

Attachment C

**Review reports for historic heritage places
subject to the proposed plan change**

ID 00713 - Pa site R10_3

159 and 161 Attwood Road, Paremoremo



Figure 1: View facing southeast over the recorded location of Pa site R10_3 (Auckland Council 2024).

INTRODUCTION

Pa Site R10_3 is included in the Auckland Unitary Plan (operative in part) (**AUP**) Schedule 14.1 Schedule of Historic Heritage (**Schedule 14.1**).¹

This report reviews the identified heritage values and management information² of Pa Site R10_3 to ensure that the values of the place are understood, and that the management aligns with the AUP criteria and thresholds for the identification and evaluation of historic heritage places. The review is guided by the Methodology and Guidance for Evaluating Auckland's Historic Heritage.³

As part of its Strategic Vision 2018-2028, the Auckland Council Heritage Unit identified the 10-year target of ensuring that the historic heritage overlay of the AUP is robust.

A site visit was conducted on 25 September 2024.

¹ Schedule 14.1 ID 00713

² 'Management information' refers to the identification and management of a place in the AUP. It relates to the name of the place, address, legal description, category of scheduling, primary features, heritage values, extent of place, whether the place is subject to additional rules for archaeology, and whether the place is of interest to Māori

³ August 2020, version 2. Accessed: <https://www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/arts-culture-heritage/heritage/protecting-our-heritage/Pages/how-evaluate-aucklands-historic-heritage.aspx>

Background & constraints

Information on the history of the place and a physical description are sourced from Auckland Council Heritage Unit's property files and any other sources as noted. The information in the files is not exhaustive and additional research may yield new information about the place.

Where information on the Mana Whenua values of this place is publicly available or has previously been provided to council⁴, it has been included in this review to help inform Mana Whenua engagement. The values that Mana Whenua hold on the place may differ from its other historic heritage values and are to be determined by Mana Whenua. Engagement with Mana Whenua has provided information about Mana Whenua values. Further input from other iwi may provide additional information on the Mana Whenua value of this place.

As an archaeological site, the provisions of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 (**HNZPT Act**) apply to the place.⁵ These provisions do not allow the modification or destruction of an archaeological site without prior authority granted under the HNZPT Act.

The AUP Accidental discovery rule protects and manages the accidental discovery of sensitive material, including human remains and kōiwi, archaeological sites and Māori cultural artefacts/taonga tuturu.⁶

Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga List: N/A

New Zealand Archaeological Association (NZAA) site record number:⁷ R10_3

Cultural Heritage Inventory number (CHI): 6776

Tūtangi Ora O Ngā Mana Kōrero (Tūtangi Ora) Heritage Item number: 2488

SCHEDULING INFORMATION

Pa Site R10_3 (ID 00713) was originally scheduled in the North Shore City Council District Plan - 2002 (**NSCCDP**) as ID 3 "Pa (Headland)".⁸

The North Shore City Council's approach to archaeological site protection was to include all recorded archaeological sites held in the NZAA ArchSite database in the district in the plan schedule. The NSCCDP states that archaeological sites were protected for their scientific, historical or educational value.⁹

The location of ID 3 "Pa (Headland)" as shown on NSCCDP Planning Maps (Designations and Special Provisions map 17) (see Figure 2) was derived from the NZAA site record form, where the location is recorded near the southern boundary of 161 Attwood Road.

The place was included in the AUP Schedule 14.1 through the Proposed Auckland Regional Plan (**PAUP**) as a Category B place. The Historic Heritage Overlay Extent of Place (**extent of place**)

⁴ Providing it is not confidential in nature.

⁵ HNZPT Act, section 42 and 43

⁶ AUP Chapter E11 Land disturbance – Regional E11.6.1 Accidental discovery rule and Chapter E12 Land disturbance – District E12.6.1 Accidental discovery rule.

⁷ Sourced from ArchSite the national archaeological site recording scheme.

⁸ Appendix 11B: Schedule of Archaeological Sites

⁹ NSCCDP 2002, Section 11.3.2

identified in the AUP was drawn using the contour maps, demarcating a small knoll across 159 and 161 Attwood Road to the north of the NZAA recorded location. While an extent of place has been mapped, Schedule 14.1 states an extent is “To be defined#”.

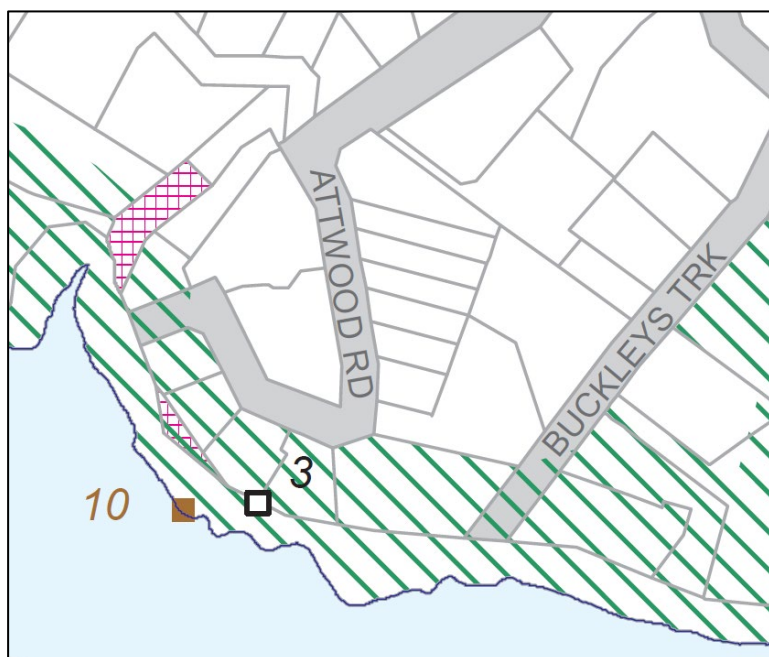


Figure 2: NSCCDP 2002 Designation map number 17, showing ID 00713 Pa site R10_3 at 163 and 161 Attwood Road (identified by the black square and number 3).

The place is identified in the AUP in the following way:

Schedule 14.1 Schedule of Historic Heritage

ID	Place name and/or description	Verified location	Verified legal description	Category	Primary features	Heritage values	Extent of place	Exclusions	Additional rules for archaeological sites or features	Place of Maori interest or significance
00713	Pa site R10_3	159 and 161 Attwood Road, Paremoremo	Lot 2 DP 42830; Lot 2 DP211369	B		D	To be defined#		Yes	Yes

AUP planning maps Historic Heritage Overlay Extent of Place:



Figure 3: Historic Heritage Overlay Extent of Place for Pa site R10_3 (ID 00713) (Auckland Council GeoMaps).

SUMMARY OF HISTORIC HERITAGE INFORMATION

History

Pa site R10_3 is recorded on the Upper Waitematā Harbour, approximately 350m west of the mouth of Lucas Creek, facing south across to Whenuapai and Herald Island / Motu Pākihi.

There was a network of pā and associated kāinga (village or settlement areas) within the Upper Waitematā Harbour. These settlement sites were located to enable access to the rich fishing and shark fishing grounds, shellfish beds, abundant forest resources of the Waitematā Harbour and key portage routes connecting the Waitematā Harbour to the Manukau and Kaipara harbours.

Lucas Creek became the formal name of the waterway from 1890, but was previously known by Māori as Ōkahukura, meaning “place of rainbow or butterfly”¹⁰ (associated to an atua (god) Kahukura¹¹) or Kaipātiki ("Stream for Eating flounder").¹² An ara (traditional path) connected Lucas Creek and the Okura River to the north, which led on to Long Bay and the upper Hauraki Gulf. Other ara were also present in the area connecting to local kāinga or resource gathering areas. Numerous archaeological sites have been found on the banks of the Lucas Creek and in the Ōteha Valley, because of its importance as a transportation node.¹³ The settlements were likely occupied

¹⁰ New Zealand Gazetteer

¹¹ New Zealand History <https://nzhistory.govt.nz/keyword/albany>

¹² Simmons, D. R. (1979). "George Graham's Maori Place Names of Auckland". Records of the Auckland Institute and Museum. 16: 11–39. ISSN 0067-0464. JSTOR 42906272

¹³ North Shore Heritage - *Thematic Review Report Volume 1*. Auckland Council. ISBN 978-1-927169-21-6

permanently, with fluctuations in use associated with seasonal gathering, by groups coming from the larger Tamaki isthmus region.¹⁴

Leslie Kelley's map of the Tāmaki isthmus shows several Māori place names in the Paremoremo area (Figure 4)¹⁵:

- Te Urituohape “Hape’s upstanding stone” - a rock to the east of Paremoremo wharf,
- Te Ara huri haere “The path which bends and turns” – an ara (traditional path) from Te Okinga a Toroa (ridge at the back of Paremoremo landing) to Marae o hine (Te Marae o Hinekakea, a village at the headwaters of Paremoremo tidal creek¹⁶), and
- Kauri tutahi “The kauri standing alone” - a place on the upper foreshore of the harbour in the vicinity of Paremoremo landing.

Kauri tutahi may relate to the area around 161 Attwood Road, however, it is described as a place or landmark, possibly associated with the adjoining ara, rather than a kāinga, settlement or pā.

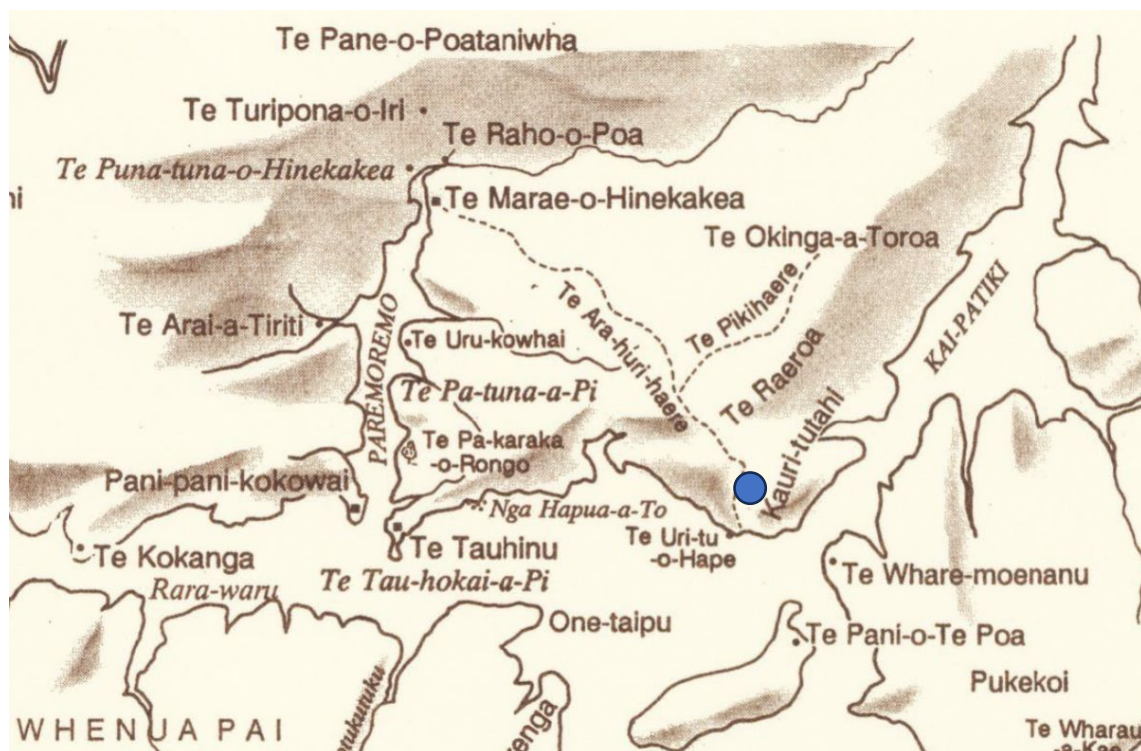


Figure 4: Excerpt from Leslie Kelly map – Map of Tamaki Isthmus with Māori Place Names (Auckland Libraries Heritage Collections Map 9502). The approximate location of Pa Site R10_3 is indicated by the blue dot.

Within the vicinity of Pa Site R10_3 there is one recorded archaeological site of Māori origin (Figure 5), being a ‘Midden / Oven’ (R10_1171), recorded approximately 180m to the southeast.

¹⁴ Judge, Charlotte; Burnett, Zarah; Clough, Rod (March 2016). *North Harbour 2 Watermain and Northern Interceptor Shared Corridor: Preliminary Archaeological Assessment (Technical Report 1) (Report)*. Watercare Services. Retrieved 15 November 2023.

¹⁵ Simmons, D. R. (1979).

¹⁶ This village is identified in AUP Schedule 14.1 as ID 00729.



Figure 5: Map showing recorded historic heritage places or Māori origin in the vicinity of Pa site R10_3 (Auckland Council GeoMaps).

Archaeological Summary

Pa site R10_3 was first recorded in 1961 by archaeologist, Owen Hooker. Very limited information was recorded at this time, with the site described as a headland settlement, next to the wharf at Paremoremo¹⁷ with a road cutting on three sides and in private ownership.¹⁸ The classification as a pā site appears to have been determined by the NZAA file keeper at that time, Les Groube, who likely did not visit the site.¹⁹

In 1980, archaeologists Chris Grace, Rosalind Kay and Gilbert Wong (from the University of Auckland) visited the area but did not find any physical traces of the pā site.²⁰ They did record a small midden deposit consisting of oyster shells in the creek bed, approximately 180m west of where Pā site R10_3 is located. At this time the site description of Pā site R10_3 was updated from 'Pā' to 'Midden/Oven' to reflect the lack of physical evidence that would have been expected if the site was associated to defensives or a more substantial settlement. This amendment was not reflected in the name of the place in the NSCCDP archaeological schedule.

Subsequent archaeological field investigations in 1996 and 2001 failed to relocate any archaeological evidence in the vicinity of 159, 161 and 163 Attwood Road.

The North Shore City Council commissioned a desktop review of archaeological sites amid concerns about the integrity and value of some sites included in the NSCCDP schedule. A report was produced by Geometria Ltd in June 2010. Findings from Russell Foster's 2001 site inspection of Pa site R10_3 were incorporated into the Geometria report, which noted that the pā site had minimal supporting

¹⁷ Schedule 14.1 ID 2119 - Paremoremo Wharf.

¹⁸ NZAA site record form R10/3.

¹⁹ Campbell, M. (2014). *161 Attwood Road, Paremoremo: archaeological assessment*. Prepared by CFG Heritage for Strata Architects and Campbell Brown Planning Ltd.

²⁰ By this time, the area had been subdivided from a larger site into several lots.

information or archaeological evidence. The report recommended that the site be removed from the NSCCDP schedule.²¹

In 2014, Matthew Campbell completed an archaeological assessment for 161 Attwood Road to support a resource consent application for the construction of a residential dwelling.²² Campbell highlighted the ambiguity in the original NZAA site record form and the subsequent doubt of a pā site situated at 159, 161 or 163 Attwood Road. Campbell concluded that “a small settlement of some kind, rather than a pā, at 167 Attwood Road best fits the description of the original site recorder”. This conclusion was supported by his site visit results, in which no archaeological evidence across the property was observed, and exposed cuttings of a small hill between 161 and 159 Attwood Road showed natural soil stratigraphy (indicating a lack of archaeological evidence).

Campbell’s observations were supported by Auckland Council archaeologists following a site visit in 2016. They concluded that sufficient research and investigation has been carried to conclusively determine that a pā site had not been located here.

An aerial image dated 2015/2016 (Figure 6) shows the extent of earthworks granted under the 2014 resource consent application, which modified approximately 80% of the land covered by the extent of place for Pa site R10_3.

A site visit by the author in September 2024 confirmed and supported the findings of previous archaeological survey, with the only change being the completion of the 2014 consenting dwelling.



Figure 6: 2015/2016 aerial image of 161 Attwood Road, showing earthworks across the property for house construction (Auckland Council GeoMaps).

²¹ NZAA site record form.

²² Ibid.

SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA

Historical

The place reflects important or representative aspects of national, regional or local history, or is associated with an important event, person, group of people, or with an idea or early period of settlement within New Zealand, the region or locality.

There is no physical evidence of Pa Site R10_3. The description of the site from the original NZAA site record form provides no information as to its associations or history, and no further recorded history has been identified in other documentary sources that relates to the place. Research and archaeological survey indicates there was not a pā site at this location.

Pa Site R10_3 has **no historical** value.

Social

The place has a strong or special association with, or is held in high esteem by, a particular community or cultural group for its symbolic, spiritual, commemorative, traditional or other cultural value.

There is no physical evidence of Pa Site R10_3. While the place may have had an association with a past community, it does not demonstrate a custom, way of life or process. There is no evidence that the place is held in high public esteem.

Pa Site R10_3 has **no social** value.

Mana whenua

The place has a strong or special association with, or is held in high esteem by, mana whenua for its symbolic, spiritual, commemorative, traditional or other cultural value.

Engagement with Mana Whenua was undertaken to understand the values of Pa site R10_3.²³

Mana Whenua stated the wider area has intangible values associated with an ara (overland path) and remains a location to explore the historical settlement patterns in the upper Waitematā area. There remains opportunities to continue dialogue with Mana Whenua to further understand historical associations in the wider area and pathways for Mana Whenua to contribute oral histories or interpretations to inform any future management in Paremoremo.

The ara is to be nominated by Mana Whenua²⁴ to the Auckland Council Māori Cultural Heritage Programme (**MCHP**), for inclusion on the Māori Heritage Alert Layer (**MHAL**) and for its potential inclusion in AUP Schedule 12 Sites and Places of Significance to Mana Whenua Schedule.

Based on the engagement undertaken with Mana Whenua, it is understood Pa site R10_3 as identified in Schedule 14.1 has little identified Mana Whenua value. During the discussions, the removal of this place from Schedule 14.1 was not opposed, in principle.

²³ Hui were held with Te Kawerau ā Maki, Ngāti Tamaterā, Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua, Ngāti Manuhiri, and Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara, with Ngāti Maru, Ngāti Paoa, Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki, and Ngāti Te Ata deferring in this instance.

²⁴ As indicated in hui with Te Kawerau ā Maki.

Knowledge

The place has potential to provide knowledge through scientific or scholarly study or to contribute to an understanding of the cultural or natural history of the nation, region or locality.

There is no physical evidence of Pa Site R10_3. Limited information for the site was provided in 1961 (at the time of recording) and subsequent site visits have provided nothing further. The scheduled extent of place of Pa Site R10_3 has been extensively modified and consequently the place has no potential to provide new information on past human activity or natural environments through archaeological or other scientific investigation or scholarly study.

The record of this site will be retained in ArchSite and Tūtangi Ora.

Pa Site R10_3 has **no knowledge** value.

Technology

The place demonstrates technical accomplishment, innovation or achievement in its structure, construction, components or use of materials.

There is no physical evidence of Pa Site R10_3, and limited information of what (if any) archaeological remains or features may have existed in 1961 at the time of recording. Extensive earthworks in 2015 have significantly modified the place.

Pa Site R10_3 has **no technology** value.

Physical attributes

The place is a notable or representative example of a type, design or style, method of construction, craftsmanship or use of materials or the work of a notable architect, designer, engineer or builder.

There is no physical evidence of Pa Site R10_3, and limited information of what (if any) archaeological features may have existed in 1961 at the time of recording. The place has been altered to the point that its fabric and features have been lost.

Pa Site R10_3 has **no physical attributes** value.

Aesthetic

The place is notable or distinctive for its aesthetic, visual, or landmark qualities.

There is no physical evidence remaining of Pa Site R10_3. There are no remains to assess for aesthetic value.

Pa Site R10_3 has **no aesthetic** value.

Context

The place contributes to or is associated with a wider historical or cultural context, streetscape, townscape, landscape or setting.

There is no physical evidence of Pa Site R10_3 to assess for context value.

Pa Site R10_3 has **no context** value.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Pa site R10_3 is recorded at 159 and 161 Attwood Road, Paremoremo, on the Upper Waitematā Harbour near the mouth of Lucas Creek, facing south across to Whenuapai and Herald Island / Motu Pākihi. The original (1961) NZAA site record form provides very limited information of what was described at the time as a 'headland settlement' next to the wharf at Paremoremo. There have been several archaeological surveys of the place since 1961, none of which have recorded archaeological evidence of a pā site.

Extensive modification through consented earthworks have occurred across the recorded location of the place. Research and archaeological survey have concluded there was not a pā site located at 159 and 161 Attwood Road, Paremoremo. As a result, there is no corresponding evidence or archaeological potential to contribute to the knowledge values for which the place is scheduled.

The wider landscape has Mana Whenua values for its association with an important ara (path) and is likely to be nominated to the Auckland Council Māori Cultural Heritage Programme as a site or place of significance to Mana Whenua, to recognise these values.

TABLE OF HERITAGE VALUES

Significance Criteria (A-H)	Value	Context
A- Historical	None	n/a
B- Social	None	n/a
C- Mana Whenua	Refer to Mana Whenua significance criteria section	
D- Knowledge	None	n/a
E- Technology	None	n/a
F- Physical attributes	None	n/a
G- Aesthetic	None	n/a
H- Context	None	n/a

RECOMMENDATIONS

Pa Site R10_3 does not meet the thresholds for scheduling as a Historic Heritage Place.²⁵ It is recommended that the place is deleted from Schedule 14.1.

It is understood the wider area has value to Mana Whenua. However, the management of these intangible values is more appropriate through the MCHP and the wider area is likely to be nominated to the programme in the future.

Proposed amendments to Schedule 14.1

ID	Place name and/or description	Verified location	Verified legal description	Category	Primary features	Heritage values	Extent of place	Exclusions	Additional rules for archaeological sites or features	Place of Maori interest or significance
00713	Pa site R10_3	159 and 161 Attwood Road, Paremoremo	Lot 2 DP 42830; Lot 2 DP211369	B		D	To be defined#		Yes	Yes

²⁵ RPS Chapter B5 Historic heritage and special character. Policy B5.2.2.1 (a-h).

Proposed amendments to AUP planning maps

Remove of Historic Heritage Overlay Extent of Place from planning maps.



Evaluator

Rebecca Ramsay, Senior Specialist: Heritage 26 September 2024

Peer Reviewer

Alex Jorgensen, Senior Specialist: Māori Heritage, 1 October 2024

Managerial Sign-Off

Megan Patrick, Team Leader: Heritage Policy, March 2025

ID 00720 - Settlement site R11_50

Tauhinui Historical Reserve, 9, 11 and 13 Te Kawau Pass,¹ Greenhithe

[Image redacted at the request of the landowner]

Figure 1: Facing west from within 11 Te Kawau Pass, Greenhithe, at the mapped location of Settlement site R11_50, Auckland Council, 2 December 2024.

INTRODUCTION

Purpose

Settlement site R11_50 is included in the Auckland Unitary Plan operative in part (AUP) Schedule 14.1 Schedule of Historic Heritage (**Schedule 14.1**).²

This report reviews the identified heritage values and management information³ of Settlement site R11_50 to ensure that the values of the place are understood, and that the management aligns with the AUP criteria and thresholds for the identification and evaluation of historic heritage places. The review is guided by the Methodology and Guidance for Evaluating Auckland's Historic Heritage.⁴

As part of its Strategic Vision 2018-2028, the Auckland Council Heritage Unit identified the 10-year target of ensuring that the historic heritage overlay of the AUP is robust.

A site visit by Auckland Council officers was conducted on 2 December 2024. Te Kawerau ā Maki representative, Edward Ashby, was also in attendance.

Background & constraints

Information on the history of the place and a physical description are sourced from Auckland Council Heritage Unit's property files and any other sources as noted. The information in the files is not exhaustive and additional research may yield new information about the place.

Where information on the Mana Whenua values of this place is publicly available or has previously been provided to council⁵, it has been included in this review to help inform Mana Whenua engagement. The values that Mana Whenua hold on the place may differ from its other historic heritage values and are to be determined by Mana Whenua. Engagement with Mana Whenua has

¹ The Auckland Unitary Plan Schedule 14.1 Schedule of Historic Heritage incorrectly identifies this road as Te Kawau Place.

² Schedule 14.1 ID 00720

³ 'Management information' refers to the identification and management of a place in the AUP. It relates to the name of the place, address, legal description, category of scheduling, primary features, heritage values, extent of place, whether the place is subject to additional rules for archaeology, and whether the place is of interest to Māori

⁴ August 2020, version 2. Accessed: <https://www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/arts-culture-heritage/heritage/protecting-our-heritage/Pages/how-evaluate-aucklands-historic-heritage.aspx>

⁵ Providing it is not confidential in nature.

provided information about Mana Whenua values. Further input from other iwi may provide additional information on the Mana Whenua value of this place.

As an archaeological site, the provisions of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 (**HNZPT Act**) apply to the place.⁶ These provisions do not allow the modification or destruction of an archaeological site without prior authority granted under the HNZPT Act.

The AUP Accidental discovery rule protects and manages the accidental discovery of sensitive material, including human remains and kōiwi, archaeological sites and Māori cultural artefacts/taonga tuturu.⁷

Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga List: N/A

New Zealand Archaeological Association (NZAA) site record number:⁸ R11/50

Cultural Heritage Inventory number (CHI): 7104

Tūtangi Ora O Ngā Mana Kōrero Heritage Item number: 2597

SCHEDULING INFORMATION

Settlement site R11_50 was originally scheduled in the North Shore City Council District Plan 2002 (**NSCCDP**) as ID 50 - Settlement (Headland).⁹

The North Shore City Council's approach to archaeological site protection was to include all recorded archaeological sites in the district in the plan's cultural heritage schedule. The NSCCDP states that archaeological sites were protected for their scientific, historical or educational value.¹⁰

The location of ID 50 - Settlement (Headland) as shown in the NSCCDP maps (Designations and Special Provisions map 23 (see Figure 2)) was derived from the NZAA site record form.

⁶ HNZPT Act, section 42 and 43

⁷ AUP Chapter E11 Land disturbance – Regional E11.6.1 Accidental discovery rule and Chapter E12 Land disturbance – District E12.6.1 Accidental discovery rule.

⁸ Sourced from ArchSite the national archaeological site recording scheme.

⁹ Appendix 11B: Schedule of Archaeological Sites

¹⁰ NSCCDP 2002, Section 11.3.2

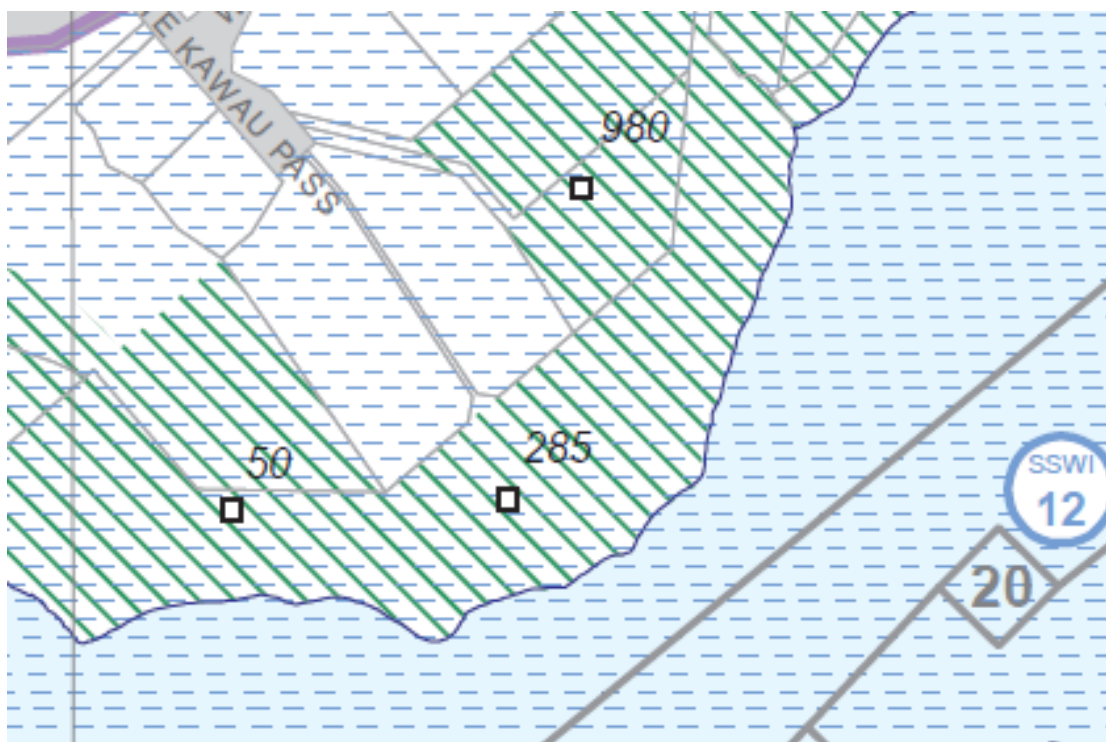


Figure 2: North Shore City Council District Plan 2002 Designation and Special Provisions map 23, showing settlement site R11_50 at 9 Te Kawau Pass (identified by the black square and number 50).

The place was included in the AUP Schedule 14.1 through the Proposed Auckland Unitary Plan (PAUP) as a Category B place. As the extent of the historic heritage place was not known at this time, the place is marked by a dot (see Figure 3), and the extent of place identified in Schedule 14.1 as 'To be defined#'. Where the extent of place for a scheduled historic heritage place is annotated with a # in Schedule 14.1, the rules in Table D17.4.1 and Table D17.4.2 apply to all land or water within 50 metres of the place dot.

The place is identified in the AUP in the following way:

Schedule 14.1 Schedule of Historic Heritage

ID	Place name and/or description	Verified location	Verified legal description	Category	Primary features	Heritage values	Extent of place	Exclusions	Additional rules for archaeological sites or features	Place of Maori interest or significance
00720	Settlement site R11_50	Taihinui Historical Reserve, 9 Te Kawau Place, Greenhithe	Lot 2 DP 160574; Lot 10 DP113399	B		D	To be defined#		Yes	Yes

AUP planning maps Historic Heritage Overlay Place:

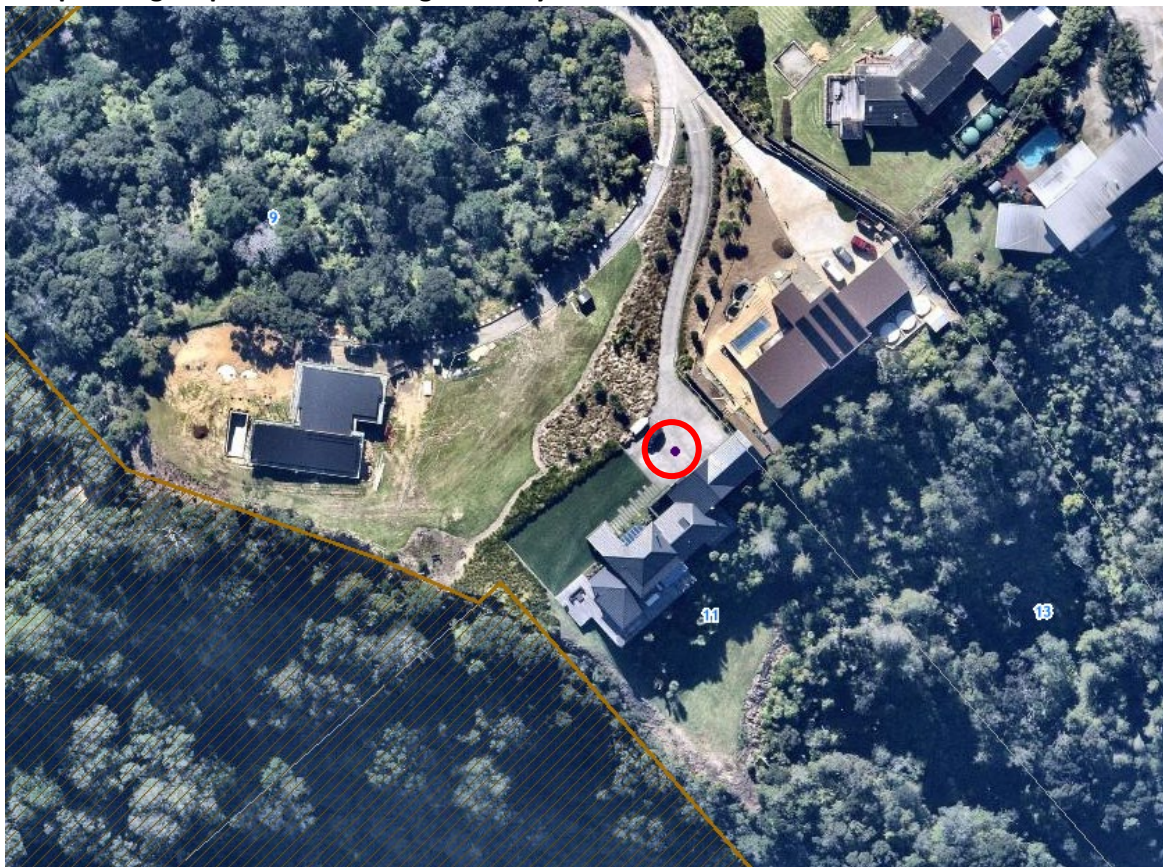


Figure 3: Scheduled location of Settlement site R11_50 (shown by the circled purple dot), 11 Te Kawau Pass Greenhithe. Auckland Council GeoMaps.

SUMMARY OF HISTORIC HERITAGE INFORMATION

History¹¹

Settlement site R11_50 is recorded on a headland to the north-west of the mouth of Hellyers Creek. The headland, at 85 metres above sea level, commands views over the creek, the Onekiritia/Hobsonville Peninsula, parts of the upper Waitematā Harbour, and beyond.

The Māori name for Hellyers Creek is Ōruāmō which is a contraction of Ōrua ā Mōkai. The name derives from the lair of the taniwha Mōkai ō Kahu, which was located at the mouth of the creek.¹²

There was a network of pā and associated kāinga (village or settlement areas) within the Upper Waitematā Harbour, including at Onekiritia/Hobsonville Peninsula. These settlement sites were located to enable access to the rich fishing and shark fishing grounds, shellfish beds and abundant forest resources of the Waitematā Harbour and to key portage routes connecting the Waitematā Harbour to the Manukau and Kaipara harbours. In the Ōruāmō /Hellyers Creek vicinity there were

¹¹ This historical summary is based on research undertaken by Robert Brassey, archaeologist.

¹² Te Kawerau ā Maki (2014). *Te Kawerau ā Maki and the trustees of Te Kawerau Iwi Settlement Trust and The Crown*. Deed of settlement schedule. Page 10. Accessed electronically at: <http://tekawerau.iwi.nz/sites/default/files/TeKawerauMakiDOSDocuments.pdf>

kāinga known as Kaipātiki, Oruawharo, Opake-tai and Te Wharau a Kae,¹³ the latter is said to have been located in a bay to the east of the Greenhithe landing.¹⁴

The Nga Puhi musket raids in the 1820s had a significant impact on Māori settlement across the North Shore.¹⁵ While some people stayed to defend their rohe (tribal territory), the Upper Waitematā was largely depopulated, with iwi or hapū returning in the 1830s.¹⁶

The Greenhithe area was sold to the Crown in April 1841 as part of the Mahurangi Block, a large parcel of land stretching from the Waitematā Harbour to Te Arai Point. Crown purchasers initially negotiated the sale only with the tribes of the Marutūāhu Confederation, who had customary rights to much of the area through recent conquest, neglecting the long-held rights of Kawerau, Ngāti Whātua, Ngāti Rongo, and Ngāi Tai. As a result, the sale was renegotiated in smaller blocks with representatives from hapū through the next decade.¹⁷

The mapped location of Settlement site R11_50 is within a block recorded as Hanakora, a miss-transcription of Ana Kororā (little blue penguin burrow)¹⁸ (see Figure 4). In earlier land transactions that took place in the general vicinity of the subject property, the land is referred to as 'Oruamo' or mis-spelt 'Oruama'.¹⁹ Other place names appear on some maps or plans of the general area, including Oruawharo and Te-oko-a-ratanga, which was described as a headland east of Greenhithe landing, near the mouth of Hellyers Creek (Figure 5).²⁰

Ōruāmo (for the wider locality) and Ana Kororā (for the north-western headland of Hellyers Creek) appear to be authentic and widely acknowledged original names for the land upon which Settlement site R11_50 is recorded as being located.

By the 1840s, the watercourse known as Ōruāmo had become generally known as Hellyers Creek after Henry Hellyer, an early European settler and timber merchant.

¹³ Mossman, S. (2018). *Cultural values assessment for America's Cup 36 – Wynyard and Hobson planning application*. Prepared on behalf of Heritage and Environment Unit, Te Kawerau Iwi Tribal Authority. Accessed at <https://www.environmentcourt.govt.nz/assets/Documents/Publications/E79-CVA-Te-Kawerau-Iwi-Tribunal-Authority.pdf>; Murdoch, Graeme (2011). *Te Kawerau a Maki Claim Overview Report*. Unpublished ms.; Te Kawerau a Maki (2014).

¹⁴ King, R.E. (1984). *Tauhinu: a history of Greenhithe*. R.E. King, Auckland. Page 3.

¹⁵ Auckland Council. (2011). *North Shore Heritage - Thematic Review Report*. Compiled by Heritage Consultancy Services for Auckland Council: TR 2011/010.

McClure, M. (1987). *The Story of Birkenhead, Auckland*. Page 12 - 13.

¹⁶ Ibid, p.14.

¹⁷ For further details including hapū involved in negotiations see Rigby, B. (1998). *The Crown, Māori, and Mahurangi: A Historical report commissioned by the Waitangi Tribunal*. Waitangi Tribunal, Wellington.

¹⁸ Te Kawerau a Maki 2014;

¹⁹ Turton, H. (1882). *Maori Deeds of Old Private Land Purchases in New Zealand, From the Year 1815 to 1840, with Pre-Emptive and Other Claims*. George Didsbury, Government Printer, Wellington. Page :460.

²⁰ Graham, G. (c.1920). *Maori Place Names. Typescript*. AM MS 120 (M 36), AM, M 36. Note: Although Graham recorded Māori traditions and placenames which were authentic, he sometimes applied his own translations to placenames or made assumptions about locations of places which were not always accurate.



Figure 4. Old Land Claim Plan 299, showing the land which includes the subject property annotated HANAKORA BLOCK (Cadastral Index).

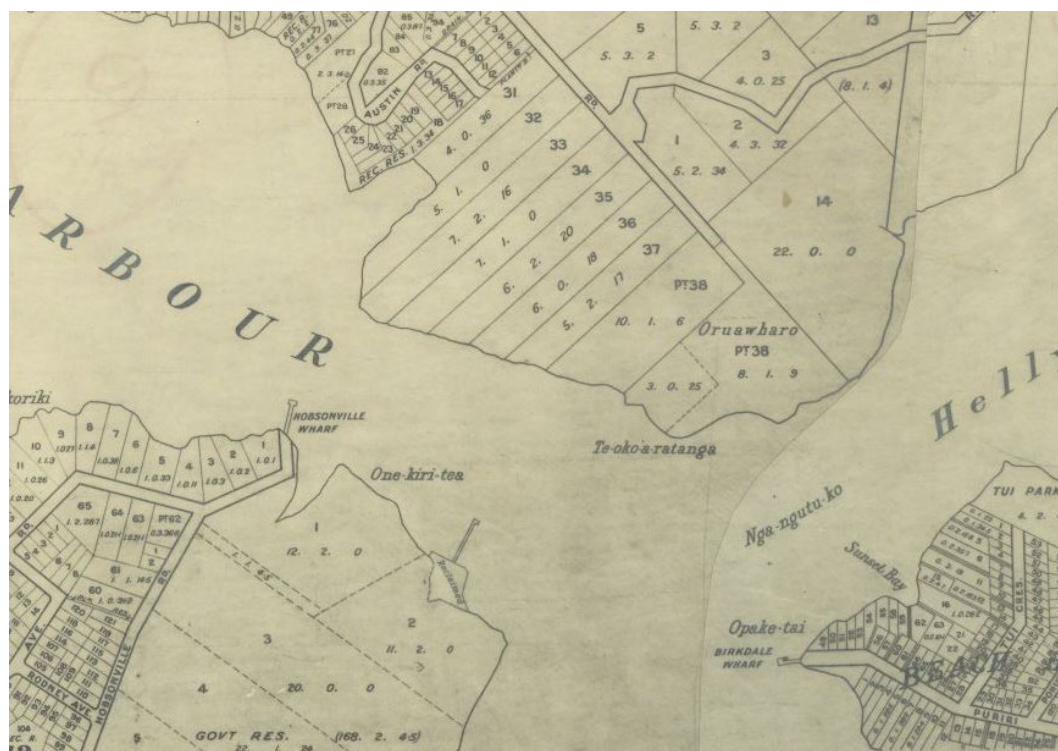


Figure 5. 1931 cadastral map annotated with place names in the general vicinity of Settlement site R11_50. The names are likely sourced from Kelly (1929), which in turn originated from an earlier manuscript produced by George Graham. Map 7932, Auckland Libraries.

Within the vicinity of Settlement site R11_50 there are four recorded archaeological sites of Māori origin (Figure 6). These include a scheduled pā site (R11_285),²¹ two midden²² (R11_2477 and R11_2478) and a scheduled midden, terrace and findspot (R11_980).²³



Figure 6: Map showing recorded historic heritage places of Māori origin in the vicinity of Settlement site R11_50 (purple dot), shown by red dots (Auckland Council GeoMaps).

Archaeological Summary

Settlement site R11_50 was first archaeologically recorded in 1961, by Owen Hooker. This site record states 'Site already destroyed. Being levelled for a house site' and consequently was noted as 'destroyed' by the then NZAA file keeper, Les Groube.

The original archaeological site record for the place did not identify any evidence, archaeological or documentary, for a settlement in this location. It is likely the site record was created under the assumption that the headland may at some time been the location of Māori settlement or activity and may have contained associated archaeological evidence, due to its proximity to nearby pā site R11_285.

²¹ Schedule 14.1 ID 754 - Tauhinu pā site/midden R11_285. Note: research undertaken by Robert Brassey has found the name Tauhinu / Tauhinu has been incorrectly attributed to pā site R11_285 and local park. Tauhinu pā (R10_15) is located within Sanders Reserve, identified in AUP Schedule 12 – Site or Place of Significance to Mana Whenua, ID 80. Through Mana Whenua engagement the name Tauhinu is associated with the defended pā and wider area of former settlement across the headland. It is likely that there the name is attributed to more than one place (or one larger area), within the upper Waitematā Harbour.

²² Midden are refuse deposits associated to areas of settlement or temporary activities within a landscape. They often contain the remains of shellfish, bone (e.g., bird, mammal or fish), stone artefacts, charcoal, ash and rock from fires and earth ovens (hāngi or umu). These places are most commonly found within the coastal environment and are prevalent across the region.

²³ Schedule 14.1 ID 809 - Terrace/midden/findspot R11_980.

Russell Foster inspected Settlement site R11_50 in 2001, updating the NZAA site record to state that there was 'No evidence of any archaeological site at or near this location'. Foster recommended that the site be deleted from ArchSite.

The North Shore City Council commissioned a desktop review of archaeological sites amid concerns about the integrity and value of some sites included in the NSCCDP schedule. A report arising from this review was produced by Geometria Ltd. in June 2010. Foster's 2001 findings were incorporated into the Geometria report, which noted that Settlement site R11_50 had previously been destroyed. The report recommended that the site be removed from the NSCCDP schedule.

In 2016, Auckland Council archaeologists inspected the recorded site location and setting at 9 Te Kawau Pass for any residual evidence of the destroyed settlement site that was recorded in 1961.²⁴ The recorded site location was found to have been entirely earth worked for residential development, with all topsoil removed over a wide area to a considerable depth, and some parts terraced and retained. Further residential development and landscape modification has occurred across the headland since 2016.

Mana Whenua Engagement

Engagement with Mana Whenua was undertaken to understand the Mana Whenua values of Settlement site R11_50.²⁵ Through these discussions it is understood that the high point of the headland would have been used as a strategic lookout and communication point, due to the strategic location of the land and the expansive views from it (Figure 7), rather than a formal settlement site as assumed by archaeologists in the 1960s. Use of this area would have been associated with the defended headland pā to the south-east (R11_285), within the Taihinui Historical Reserve. Te Kawerau ā Maki record Tauhinu and Te Okoaratānga²⁶ as associated names for this place and note that there are some variations in the place name as the iwi continue to research their associations with the area.²⁷

Te Kawerau ā Maki have nominated the high point and wider area (within which Settlement site R11_50 sits), to the Auckland Council Māori Cultural Heritage Programme (**MCHP**) as a site or place of significance to Mana Whenua.²⁸ In the future, the place may be identified in the AUP Schedule 12 Sites and Places of Significance to Mana Whenua Schedule, via a plan change to the AUP. Sites and places nominated to the MCHP are visible in the Council's Māori Heritage Alert Layer (**MHAL**).

Further, Ngāti Pāoa (with support from Ngāti Tamaterā) have indicated their intention to nominate an extent which overlaps the Te Kawerau ā Maki nomination to the MCHP, to recognise their cultural values associated with Tauhinu and areas of associated settlement and use.

²⁴ Since this site visit the property has been subdivided and the inspected area is now located across 9, 11 and 13 Te Kawau Pass.

²⁵ Hui were held with Te Kawerau ā Maki, Ngāti Pāoa, Ngāti Tamaterā, Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua, Ngāti Manuhiri, and Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara, with Ngāti Maru, Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki and Ngāti Te Ata deferring in this instance. A joint site visit with representatives from Auckland Council and Te Kawerau ā Maki with the landowner of 13 Te Kawau Pass was also undertaken on 2 December 2024. In January 2025, the naming of the place was confirmed through email correspondence.

²⁶ Broken down the name Te Okoaratānga can be taken to mean, Te Oko (to listen/hear), ara (path/distance), tānga (to relay or to reinforce) supporting the known use of the area as a look out and communication point.

²⁷ Ashby, Edward. 31 January 2025. Email to Ramsay, R.

²⁸ MHID 355.

<https://www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/arts-culture-heritage/heritage/Pages/maori-cultural-heritage-programme.aspx>

While residential development has occurred over 9, 11 and 13 Te Kawau Pass, the highest point of the headland is largely maintained within council reserve land with a small portion on private land (Figure 8).²⁹

[Image redacted at the request of the landowner]

Figure 7: Facing west from high point at 11 Te Kawau Pass, overlooking the Upper Waitematā Harbour and Onekiritā/Hobsonville. Auckland Council 2 December 2024.

[Image redacted at the request of the landowner]

Figure 8: 11 Te Kawau Pass, Greenhithe, facing north towards trig station and New Zealand Defence Force Whenuapai Air Base runway beacon. Auckland Council, 2 December 2024.

SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA

Historical

The place reflects important or representative aspects of national, regional or local history, or is associated with an important event, person, group of people, or with an idea or early period of settlement within New Zealand, the region or locality.

Tauhinu / Te Okoaratānga lookout³⁰ has historical value for its association with an early period of settlement in the Upper Waitematā Harbour. Across the area were a network of pā and associated kāinga (village or settlement areas) reflecting Māori occupation. The settlements provided access to rich fishing grounds, shellfish beds, forest resources and key portage routes connecting the Waitematā Harbour to the Manukau and Kaipara harbours. The lookout, offering expansive views to the east, west and south, is strongly associated with the Māori settlement of the area, particularly the defended pā site Tauhinu to the southeast.

Tauhinu / Te Okoaratānga lookout has **considerable local historical** value.

Mana whenua

The place has a strong or special association with, or is held in high esteem by, mana whenua for its symbolic, spiritual, commemorative, traditional or other cultural value.

Tauhinu / Te Okoaratānga lookout has a strong and special association with Mana Whenua for its traditional value. This association has been communicated by Te Kawerau ā Maki, who describe how the place was used in the past. The lookout, provided extensive views in many directions, making it an ideal place to spot friend or foe well in advance of their arrival. The headland is also situated at the mouth of key portage routes, and in proximity to nearby pā and kainga, offering a strategic defensive location. The strong and special association the place has with Mana Whenua for its traditional value is also illustrated by the Te Kawerau ā Maki nomination of the headland and defensive pā³¹ to the Auckland Council Māori Cultural Heritage Programme (MCHP).

Tauhinu / Te Okoaratānga lookout has at least **considerable local** Mana Whenua value.

Context

The place contributes to or is associated with a wider historical or cultural context, streetscape, townscape, landscape or setting.

²⁹ Taihinui Historical Reserve (R 8 Te Kawau Pass Greenhithe 0632, Lot 10 DP 113399).

³⁰ The name of this place is proposed to be amended arising from this review. The new name is used henceforth.

³¹ Schedule 14.1 ID 00754.

Tauhinu / Te Okoaratānga lookout is associated with the cultural landscape of Māori occupation and use across the Upper Waitematā Harbour. As a lookout and communication point, the place has collective value as a part of a group of inter-related heritage places and features including pā and kāinga, areas of mahinga kai (resource gathering places) and portage routes.

Tauhinu / Te Okoaratānga lookout has **considerable local** context value.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Tauhinu / Te Okoaratānga lookout is located on a headland to the north-west of the mouth of Ōruāmō/Hellyers Creek. At 85 metres above sea level, the place commands views over the creek, the Onekiritā/Hobsonville Peninsula, parts of the Upper Waitematā Harbour, and beyond.

The place has considerable historical value for its association with an early period of settlement the Upper Waitematā Harbour and Greenhithe. Māori occupied this area to access the rich fishing and forestry resources in the Upper Waitematā Harbour and for access to key portage routes between the Waitematā, Manukau and Kaipara harbours. The lookout, offering expansive views to the east, west and south, is strongly associated with the Māori settlement of the area, particularly the defended pā site Tauhinu to the southeast.

Tauhinu / Te Okoaratānga lookout has a strong and special association with Mana Whenua for its traditional value, as communicated by Te Kawerau ā Maki, who describe how the place would have been used in the past. The place was traditionally a strategic lookout and communication point. With its extensive views over a wide area, the place was an ideal lookout to spot friend or foe well before they arrived in the area.

The place has considerable local context value due to the headland's connection with the wider cultural landscape across the Upper Waitematā Harbour. As a lookout and communication point, the place has collective value as a part of a group of inter-related heritage places and features including pā and kāinga, areas of mahinga kai (resource gathering places) and portage routes.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Tauhinu / Te Okoaratānga lookout meets the AUP thresholds for scheduling³² as a historic heritage place. It is recommended that this place is retained with amendments in Schedule 14.1 as a Category B place.

Proposed amendments to Schedule 14.1

Additional changes are recommended to refine the management of this place:

- Amend place name to reflect the historical nature of the place and associated names as provided by iwi.
- Amend verified location and legal description to reflect recommended changes to the planning maps.
- Identify a primary feature and exclusions.
- Amend the heritage values column to reflect the findings of this review:

³² RPS Chapter B5 Historic heritage and special character, Policy B5.2.2.1 (a-h)

- remove criterion D [knowledge], as this review has not found that criterion to be of considerable value, and
- add criterion A [Historical], C [Mana Whenua] and H [Context] to reflect the findings of this review.
- Amend extent of place column to refer to planning maps
- Remove additional rules for archaeological sites or features to reflect the intangible nature of the place.

Proposed amendments to Schedule 14.1:

ID	Place name and/or description	Verified location	Verified legal description	Category	Primary features	Heritage values	Extent of place	Exclusions	Additional rules for archaeological sites or features	Place of Maori interest or significance
00720	Settlement site R11_50 Tauhinu / Te Okoaratānga lookout	Taihinui Historical Reserve, 11 Te Kawau Pass, Greenhithe 9 Te Kawau Place, Greenhithe	Lot 2 DP 160574; Lot 10 DP 113399; LOT 2 DP 531126	B	<u>Entire</u> <u>extent</u> <u>of place</u>	<u>A, C, D,</u> <u>H</u>	To be defined# <u>Refer to</u> <u>planning</u> <u>maps</u>	<u>Beacon</u> <u>and trig</u> <u>station</u>	Yes	Yes

Proposed amendments to AUP planning maps extent of place:

Amend the planning maps to:

- Add a Historic Heritage Overlay Extent of Place to identify where the Tauhinu / Te Okoaratānga lookout is located (area shown by blue outline in Figure 9).
- Remove the Historic Heritage Overlay Place (shown by the red dot in Figure 9).



Figure 9: Recommended amendments to Historic Heritage Overlay Place and Historic Heritage Overlay Extent of Place (remove place dot (shown in red) and add a Historic Heritage Overlay Extent of Place (as shown in green)).

Evaluator

Rebecca Ramsay, Senior Specialist: Heritage, 26 September 2024 (updated December 2024)

Peer Reviewer

Alex Jorgensen, Senior Specialist: Māori Heritage, 12 December 2024

Managerial Sign-Off

Megan Patrick, Team Leader Heritage Policy, December 2024

ID 00739 Midden/findspot/cultivation R11_203

181 Vauxhall Road, Narrow Neck



Figure 1. The rear yard of 181 Vauxhall Road, the location of ID 00739 (Auckland Council, 2024).

INTRODUCTION

Midden/findspot/cultivation R11_203 is included in the Auckland Unitary Plan (AUP) Schedule 14.1 Schedule of Historic Heritage (**Schedule 14.1**).¹

This report reviews the identified heritage values and management information² of Midden/findspot/cultivation R11_203 to ensure that the values of the place are understood, and that the management aligns with the AUP criteria and thresholds for the identification and evaluation of

¹ Schedule 14.1 ID 00739

² 'Management information' refers to the identification and management of a place in the AUP. It relates to the name of the place, address, legal description, category of scheduling, primary features, heritage values, extent of place, whether the place is subject to additional rules for archaeology, and whether the place is of interest to Māori

historic heritage places. The review is guided by the Methodology and Guidance for Evaluating Auckland's Historic Heritage.³

As part of its Strategic Vision 2018-2028, the Auckland Council Heritage Unit identified the 10-year target of ensuring that the historic heritage overlay of the AUP is robust.

A site visit was conducted on 14 October 2024.

Background & constraints

Information on the history of the place and a physical description are sourced from Auckland Council Heritage Unit's property files and any other sources as noted. The information in the files is not exhaustive and additional research may yield new information about the place.

Where information on the Mana Whenua values of this place is publicly available or has previously been provided to council⁴, it has been included in this review to help inform Mana Whenua engagement. The values that Mana Whenua hold on the place may differ from its other historic heritage values and are to be determined by Mana Whenua. Engagement with Mana Whenua has provided information about Mana Whenua values. Further input from other iwi may provide additional information on the Mana Whenua value of this place.

As an archaeological site, the provisions of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 (**HNZPT Act**) apply to the place.⁵ These provisions do not allow the modification or destruction of an archaeological site without prior authority granted under the HNZPT Act.

The AUP Accidental discovery rule protects and manages the accidental discovery of sensitive material, including human remains and kōiwi, archaeological sites and Māori cultural artefacts/taonga tuturu.⁶

Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga List: N/A

New Zealand Archaeological Association number (NZAA) site record number:⁷ R11_203

Cultural Heritage Inventory number (CHI): 5805

Tūtangi Ora O Ngā Mana Kōrero Heritage Item number: 8800

SCHEDULING INFORMATION

ID 00739 Midden/findspot/cultivation R11_203 was originally scheduled in the North Shore City Council District Plan 2002 (**NSCCDP**) as ID 203 - "Midden (Shell/Cultivation/Findspot (Adze))".⁸

The North Shore City Council's approach to archaeological site protection was to include all recorded archaeological sites in the district in the plan schedule. The NSCCDP states that they were protected for their scientific, historical or educational value.⁹

³ August 2020, version 2. Accessed: <https://www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/arts-culture-heritage/heritage/protecting-our-heritage/Pages/how-evaluate-aucklands-historic-heritage.aspx>

⁴ Providing it is not confidential in nature.

⁵ HNZPT Act, section 42 and 43

⁶ AUP Chapter E11 Land disturbance – Regional E11.6.1 Accidental discovery rule and Chapter E12 Land disturbance – District E12.6.1 Accidental discovery rule.

⁷ Sourced from ArchSite the national archaeological site recording scheme.

⁸ NSCCDP 2002, Appendix 11B: Schedule of Archaeological Sites

⁹ NSCCDP 2002, Section 11.3.2

The location of ID 203 - “Midden (Shell/Cultivation/Findspot (Adze))” as shown on the NSCCDP Planning maps (Designations and Special Provisions map 26 [see Figure 2]), was derived from the NZAA site record form.

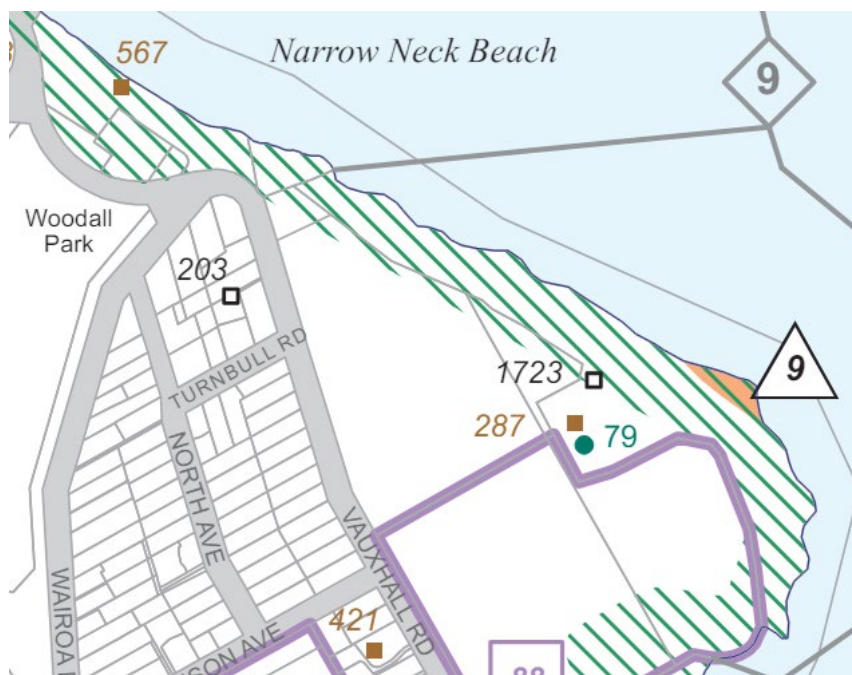


Figure 2: North Shore City Council District Plan 2002 Designation map 26, showing ID 00739 Midden/findspot/cultivation R11_203 at 181 Vauxhall Road (identified by the black square and number 203).

The place was included in the AUP Schedule 14.1 through the Proposed Auckland Regional Plan (PAUP) as a Category B place. The place is identified in the AUP in the following way:

Schedule 14.1 Schedule of Historic Heritage

ID	Place name and/or description	Verified location	Verified legal description	Category	Primary features	Heritage values	Extent of place	Exclusions	Additional rules for archaeological sites or features	Place of Māori interest or significance
00739	Midden/findspot/cultivation R11_203	181 Vauxhall Road, Narrow Neck	Lot 16 DP 304	B		D	Refer to planning maps		Yes	Yes

AUP planning maps Historic Heritage Overlay Extent of Place (EOP):



Figure 3. Historic Heritage Overlay Extent of Place (EOP), 181 Vauxhall Road, Narrow Neck (Auckland Council GeoMaps).

SUMMARY OF HISTORIC HERITAGE INFORMATION

History

Midden/findspot/cultivation R11_203 is situated close to the shoreline of Te Kiritai / Narrow Neck beach. Te Kiritai was a formerly a small sandspit connecting Devonport and Takapuna (North Head) and allowed for easy water transport between the inner and outer Waitematā Harbour.¹⁰ The area was originally settled by iwi of Tainui and Kawerau descent. Inter-iwi conflict occurred with Hauraki iwi, and later with Ngāpuhi during the musket wars of the 1820s.¹¹ Ngataranga Bay, to the west, was partially reclaimed from the late 1870s, creating the present-day landform.

The headland (commonly known as Fort Takapuna) to the east of Midden/findspot/cultivation R11_203 is known as “Ō Peretu”, meaning “dwelling place of Peretu”. Peretu was a chief whose people occupied land from Maungauika/North Head (in the south) to Castor Bay (in the north).¹²

¹⁰ North Shore Heritage - Thematic Review Report. Compiled by Heritage Consultancy Services for Auckland Council. 1 July 2011. Auckland Council Document TR 2011/010.

¹¹ Salmond Reid Architects (2002). *Fort Takapuna Historic Reserve: Conservation Plan*, prepared for the Department of Conservation.

¹² Ibid.

In 1841, the Crown purchased the land as part of the Mahurangi Purchase (which covered the area from North Head to Te Arai point). In 1853, J. Hammond purchased 65 acres at Takapuna / Ō Peretu from the Crown, which he later subdivided.

Archaeological Context

Within the vicinity of Midden/findspot/cultivation R11_203 there are numerous recorded historic heritage places. Most relate to military sites including the Fort Takapuna/Fort Cautley military fortifications¹³, while others are associated to Māori occupation of the area (Figure 4), including a portage Kukuwaka,¹⁴ and Ō Peretu. Ō Peretu is identified in AUP Schedule 12: Sites and Places of Significance to Mana Whenua as 'Former Pā, kāinga, urupā, battle site'.¹⁵

Ō Peretu is located on the opposite side of Vauxhall Road from Midden/findspot/cultivation R11_203, being approximately 40 meters away (from the AUP identified overlays, edge to edge). The presence of archaeological features (e.g., midden¹⁶ and areas of cultivation by Māori) is more likely in proximity to known settlement areas, such as Ō Peretu.



Figure 4: recorded historic heritage places of Māori origin in the vicinity of Midden/findspot/cultivation R11_203 and AUP Schedule 12 overlay for ID 064 (Auckland Council GeoMaps).

¹³ Schedule 14.1 ID 1117 - Fort Takapuna (Operetu)/ Fort Cautley military complex R11_1723.

¹⁴ Kukuwaka ran between the northern end of Karitai (Narrow Neck Beach) and Ngataranga Bay. Kukuwaka portage allowed vessels to cross when tides were suitable. Kukuwaka means 'nip or scratch the canoe' (Simmons 1980: 6).

¹⁵ Schedule 12 ID 064 and Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga wahi tapu area (ID 7231).

¹⁶ Midden are refuse deposits associated to areas of settlement or temporary activities within a landscape. They often contain the remains of shellfish, bone (e.g., bird, mammal or fish), stone artefacts, charcoal, ash and rock from fires and earth ovens (hāngi or umu), or deposits of historic artefactual material.

Archaeological Summary

The site was first archaeologically recorded in 1974 as 'Midden/Oven', following residential development at 181 Vauxhall Road in 1973. Works included demolition of the original dwelling, topsoil removal and ground levelling, which exposed a midden deposit and an adze at the rear of the property.¹⁷ The discovery was reported to Richard Cassels of the University of Auckland Anthropology Department, who recorded the find. He described the archaeological deposit as approximately 30cm of brown topsoil with shell fragments overlying the natural clay substrate. Cassels interpreted the presence of shell as either a midden deposit or evidence of Māori or European cultivation across the property. The state of the site was described as "very damaged by early European ploughing and later gardening."¹⁸ Following site recording, topsoil, sourced from elsewhere in Devonport, was brought to level the backyard. Some of this contained remnant shell midden from other sites.¹⁹

Archaeologist Brent Druskovich visited the property in 2001. Information provided by the landowner, Mr. John Jones, to Druskovich detailed substantive changes to the property, including the extensive earthworks undertaken in 1973/4 that are described above.²⁰ Mr Jones also provided historical information regarding the property, stating the original house was estimated to have been built in the 1850s or 1860s, which burnt down prior to 1920. Historic European artefactual material (metal, bottles, and ceramics) had been found within two historic middens on the property and donated to the Devonport Museum. However, the original context is completely destroyed. This historical occupation would have also significantly modified any earlier evidence of Māori occupation on the site.²¹

Probing across the property by Druskovich found isolated patches of shell across the rear yard but investigations found no in situ material, supporting the site formation process as described by Mr Jones. Druskovich concluded that the site was "largely destroyed, if not completely."²²

In 2011, archaeologist Russell Foster described the site as "Māori garden soil disturbed by later ploughing and gardening."²³

The North Shore City Council commissioned a desktop review of archaeological sites amid concerns about the integrity and value of some sites included in the NSCCDP schedule. A report was produced by Geometria Ltd. in June 2010. For Midden/findspot/cultivation R11_203, the Geometria report ticked the field titled 'Geometria recommended moving' and recommended the site be revisited.²⁴ It is unclear what the reference to moving means, as the report contained no further information or recommendations relating to the site.

¹⁷ Devonport Borough Council, building permit application, 18.10.1973. The 1973 Devonport Borough Council building permit application stated that works on site included:

- Excavation of a flat building site on the section and the digging of footings
- Removal of topsoil and vegetation for replacement after site excavation
- Excavation of a flat area extending out two feet on all sides of the basement

¹⁸ NZAA R11_203 site record form.

¹⁹ Landowner Mr John Jones states material was sourced from 49 Vauxhall Road at the base of Takararo / Mt Cambria and a known area of Māori cultivations. NZAA R11_203 site record form.

²⁰ Appendix A shows the existence of a house before 1973 and has photographs showing changes to the property from 1940 to 1981.

²¹ Tūtangi Ora ID HI-8800

²² NZAA site record R11_203

²³ NZAA site record R11_203

²⁴ North Shore City Council Desktop Archaeological Review, Geometria Ltd, Appendix 1 – Stage II

A site visit in 2017 by Auckland Council archaeologists, Robert Brassey and Joss Piper-Jarrett, confirmed Druskovich's 2001 assessment. They noted that the owner (Mr Jones) provided engineering drawings detailing the change in ground levels at the property which conclusively illustrate that the site had been completely destroyed.

These previous site observations were confirmed during a further site visit by the author in October 2024. The backyard area (and whole property) showed clear signs of previous levelling and drainage works. It is considered that any archaeological evidence previously recorded on this property has been destroyed through various phases of earthworks, notably those undertaken in 1973.

SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA

Historical

The place reflects important or representative aspects of national, regional or local history, or is associated with an important event, person, group of people, or with an idea or early period of settlement within New Zealand, the region or locality.

There is no physical evidence remaining of Midden/findspot/cultivation R11_203. While the site has provided some information regarding Māori cultivation and use of the property, there is limited published information as to its associations or recorded history. Residential development of the place in the 1970s has altered it to the point that there is no evidence of the site, and its historical values are no longer legible.

Midden/findspot/cultivation R11_203 has **no historical** value.

Social

The place has a strong or special association with, or is held in high esteem by, a particular community or cultural group for its symbolic, spiritual, commemorative, traditional or other cultural value.

There is no physical evidence remaining of Midden/findspot/cultivation R11_203. While the place may have had an association with a past community, it no longer can demonstrate a custom, way of life or process as it no longer exists. There is no evidence that it is held in high public esteem.

Midden/findspot/cultivation R11_203 has **no social** value.

Mana whenua

The place has a strong or special association with, or is held in high esteem by, mana whenua for its symbolic, spiritual, commemorative, traditional or other cultural value.

Engagement with Mana Whenua was undertaken to understand the Mana Whenua values of Midden/findspot/cultivation R11_203.²⁵

Mana Whenua acknowledge the wider area has intangible values, which are recognised through the identification and protection of Ō Peretu in Schedule 12 of the AUP.²⁶ Ō Peretu is also identified by Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga as a Wāhi Tapu area and Category 1 historic place.²⁷ They also stated that the values associated with Peretu and his areas of settlement cover a much larger

²⁵ Hui were held with Te Kawerau ā Maki, Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki, Ngāti Pāoa, Ngāti Tamaterā, Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua and Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara, with Ngāti Maru and Ngāti Te Ata deferring in this instance.

²⁶ Schedule 12 ID 064.

²⁷ <https://www.heritage.org.nz/list-details/86/Listing> ID 86 and <https://www.heritage.org.nz/list-details/7231/Listing> ID 7231.

area that what if formally recognised in the AUP. Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki have indicated they are wanting to put forward a nomination to Auckland Council's Māori Cultural Heritage Programme (**MCHP**) to this effect.²⁸ Further, Ngāti Pāoa (with support from Ngāti Tamaterā) have indicated an additional nomination to the MCHP, to recognise the cultural values associated with Te Kiritai (wider Narrowneck area).

Based on the engagement undertaken, it is understood removal of Midden/findspot/cultivation R11_203 from Schedule 14.1 was not opposed in principle, and that the Mana Whenua values of the wider area should be recognised through the MCHP.

There are also further opportunities to explore non-statutory methods provide further recognition and appreciation of these values.

Knowledge

The place has potential to provide knowledge through scientific or scholarly study or to contribute to an understanding of the cultural or natural history of the nation, region or locality.

There are no physical remains of Midden/findspot/cultivation R11_203 evident. The recorded location of Midden/findspot/cultivation R11_203 has been extensively modified and consequently the place has no potential to provide new information on past human activity or natural environments through archaeological or other scientific investigation or scholarly study.

The record of this site will be retained in ArchSite and Tūtangi Ora.

Midden/findspot/cultivation R11_203 has **no knowledge** value.

Technology

The place demonstrates technical accomplishment, innovation or achievement in its structure, construction, components or use of materials.

There is no physical evidence remaining of Midden/findspot/cultivation R11_203, and only limited archaeological information on remains or features which were present in 1974, noting these came from an accidental find during earthworks to allow for residential development.

Midden/findspot/cultivation R11_203 has **no technology** value.

Physical attributes

The place is a notable or representative example of a type, design or style, method of construction, craftsmanship or use of materials or the work of a notable architect, designer, engineer or builder.

The site of Midden/findspot/cultivation R11_203 was significantly modified through earthworks in 1973/74. There is a limited record of what existed at the recorded location prior to that time and no physical evidence of the site is apparent today. The place has been altered to the point that its fabric and features have been lost.

Midden/findspot/cultivation R11_203 has **no physical attributes** value.

Aesthetic

The place is notable or distinctive for its aesthetic, visual, or landmark qualities.

²⁸ <https://www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/arts-culture-heritage/heritage/Pages/maori-cultural-heritage-programme.aspx>

There is no physical evidence remaining of Midden/findspot/cultivation R11_203. There are no remains to assess for aesthetic values.

Midden/findspot/cultivation R11_203 has **no aesthetic** value.

Context

The place contributes to or is associated with a wider historical or cultural context, streetscape, townscape, landscape or setting.

There is no physical evidence remaining of Midden/findspot/cultivation R11_203. While the place may have once had context value within a wider setting of archaeological sites along the eastern bays, including Ō Peretu, the lack of physical evidence of the place means that any context values that once existed are no longer evident.

Midden/findspot/cultivation R11_203 has **no context** value.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Midden/findspot/cultivation R11_203 (ID 00739) was first recorded in 1974 following the discovery of shell and an adze in the backyard of 181 Vauxhall Road, Devonport during the removal of topsoil for the residential development of the property.

After the site was recorded (R11_203), topsoil sourced from other parts of Devonport was placed on the property to level the backyard. Some of this soil contain shells that are likely from other midden deposits or areas of cultivation and not related to the site. Successive archaeological assessments since 2001 have not located any in situ midden deposits, which led to the conclusion that the site has been destroyed. As a result, there is no corresponding evidence or archaeological potential to contribute to the knowledge values for which the place is scheduled.

As a recorded archaeological site of Māori origin, this place, may have been contextually related to the nearby former Pā, kāinga, urupā and battle site, Ō Peretu. The Mana Whenua values of Ō Peretu are recognised and protected in the Auckland Unitary Plan Schedule 12 Sites and Places of Significance to Mana Whenua.

TABLE OF HERITAGE VALUES

Significance Criteria (A-H)	Value	Context
A- Historical	None	n/a
B- Social	None	n/a
C- Mana Whenua	Refer to Mana Whenua significance criteria section	
D- Knowledge	None	n/a
E- Technology	None	n/a
F- Physical attributes	None	n/a
G- Aesthetic	None	n/a
H- Context	None	n/a

RECOMMENDATIONS

Midden/findspot/cultivation R11_203 does not meet the thresholds for scheduling as a Historic Heritage Place.²⁹ It is recommended that this place is removed from Schedule 14.1.

Proposed amendments to Schedule 14.1

ID	Place name and/or description	Verified location	Verified legal description	Category	Primary features	Heritage values	Extent of place	Exclusions	Additional rules for archaeological sites or features	Place of Māori interest or significance
00739	Midden/findspot/cultivation R11_203	181 Vauxhall Road, Narrow Neck	Lot 16 DP 304	B		D	Refer to planning maps		Yes	Yes

Proposed amendments to AUP planning maps

Remove Historic Heritage Overlay Extent of Place from planning maps.



Evaluator

Rebecca Ramsay, Senior Specialist: Heritage, 19 September 2024 (updated 14 October 2024)

Peer Reviewer

Alex Jorgensen, Senior Specialist: Māori Heritage, 1 October 2024

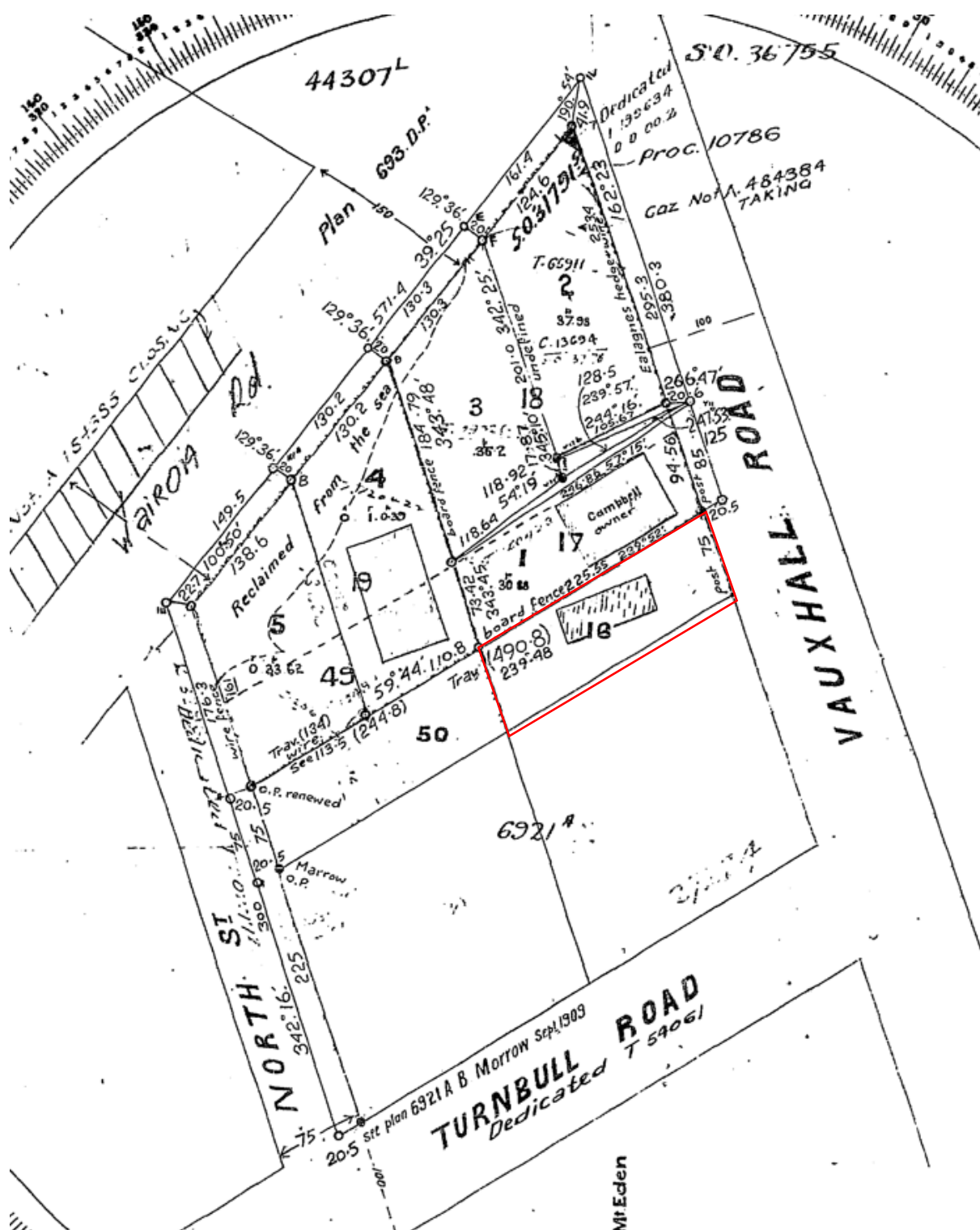
Managerial Sign-Off

Megan Patrick, Team Leader Heritage Policy, March 2025

²⁹ RPS Chapter B5 Historic heritage and special character. Policy B5.2.2.1 (a-h).

Appendix A Historical map and aerial photographs

The historical map (1911) below shows a previous house on the property.



Detail of DP 7458 – dated 1911

The aerial photographs below show changes to the property since 1940.³⁰



1940



1981

³⁰ These images are details from Retrolens aerial photographs.

ID 00800 Midden R11_970

31A Norwood Road, Bayswater



Figure 1: Photo of scheduled location of Midden R11_970 showing recent slip and debris (Auckland Council, 2024).

INTRODUCTION

Purpose

Midden R11_970 is included in the Auckland Unitary Plan (**AUP**) Schedule 14.1 Schedule of Historic Heritage (**Schedule 14.1**).¹

This report reviews the identified heritage values and management information² of Midden R11_970 to ensure that the values of the place are understood, and that the management aligns with the AUP

¹ Schedule 14.1 ID 00800

² 'Management information' refers to the identification and management of a place in the AUP. It relates to the name of the place, address, legal description, category of scheduling, primary features, heritage values, extent of place, whether the place is subject to additional rules for archaeology, and whether the place is of interest to Māori

criteria and thresholds for the identification and evaluation of historic heritage places. The review is guided by the Methodology and Guidance for Evaluating Auckland's Historic Heritage.³

As part of its Strategic Vision 2018-2028, the Auckland Council Heritage Unit identified the 10-year target of ensuring that the historic heritage overlay of the AUP is robust.

A site visit was conducted on 14 October 2024.

Background & constraints

Information on the history of the place and a physical description are sourced from Auckland Council Heritage Unit's property files and any other sources as noted. The information in the files is not exhaustive and additional research may yield new information about the place.

Where information on the Mana Whenua values of this place is publicly available or has previously been provided to council⁴, it has been included in this review to help inform Mana Whenua engagement. The values that Mana Whenua hold on the place may differ from its other historic heritage values and are to be determined by Mana Whenua. Engagement with Mana Whenua has provided information about Mana Whenua values. Further input from other iwi may provide additional information on the Mana Whenua value of this place.

As an archaeological site, the provisions of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 (**HNZPT Act**) apply to the place.⁵ These provisions do not allow the modification or destruction of an archaeological site without prior authority granted under the HNZPT Act.

The AUP Accidental discovery rule protects and manages the accidental discovery of sensitive material, including human remains and kōiwi, archaeological sites and Māori cultural artefacts/taonga tuturu.⁶

Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga List: N/A

New Zealand Archaeological Association record number (NZAA) site record number: R11_970

Cultural Heritage Inventory number (CHI): 6033

Tūtangi Ora O Ngā Mana Kōrero Heritage Item number: 2406

SCHEDULING INFORMATION

Midden R11_970 was originally scheduled in the North Shore City Council District Plan 2002 (**NSCCDP**) as ID 970 - "Midden (Shell and Fish-bone)".

The North Shore City Council's approach to archaeological site protection was to include all recorded archaeological sites in the district in the plan schedule. The NSCCDP states that they were protected for their scientific, historical or educational value.⁷

³ August 2020, version 2. Accessed: <https://www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/arts-culture-heritage/heritage/protecting-our-heritage/Pages/how-evaluate-aucklands-historic-heritage.aspx>

⁴ Providing it is not confidential in nature.

⁵ HNZPT Act, section 42 and 43

⁶ AUP Chapter E11 Land disturbance – Regional E11.6.1 Accidental discovery rule and Chapter E12 Land disturbance – District E12.6.1 Accidental discovery rule.

⁷ NSCCDP 2002, Section 11.3.2

The location of ID 970 - “Midden (Shell and Fish-bone)” as shown in the NSCCDP Planning maps (Designations and Special Provisions map 31 [see Figure 2]) was derived from the NZAA site record form.

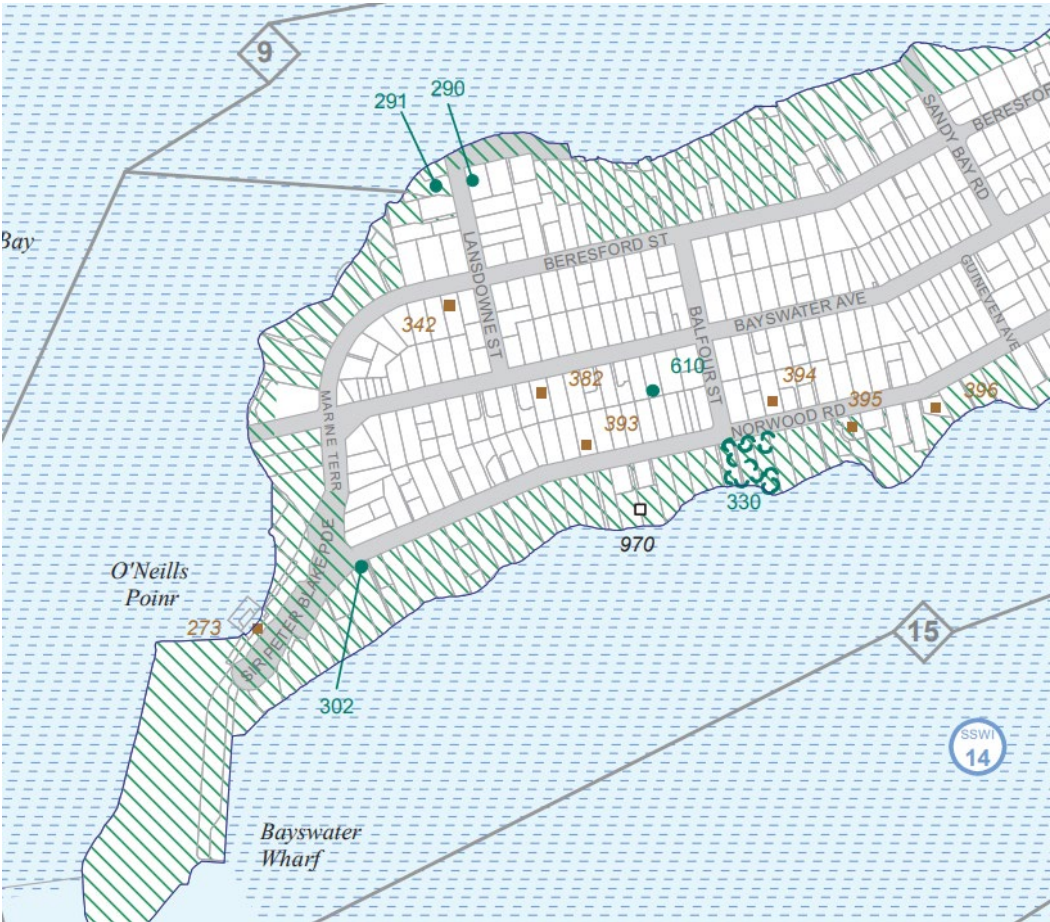


Figure 2: North Shore City Council District Plan 2002 Designation map 31, showing ID 00800 Midden R11_970 on Norwood Road (identified by the black square and number 970).

The place was included in the AUP Schedule 14.1 through the Proposed Auckland Unitary Plan (PAUP) as a Category B place. As the extent of the historic heritage place was not known, the place is marked by a dot in the planning maps (see Figure 3), and the extent of place identified in Schedule 14.1 as ‘To be defined#’.

Where the extent of place for a scheduled historic heritage place is annotated with a # in Schedule 14.1, the rules in Table D17.4.1 and Table D17.4.2 apply to all land or water within 50 metres of the dot.

The place is identified in the AUP in the following way:

Schedule 14.1 Schedule of Historic Heritage

ID	Place name and/or description	Verified location	Verified legal description	Category	Primary features	Heritage values	Extent of place	Exclusions	Additional rules for archaeological sites or features	Place of Māori interest or significance
00800	Midden R11_970	31A Norwood Road, Bayswater	Lot 2 DP 33501	B		D	To be defined#		Yes	Yes

AUP planning maps Historic Heritage Overlay Place



Figure 3: Historic Heritage Overlay Place (shown by the blue dot), 31A Norwood Road, Bayswater (Auckland Council GeoMaps).

SUMMARY OF HISTORIC HERITAGE INFORMATION

History

Midden R11_970 is located on the shoreline of the Waitematā Harbour, on the northern side of Ngataranga Bay (south of Bayswater peninsula).

Devonport Peninsula (including the Bayswater area) was one of the earliest places in the Auckland region to be settled by Māori. The Tainui canoe is recorded as having anchored at Te Haukapua (Torpedo Bay) and subsequently at Taikehu (Devonport beach) around the mid-14th century. Later settlement focused around the defended settlements on maunga (volcanic cones) at the southern end of the peninsula: Maungauika (North Head), Takurunga (Mt Victoria) and Takararo (Mt Cambria). Many inter-iwi and external battles took place in the wider Devonport area, particularly due to its proximity to the Waitematā harbour and its rich marine resources and fertile soils. Bayswater had fertile soil suitable for gardens.

In 1841, the Crown acquired the Mahurangi Block, which included the Bayswater Peninsula. The Bayswater area was subdivided into eight lots (Lots 7 to 14, with Lake Road forming the eastern boundary), of which the majority were farmed until well into the 20th century.

With the construction of the Auckland Harbour Bridge in 1959, the population of the North Shore grew quickly, and Bayswater became a predominantly residential area.

Archaeological Context

Within the vicinity of Midden R11_970, there is one other recorded archaeological site of Māori origin (Figure 4). R11_2182 is a midden site consisting of three discrete deposits located in a small valley approximately 130 metres away from 31A Norwood Road and adjacent to 43 Norwood Road.⁸



Figure 4: Recorded historic heritage places in the vicinity of Midden R11_970 (highlighted blue dot). Archaeological sites of Māori origin, shown by red dots. (Auckland Council GeoMaps).

Archaeological Summary

Midden R11_970 was first archaeologically recorded in 1979 by P. Connor as a midden deposit exposed in a slip from the cliff face at the rear of a property on Norwood Road. The NZAA site record form (1979) describes the site as: 'Recent slip from cliff edge' and 'Fragments of crushed shell (only cockle recognisable) and fish bones in topsoil'.

Archaeologist Brent Druskovich visited the area in 2001 but could not relocate the site, providing the following comments:

The site was not relocated [found]. The cliff top, where safe, was probed in the vicinity of the recorded co-ordinates but no midden deposits were detected. The beach at the bottom of the cliff face was accessed at low tide and walked along so that cliff profiles could be observed, however in general the cliff was heavily vegetated and except where slips had occurred very

⁸ Midden are refuse deposits associated with areas of settlement or temporary activities within a landscape. They often contain the remains of shellfish, bone (e.g., bird, mammal or fish), stone artefacts, and charcoal, ash and rock from fires and earth ovens (hāngi or umu). These places are most commonly found within coastal environments across the region.

little could be observed. It is possible that site has been completely destroyed by the slip recorded in 1979, but it is equally possible that parts of the site remain undetected adjacent to the steep cliff face.

North Shore City Council commissioned a desktop review of archaeological sites amid concerns about the integrity and value of some sites included in the NSCCDP schedule. A report was produced by Geometria Ltd in June 2010. For Midden R11_970, the Geometria report ticked the field titled 'Geometria recommended moving' but did not recommend the site be revisited.⁹ It is unclear what the reference to moving means, as the report contained no further information or recommendations relating to the site.

Auckland Council archaeologists inspected the foreshore and cliffs at and in the vicinity of 31A Norwood Road for evidence of the midden in 2016. No evidence of the midden was located, and it was concluded that it had completely eroded away.

In 2020, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (HNZPT) archaeologist Greg Walter, provided a file note in response to an inquiry from the property owner of 31A Norwood Road. Reviewing the available archaeological information (as set out above), Walter concluded that there is not reasonable cause to suspect that any archaeology is present on 31A Norwood Road.

A site visit was undertaken by the author in October 2024. In the immediate vicinity of the scheduled historic heritage place dot a large slip has occurred along the coastal cliff between 29 and 35 Norwood Road (Figure 1), and additional slips were observed along the wider stretch of coastline. A rough extent of the slip is provided in Figure 5. No archaeological material was observed through examination of the slip debris or exposed in the slip scarps observed along the cliff edge.



Figure 5: estimated extent of slip at rear of 29 to 35 Norwood Road, overlaid on 2024 aerial imagery. Fallen trees and debris is visible at the toe of the cliff. Historic Heritage place dot for Midden R11_970 is circled in red (Auckland Council GeoMaps).

⁹ North Shore City Council Desktop Archaeological Review, Geometria Ltd, Appendix 1 – Stage II

SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA

Historical

The place reflects important or representative aspects of national, regional or local history, or is associated with an important event, person, group of people, or with an idea or early period of settlement within New Zealand, the region or locality.

There is no physical evidence remaining of Midden R11_970. The description of the midden from the original site record form provides no evidence as to its associations and no further recorded history has been identified in other documentary sources that relates to the place. The place has been changed to the point that there is no evidence of the midden, and its historical values are no longer legible.

Midden R11_970 has **no historical** value.

Social

The place has a strong or special association with, or is held in high esteem by, a particular community or cultural group for its symbolic, spiritual, commemorative, traditional or other cultural value.

There is no physical evidence remaining of Midden R11_970. While the place may have had an association with a past community, it no longer can demonstrate a custom, way of life or process as it no longer exists. There is no evidence that it is held in high public esteem.

Midden R11_970 has **no social** value.

Mana whenua

The place has a strong or special association with, or is held in high esteem by, mana whenua for its symbolic, spiritual, commemorative, traditional or other cultural value.

Engagement with Mana Whenua was undertaken to understand the Mana Whenua values of Midden R11_970.¹⁰

Mana Whenua acknowledge the midden has intangible values and that it demonstrates historical Māori settlement of the Bayswater Peninsula and Ngataranga Bay. The coastal erosion that has impacted this place was described by Mana Whenua as a natural interaction between the atua (gods), Tane and Tangaroa.

The wider area associated with settlement around Ngataranga Bay is to be nominated by Mana Whenua¹¹ to the Auckland Council Māori Cultural Heritage Programme (**MCHP**), for inclusion on the Māori Heritage Alert Layer (**MHAL**) and for its potential inclusion in AUP Schedule 12 Sites and Places of Significance to Mana Whenua. Based on the engagement undertaken, it is understood removal of Midden R11_970 from Schedule 14.1, was not opposed in principle, and that the Mana Whenua values of the wider area should be recognised through the MCHP.

There are also further opportunities to explore non-statutory methods provide further recognition and appreciation of these values.

Knowledge

The place has potential to provide knowledge through scientific or scholarly study or to contribute to an understanding of the cultural or natural history of the nation, region or locality.

¹⁰ Hui were held with Te Kawerau ā Maki, Ngāti Tamaterā, Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua, Ngāti Pāoa and Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara, with Ngāti Maru, Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki and Ngāti Te Ata deferring in this instance.

¹¹ As indicated in hui with Ngāti Pāoa.

There is no physical evidence remaining of Midden R11_970. The place has no potential to provide new information on past human activity or natural environments through archaeological or other scientific investigation or scholarly study.

The record of this midden will be retained in ArchSite and Tūtangi Ora.

Midden R11_970 has **no knowledge** value.

Technology

The place demonstrates technical accomplishment, innovation or achievement in its structure, construction, components or use of materials.

There is no physical evidence remaining of Midden R11_970 to assess for technology values.

Midden R11_970 has **no technology** value.

Physical attributes

The place is a notable or representative example of a type, design or style, method of construction, craftsmanship or use of materials or the work of a notable architect, designer, engineer or builder.

There is no physical evidence remaining of Midden R11_970. The place has been altered to the point that its fabric and features have been lost.

Midden R11_970 has **no physical attributes** value.

Aesthetic

The place is notable or distinctive for its aesthetic, visual, or landmark qualities.

There is no physical evidence remaining of Midden R11_970. There are no remains to assess for aesthetic values.

Midden R11_970 has **no aesthetic** value.

Context

The place contributes to or is associated with a wider historical or cultural context, streetscape, townscape, landscape or setting.

There is no physical evidence remaining of Midden R11_970. While the place may have had context value within a wider setting of archaeological sites in the Bayswater and wider North Shore area, these values are no longer evident.

Midden R11_970 has **no context** value.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Midden R11_970 located at 31A Norwood Road, was first archaeologically recorded in 1979 as a midden and described as comprising a deposit of crushed shell and fishbone in a disturbed context. The midden was located on a clifftop area subject to erosion. Site visits in 2001, 2016 and 2024 could not relocate the midden and the area has been significantly modified by ongoing coastal erosion; no physical evidence of the midden remains. As a result, there is no corresponding evidence or archaeological potential to contribute to the knowledge values for which the place is scheduled.

As a recorded archaeological site of Māori origin, this place has some Mana Whenua value as it demonstrates historical Māori settlement of the Bayswater Peninsula area and has intangible values as part of this landscape.

TABLE OF HERITAGE VALUES

Significance Criteria (A-H)	Value	Context
A- Historical	None	n/a
B- Social	None	n/a
C- Mana Whenua	Refer to Mana Whenua significance criteria statement	
D- Knowledge	None	n/a
E- Technology	None	n/a
F- Physical attributes	None	n/a
G- Aesthetic	None	n/a
H- Context	None	n/a

RECOMMENDATIONS

Midden R11_970 does not meet the AUP thresholds for scheduling as a historic heritage place.¹² It is recommended that this place is removed from Schedule 14.1.

Proposed amendments to Schedule 14.1

ID	Place name and/or description	Verified location	Verified legal description	Category	Primary features	Heritage values	Extent of place	Exclusions	Additional rules for archaeological sites or features	Place of Māori interest or significance
00800	Midden R11_970	31A Norwood Road, Bayswater	Lot 2 DP 33501	B		0	To be defined##		Yes	Yes

Proposed amendments to AUP planning maps extent of place:

Remove Historic Heritage Overlay Place from planning maps.

¹² RPS Chapter B5 Historic heritage and special character. Policy B5.2.2.1 (a-h).



Evaluator

Rebecca Ramsay, Senior Specialist: Heritage, 19 September 2024 (updated 14 October 2024)

Peer Reviewer

Alex Jorgensen, Senior Specialist: Māori Heritage, 1 October 2024

Managerial Sign-Off

Megan Patrick, Team Leader: Heritage Policy, March 2025