has contextual value in terms of its place in the growth of Dairy Flat / Silverdale. This site has low contextual value.

This site has low values based on its highest values, which are its historical, knowledge, and context values. Retention of these values is desirable, but it does not warrant any special protections and any

loss of heritage values can be mitigated by archaeological monitoring and the recording, sampling, analysis, and reporting of any materials or features encountered.

1603 Dairy Flat Highway

Historical	The house is an early 20th century villa and has moderate historical value.
Social	This site is not visible to the general public and has no social value.
Mana whenua	Only mana whenua can comment on the value of the site to them.
Knowledge	While the house has been substantively modified internally, some original features remain, and many exterior architectural details still reflect the early 20th century construction. The site has moderate knowledge value.
Technology	There is unlikely to be any unique or innovative technological attributes remaining at this site. This site has no technology value.
Physical	This house is a good example of the Edwardian style which is relatively rare in the local context. This site has moderate physical value.
Aesthetic	While modified, the house is in good condition and retains original architectural details. This site has some aesthetic value.
Context	This site has contextual value in terms of its place in the growth of Dairy Flat / Silverdale. This site has low contextual value.

This site has moderate values based on its highest values, which are its historical, knowledge and physical values. Retention of these values is desirable, but it does not warrant any special protections and any loss of heritage values can be mitigated by archaeological monitoring and the recording, sampling, analysis, and reporting of any materials or features encountered.

5.2.2 NoR 3 New Pine Valley East Station and Associated Facilities

One item is recorded in the Auckland Council CHI within 200 m of the proposed designation, as well as one unrecorded building with potential heritage values, and are described below.

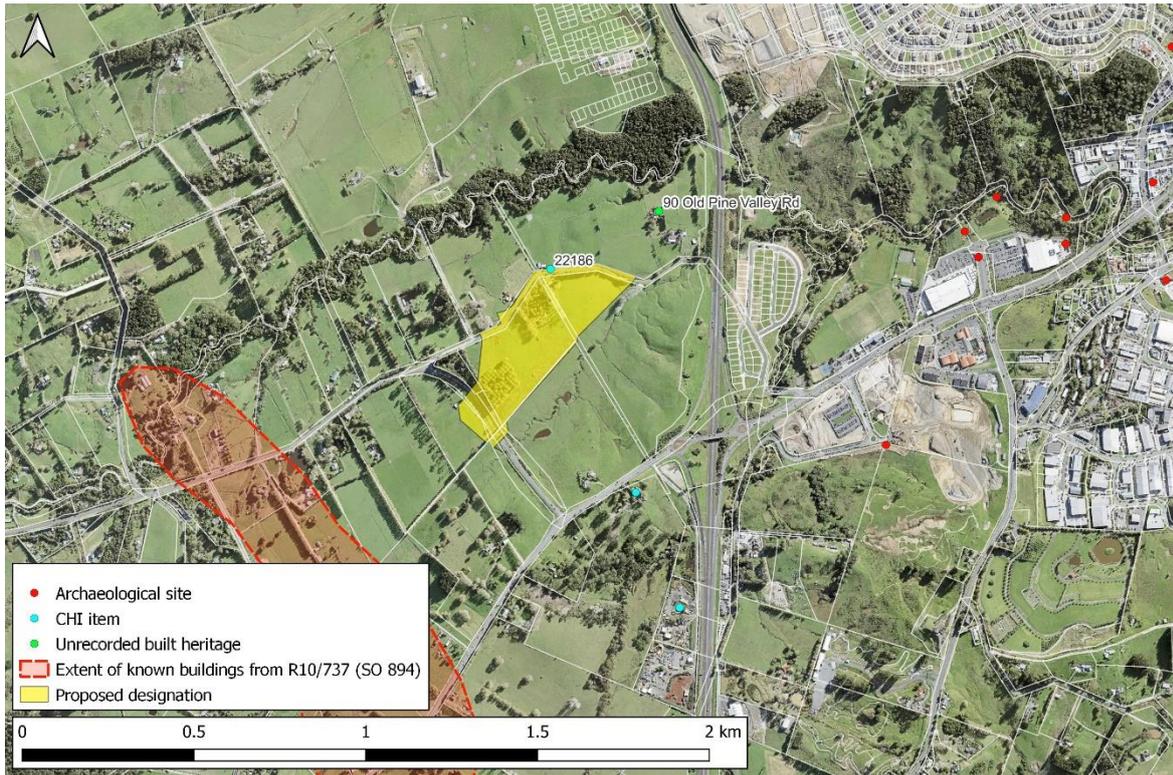


Figure 9. Map of NoR 3, showing nearby archaeological and heritage sites.

22186 – Wēiti Portage

As discussed with NoR 1, there is unlikely to be any physical evidence remaining related to the portage itself, particularly with the maintenance of the road and housing in the area. However, there is slightly increased potential for unrecorded subsurface archaeological sites related to pre-European Māori settlement as well as early European land-use in this area to be encountered where earthworks are undertaken.

90 Old Pine Valley Road

This building is outside of the proposed designation and will not be impacted by future construction works related to this NoR.

5.2.2.1 Summary

One CHI item is recorded within the proposed designation but is unlikely to be affected by works. One unidentified, c.1935 farmstead is also nearby, but is outside of the designation and will not be affected by this NoR.

Table 4. Summary of recorded sites within 200 m of NoR 3.

Site No.	Description	Potential	Reason	Archaeological Authority
22186	Wēiti Portage	Nil	Within designation but no physical evidence remains	No

Site No.	Description	Potential	Reason	Archaeological Authority
N/A	90 Old Pine Valley Road	Nil	Outside designation.	No

5.2.3 NoR 4 SH1 Improvements

One archaeological site is recorded in the NZAA SRS within 200 m of the proposed NOR 4 designation, as well as four items recorded in the Auckland Council CHI. These sites and potential construction effects are described below. Note that while the archaeological context of the entire SH1 designation within the project area has been considered, only those sites within 200 m of the proposed additions to the current designation are discussed below, as this comprises an alteration to the existing SH1 designations (Figure 10).

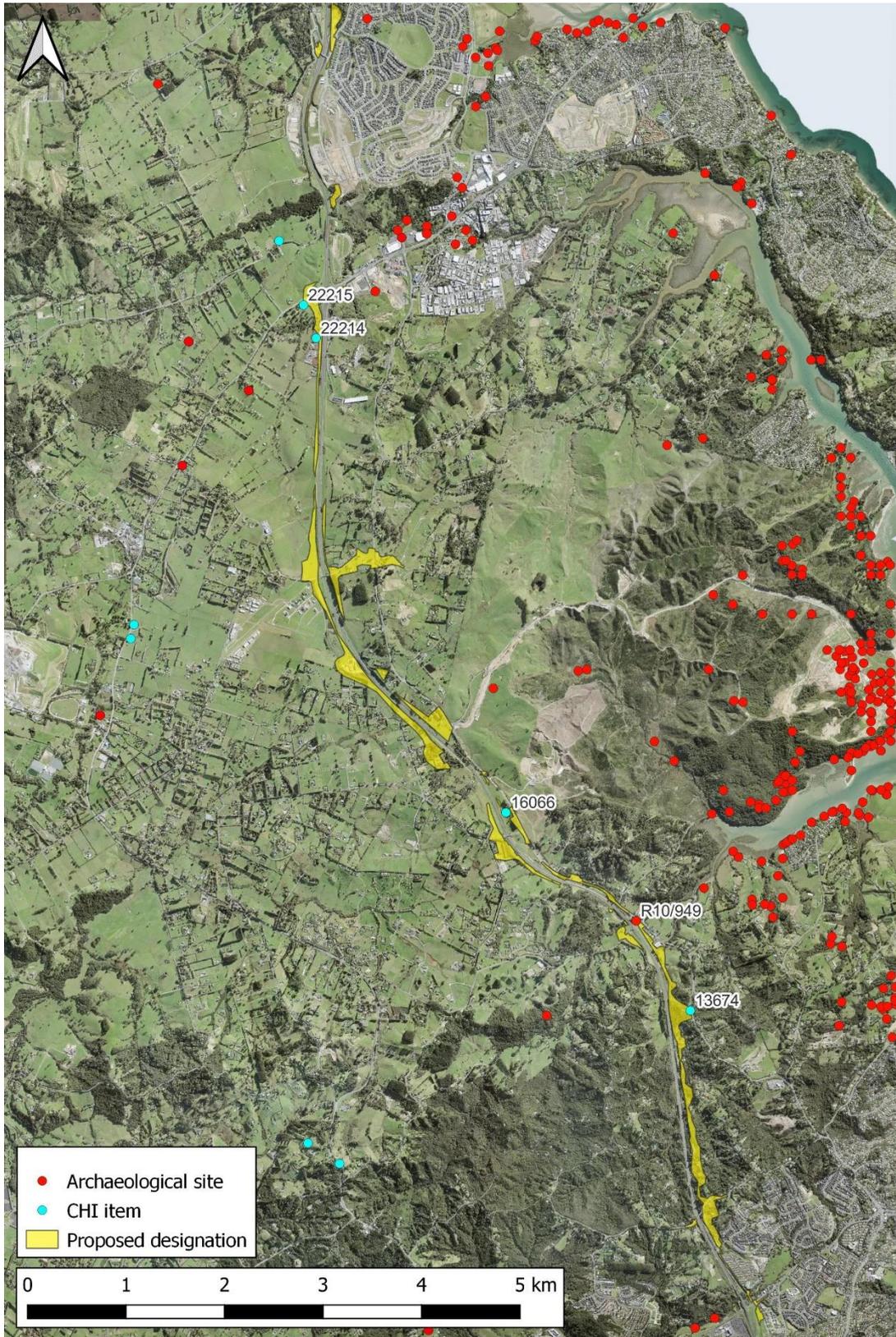


Figure 10. Map of NoR 4, showing nearby archaeological and heritage sites. (Note: Only additional areas of designation are shown)

R10/949 – Midden

As discussed above for NoR 1, on the date of the site visit (7 February 2023), the southern bank of the river was viewed from the northern bank and from the East Coast Road bridge. Due to the extreme weather event of the week before, there were several slips along the riverbank (Figure 4). No shell material was visible in these slips, as viewed from a distance, or visible along the riverbank itself. If the midden was only very small, it may have been destroyed completely by these slips, or may remain as a subsurface deposit that is not visible from the surface. This site is outside of the proposed designation and will not be affected by construction.

13674 – Pillbox

The pillbox location lies inside the proposed NoR. It could not be relocated from the public carriageway and is not discernible in historical aerials from 1950 through. Comparison of historical Google streetview imagery indicates the recorded location was planted with a tree which has seen been cut down (Figure 12). It is not known whether any part of the recorded structure survives sub-surface.

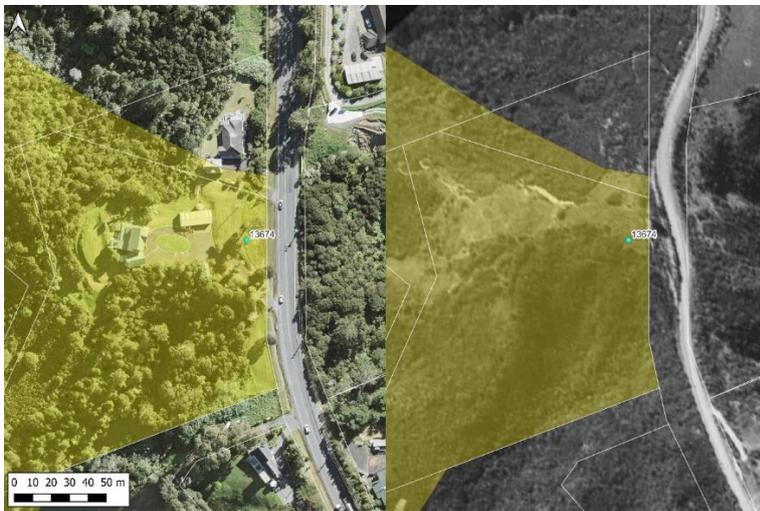


Figure 11. Location of 13674 (teal) in current aerials and 1961 aerials (SN1370-E-6) and proposed designation (yellow).

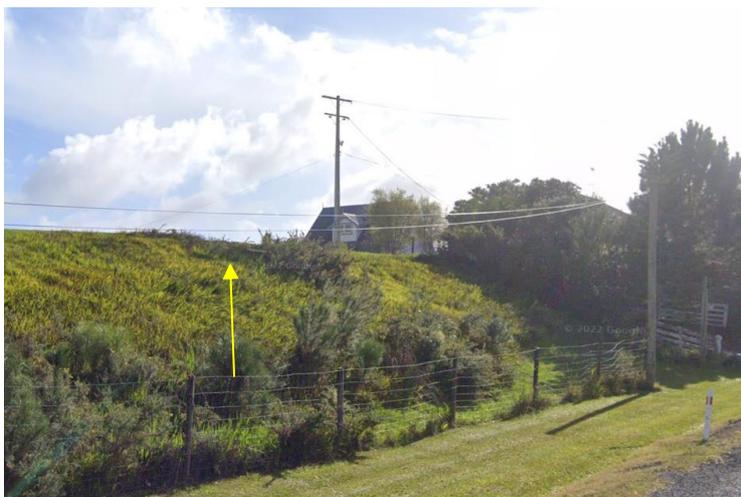


Figure 12. Recorded location of 13674 with tree stump partially visible behind gorse (Google Streetview 2019/2022)

16066 – Gum store

While it is unlikely that any physical remains are still present at this site, it is within the designation and there is some potential for it to be impacted by construction for this project if any in situ remains are present.

22214 – Sainsbury Villa

The villa lies within 200m of the proposed designation but is not within the designation boundary itself. The wider site has been substantively modified and the villa is now somewhat isolated from the broader landscape context. The area has been zoned as FUZ and for industrial use. It has been identified in the Auckland Council study lists as a site of interest but has not been proposed for further evaluation as a historic heritage place (Auckland Council 2018, Appendix A – places of interest). For the purposes of this assessment, it is considered to have moderate local heritage value, relating to historical associations, physical attributes and context values but will not be affected by works within the NoR designation footprint.



Figure 13. Edwardian villa (22214) at 1744 Dairy Flat Highway.

22215 – Small Homestead

While there will be potential impacts to landscaping surrounding the house from future construction activities this can be mitigated or remedied through replanting. It is noted that the area has been zoned as FUZ and for industrial use, so there is an anticipated change on the general landscape setting by the time construction may occur. The property is not considered to have high heritage values so any future change of environment will not result in significant adverse impact. The potential heritage values of the place will not be significantly affected by future works within the NoR designation footprint.

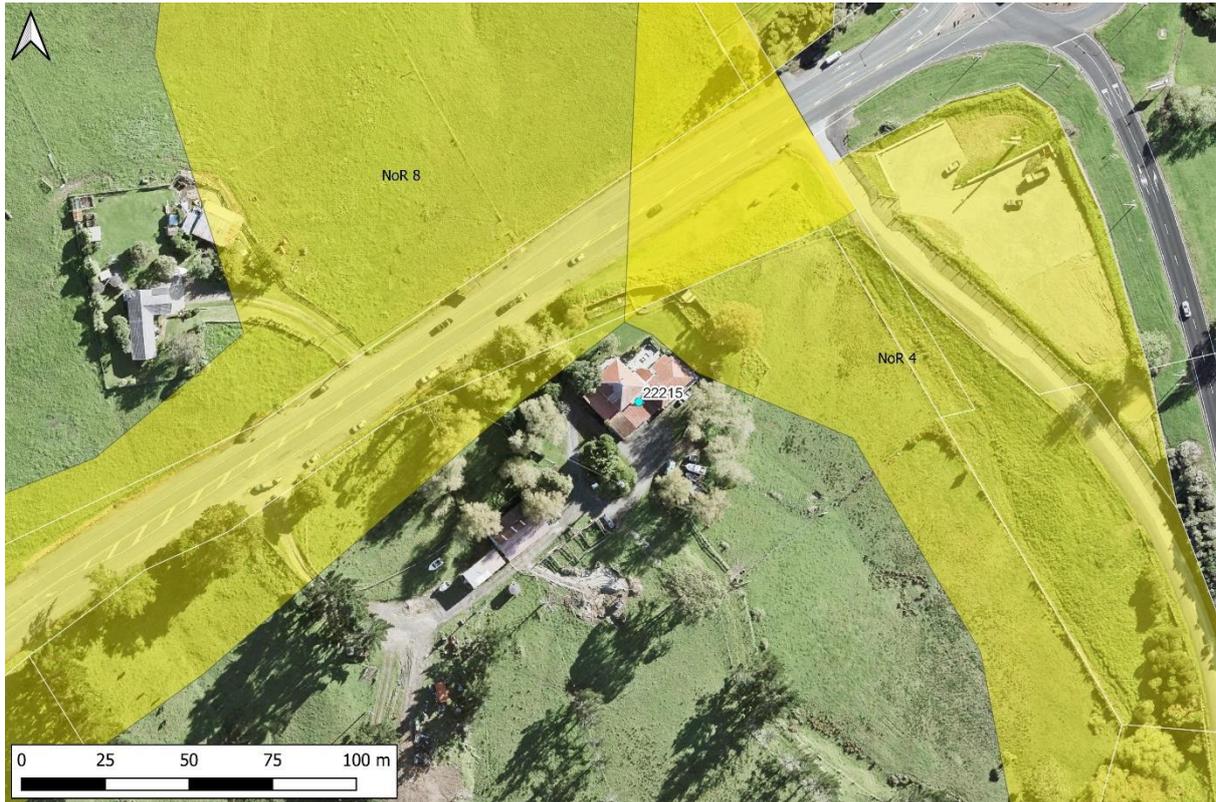


Figure 14. The 'Small Farmstead' (teal) at 1732 Dairy Flat Highway (22215) and proposed designations (yellow).

5.2.3.1 Summary

Four CHI items are recorded within the proposed designation, three of which have some potential to be affected by the works.

Table 5. Summary of recorded sites within 200 m of NoR 4.

Site No.	Description	Potential to be affected	Reason	Archaeological Authority
R10/949	Midden	Nil	Outside designation	No
13674	Pillbox	Low	Within designation but possibly destroyed	No
16066	Gum store	Low	Within designation but likely destroyed	No
22214	Sainsbury Villa	Nil	Outside designation.	No
22215	Small Homestead	Low	Main dwelling is outside of designation.	No

5.2.3.2 Assessment under AUP B5.2.2

The following assessment of values follows the Auckland Council Methodology for Evaluating Historic Heritage Significance (2019).

13674 – Pillbox

Historical	This site is part of New Zealand's WWII defences and has moderate historical value.
Social	This site is not visible to the general public and has no social value.
Mana whenua	Only mana whenua can comment on the value of the site to them.
Knowledge	The majority of this structure appears to have been destroyed. This site likely has low knowledge value.
Technology	There is unlikely to be any unique or innovative technological attributes remaining at this site. This site has no technology value.
Physical	It is not known whether any notable or representative elements of style and construction remain at this site as the majority of this structure appears to have been destroyed. This site likely has no physical value.
Aesthetic	There are no visible surface remains. This site has no aesthetic value.
Context	This site is part of New Zealand's WWII defences. This site has moderate contextual value.

This site has moderate values based on its highest values, which are its historical and context values. Retention of these values is desirable, but it does not warrant any special protections and any loss of heritage values can be mitigated by archaeological monitoring and the recording, sampling, analysis, and reporting of any materials or features encountered.

16066 – Gum store

Historical	This site is part of the industrial history of Dairy Flat / Silverdale and has some historical value.
Social	This site is not visible to the general public and has no social value.
Mana whenua	Only mana whenua can comment on the value of the site to them.
Knowledge	There are unlikely to be any physical remains associated with this site in situ. This site likely has no knowledge value.
Technology	There are no unique or innovative technological attributes remaining at this site. This site has no technology value.
Physical	There are unlikely to be any physical remains associated with this site in situ. This site likely has no physical value.
Aesthetic	There are no visible surface remains. This site has no aesthetic value.
Context	This site is part of the industrial history of Dairy Flat / Silverdale and the early European settlement of the area. This site has some contextual value.

This site has some values based on its highest values, which are its historical and context values. Retention of these values is desirable, but it does not warrant any special protections and any loss of heritage values can be mitigated by archaeological monitoring and the recording, sampling, analysis, and reporting of any materials or features encountered.

22215 – Small Homestead

Historical	This homestead is a 20th century dwelling. This site has low historical value.
Social	This site is not visible to the general public and has no social value.
Mana whenua	Only mana whenua can comment on the value of the site to them.
Knowledge	Significant modifications and additions have been made to this property. This site has low knowledge value.
Technology	There is unlikely to be any unique or innovative technological attributes remaining at this site. This site has no technology value.
Physical	Significant modifications and additions have been made to this property. This site has low physical value.
Aesthetic	Significant modifications and additions have been made to this property. This site likely has low aesthetic value.

Context This site has contextual value in terms of its place in the growth of Dairy Flat / Silverdale. This site has low contextual value.

This site has low values based on its highest values, which are its historical, knowledge, physical, aesthetic, and context values. Retention of these values is desirable, but it does not warrant any special protections and any loss of heritage values can be mitigated by archaeological monitoring and the recording, sampling, analysis, and reporting of any materials or features encountered.

5.2.4 NoR 7 Upgrade to Pine Valley Road

There is one archaeological site recorded in the NZAA SRS with features within 200 m of the proposed NoR 7 designation, as well as one item recorded in the Auckland CHI and an unrecorded building with potential heritage values. These sites and potential construction effects are discussed below.

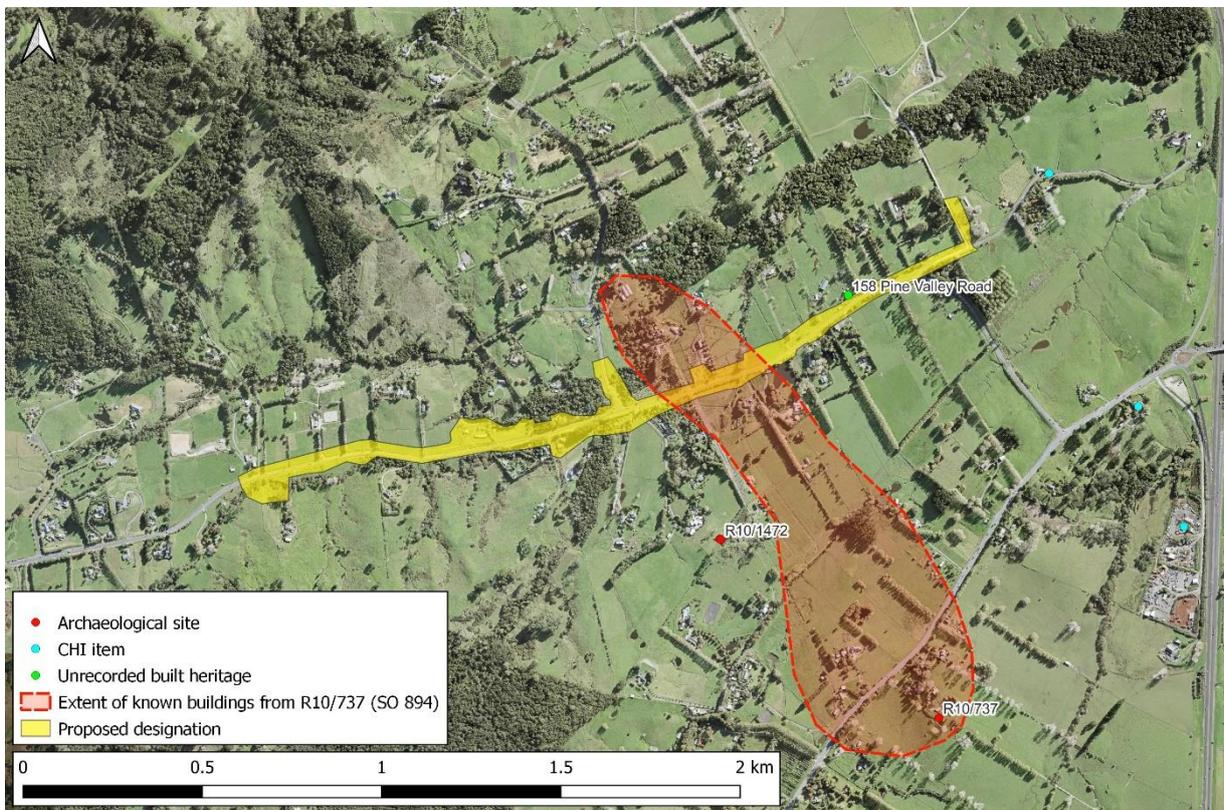


Figure 15. Map of NoR 7, showing nearby archaeological and heritage sites.

R10/737 – Kelly Homestead

While the proposed designation is well away from the most concentrated part of this site, where the actual homestead was and the NZAA point is, old plans (SO 894) show a stockyard associated with Kelly’s Homestead was located north of this NoR. There is some potential for material or remnants of buildings associated with Kelly’s use of the property to be encountered during construction and affected by works.

22186 – Wēiti Portage

As discussed with NoRs 1 and 3, there is unlikely to be any physical evidence remaining related to the portage itself, particularly with the maintenance of the road and housing in the area. However,

there is slightly increased potential for unrecorded subsurface archaeological sites related to pre-European Māori settlement as well as early European land-use in this area to be encountered where earthworks are undertaken.

158 Pine Valley Road

This is a modified Art Deco style weatherboard bungalow. This typology is not uncommon in the Auckland region, though the weatherboard cladding is not found in large numbers, as buildings of this style were more typically plastered. Although visible from the road it has not been previously included in the Auckland Council CHI or identified in any area assessments as having heritage significance. In its current modified form, the building is assessed as having little heritage interest or potential, based on the AUPOP RPS heritage evaluation criteria. The area has been zoned as FUZ and is anticipated to change in the future.

The main dwelling lies just outside the designation boundary, while ancillary structures are within the NoR footprint. If construction requires their removal, the potential adverse effects on heritage values are likely to be inconsequential.



Figure 16 158 Pine Valley Road (green) with proposed designation (yellow) and Google Maps imagery, subset.

5.2.4.1 Summary

One archaeological site is recorded within 200 m of the proposed designation and there is some potential for it to be affected by works. One CHI item is also recorded within the proposed designation but is unlikely to be affected by works. One potential pre-1940 dwelling of little heritage potential is

identified at 158 Pine Valley Road. It will be affected, but this will not generate potential adverse effects on heritage values. It is likely this area will change as it has been zoned as FUZ.

Table 6. Summary of recorded sites within 200 m of NoR 7.

Site No.	Description	Potential to be affected	Reason	Archaeological Authority
R10/737	Kelly Homestead	Low	Potential for material to be present within designation	Yes
22186	Wēiti Portage	No	Within designation but no physical evidence remains	No
158 Pine Valley Road	House	Low	Building is within designation but has little heritage potential.	No

5.2.4.2 Assessment under the HNZPTA

The following assessments of archaeological values are based on the criteria set out in the HNZPTA (2019).

R10/737 – Kelly Homestead

- Condition While no buildings remain, subsurface artefacts and features are likely still in situ.
- Rarity Remains of pre-1900 homesteads are not common locally.
- Context This site has high contextual value in terms of its relation to the early European settlement / colonisation of Dairy Flat / Silverdale and the Kelly family.
- Information This site could provide information on early European settlement of the Dairy Flat area.
- Amenity The site is currently on private property.
- Cultural This is a colonial period site.

5.2.4.3 Assessment under AUP B5.2.2

The following assessment of values follows the Auckland Council Methodology for Evaluating Historic Heritage Significance (2019).

158 Pine Valley Road

- Historical This is a 20th century building. This site has low historical value.
- Social This site is not visible to the general public and has no social value.
- Mana whenua Only mana whenua can comment on the value of the site to them.
- Knowledge The building is modified and likely has low knowledge value.

Technology	There are no unique or innovative technological attributes at this site. This site has no technology value.
Physical	This house has representative elements of the Art Deco style, though is clad in weatherboard rather than the usual plaster. This site has moderate physical value.
Aesthetic	This house has been modified but is still in overall good condition. This site has low aesthetic value.
Context	This site has contextual value in terms of its place in the growth of Dairy Flat / Silverdale. This site has low contextual value.

This site has moderate value based on its highest value, which is physical value. Retention of this value is desirable, but it does not warrant any special protections and any loss of heritage values can be mitigated by archaeological monitoring and the recording, sampling, analysis, and reporting of any materials or features encountered.

5.2.5 NoR 8 Upgrade to Dairy Flat Highway between Silverdale and Dairy Flat

Three archaeological sites and three CHI items are recorded in the NZAA SRS within 200 m of the proposed designation, as well as an unrecorded building with potential heritage values. These sites and potential construction effects are described below.



Figure 17. Map of NoR 8, showing nearby archaeological and heritage sites.

R10/737 – Kelly Homestead

Access to the relevant properties was not obtained for the site visit, but the proposed designation for NoR 8 passes alongside the central area of Kelly’s Homestead, where the highest concentration of buildings was. It is likely that any future construction works will encounter and damage archaeological material from this site, potentially including, but not limited to, building materials or foundations, rubbish pits, glass bottles, ceramics, other historic artefacts like leather or metal items, evidence of landscaping and external features like wells.

R10/1450 – Wade Junction Hotel

As discussed for NoR 1, site record indicated that there had been no building on the property since the pre-1900 hotel, and it was used only for pasture. However, upon carrying out the site visit along Wilks Road for this project, it was found that sometime after June 2021, the property (9 Wilks Road) has been cut down significantly and paved over entirely, for a storage unit complex. If any subsurface archaeological material was present, it has likely been destroyed without record. This site is within the proposed designation but the likelihood of encountering any in situ remains is low.

R10/1540 – Whare

This property was not accessible for the site survey and no surface evidence is visible in aerials. The site is outside of the proposed designation and unlikely to be affected by works.

16094 – House

This site is a timber cottage / villa with corrugated iron cladding at 1350 Dairy Flat Highway. It is not clear whether the cladding has replaced earlier weatherboard, but if original it is uncommon (Figure 18). A 20th century farm shed is present immediately south of the Edwardian cottage / villa. The CHI record notes that the parcel of land was part of the Crown Grant (Allotments 189 and 190 of the Parish of Pukeatua) awarded to Thomas Forgham in 1870. The land passed through several owners and was later purchased by McNair in 1899. Part of Lot 189 was transferred to his son William McNair in 1906, which was later subdivided into 1350 and 1338 Dairy Flat Highway. Part of the lot was accessed by gum diggers in 1907, and it is possible that the residence may have been used as accommodation for them, though there is no evidence to verify this.

As part of the structure planning for the FUZ business Area, Auckland Council reviewed the site but have determined it does not merit further evaluation as a scheduled historic heritage place (Francesco and Brassey 2019). As a result, this building is assessed as having no more than moderate heritage values based on the Auckland Unitary Plan RPS criteria. Based on site history and architectural form, it is likely to post-date 1900 and is not classified as an archaeological site under the HNZPTA 2014.

The cottage structure is located within the proposed designation. Other buildings on the site are later 20th century farming buildings and have little or no identified heritage value. Of these, a large, corrugated iron shed will also be impacted by the likely construction footprint.



Figure 18. 16094 (teal) and proposed designation in yellow, with photograph of site, subset (Brown 2022).

16095 – House

This is an early 1900s villa with later extensions and modifications at 1338 Dairy Flat Highway. It has a polychrome chimney and hipped, corrugated roof (Figure 19). It is surrounded by later 20th century garage and ancillary farm buildings. The property was reviewed as part of the structure planning for the FUZ business area by Auckland Council Heritage Unit. The CHI record provides the same background information as for 16094 (1350 Dairy Flat Highway).

The 2017 Structure plan survey undertaken by Auckland Council Heritage Unit determined that this site does not merit further evaluation as a scheduled historic heritage place. Other buildings on the site are later 20th century farming buildings and have little or no identified heritage value. The main farmhouse building lies outside of the designation and is not physically affected. The ancillary garages and other structures within the designation footprint may be removed but this has no impact on heritage values. Construction would result in modification to the setting of the place.



Figure 19. 16095. (teal) and proposed designation in yellow, with photograph of site, subset (Auckland Council 2018).

22215 – Small Homestead

The western boundary of the site will be affected by construction within the NoR, but this does not affect the building directly. Additionally, the area is zoned FUZ for business, and is likely to change in response to any future plan change and development in this location. Any future changes to the existing landscape arising from construction can be appropriately mitigated and potentially enhanced through replanting and landscaping.

1032 Dairy Flat Highway

Aerial photography indicates a ruinous house structure within the proposed designation at 1032 Dairy Flat Highway. The site is previously unrecorded. It is not accessible publicly and is obscured from the public carriageway. The date of the ruinous structure is unknown, but remaining roof form visible in 2002 aerials suggests a bay cottage with gable roof of possible early 1900s or late 1800s date. An associated gable barn or shed is no longer extant. The site in its ruinous form has little heritage values but may have some archaeological potential if found to be of pre-1900 date. It is likely to be destroyed as a result of future construction within the NoR, assuming it is not removed prior to this work commencing.



Figure 20. Ruinous homestead at 1032 Dairy Flat Highway (green), with proposed designation (yellow).

5.2.5.1 Summary

Three archaeological sites are recorded within 200 m of the proposed designation and there is some potential for two of these to be affected by works. Three CHI items are also recorded within the proposed designation, and these are likely to be impacted by future construction activities to varying degrees. An unrecorded building with potential heritage values is also within the proposed designation and will be affected by works.

Table 7. Summary of recorded sites within 200 m of NoR 8.

Site No.	Description	Potential to be affected	Reason	Archaeological Authority
R10/737	Kelly Homestead	Moderate	Potential for material to be present within designation	Yes
R10/1450	Wade Junction Hotel	Low	Remains likely destroyed.	Yes
R10/1540	Whare	Nil	Outside designation.	No
16094	House	High	Within designation.	No
16095	House	High	Within designation.	No
22215	Small Homestead	Low	Within designation but main building not affected	No
1032 Dairy Flat Highway	Former farmstead	Moderate	Within designation.	No

5.2.5.2 Assessment under the HNZPTA

The following assessments of archaeological values are based on the criteria set out in the HNZPTA (2019).

R10/737 – Kelly Homestead

Condition	While no buildings remain, subsurface artefacts and features are likely still in situ.
Rarity	Remains of pre-1900 homesteads are not common locally.
Context	This site has high contextual value in terms of its relation to the early European settlement / colonisation of Dairy Flat / Silverdale and the Kelly family.
Information	This site could provide information on early European settlement of the Dairy Flat area.
Amenity	The site is currently on private property.
Cultural	This is a colonial period site.

R10/1450 – Wade Junction Hotel

Condition	There are no surface remains from this site, and the properties where it was likely to have been highly modified. Some small areas of subsurface material may be present.
Rarity	The remains of pre-1900 hotels are not common locally.

Context	This site has high contextual value in terms of its relation to the early European settlement / colonisation of Dairy Flat and the Kelly family.
Information	This site could provide information on early European settlement of the Dairy Flat area.
Amenity	The site is currently on private property.
Cultural	This is a colonial period site.

5.2.5.3 Assessment under AUP B5.2.2

The following assessment of values follows the Auckland Council Methodology for Evaluating Historic Heritage Significance (2019).

16094 - House

Historical	This house is related to the early settlement and industrial history of Dairy Flat, possible being associated with gum digging in the area. This site has moderate historical value.
Social	This site is not visible to the general public and has no social value.
Mana whenua	Only mana whenua can comment on the value of the site to them.
Knowledge	This is a turn of the century or early 1900s building and there may be subsurface material related to early settlement and the gum digging industry in Dairy Flat. This site has moderate knowledge value.
Technology	There are no unique or innovative technological attributes at this site. This site has no technology value.
Physical	The corrugated iron cladding is an unusual element of style and construction at this site. This site has some physical value.
Aesthetic	This site is in somewhat degraded condition and has low aesthetic value.
Context	This site has contextual value in terms of its place in the growth of Dairy Flat / Silverdale and the gum digging industry. This site moderate low contextual value.

This site has moderate values based on its highest values, which are its historical, knowledge, and context values. Retention of these values is desirable, but it does not warrant any special protections and any loss of heritage values can be mitigated by archaeological monitoring and the recording, sampling, analysis, and reporting of any materials or features encountered.

16095 – House

Historical	This is an early 1900s villa and is related to the continued European settlement of Dairy Flat. This site has moderate historical value.
Social	This site is not visible to the general public and has no social value.
Mana whenua	Only mana whenua can comment on the value of the site to them.

Knowledge	The house has been subject to later extensions and modifications and the amount of original features remaining is not known. This site has low knowledge value.
Technology	There are no unique or innovative technological attributes at this site. This site has no technology value.
Physical	Whether any notable or representative elements of style and construction remain at this site is unclear. This site may have up to moderate physical value.
Aesthetic	The house has been subject to later extensions and modifications and the amount of original features remaining is not known. This site likely had moderate aesthetic value.
Context	This site has contextual value in terms of its place in the growth of Dairy Flat / Silverdale. This site has low contextual value.

This site has moderate values based on its highest values, which are its historical, physical, and aesthetic values. Retention of these values is desirable, but it does not warrant any special protections and any loss of heritage values can be mitigated by archaeological monitoring and the recording, sampling, analysis, and reporting of any materials or features encountered.

22215 – Small Homestead

Historical	This homestead is a 20th century dwelling. This site has low historical value.
Social	This site is not visible to the general public and has no social value.
Mana whenua	Only mana whenua can comment on the value of the site to them.
Knowledge	Significant modifications and additions have been made to this property. This site has low knowledge value.
Technology	There is unlikely to be any unique or innovative technological attributes remaining at this site. This site has no technology value.
Physical	Significant modifications and additions have been made to this property. This site has low physical value.
Aesthetic	Significant modifications and additions have been made to this property. This site likely has low aesthetic value.
Context	This site has contextual value in terms of its place in the growth of Dairy Flat / Silverdale. This site has low contextual value.

This site has low values based on its highest values, which are its historical, knowledge, physical, aesthetic, and context values. Retention of these values is desirable, but it does not warrant any special protections and any loss of heritage values can be mitigated by archaeological monitoring and the recording, sampling, analysis, and reporting of any materials or features encountered.

1032 Dairy Flat Highway

Historical	The remains of a late 1800s or early 1900s site. This site has moderate historical value.
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Social	This site is not visible to the general public and has no social value.
Mana whenua	Only mana whenua can comment on the value of the site to them.
Knowledge	Surface remains are in ruins, but the layout is in place and subsurface material may be present. This site has moderate knowledge value.
Technology	There is unlikely to be any unique or innovative technological attributes remaining at this site. This site has no technology value.
Physical	This site is in ruins. This site has low physical value.
Aesthetic	This sit is in ruins. This site likely has low aesthetic value.
Context	This site has contextual value in terms of early European settlement of Dairy Flat. This site has moderate contextual value.

This site has moderate values based on its highest values, which are its historical, knowledge, and context values. Retention of these values is desirable, but it does not warrant any special protections and any loss of heritage values can be mitigated by archaeological monitoring and the recording, sampling, analysis, and reporting of any materials or features encountered.

5.2.6 NoR 9 Upgrade to Dairy Flat Highway between Dairy Flat and Albany

Two archaeological sites are recorded in the NZAA SRS within 200 m of the proposed designation, as well as three items recorded in the Auckland Council CHI. These sites and potential construction effects are described below.

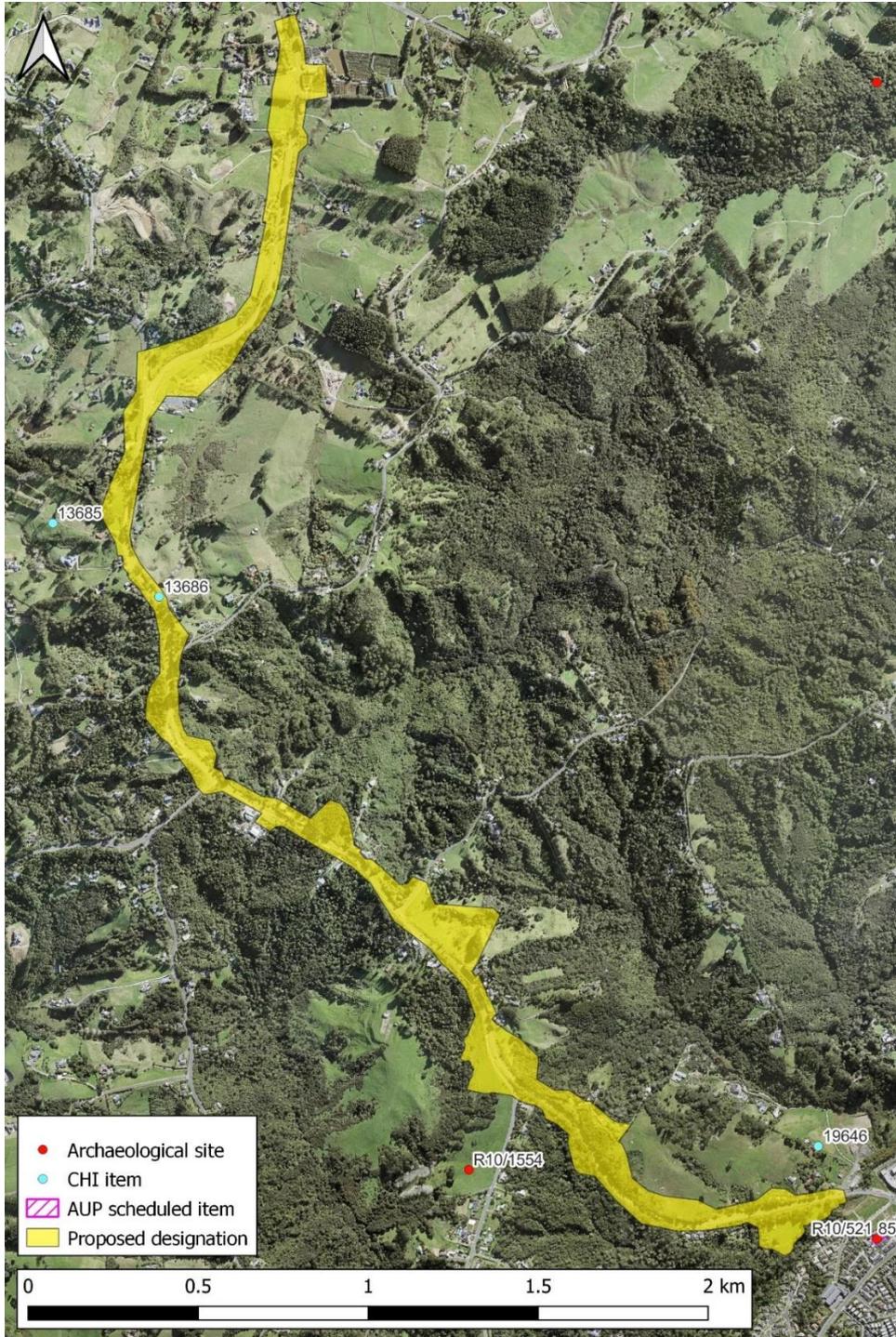


Figure 21. Map of NoR 9, showing nearby archaeological and heritage sites.

R10/1521 – “The Cottage”

Also recorded in the AUP as 00850, this is Isabella Stevenson's "Cottage," which is believed to have been constructed c.1898-1903 around the time that William Stevenson, an Albany pioneer, sold/subdivided the family property. The property is within the study search area but well away from the NoR designation and will be unaffected.

R10/1554 – Old Kelly Homestead

This site was not accessed during the site visits. There is no visible surface evidence in aerial photos, but there is potential for subsurface material to be present. However, this site is outside of the designation and will not be affected by works.

13685 – Anti-tank ditch

The description of this site is slightly contradictory, and the exact location of the ditch is unknown. Based on the site record, it is located opposite Foley's Quarry Road, but LiDAR imagery and aerials from the 1950s do not have any visible or distinctive ditches. As the proposed NoR follows the route of the current road corridor fairly closely, there is a low likelihood that the site will be affected.

13686 – Pillbox

The Pillbox is not visible from the road, and it was not safe to inspect on foot in this location. The pillbox is located within the NoR but not within the likely construction footprint. The pillbox is, by necessity, a robust structure unlikely to be susceptible to construction vibration, but there is potential for accidental damage to occur. Potential effects from construction activity will be appropriately managed through the HHMP process in order to reduce the risk of accidental damage.



Figure 22. Location of pillbox 13686 (teal) and proposed NoR boundary (yellow).

19646 – Islington Homestead

This is a historical villa but is well outside the proposed designation footprint and will not be affected by the proposed NoR.

5.2.6.1 Summary

Two archaeological sites are recorded within 200 m of the proposed designation but have been found to be outside of the proposed designation and will not be affected by any works for the Project. Three CHI items are also recorded within the proposed designation, one of which has some potential to be impacted.

Table 8. Summary of recorded sites within 200 m of NoR 9.

Site No.	Description	Potential to be affected	Reason	Archaeological Authority
R10/1521	"The Cottage"	Nil	Outside designation	No
R10/1554	Old Kelly Homestead	Nil	Outside designation.	No
13685	Anti-tank ditch	Nil	Outside designation	No
13686	Pillbox	Low	Within designation but outside construction footprint	No
19646	Islington Homestead	Nil	Outside designation	No

5.2.6.2 Assessment under AUP B5.2.2

The following assessment of values follows the Auckland Council Methodology for Evaluating Historic Heritage Significance (2019).

13686 – Pillbox

Historical This site is part of New Zealand's WWII defences and has moderate historical value.

Social This site is not visible to the general public and has no social value.

Mana whenua Only mana whenua can comment on the value of the site to them.

Knowledge This site is intact, but investigation is unlikely to reveal more information than has already been obtained. This site has low knowledge value.

Technology There is unlikely to be any unique or innovative technological attributes remaining at this site. This site has no technology value.

Physical	This site is a representative example of typical New Zealand (Northern Military District) pillbox design. This site has moderate physical value.
Aesthetic	This site is intact and has moderate aesthetic value.
Context	This site is part of New Zealand's WWII defences and was built in association with the nearby Redvale anti-tank ditch. This site has moderate contextual value.

This site has moderate values based on its highest values, which are its historical, physical, aesthetic and context values. Retention of these values is desirable, but it does not warrant any special protections and any loss of heritage values can be mitigated by archaeological monitoring and the recording, sampling, analysis, and reporting of any materials or features encountered.

5.2.7 NoR 13 Upgrade to East Coast Road between Silverdale and Ō Mahurangi Penlink (Redvale) Interchange

One archaeological site is recorded in the NZAA SRS within 200 m of the proposed designation. This site and potential construction effects are described below.

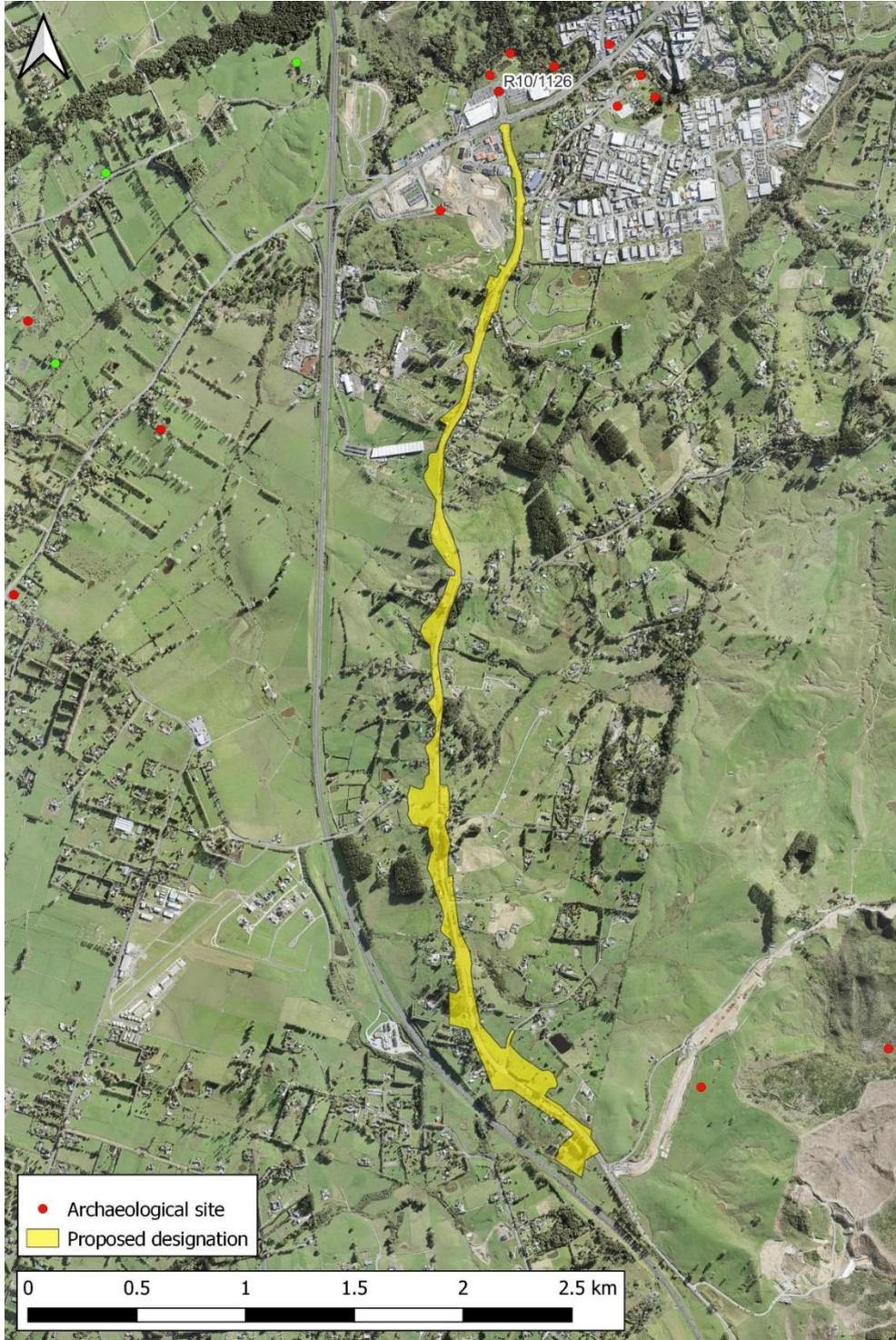


Figure 23. Map of NoR 13, showing nearby archaeological and heritage sites.

R10/1126 – Stables

This site was not visited during the site visits but has been destroyed previously and is outside of the proposed designation boundary.

5.2.7.1 Summary

One archaeological site is recorded within 200 m of NoR 13 but it will not be affected by works.

Table 9. Summary of recorded sites within 200 m of NoR13.

Site No.	Description	Potential to be affected	Reason	Archaeological Authority
R10/1126	Stables	Nil	Destroyed	No

5.2.8 Summary of effects relating to specific NoRs

Across all NoRs and the project as a whole, there is some potential for unrecorded, subsurface archaeological features or material to be encountered. NoRs 1, 4, 7, 8 and 9 have potential for specific archaeological or heritage impacts on recorded sites. A summary of specific sites assessed and the likelihood of them being affected by construction around specific NoRs is shown below. Note that post-1900 sites do not meet the HNZPTA criteria for an archaeological site and therefore cannot be included on an archaeological authority but would be investigated and recorded if affected by construction.

Table 10. Summary of all recorded sites within 200 m of Project NoRs.

NoR	Site No.	Description	Potential to be affected	Reason	Archaeological Authority
NoR 1	R10/737	Kelly Homestead	Moderate	Within proposed construction footprint	Yes
	R10/949	Midden	Nil	Outside designation	No
	R10/1450	Wade Junction Hotel	Nil	Outside designation, destroyed	No
	R10/1472	Cemetery	Low	Extent unknown, potential to be within designation	Yes
	22186	Wēiti Portage	Nil	Within designation but no physical evidence remains	No
	90 Old Pine Valley Road	House	Low	Within proposed designation, but largely modern buildings	No

NoR	Site No.	Description	Potential to be affected	Reason	Archaeological Authority
	1603 Dairy Flat Highway	House	Low	Building is outside of designation boundary, effects on setting / context	No
NoR 3	22186	Wēiti Portage	Nil	Within designation but no physical evidence remains	No
	90 Old Pine Valley Road	House	Nil	Outside designation	No
NoR 4	R10/949	Midden	Nil	Outside designation	No
	16066	Industrial	Low	Likely destroyed	No
	22214	House	Nil	Outside designation	No
	22215	House	Low	Main building is outside designation	No
NoR 7	R10/737	Kelly Homestead	Low	Potential for material to be present within designation	Yes
	22186	Wēiti Portage	No	Within designation but no physical evidence remains	No
	158 Pine Valley Road	House	Low	Building is within designation but has little heritage potential.	No
NoR 8	R10/737	Kelly Homestead	Moderate	Potential for material to be present within designation	Yes
	R10/1450	Wade Junction Hotel	Low	Remains likely destroyed.	Yes
	R10/1540	Whare	Nil	Outside designation.	No
	16094	House	High	Within designation.	No
	16095	House	High	Within designation.	No
	22215	Small Homestead	Low	Within designation but main building not affected	No
	1032 Dairy Flat Highway	Former farmstead	Moderate	Within designation.	No

NoR	Site No.	Description	Potential to be affected	Reason	Archaeological Authority
NoR 9	R10/1521	“The Cottage”	Nil	Outside designation	No
	R10/1554	Old Kelly Homestead	Nil	Outside designation	No
	13685	Anti-tank ditch	Nil	Outside designation	No
	13686	Pillbox	Low	Within designation but outside construction footprint	No
	19646	Islington Homestead	Nil	Outside designation	No
NoR 13	R10/1126	Stables	Nil	Destroyed	No

5.3 Recommended Measures to Avoid, Remedy or Mitigate Construction Effects

For NoR 1 specifically, it is recommended that a ground penetrating radar (GPR) survey is carried out in the proposed designation near R10/1472 (cemetery) prior to designs being finalised (during the future detailed design, outline plan and resource consenting stage) in order to ensure that any burials associated with this site are avoided by future works.

Overall, it is recommended that, prior to works starting, an authority to damage or destroy recorded sites (including R10/737, R10/1450 and R10/1472) and unrecorded archaeological sites and any other archaeological features that may be encountered within the identified works areas be applied for from HNZPT under Section 44 of the HNZPTA for each Project. As part of the authority application process, archaeological assessments focused individually on each Project / NoR will be required. These will require further archaeological survey and will provide an opportunity to gather additional information prior to any earthworks taking place – for example, all above ground sites and locations with built heritage values within the proposed designations can be recorded in detail.

No authority should be applied for without consultation with the appropriate tangata whenua authorities; evidence of consultation and views expressed will be required by HNZPT and will be taken into account when making a decision about the granting of the authority.

When works begin, archaeological monitoring will take place in higher-risk areas and around known archaeological or heritage sites, which will be identified in a historic heritage management plan, as outlined in the programme-wide conditions for the Projects. Where the risk of encountering archaeology or evidence of post-1900 heritage is increased, topsoil stripping can be carried out in advance of major earthworks under supervision of the archaeologist to ensure adequate time to fully record any archaeological or heritage site is available. If any unrecorded archaeological or heritage material is encountered during the Project, it will be recorded, sampled, and analysed as appropriate

in order to mitigate any damage to archaeology following standard archaeological best practice. Appropriate tikanga (protocols) should be followed during works – Manawhenua may make recommendations outlining these.

In the event of kōiwi (human remains) being uncovered during any future construction, work should cease immediately and the appropriate tangata whenua authorities should be contacted so that suitable arrangements can be made. As archaeological survey cannot always detect sites of traditional significance to Māori, or wāhi tapu, the appropriate tangata whenua authorities should be consulted regarding the possible existence of such sites, and the recommendations in this report.

6 Assessment of Operational Effects

No operational effects on archaeological or heritage sites have been identified across the Projects.

7 Conclusion

Across the North Projects area, there is potential for unrecorded archaeological and heritage sites to be encountered during construction, particularly in undeveloped paddocks and alongside any streams or waterways. There are also several recorded archaeological and heritage sites within the proposed NoR areas which have potential to be partly damaged by works, including three archaeological sites (R10/737, R10/1450, R10/1472), six CHI sites (13674, 13686, 16066, 16094, 16095, 22215), and four unrecorded buildings with potential heritage values (90 Old Pine Valley Road, 158 Pine Valley Road, 1032 and 1603 Dairy Flat Highway).

All works are to be undertaken under an archaeological authority obtained from HNZPT and will be guided by a historic heritage management plan. As part of this process, project-specific assessments and field surveys will be carried out with the opportunity to record more detailed and in-depth information, particularly for above-ground and built heritage sites. Where the risk of encountering archaeology or evidence of post-1900 heritage is increased, topsoil stripping can be carried out in advance of earthworks to ensure adequate time to fully record any archaeological or heritage sites. Any archaeological or heritage material identified during works will be recorded, sampled, and analysed as applicable following standard archaeological best practice.

Effect	Assessment	Recommendation
R10/737 (Kelly Homestead)	Potential damage to archaeological site from construction within NoR 1, 7 and 8	Field survey, archaeological authority and monitoring
R10/1450 (Wade Junction Hotel)	Potential damage to archaeological site from construction within NoR 8	Field survey, archaeological authority and monitoring
R10/1472 (Cemetery)	Potential damage to archaeological site from construction within NoR 1	Field survey and GPR survey, archaeological authority and monitoring
13674 (Pillbox)	Potential damage to historic site from construction within NoR 4	Field survey and archaeological monitoring
13686 (Pillbox)	Potential damage to historic site from construction within NoR 9	Field survey and archaeological monitoring
16066 (Gum store)	Potential damage to historic site from construction within NoR 4	Field survey and archaeological monitoring
16094 (House)	Potential damage to historic site from construction within NoR 8	Field survey and archaeological monitoring

Effect	Assessment	Recommendation
16095 (House)	Potential damage to historic site from construction within NoR 8	Field survey and archaeological monitoring
22215 (House)	Potential damage to historic site from construction within NoR 4 and 8	Field survey and archaeological monitoring
90 Old Pine Valley Road (House)	Potential damage to historic site from construction within NoR 1	Field survey and archaeological monitoring
158 Pine Valley Road (House)	Potential damage to historic site from construction within NoR 7	Field survey and archaeological monitoring
1032 Dairy Flat Highway (House)	Potential damage to historic site from construction within NoR 8	Field survey and archaeological monitoring
1603 Dairy Flat Highway (House)	Potential damage to historic site from construction within NoR 1	Field survey and archaeological monitoring

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