

## APPENDIX E – ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

# SH16 IMPROVEMENTS, BRIGHAM CREEK TO WAIMAUKU: PRELIMINARY ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Prepared for NZ Transport Agency Safe Roads Alliance



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By

Sarah Macready (MA)

**Clough**  
& ASSOCIATES LTD

321 Forest Hill Rd,  
Waiatarua, Auckland 0612  
Telephone: (09) 8141946  
Mobile 0274 850 059  
[www.clough.co.nz](http://www.clough.co.nz)

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## INTRODUCTION

### The Project

The NZ Transport Agency's Safe Roads Alliance is planning safety and capacity improvements to State Highway 16 (SH16) between Brigham Creek Road, Whenuapai and Waimauku (Figure 1–Figure 3, and refer drawing sets SR1003-02-CE-1201-1213 and SR1003-01-CE-1201-1214 updated).

This Project involves the SH16 Brigham Creek to Waimauku corridor, which has been identified as one of the sections of rural state highway requiring the Safe Roads and Roadsides Programme. The works are required to retrofit the corridor with short term safety mechanisms specifically designed to reduce the incidents of deaths and serious injuries on this stretch of rural state highway.

The whole corridor extends from the end of the Auckland North-Western Motorway at the intersection (roundabout) of SH16, Brigham Creek Road and Fred Taylor Drive through to the east of Waimauku, a total distance of approximately 10km. The project is focused on two distinct 'rural' parts of the SH16 Project corridor, which are separated by the Huapai-Kumeu townships that are excluded from the works.

The corridor has been divided into five sections, based on key characteristics, so that appropriate treatments and options can be developed and assessed. The sections include:

- Section A: From Brigham Creek roundabout through to Coatesville-Riverhead Highway intersection.
- Section B: The SH16 / Coatesville-Riverhead Highway intersection.
- Section C: From Coatesville-Riverhead Highway intersection through to Taupaki Road / Old North Road roundabout.
- Section D: From Taupaki Road / Old North Road roundabout through to Old Railway Road, east of Kumeu.
- Section E: From Trigg Road, west of Huapai to Factory Road, east of Waimauku.

The corridor is further divided into two delivery stages; Stage 1 (Section E) and Stage 2 (Section A-D) (see Figure 2 below).

- Stage 1 comprises Section E from Trigg Road, west of Huapai to Factory Road, east of Waimauku.
- Stage 2 comprises Sections A–D from Brigham Creek roundabout through to Old Railway Road east of Kumeu.

This application applies specifically to Stage 1 works of the SH16 project, between Trigg Road, west of Huapai to Factory Road, east of Kumeu, which is approximately 2.6km in length. The Project consists of a single section (Section E) and will be undertaken first to provide immediate short-term safety improvements of the corridor. A separate application will be provided for the Stage 2 works.

## **Purpose of Report**

A desktop archaeological assessment was commissioned by Safe Roads Alliance to identify the archaeological constraints in the vicinity of the proposed works. This report has been prepared as part of the required assessment of effects accompanying a resource consent application under the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) and to identify any requirements under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 (HNZPTA). Recommendations are made in accordance with statutory requirements.

This report provides a general historical and archaeological background applicable to the whole SH16 project area.

Archaeological effects are then assessed separately for Stage 1 and Stage 2, and recommendations are provided for each Stage.

## **Methodology**

The New Zealand Archaeological Association's (NZAA) site record database (ArchSite), Auckland Council's Cultural Heritage Inventory (CHI), the Auckland Unitary Plan Operative in Part (AUP OP) schedules and the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (Heritage NZ) New Zealand Heritage List/Rārangi Kōrero were searched to determine whether any archaeological sites had been recorded on or in the immediate vicinity of the proposed SH16 improvement works. Literature and archaeological reports relevant to the area were consulted (see Bibliography).

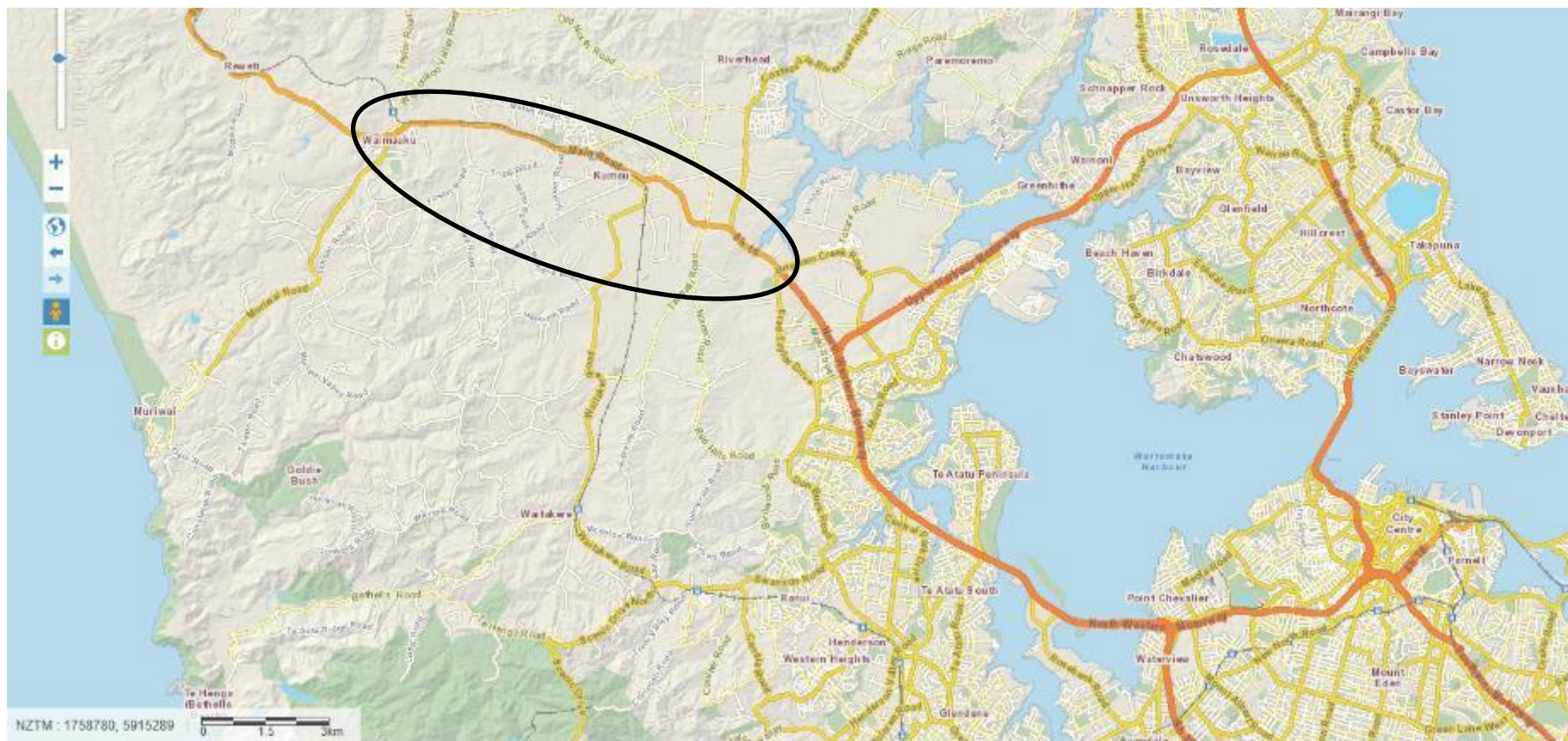


Figure 1. General location of project area (source: Auckland Council GeoMaps)



Figure 2. Locality map and development stages and sections





Figure 3. Summary of proposed improvements

## HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

### Maori Settlement<sup>1</sup>

The Whenuapai area and other locations along the creeks and inlets of the inner reaches of the Upper Waitemata Harbour were occupied by Maori for generations before the arrival of Europeans, evidence of which survives in the form of recorded place names, oral traditions and archaeological sites (although many sites have been destroyed by 19th and 20th century development and natural processes). The name Whenuapai itself translates as ‘fertile land’ (Stewart 1997) or perhaps ‘good land’, although the original Maori name of the area was Waimarie which means ‘calm waters’ (Morris 1995; Simmons 1987). The harbour provided not only abundant marine resources but also access to some significant communication and portage routes, such as the Rangitopuni River and Kaipatiki Creek (Lucas Creek). The Waitemata harbour was part of an inland water route stretching from north of Dargaville through to the centre of the North Island (via the Kaipara, Waitemata and Manukau Harbours and the Waikato River).

Through time a number of iwi have had influence over the Upper Waitemata Harbour region, in particular Te Kawerau, Waiohua and Ngati Whatua and the many hapu related to these groups. However, other hapu from outside the region also maintained rights to fish in the waters of the Waitemata through the summer months, and archaeological sites in the area may relate to any of these groups. Most settlement occurred close to the coast and along navigable waterways.

During the 1820s the musket-armed Ngapuhi from Northland attacked various tribal groups to the south, down into Auckland and beyond. Ngati Whatua were attacked and defeated, with the survivors retreating south, leaving much of the area largely uninhabited. It was not until the mid-1830s that these areas were repopulated (Kawharu n.d.; Stone 2001). During the period of warfare Ngati Whatua are said to have established small settlements at a number of places, including Kumeu (Dunsford 2002: 17). There is a specific reference in Fenton’s Judgments to Ongarahu, a place near Kumeu, where Ngati Whatua hosted Ngapuhi for several days during a period of peace in the early 1820s (Stone 2001: 97-8).

A number of Maori place names are associated with the area, some but not all of which are in use today. Brigham Creek was previously known as Pitoitoi (‘name of a bird’, Simmons 1987). Kopupaka, at the head of Pitoitoi, where it separates into Totara and Waiteputa (‘the water flowing forth’) Creeks, translates as ‘the scorched stomach’ (ibid.).

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<sup>1</sup> Adapted from Clough & Associates Ltd and Matthews & Mathews Architects Ltd 2016; and Shakles and Phear 2015.



Later, with increased European settlement and transport, the portage was heavily used. The upper reaches of the river are of low volume and not suited for transporting great quantities of material, so a dray track was created over the hills and gullies to the east. Ngati Whatua did most of the work to form this track in the 1850s (Dunsford 2002: 22).

By the 1860s the track was in high use, with groups reported to be waiting three weeks to make the two- to three-day journey. The route was laborious and eventually, in 1865, the Auckland Provincial Council allocated £1,000, with the Native Department contributing £100 for maintenance and construction (ibid.: 22-23). The route was serviced from the 1860s by coaches of McLeod and Quick's Cobb and Co. (Clough and Baquié 2000: 2).

In 1866 Ngati Whatua promised a stretch of land 3 chains wide from Riverhead to Helensville for the construction of a railway line, closely following the old canoe portage route. Work began in 1871 and was finally completed in 1875 (Dunsford 2002: 30-32; Murdoch 1988:13). Work was completed on extending the line from Whau (Avondale) to Kumeu in 1881 and the first train ran on 18 July. The Kumeu to Riverhead service ended the same day (ibid.: 37).

### **European Settlement<sup>3</sup>**

When Europeans first began to settle the Upper Waitemata they would have encountered a landscape covered in kauri forest (North 2000). By 1840, after the arrival of numerous settlers, several timber mills were founded in the upper harbour at Lucas Creek, Paremomo and Rangitopuni (North 2000; Morris 1995). The site known as Mill Flat in Riverhead was a site of one of the early saw mills (Morris 1995). In a little less than 20 years, practically all of the kauri was logged (North 2000; Morris 1995).

The general pattern of rural settlement across the area was the logging and clearing of the kauri forest, followed by excavation and working of the land by gumdiggers, and then the ground was improved by farmers to enable the development of good pasture for livestock or crop cultivation. Much of the land in the general area at the end of the 19th century would have appeared barren and devoid of large trees after the loggers and gumdiggers had passed through (Hahn 2007). Settlement in the area was greatly facilitated by the construction of the railway line (see above).

### ***Brigham Creek***

Brigham Creek was a small settlement established, like many others during the middle of the 19th century, on one of the numerous waterways feeding the Waitemata Harbour (for example, Greenhithe, Hobsonville, Avondale, Henderson). Brigham Creek is named after the early settler, landowner and entrepreneur John Brigham (1810-1885), who bought a considerable amount of land at Brigham Creek, Waiheke and elsewhere, pursuing his land claims through the Land Claims Commission (Madden 1966: 79). Brigham secured 1,971 acres as a Crown Grant in 1857 (Figure 5).

A couple of advertisements for the sale of Brigham's Claim in the late 19th century (Figure 6) give some idea of the type of the land available. One dating to 1893 states:

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<sup>3</sup> Information from Shakles, Low and Clough 2016; Phear 2018; Bickler and Clough 2010; Shakles and Clough 2013; Clough and Macready 2008.

‘The land is suitable for sheep farming or fruit growing, and would be suitable for cutting up into small holdings of say 30-100 acres each...’ (*New Zealand Herald* 25 November 1893:8).

The advertisement also points out the gum fields located nearby and the close proximity to Auckland by ‘water carriage’. By 1896, the land had been subdivided and was up for sale again, being advertised as:

‘2000 acres of good agricultural land, specially suitable for strawberry and fruitgrowing, subdivided into lots from one to 100 acres...’ (*Auckland Star*, 16 March 1896:4).

In the late 19th and early 20th centuries the land at Brigham Creek was owned by the Sinton and Johnston families. William Sinton and his wife Janet arrived from Scotland in 1860 and as fare paying passengers they were entitled to a land grant of 40 acres and settled at Hobsonville (Morris 1995; Hodder 1975: 1). The Sintons expanded their landholdings in the 1870s, running a store at Hobsonville as well as farming their land (Hodder 1975: 2). Around 1884 Irishman Noble Johnston came to Brigham Creek, where he initially purchased 50 acres of land. He established a store and gum business on the property and dabbled in brickmaking (Madden 1966: 107). He married Maggie Sinton, daughter of William and Janet. Around 1890 the Johnstons left Brigham Creek and sold the property to Janet Sinton, by now a widow with six children (Madden 1966:107).

Janet, with her sons Alex and John, ran the Brigham Creek property and increased the services offered at the store. A slaughterhouse was erected around 1893 and a butchery was added to the Brigham Creek store. Alex and John made regular (twice weekly) packhorse deliveries of supplies to gumdiggers’ camps in the hills beyond Riverhead and the surrounding districts (Hodder 1975). Gum was conveyed to Auckland by steamer each fortnight and goods for the store were brought back on the return journey (Hodder 1975: 5-6; Morris 1995: 22, 34; Hahn 2007; Madden 1966). While the Sinton family continued to run a store at Hobsonville, this was a branch store run in conjunction with the main store at Brigham Creek. For 57 years the business was known as Messers Sinton Bros.

Janet, her son Alex, and his new wife Ellen were all living in a small house at the creek in the early 1890s (Figure 7, Figure 8). Things became somewhat cramped after the arrival of Alex and Ellen’s three eldest children. Alex remedied the housing situation by erecting two houses opposite each other on Great North Road (now Highway 16) in the late 19th century. Janet lived in one of these two bay villas while Alex, Ellen and their children occupied the other (Morris 1995: 23).

Janet diversified her business interests by taking in the drovers making the arduous journey to the saleyards (Figure 9). Janet would charge two shillings per night and cooked many meals for hungry drovers over the years. Holding yards and paddocks at Brighams Creek provided accommodation for the stock. At one time the Sintons’ facilities catered for a herd of 1,250 (Morris 1995: 34). A 12 horse stable was one of the first farm buildings to be erected at the Brigham Creek property. This quickly proved to be inadequate, so an extension was built providing more accommodation for horses as well as a cowshed (Morris 1995: 35).

As business developed, the Sintons gradually increased their landholdings with the purchase of various blocks from Brigham’s Land Claim until they had expanded the original 100 acres acquired from Johnston to 1,000 acres (Hodder 1975). The Brigham Creek property was swampy gumland that bore the scars of gumdigging. John Sinton

worked hard on draining, filling, levelling and ploughing the land (Morris 1995: 35). The farmland was initially run as an extension of the Hobsonville farm, but by about 1904 all of the oats required at Brigham Creek and Hobsonville were grown on the Brigham Creek farm (Morris 1995: 36). By 1902 a row of gumdiggers' huts adorned the head of the Brigham Creek tidal estuary (Figure 10). These huts were built on the Sintons' land with the blessing of Alex Sinton, who was known for his kindness to the local gumdiggers (Madden 1966:112; Hodder 1975: 6).

A photograph dated c.1902 shows the location of the first Sinton homestead on the western side of Brigham Creek, north of the Great North Road (now SH16) (Figure 7). There was also a shed close to the road and bridge (Figure 7, Figure 9). Hodder records that after John Sinton and his wife Lillian married in 1901 they lived in a small cottage on the western side of the creek, which is presumably this building (Hodder 1975; n.d.), though prior to this John appears to have lived on the southern side of the road (Figure 8). Most of the Sinton family buildings were located on the eastern side of the creek. These included the store, the gum store, Janet Sinton's house and Alex Sinton's house (Figure 7, Figure 8). The location of the store and gum store are shown on a later (1930) plan (Figure 11, Figure 12).

Part of the Sinton property, including the area where the shed shown in Figure 6 and Figure 9 was located, was taken for road realignment purposes in 1930 (Figure 11, Figure 12).

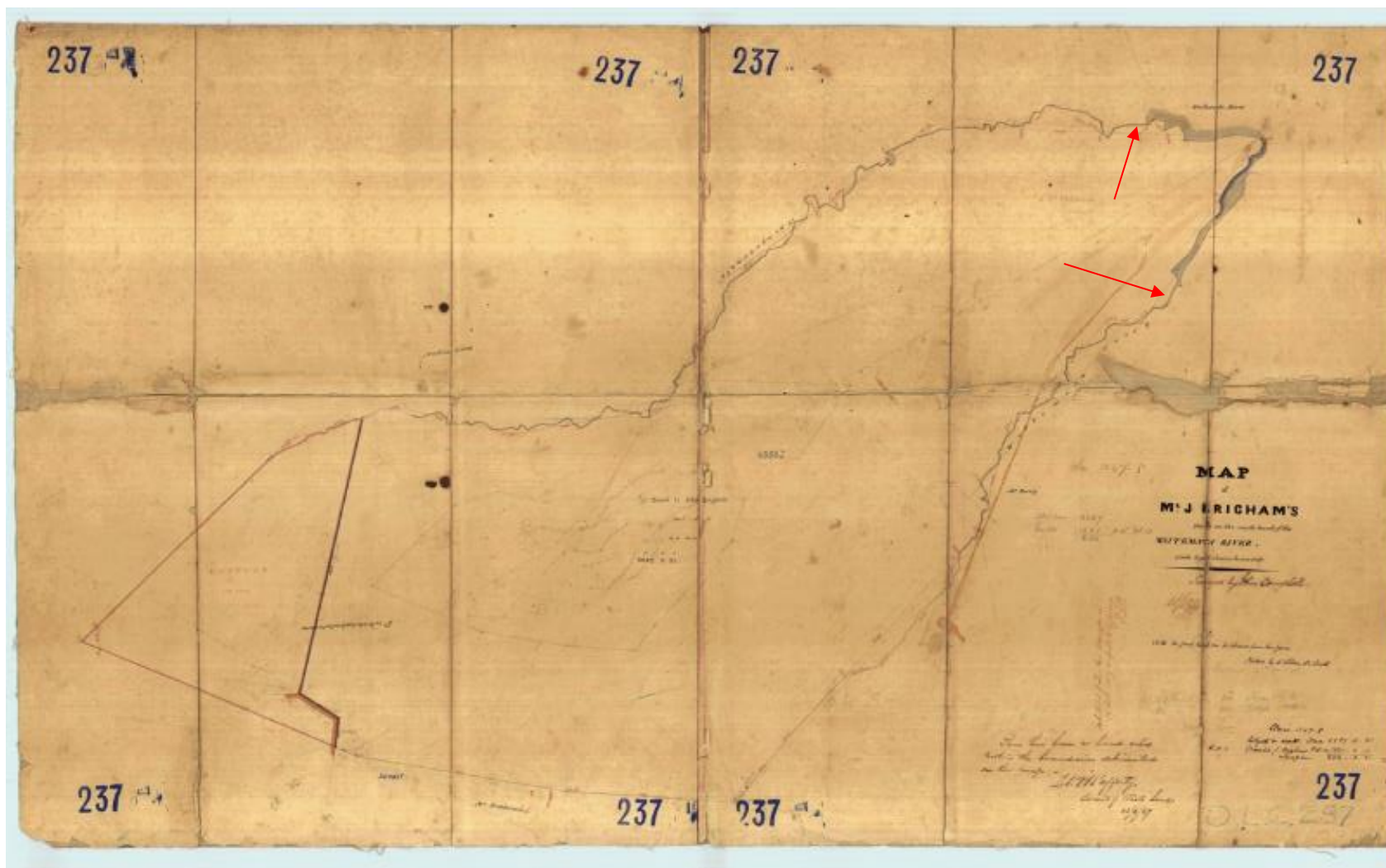
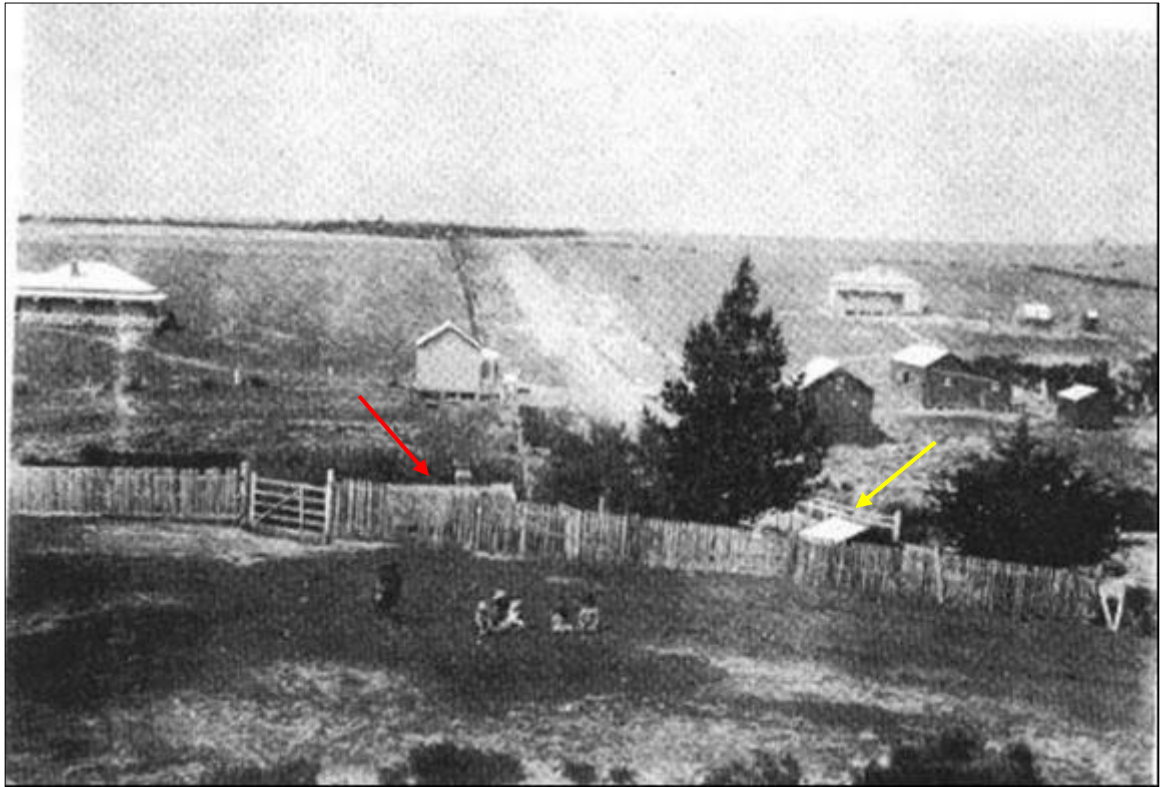


Figure 5. Map of Mr J. Brigham's Farm on the south bank of the Waitemata River (OLC 237) dated 1857. The red arrows identifies the western and eastern (Totara Creek) arms of Brigham Creek



Figure 6. Subdivision of Brigham's Claim Blocks IX, X, XIII, XIV, Waitemata SD (DP 2088) dated 1896. The red arrow identifies Totara Creek which runs beneath Brigham Creek Road, and the blue arrow the Ngongetepara Stream which runs south from the western branch of Brigham Creek





**Figure 7. Photograph taken from the property at 239 SH16 looking southeast, c.1902, showing the original Sinton homestead (red arrow) behind a picket fence (on the western side of the creek, north of the Great North Road) with a small shed to the right (yellow arrow). The handrail of the bridge over the creek is visible beside the shed. Beyond, on the eastern side of the creek, are (left to right) Mrs Janet Sinton's house, the Store, the Gum Store, the Stable and Cowshed, and in the distance Alex Sinton's house (from Madden 1966: 169)**



**Figure 8. Looking northwest from eastern side of creek c.1902, showing Alex Sinton's house (left), John Sinton's original house (left background), the Store (arrowed) and beyond it the original house and picket fence on the western side of the creek (from Madden 1966: 122)**



**Figure 9. Cattle drive across the bridge c.1902, looking northwest. The shed near the original homestead on the western bank of the creek is visible on the far side of the bridge (from Madden 1966: 169)**



**Figure 10. Gumdiggers' huts on the Sinton property within the survey area, c.1902 (from Madden 1966: 112)**



Figure 11. SO 25787 (1930) ‘Plan of Roads to be taken and closed through and adjoining Lots 1 & 14A, D.P. 2088 of Brighams Claim, Lot 18 on D.P. 22455 of Allot. 100 & Allots. 101 and 105, Parish of Waipareira’

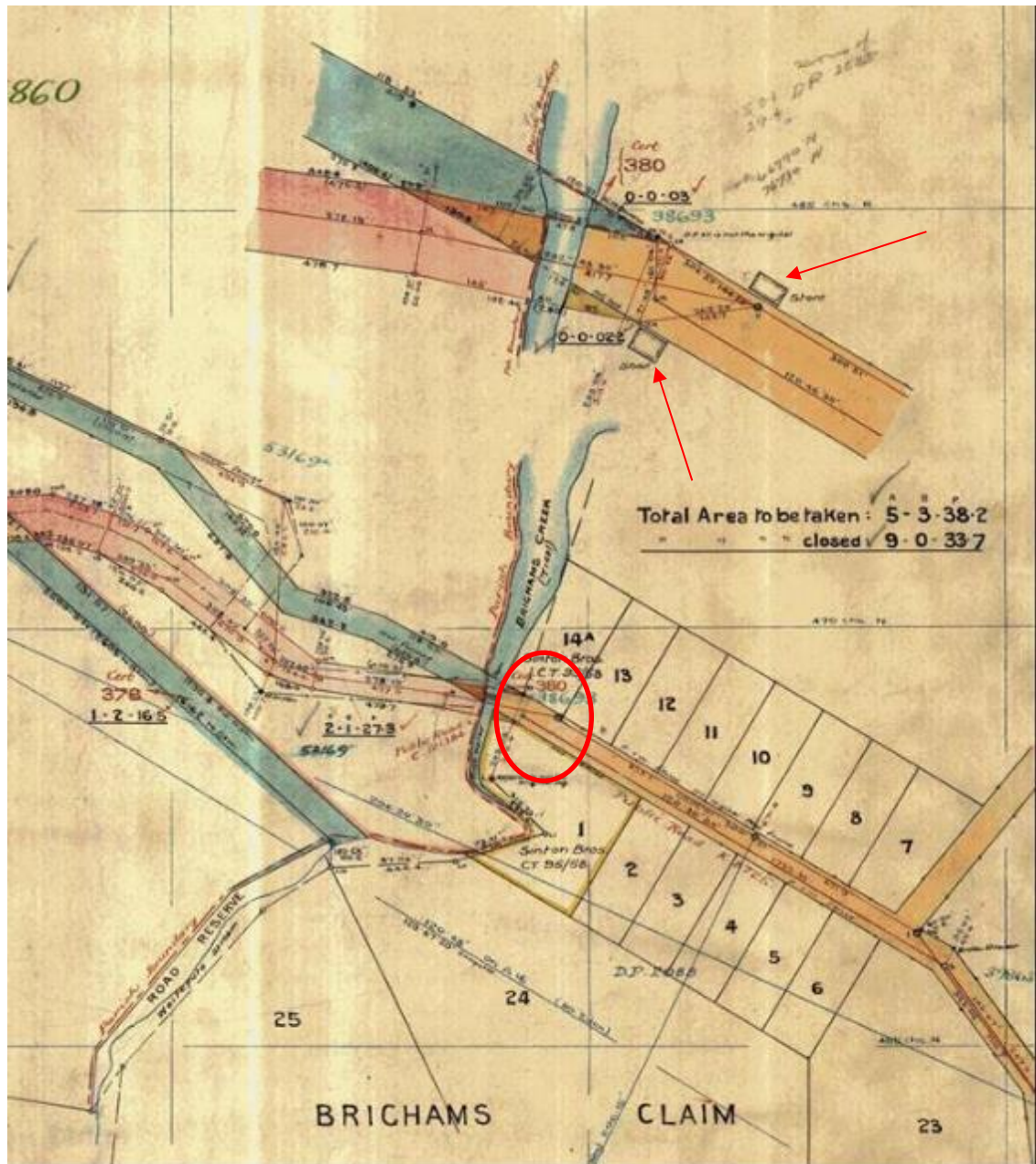


Figure 12. Detail from SO 25787 (1930) showing the locations of the shed and store on the eastern side of the creek

### ***Kumeu/Huapai***

European settlement in the Kumeu/Huapai and Taupaki districts began with the purchase on 1 August 1853 of the Mangatoetoe block (4,480 acres), and the Te Kumeu block (2,800 acres) (Dunsford 2002: 24). The Crown was following an extensive programme of land purchases around the Kaipara district at this time (Waitangi Tribunal 2006: 35). The land was then sold on to settlers, some of whom were already in the district, and others who would remain absentee speculators.

The 12,868-acre Taupaki Block remained in Maori ownership until 1867. This section ran west of the Kumeu River from the corner of Waitakere and Taupaki Roads to Kumeu

(Annandale 1999: 8). Just four of the purchasers initially settled on their properties. They were John Boord (732 acres in 1867), John Jackson (150 acres in 1868), John Berry (167 and 100 acres in 1868) and William Barnes (152 acres in 1868) (Dunsford 2002: 26).

The Kumeu district was a popular location for gumdiggers, with at least 12 camps in the area and around 200 diggers recorded in 1867 (Helensville and District Historical Society 2000: 255). Timber milling was another early industry in the area. In 1868 Robert Annett, who had recently immigrated from Ireland, purchased around 1,000 acres of bush along the western ridges from Kumeu to Waimauku. The logs were taken to Riverhead, and then on to the mills in Auckland or north to Helensville (Dunsford 2002: 44; Rea 1963: 20). Flax harvesting and milling was also another potential money earner, with great quantities growing around the many streams and swamps of the area, with mills established at Waitakere and Muriwai (Dunsford 2002: 50).

Farming and orcharding later became the main industries as the land was cleared and the earlier extraction industries became unprofitable. This pattern has continued up to the present day, with the addition of viticulture.

### ***Waimauku***

During the 1850s, the first European settlers began to inhabit the wider Waimauku area with the initial settlement being established near the intersection of the Old North and Waikoukou Valley roads (Bradley 2006: 5). This settlement became known as Waikoukou and was one of the centres of the early kauri timber industry after a timber mill was established there by William Farley Blake and his sons c.1856 (Hudson 2010). The settlement continued to grow and became the first European village in the southern Kaipara (Bradley 2009: 19).

By the 1870s and 1880s most of the Waimauku area was being milled for timber (predominantly kauri), which also cleared the area of its forest cover (Bradley 2009: 19). Robert Annett (referred to above) was one of the logging contractors who operated within the Waimauku area (Rea 1963: 20). Following kauri logging, gumdigging reached its peak during the 1880s and was undertaken by both local Maori and by transient European gumdiggers (Rea 1963: 21). The early gumdiggers lived in shanty style dwellings and there was a particular concentration known as 'Happy Land Camp' that occupied an area adjacent to today's Waimauku Station Road (Rea 1963:21).

The gumdiggers would have been able to take the gum they had excavated to either of two stores in the Waimauku area that traded in the gum business, owned by John Foster and James Fletcher respectively (Rea 1963: 19). John Foster had established a flax mill near Muriwai, and had later purchased land comprising 3020 acres which stretched near to Kumeu (Rea 1963: 18). John Foster established his general store in Waimauku in 1888, constructing it next to the railway station. James Fletcher was a qualified chemist and had emigrated to New Zealand from Clonmel, Tipperary, Ireland in 1879 (Rea 1963:19). He had worked for the Kauri Timber Company before purchasing a 1000 acre farm at 'Oneonenui' on Fletcher's Road, Waimauku around 1885, where he later opened his store (Rea 1963:19). By 1900, the transient population of gumdiggers had grown quite large, and the ridge above the Waikoukou Valley was strewn with their shacks (Bradley 2006: 5).

With the coming of the railway in the 1880s, a train station was built in Waimauku and the settlement began to grow, initially with a number of buildings centred around the station

(Bradley 2006:5). The station proved to be integral to the growth of the early village, and came at the expense of the settlement at Waikoukou which, while already in slow decline from the closure of its saw mill, now declined rapidly (Bradley 2009: 19). After the railway was constructed a road was formed, which led to horses and carts being used in conjunction with train services as means of travel.

In the 20th century the economy of Waimauku was based largely on dairying, augmented with beef cattle and sheep that were pastured on the higher ground (Bradley 2009: 19), and fruit growing and viticulture.

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

For the most part the archaeological sites in the vicinity of the project area relating to Maori occupation are small and dispersed around the shoreline of the upper harbour, with the exception of Tauhinu Pa on the opposite side of the harbour. Shell midden sites located along the coast are by far the most common site type as people set up temporary encampments and associated gardens while exploiting the rich marine resources of the harbour (Clough and Prince 1999:10). At Riverhead these sites are also likely to relate to groups camping as they transited between the Waitemata and Kaipara Harbours via the Riverhead portage (see above). Subsistence strategies employed by Maori inland from the coast consisted of the hunting (by spear and snare) of kaka, kereru, kiwi, wood-hen, tui and other small birds, while rats were caught in pits or traps (Best 1903, cited in Hayward and Diamond 1978). Forest plants would also have provided a range of foods with fruits, bracts and tubers from a variety of plants all gathered and consumed, while those Maori who dwelt on the coastlines of the Waitemata Harbour would have had an abundance of fish and shellfish resources at their disposal. The low-lying and poorly drained soils inland would not have been particularly attractive for Maori settlement and use (Tatton 2001:58).

There are few recorded sites relating to Maori occupation in the vicinity of the project area except along the western branch of Brigham Creek (Figure 13). While this could reflect the relatively small numbers of archaeological surveys that have been carried out, it is more likely to reflect the predominantly coastal focus of settlement. Historically the area was of general importance based on the role of the Kumeu and Kaipara Rivers in providing a relatively easy portage between the Kaipara and Waitemata Harbours. While the surrounding environment provides plenty of resources, very little archaeological or historical material survives within the area. The lack of evidence of Maori occupation may be due to the fact that any activities associated with portage would have been transitory in nature and would have left little archaeological evidence. Kumeu, for example, appears to have been more of a resting place on the way to other destinations (see above), so that while there might be some evidence of multiple short-term occupations that has not yet been identified, there are unlikely to be substantial archaeological sites. Near Waimauku one site has been recorded that may represent pre-European gardening terraces (Q10/782 – see Figure 16, below), but no other Maori occupation sites have been identified.

The site surveys previously undertaken within or near the project area include surveys by Druskovich, who recorded remnant midden in the Brigham Creek area, and a number of coastal structures have been recorded by Auckland Council, often on the basis of reported information rather than field survey (CHI records). A 2008 survey of 217 and 239 SH16 identified the potential for archaeological remains associated with the Sinton family's homestead and gum digging activities, but no archaeological sites were confirmed (Clough and Macready 2008). In 2010, an archaeological assessment was undertaken of some 1400ha of land in the area of Whenuapai and Hobsonville for Waitakere City Council (Shakles et al. 2010). Field survey, including in the area to the south of Brigham Creek Road, did not identify any archaeological sites. Judge (2011) completed an assessment for a new pumping station on Brigham Creek Road, but no new archaeological or other heritage sites were identified. A pre-1900 heritage building associated with the Sinton family at 238 SH16 near Brigham Creek (R11/2828, see Figure 18, below) was investigated and recorded archaeologically when substantial alterations to the building were made (Druskovich 2016).

In the Kumeu/Huapai area there have been a number of archaeological surveys within the wider locale. The earlier assessments were conducted mostly for small-scale property surveys and utilities works or residential developments (e.g. Bioresearches 1996; Clough and Hill 2000; Clough and Prince 1998, 2000; Farley and Clough 2004a and b, 2006; Foster 1997, 2004). More recent surveys include an assessment for a wastewater pipeline development (Phear and Clough 2010), an assessment for flood alleviation works (Shakles and Clough 2011), an assessment for a local reticulation network (Shakles et al. 2011) and an assessment for a residential subdivision at 69 Matua Road, Huapai (Shakles et al 2012).

Surveys in and around the Waimauku township have generally failed to identify any archaeological sites, with the exception of the terrace site referred to above, and a logging skid related to the kauri logging industry (Q10/1075, see Figure 16 below) identified during a survey of a property on Solan Drive (Shakles and Clough 2013). Assessments undertaken by Bioresearches and by Clough & Associates for the Enerco natural gas pipeline between Albany and Helensville (Bioresearches 1995; Clough and Prince 1998), for the proposed Waimauku Township extension (Clough 2004), and for an upgrade to SH16 (Shakles and Clough 2012) found no archaeological or heritage features.

In addition to the recorded archaeological sites, a number of heritage buildings have been recorded near SH16 between Brigham Creek Road and Factory Road (Figure 13). They are clustered at Huapai/Kumeu and Brigham Creek, with one located at the junction of SH16 with Taupaki Road and Old North Road. Several heritage buildings have also been recorded in Waimauku, but to the west of the project area.



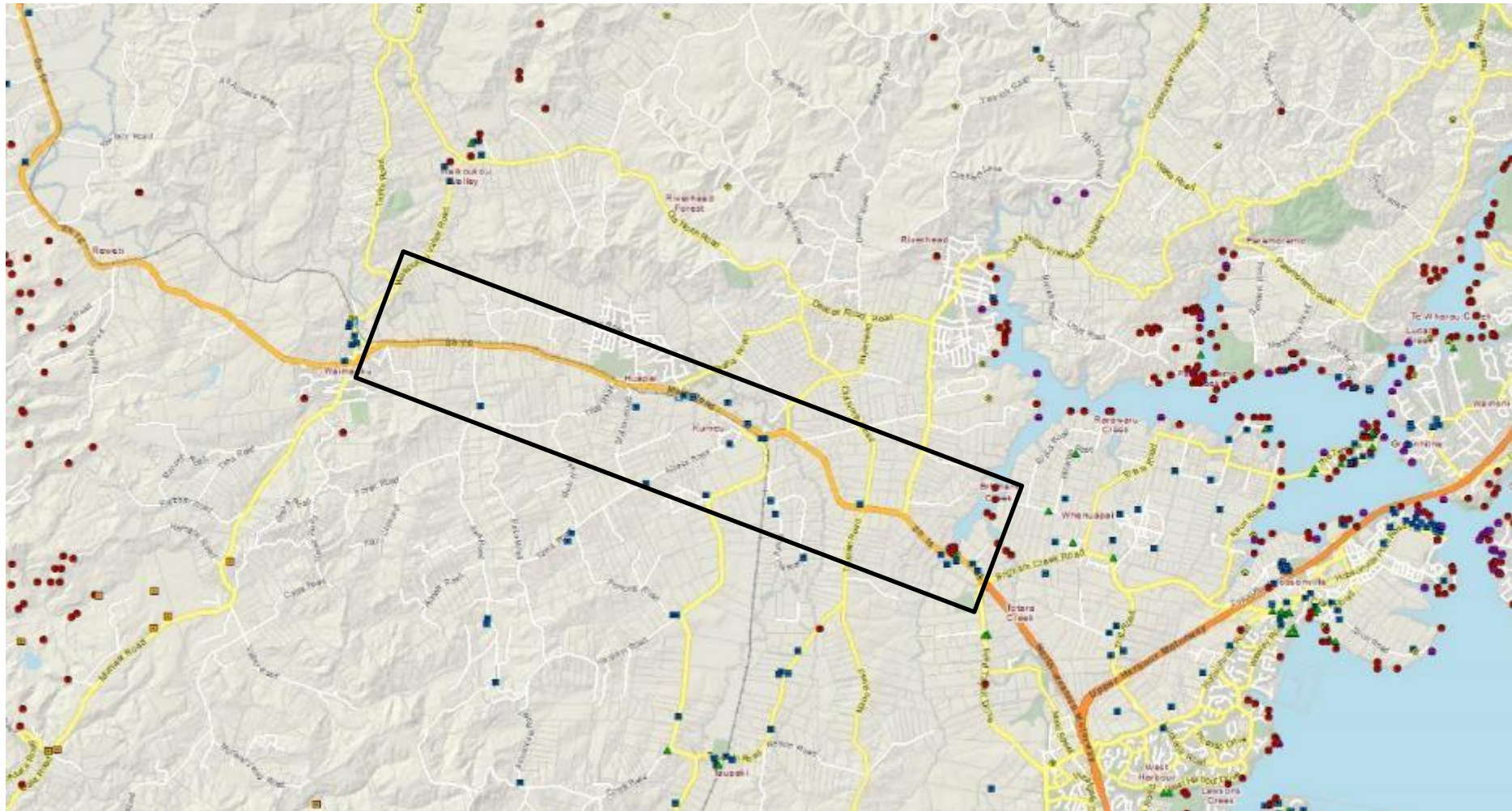


Figure 13. Showing the general distribution of archaeological sites (red dots) and historic structures (blue squares) in the project area (within box). Source: Auckland Council CHI. Red dots = archaeological sites, blue squares = heritage structures, green triangles = heritage trees, purple dots = maritime sites, yellow pentagons = reported sites

## EXISTING ENVIRONMENT

### Physical Environment

State Highway 16 between the Brigham Creek Road roundabout and Waimuku runs through predominantly rural residential land apart from the area of urban development at Kumeu/Huapai (Figure 14). The road has been widened and upgraded over the years, including the construction of major roundabouts at the Brigham Creek Road intersection) and Old North Road intersection (Figure 15), within the last decade.

### Recorded Sites in the Vicinity of Stage 1 Works

There are no archaeological sites within 200m of the proposed Stage 1 works (Figure 16). The two archaeological sites to the south of the town are the logging skid (Q10/1075) and possible Maori gardening terraces (Q10/782) referred to in the Archaeological Background.

At Kumeu/Huapai there are seven historic buildings within 200m of SH16 (Figure 16, Figure 17). CHI 16385 is a house at 7 Main Road which may originally have been a railway house. CHI 13242 is the Kumeu Railway Goods Shed at 37 Main Road. CHI 16388 is the Masonic Lodge at 74 Main Road. CHI 18795 is the former Pomona Hall at 35 Access Road, now in temporary storage. CHI 18493 is two 60-year old railway carriages refurbished as a café (Carriages Café) at 299 Main Road. CHI 13234 is the former White Horse Tavern at 301 Main Road. Finally, CHI 20264 is the Nobilo Vineyard buildings at 45 Station Road, Huapai.

Only the last of these sites is located within 200m of the proposed Stage 1 works, near the Station Road turnaround (Table 1).

At Waimauku (Figure 16), there are a number of recorded historic buildings and a reported historic site within the township, but none are located within 200m of the proposed works.

**Table 1. Recorded archaeological and other historic heritage sites within 200m of the proposed Stage 1 improvement works (source: NZAA ArchSite and Auckland Council CHI)**

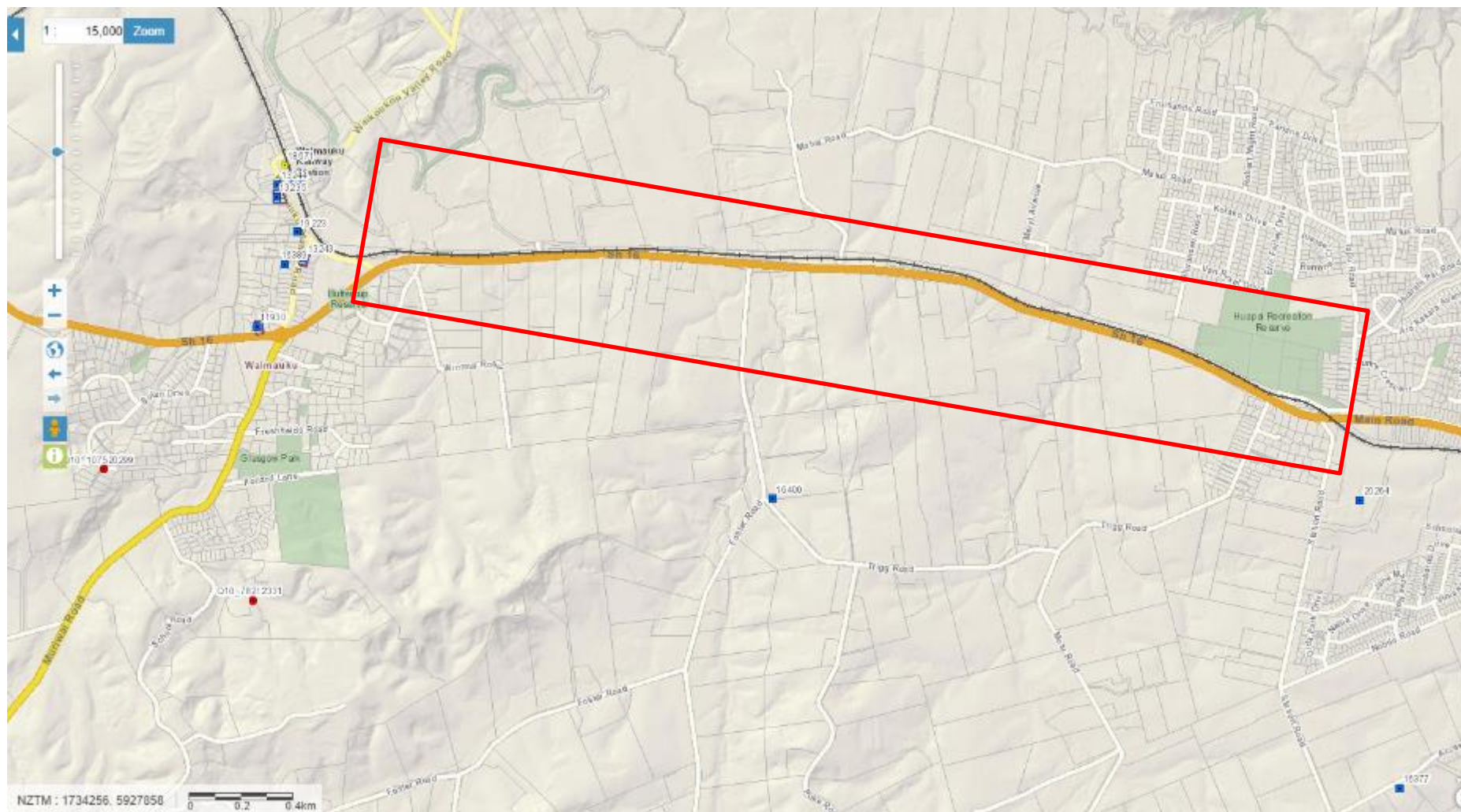
CHI No.	NZAA Site No.	Site Type	Description	NZTM Easting	NZTM Northing
20264	-	Historic Structure	45 Station Road, Huapai. Nobilo Vineyard	1737355	5929041



Figure 14. Aerial view of the project area (source: Google Earth)



**Figure 15. Brigham Creek Road roundabout in 2017 (left) and Brigham Creek Road turn-off in 1959 (source: Auckland Council GeoMaps)**



**Figure 16. Recorded archaeological sites (red dots) and historic structures (blue squares) in proximity to Waimauku and Section E (Stage 1). Source: Auckland Council CHI. Red dots = archaeological sites, blue squares = heritage structures, yellow pentagons = reported sites**

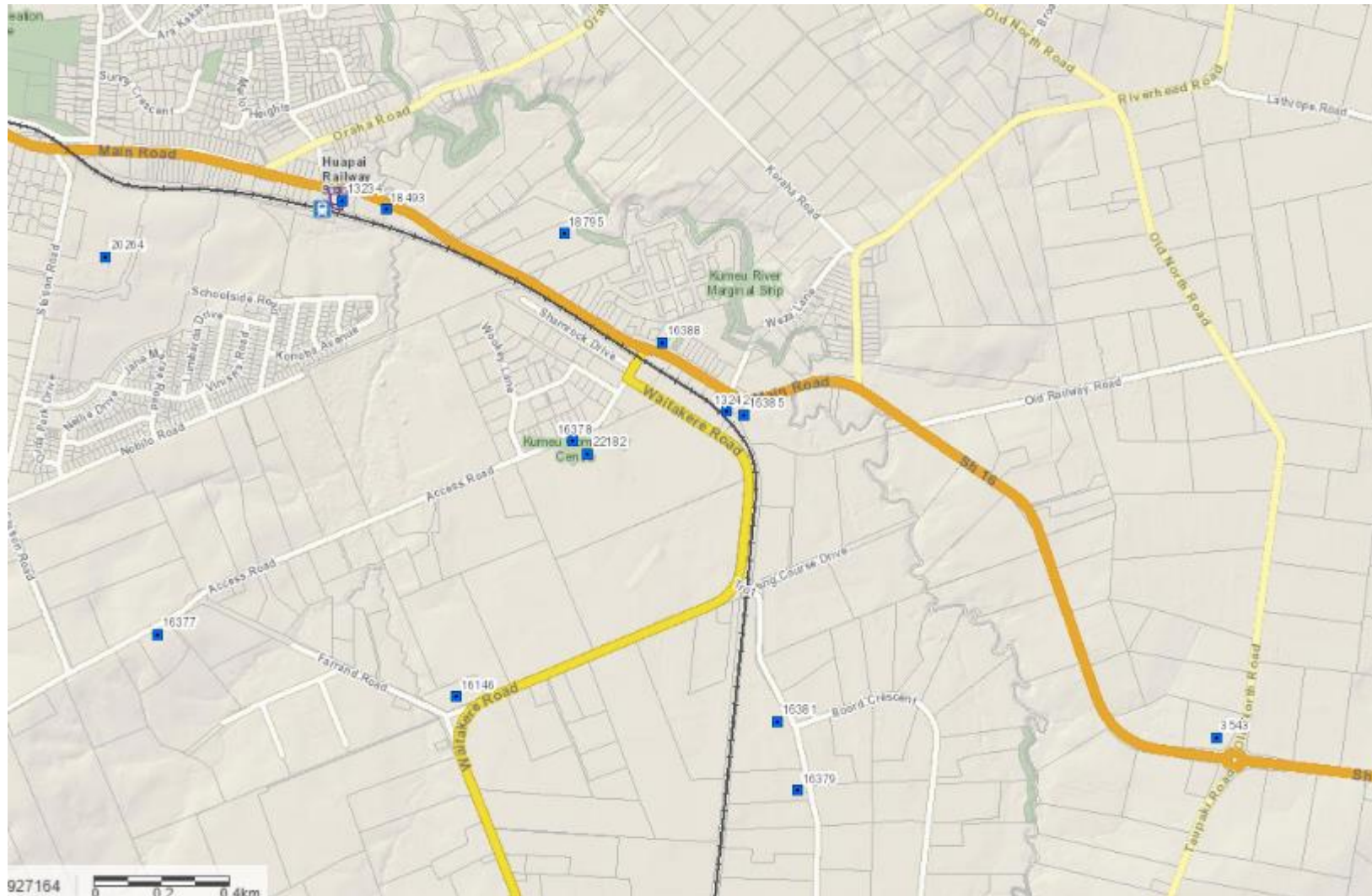


Figure 17. Recorded archaeological sites (red dots) and historic structures (blue squares) in proximity to Kumeu and Huapai. Source: Auckland Council CHI. Blue squares = heritage structures

## Recorded Sites in the Vicinity of Stage 2 Works

The archaeological and other historic heritage sites recorded in the near vicinity (within 200m) of the proposed Stage 2 project works are clustered around Brigham Creek (Figure 18), with one outlier at the SH16/Old North Road intersection (Figure 19). The sites are listed in Table 2.

At the eastern end of the project area near Brigham Creek Road in Section A (Figure 18) there are two historic buildings: CHI 3713, a timber weatherboard villa at the junction of SH16 and Kennedys Road; and CHI 3436, a 1950s-60s brick bungalow at 171 SH16. There is also a reported historic site (CHI 3711), which is the site of a 1912 church that used to stand at the corner of SH16 and Brigham Creek Road. The church has been relocated to 7 Clark Lane, Hobsonville.

On the eastern side of Brigham Creek south of SH16 there are two historic buildings: CHI 3486, a timber building associated with the Sinton family at 222 SH16; and CHI 3707, a timber weatherboard building located to the south of the first building (Figure 18).

North of SH16 on the eastern side of the creek, or in the creek itself, are four archaeological sites (Figure 18). The first is R11/2081 (CHI 13589), the site of the historic Great North Road bridge across Brigham Creek. Its known features consist of holes in the stream bed indicative of former bridge piles, and a modern weir that may conceal remains of an earlier weir. R11/2079 (CHI 13587) is a shell midden approximately at the boundary of 191 SH16 and 8 Kennedys Road. R11/2080 (CHI 13588) is a historic ‘turnaround’ area used by scows servicing the Sinton store and butchery, being the last wide point of Brigham Creek before the bridge. The fourth site is CHI 20452, which is not recorded on the NZAA database. It consists of the store and butchery built by Noble Johnston and is recorded at 191 SH16, though its exact location is not confirmed.

In addition, there is a group of heritage trees in this area (CHI 12896), which are included on the AUP OP schedule of notable trees (ID 1808), and a reported historic building (CHI 3379), being an 1880s homestead formerly associated with the Sinton family (Figure 18).

On the western side of Brigham Creek, south of SH16, there is a historic building at 238 SH16 (CHI 13241), which is also a recorded archaeological site (R11/2828). This is the former Sinton House that was recently altered and enlarged (Druskovich 2016). Both the house and the extent of the property are scheduled on the AUP OP as a Category B historic heritage place (schedule 14.1 ID 525) (Figure 20).

To the north of SH16 on the western side of Brigham Creek are two archaeological sites – CHI 20450 and 20451 (not recorded on the NZAA database) – located at 239 SH16. These are the site of the first Sinton homestead and site of the 1890s Sinton slaughterhouse. Further to the north is a maritime site (CHI 185), being the site of a former bridge over Brigham Creek, which is assumed to be located here.

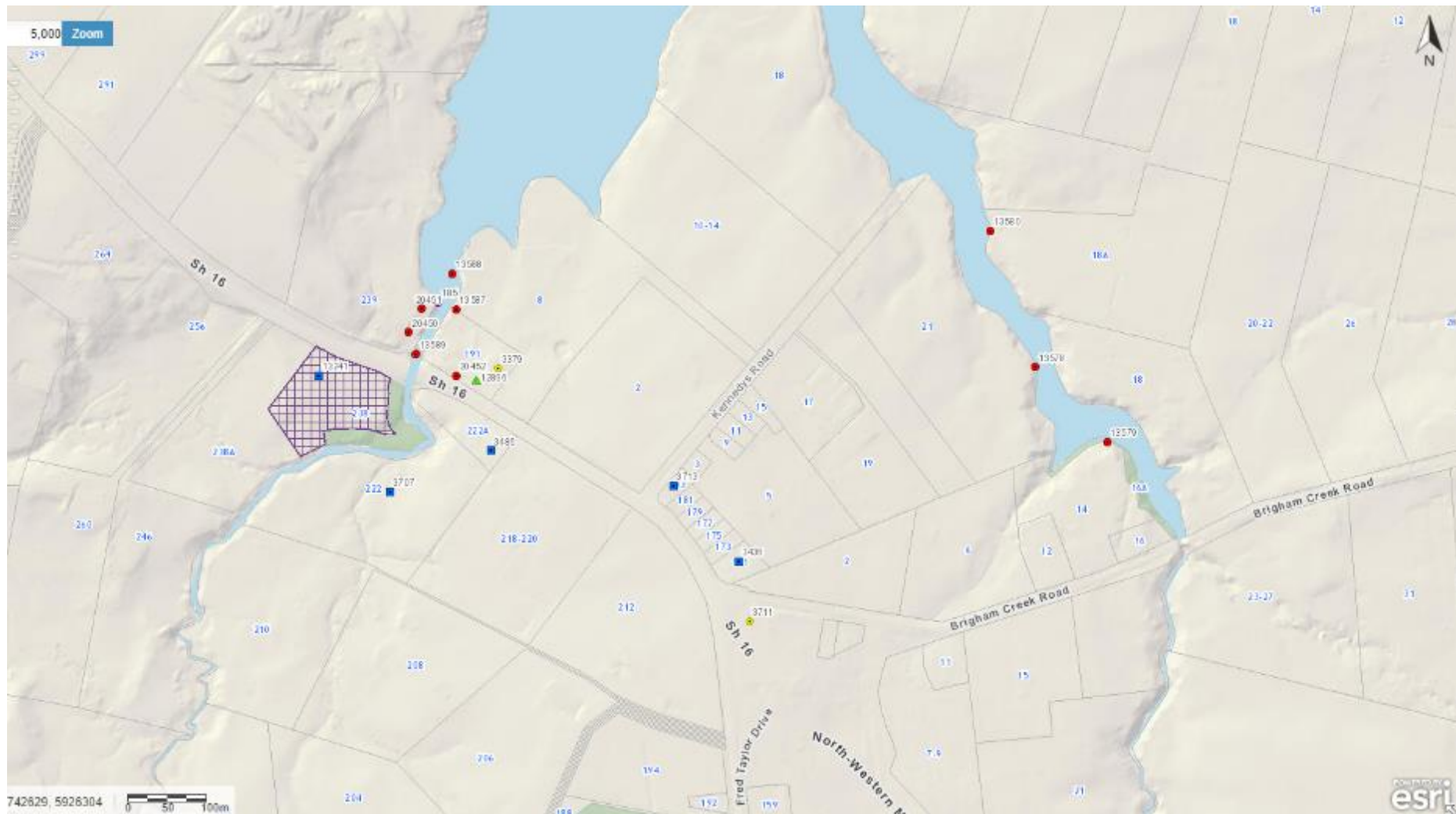
To the west, near the junction of Old North Road and SH16 and Sections C and D, is Allely House (CHI 3543), which was relocated here from Mt Albert (Figure 17).

**Table 2. Recorded archaeological and other historic heritage sites within 200m of the proposed Stage 2 improvements (source: NZAA ArchSite and Auckland Council CHI)**

CHI No.	NZAA Site No.	Site Type	Description	NZTM Easting	NZTM Northing
185	-	Maritime Site	Site of former bridge over Brigham Creek, assumed to be located here just downstream from present SH16 bridge	1742003	5926971
3379	-	Reported Historic Site	Single storey building much altered 1880s, hip roof and verandahs. Sinton Homestead	1742081	5926886
3436	-	Historic Structure	171 SH16, corner Brigham Creek Rd. Brick bungalow, probably 1950s-60s.	1742393	5926635
3486	-	Historic Structure	222 SH16. Single storey wooden building, hip roof and verandahs. Altered and added to. A Sinton Homestead." 1971 Plan DP 65077 marks a House, Barn and Garage on the site. SO 25787 - parcel marked as 'Sinton Bros'.	1742071	5926779
3543	-	Historic Structure	Allely House, timber weatherboard villa. Relocated from Mt Albert. Corner SH16/Old North Road	1740648	5927616
3707	-	Historic Structure	222 SH 16. Timber weatherboard transitional villa	1741940	5926725
3711	-	Reported Historic Site	Corner SH16 and Brigham Creek Road. Former Church site. Church constructed 1912, relocated to 7 Clarks Lane. No evidence of cemetery attached to church	1742407	5926558
3713	-	Historic Structure	Kennedys Road/SH16. Timber weatherboard transitional villa	1742308	5926733
12896	-	Trees	Totara, Kauri, Rimu, Karaka. 191 SH16. Scheduled Notable Trees, AUP OP ID1808	1742053	5926871
13241	R11/2828	Historic Structure/ Archaeological Site	238 SH16. 'Bungled' villa style, timber weatherboard. Former Sinton House. Scheduled Historic Heritage Place, AUP OP ID 525	1741848	5926876
13587	R11/2079	Archaeological Site	Shell Midden, in eastern bank of Brigham Creek, at approximate junction of 191 SH16 and 8 Kennedys Road. Site consists of a few cockle shells in two small exposures about 1m apart. Probing conducted, no other midden found other than that eroding from bank. No real depth to the deposit. Eroding out of bank, likely to continue to do so.	1742033	5926921
13588	R11/2080	Archaeological Site	The last wide point of Brigham Creek before SH 16 bridge. This is a historic 'turn-about' area used by scows that serviced the Sinton Store and butchery. Traders bought their boats here at high tide, had them off loaded and turned about to leave on the same tide, or else wait 12 hrs for the next. At least one trader, the	1742043	5926971



CHI No.	NZAA Site No.	Site Type	Description	NZTM Easting	NZTM Northing
			'Kaipatiki', was re-caulked here as well. See photo in Morris 1995, 'Horses and Flying Fortresses'. Visited at high tide, no archaeological features visible, possible that artifacts lie in the mud that may have fallen off or been thrown off during on and off loading. Mangroves and mud, banks eroding.		
13589	R11/2081	Archaeological Site	In Brigham Creek, immediately north of current SH16 bridge. Site of historic bridge and weir on what was once Great North Road, the main highway north. Nothing appears to remain of the bridge but holes in the stream bed. The weir appears modern and was probably built at the same time as the modern bridge, however literature of this area suggests that an old weir was present before or about 1902, and it is possible that its remains are beneath the modern weir. The purpose of the weir was to prevent the travel of saltwater further upstream. Remains of the old bridge and road maybe present on the banks on either side. Holes in bedrock only where bridge was once, weir appears to be modern	1741993	5926891
20450	-	Archaeological Site	239 SH16, Whenuapai. First Sinton Homestead built at the head of Brigham Creek c. 1880, built by Noble Johnston	1741964	5926932
20451	-	Archaeological Site	239 SH16, Whenuapai. The Slaughterhouse at Brigham Creek - built by Janet/Alexander/John Sinton circa 1893	1741981	5926963
20452		Archaeological Site	191 SH16, Brigham Creek. Store built by Noble Johnston ca. 1882-1883. The butchery was built in 1893 (when Slaughterhouse was built (CHI 20451), however it is unclear if it is the building attached to the store, or across the driveway.	1742026	5926876



**Figure 18. Recorded archaeological sites (red dots), historic structures (blue squares), reported sites (yellow dots), maritime sites (purple dots) and heritage trees (green triangles) in proximity to Brigham Creek (Section A). Source: Auckland Council CHI. Red dots = archaeological sites, blue squares = heritage structures, green triangles = heritage trees, purple dots = maritime sites, yellow pentagons = reported sites**

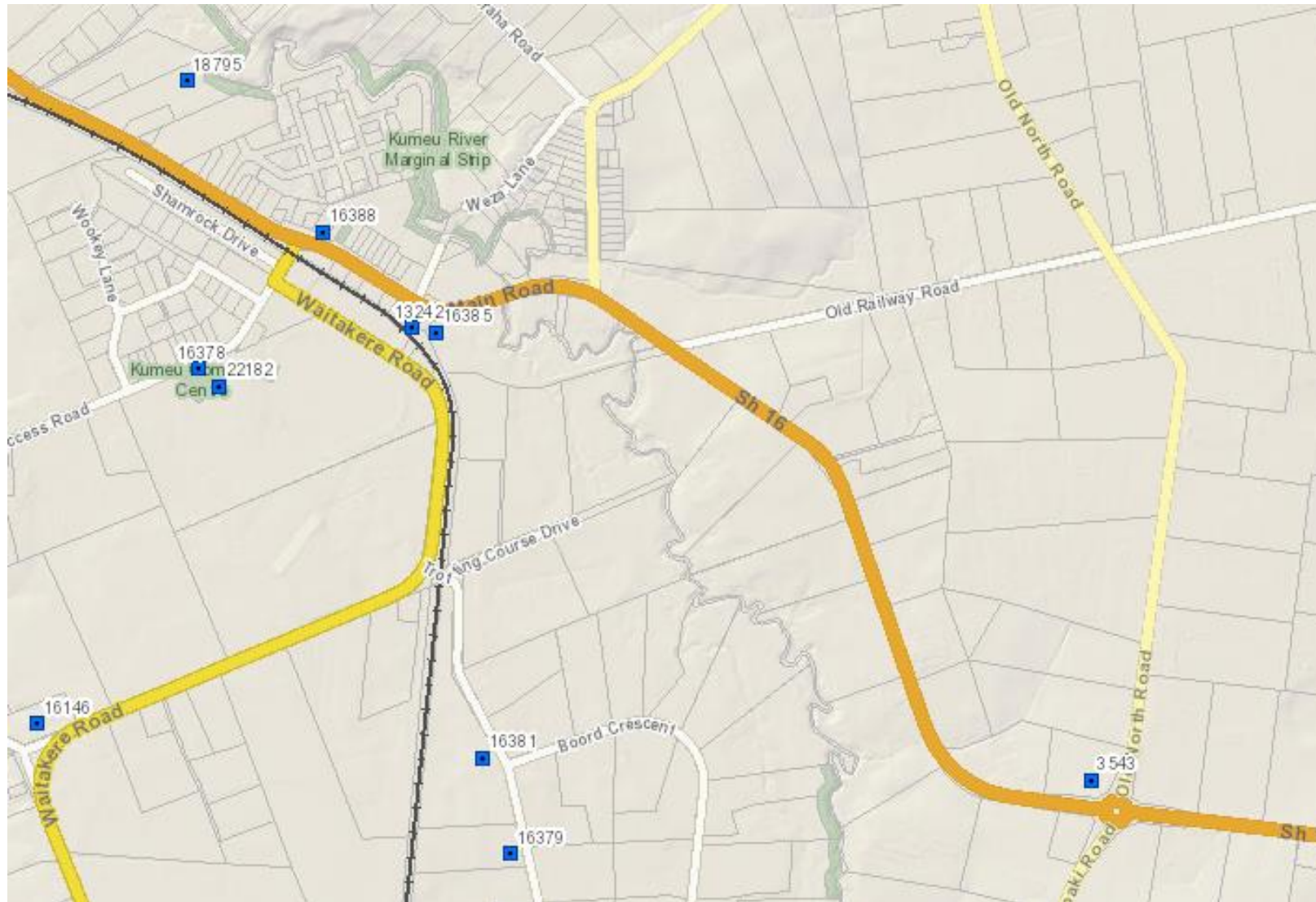


Figure 19. Recorded archaeological sites (red dots) and historic structures (blue squares) in proximity to Kumeu and Huapai and Sections C and D. Source: Auckland Council CHI. Blue squares = heritage structures



**Figure 20. Extent of place of 525 Sinton House (Former). Source: AUP OP planning maps**

## DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

### Summary of Results

#### *Stage 1*

There are no recorded archaeological sites within 200m of the proposed works, and only one recorded heritage building. This is the Nobile Vineyard buildings (CHI 20264) located near the proposed Station Road turnaround at Huapai.

#### *Stage 2*

At the eastern end of the project area near the western branch of Brigham Creek (Section A of Stage 2) there are seven recorded archaeological sites within 200m of proposed works, all except one of which (R11/2079, a shell midden) are associated with European settlement. They are mainly related to the Sinton and Johnston families whose homesteads, store and slaughterhouse were located in this area. One is the site of the bridge (and weir) across the creek which preceded the existing bridge (R11/2081, CHI 13589). The others are: a turning area for boats servicing the Sinton store (R11/2080, CHI 13588); the unconfirmed site of the store/butchery (CHI 20452); the site of the first Sinton homestead (CHI 20450); the site of the 1890s Sinton slaughterhouse (CHI 20451); and the much-modified Sinton House at 238 SH16 (R11/2828, CHI 13241). The latter is scheduled as a historic heritage place on the AUP OP (ID 525, Category B) and the scheduled extent of place covers the whole property up to the road reserve.

In addition to the archaeological sites there are a number of heritage buildings recorded on the CHI in Section A: two near Brigham Creek Road (CHI 3713, CHI 3436); and two near Brigham Creek on the eastern side (CHI 3486, associated with the Sinton family, and CHI 3707). There is also a recorded heritage building in Section C/D near the junction of SH16 and Old North Road (Allely House, CHI 3543).

There are also two 'reported' (unconfirmed, or no longer present) historic sites in Section A, one of which is the site of the former early 20th century church located in the area of the Brigham Creek roundabout, which has now been relocated to Hobsonville (CHI 3711). The second is a reported 1880s homestead associated with the Sinton family (CHI 3379), located north of SH16 near Brigham Creek. There is also a group of scheduled heritage trees recorded near the latter (CHI 12896, AUP OP 1808); and a recorded maritime site (CHI 185), being the site of a former bridge across Brigham Creek.

### Maori Cultural Values

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

The historical association of the general area with the tangata whenua is evident from the recorded sites, traditional histories and known Maori place names.

## Limitations

This is a desktop assessment and did not include field survey.

## Archaeological Value and Significance

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

### *Stage 1*

The footprint of the proposed Stage 1 improvement works has no known archaeological value or significance. No sites have been recorded in the near vicinity and the potential for unidentified subsurface remains is considered to be low due to the inland location some distance away from the main foci of early settlement. Settlement was generally concentrated closer to the coast and navigable waterways, and also in areas of good soil for crop cultivation, and places of strategic importance.

The recorded heritage buildings at the Nobilo Vineyard (CHI 20264) will not be affected by the proposed works

### *Stage 2*

The only part of the project area which retains any known archaeological value is the area around Brigham Creek (Section A of Stage 2), where seven archaeological sites are recorded. Six of these appear to have limited archaeological value. The only site relating to Maori occupation, R11/2979, is a fragmentary midden site with little information potential based on its recorded description (its cultural values would be for mana whenua to determine). The site of the former bridge and possible weir (R11/2081, CHI 13589) and the turning area for scows (R11/2080, CHI 13588) appear to have few physical remains and would be of limited information potential. Three of the sites are recorded on the basis of historical information rather than any confirmed archaeological values: CHI 20452 (the site of a store/butchery); CHI 20450 (the site of the first Sinton homestead); and CHI 20451 (the site of the 1890s Sinton slaughterhouse).

The seventh site, the former Sinton House (R11/2828, CHI 13241) at 238 SH16 is much modified, but still retains archaeological and other historic heritage values. It has been assessed under the relevant statutory criteria and is scheduled as a Category B historic heritage place on the AUP OP (ID 525). Category B indicates that it is considered to have considerable significance to the locality or greater geographic area. It has been scheduled on the basis of its Historical, Social, Knowledge, Physical and Context values. Its archaeological values have been reduced by the significant alterations made to the house and the fact that much information has already been recorded or recovered (Druskovich 2016; Pearson 2003). Although the whole property is included in the schedule, most of the

property is unlikely to contain associated subsurface remains. These may be present but are more likely to be located in reasonable proximity to the house.

None of the other heritage buildings recorded in the Auckland Council's CHI are scheduled on the AUP OP.

## **Effects of the Proposal**

### ***Stage 1***

Stage 1 works will have no effects on any known archaeological sites or heritage buildings. While the possibility of unrecorded subsurface archaeological remains being exposed during earthworks can never be completely excluded, it is considered very unlikely due to the lack of recorded sites in this area, and the fairly limited encroachments into previously unmodified areas adjacent to the existing road.

### ***Stage 2***

The only area where there are recorded archaeological sites in the vicinity of proposed works is in the area adjacent to Brigham Creek in Section A (Figure 21, Figure 22). The sites and potential effects are listed in Table 3 and the site record forms are appended. Three of the sites are well away from any proposed works. Shell midden R11/2079 was recorded on the eastern bank of Brigham Creek at least 70m to the north of any proposed works. The turnaround area for scows R11/2080 is located c.100m downstream from the SH16 bridge over Brigham Creek. CHI 20451 is the site of the former slaughterhouse, recorded on the basis of historical records rather than physical evidence; it appears to have been located to the north of the first Sinton homestead (CHI 20450) on the property at 239 SH16, away from the road.

The scheduled heritage building at 238 SH16 was built prior to 1900 and is a recorded archaeological site (R11/2828, CHI 13241, AUP OP Scheduled 14.1 ID 525). The house itself is set back from the road and any associated subsurface features are likely to be in the vicinity of the house rather than close to the road. The works in this area do not extend into the property itself (Figure 22), and there will be no known effects on archaeological remains relating to the site. As the works consist of improvements to an existing road and will be at grade there will be no adverse visual effects on the heritage item.

Two sites associated with the Sinton family are located close to the proposed works. These are CHI 20450, the site of the first Sinton homestead at 239 SH16, and CHI 20452, the site of the Sinton store at 191 SH16. Again, both of these sites have been recorded on the basis of historical records rather than physical evidence and it is not known what if any remains relating to the house and store would have survived later roading, building and landscaping works. However, the possibility that remains have survived cannot be excluded, and as there will be some minor encroachment into these properties (Figure 21, Figure 22) a cautious approach should be taken. Works should be monitored by an archaeologist in case any subsurface remains are present, and any remains exposed should be investigated and recorded to recover information relating to the history of the Brigham Creek settlement.

Earthworks in the vicinity of the SH16 bridge across Brigham Creek are also proposed (Figure 22). This is also the recorded site of the earlier 19th century bridge and an earlier weir across the creek (R11/2081, CHI 13589). It is not known whether any remains of the bridge have survived apart from holes in the creek bed indicating the locations of former bridge piles. It is considered possible that remains of the old bridge and road maybe present

on the banks on either side, and therefore similar precautions (archaeological monitoring of works) should be taken in this area.

In other parts of the Stage 2 project area there is little potential to expose archaeological remains. While the possibility of unrecorded subsurface archaeological remains being exposed during earthworks can never be completely excluded, it is considered very unlikely outside the Brigham Creek area due to the lack of recorded sites along the rest of the route, and the fairly limited encroachments into previously unmodified areas adjacent to the existing road.

None of the recorded heritage buildings will be affected by the proposed works as they are all located well away from proposed works. Nor will there be any effects on the reported site of a Sinton homestead north of SH16 on the eastern side of Brigham Creek (CHI 3379). A second reported site located at the Brigham Creek Road roundabout (CHI 3711) was the location of an early 20th century church which has been relocated to Clarks Lane in Hobsonville. This is not an archaeological site, and its former location has been extensively modified by construction works for the roundabout (Figure 15).

There may be some potential to impact on the recorded and scheduled heritage trees at 191 SH16 (CHI 12896, AUP OP Schedule 10 ID 1808), but that is outside the scope of this assessment.

**Table 3. Potential effects on recorded archaeological sites within 200m of the proposed Stage 2 works**

CHI No.	NZAA Site No.	Site Type	Description	Potential Effects
13241	R11/2828	Historic Structure/ Archaeological Site	238 SH16. 'Bungled' villa style, timber weatherboard. Former Sinton House. Scheduled Historic Heritage Place, AUP OP ID 525	None
13587	R11/2079	Archaeological Site	Shell Midden, in eastern bank of Brigham Creek, at approximate junction of 191 SH16 and 8 Kennedys Road. Site consists of a few cockle shells in two small exposures about 1m apart. Probing conducted, no other midden found other than that eroding from bank. No real depth to the deposit. Eroding out of bank, likely to continue to do so.	None
13588	R11/2080	Archaeological Site	The last wide point of Brigham Creek before SH 16 bridge. This is a historic 'turn-about' area used by scows that serviced the Sinton Store and butchery. Traders bought their boats here at high tide, had them off loaded and turned about to leave on the same tide, or else wait 12 hrs for the next. At least one trader, the 'Kaipatiki', was re-caulked here as well. See photo in Morris 1995, 'Horses and Flying Fortresses'. Visited at high tide, no	None



CHI No.	NZAA Site No.	Site Type	Description	Potential Effects
			archaeological features visible, possible that artefacts lie in the mud that may have fallen off or been thrown off during on and off loading. Mangroves and mud, banks eroding.	
13589	R11/2081	Archaeological Site	In Brigham Creek, immediately north of current SH16 bridge. Site of historic bridge and weir on what was once Great North Road, the main highway north. Nothing appears to remain of the bridge but holes in the stream bed. The weir appears modern and was probably built at the same time as the modern bridge, however literature of this area suggests that an old weir was present before or about 1902, and it is possible that its remains are beneath the modern weir. The purpose of the weir was to prevent the travel of saltwater further upstream. Remains of the old bridge and road maybe present on the banks on either side. Holes in bedrock only where bridge was once, weir appears to be modern	Potential effects
20450	-	Archaeological Site	239 SH16, Whenuapai. First Sinton Homestead built at the head of Brigham Creek c.1880 by Noble Johnston	Potential effects
20451	-	Archaeological Site	239 SH16, Whenuapai. The Slaughterhouse at Brigham Creek - built by Janet/Alexander/John Sinton circa 1893	None
20452		Archaeological Site	191 SH16, Brigham Creek. Store built by Noble Johnston c. 1882-1883. The butchery was built in 1893 (when Slaughterhouse was built (CHI 20451), however it is unclear if it is the building attached to the store, or across the driveway.	Potential effects



Figure 21. Proposed works at Brigham Creek Road roundabout and around Kennedys Road, Section A (SR1003-02-CE-1201-1213, sheet 2)



Figure 22. Proposed works in the section that crosses the west branch of Brigham Creek, Section A. The arrow indicates the scheduled building at 238 SH16 (SR1003-02-CE-1201-1213, sheet 3)

## Resource Management Act 1991 Requirements

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

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

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

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

### **Stage 1**

There are no scheduled heritage sites in the near vicinity of the proposed Stage 1 works, and this assessment has established that the works will have no effects on any recorded archaeological or other historic heritage sites. The potential for exposing unidentified subsurface archaeological remains during works is very low. However, if suspected archaeological remains are exposed during earthworks, the Accidental Discovery Rule (E12.6.1) set out in the AUP OP must be complied with. Under the Accidental Discovery Rule works must cease within 20m of the discovery and the Council, Heritage NZ, Mana Whenua and (in the case of human remains) NZ Police must be informed. The Rule would no longer apply in respect to archaeological sites if an Authority from Heritage NZ was in place.

### **Stage 2**

There is one scheduled historic heritage place in the near vicinity of the proposed works – Sinton House (former) at 238 SH16. It is a Category B item in Schedule 14.1 (ID 525). The entire property up to the road reserve is included in the scheduled extent of place. The scheduled item has no ‘Additional rules for archaeological sites or features’.

There will be no adverse effects on the scheduled heritage building and the proposed works will not encroach on the scheduled extent of place. There is some, but very limited potential to expose subsurface archaeological remains related to the first Sinton homestead at 239 SH16 (CHI 20450) and the Sinton store at 191 SH16 (CHI 20452), and possibly evidence of the 19th century bridge across Brigham Creek (R11/2081, CHI 13589). However, no confirmed remains relating to these sites are present in the area of proposed works, and any adverse effects would be minor.

The potential for exposing unidentified subsurface archaeological remains during works is low except in the vicinity of Brigham Creek.

If suspected archaeological remains are exposed during earthworks in the vicinity of Brigham Creek or elsewhere within Stage 2, the Accidental Discovery Rule (E12.6.1) set out in the AUP OP must be complied with. Under the Accidental Discovery Rule works must cease within 20m of the discovery and the Council, Heritage NZ, Mana Whenua and (in the case of human remains) NZ Police must be informed. The Rule would no longer apply in respect to archaeological sites if an Authority from Heritage NZ was in place.

There is a group of recorded and scheduled heritage trees at 191 SH16 (CHI 12896, AUP OP Schedule 10 ID 1808). The potential effects of the proposed Stage 2 works on these should be assessed by an appropriate specialist.

## Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 Requirements

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

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

‘**archaeological site** means, subject to section 42(3),<sup>4</sup> –

(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)<sup>5</sup>

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

<sup>4</sup> Under Section 42(3) an Authority is not required to permit work on a pre-1900 building unless the building is to be demolished.

<sup>5</sup> Under Section 43(1) a place post-dating 1900 (including the site of a wreck that occurred after 1900) that could provide ‘*significant evidence relating to the historical and cultural heritage of New Zealand*’ can be declared by Heritage NZ to be an archaeological site.

### ***Stage 1***

An archaeological authority will not be required for the Stage 1 works as no known sites will be affected, and it is unlikely that any undetected sites are present. However, should any sites be exposed during development the provisions of the HNZPTA must be complied with.

If the preference is to avoid any risk of delays (should unidentified subsurface features be exposed by the proposed works), consideration could be given to applying for an authority under Section 44(a) of the HNZPTA for the Stage 1 works as a precaution. This should be obtained before any earthworks are carried out. The conditions of the authority are likely to include limited archaeological monitoring of preliminary earthworks, and procedures for recording any archaeological evidence before it is modified or destroyed. This approach would have the advantage of allowing any archaeology uncovered during works to be dealt with immediately, avoiding delays while an Authority is applied for and processed. However, the risk of encountering remains is very low.

### ***Stage 2***

While there are no confirmed archaeological remains within the area of proposed works, the possibility that pre-1900 remains may be exposed relating to CHI 20450 (first Sinton homestead), CHI 20452 (Sinton store) and R11/2081, CHI 13589 (bridge) cannot be excluded. It is therefore recommended that an authority under Section 44(a) of the HNZPTA is applied for, which should cover all works within Section A (and should also include sections C-D) as a precaution. The conditions of the authority are likely to include archaeological monitoring of preliminary earthworks in the Brigham Creek area where the recorded sites are located, and procedures for recording any archaeological evidence before it is modified or destroyed. This approach would have the advantage of allowing any archaeology uncovered during the Stage 2 works to be dealt with immediately, avoiding delays while an Authority is applied for and processed.

An archaeological management plan will be required to support an Authority application, which sets out procedures for pre-start briefing of contractors, monitoring of works in archaeologically sensitive areas, the investigation and recording of any remains affected, and procedures to be followed if archaeological sites, taonga tuturu (Maori artefacts) or koiwi tangata (human remains) are exposed during works.

The Authority should be obtained before any earthworks are carried out, including geotechnical testing (excluding 100mm boreholes), preparatory site works for construction yards, etc.

## **Conclusions**

### ***Stage 1***

The proposed Stage 1 SH16 improvement works will have no effects on any known archaeological sites and are very unlikely to expose unrecorded archaeological sites. Nor will there be any effects on recorded heritage buildings.

### ***Stage 2***

The proposed Stage 2 SH16 improvement works have some, but limited, potential to affect archaeological sites in the area around Brigham Creek, where a cluster of sites is recorded within Section A. Three of these sites have the potential to be affected by the project works:

CHI 20450 (first Sinton homestead at 239 SH16), CHI 20452 (Sinton store at 191 SH16) and R11/2081, CHI 13589 (bridge over Brigham Creek). There are no confirmed remains relating to these sites within the proposed area of works, and any adverse effects are likely to be minor given the limited extent of works that may affect them. Any adverse effects can be appropriately mitigated through archaeological investigation and recording to recover information relating to the history of the area.

There is one scheduled historic heritage place immediately adjacent to the proposed works at 238 SH16 (AUP OP ID 525, Sinton House (former)). The works do not extend into the scheduled extent of place, and will have no effects on the scheduled item.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

### Stage 1

- There should be no constraints on the proposed Stage 1 SH16 improvements on archaeological grounds, since there are no recorded archaeological or other historic heritage sites in the vicinity of the proposed works and the potential for archaeological remains to be exposed during development is very low.
- However, as the possibility of exposing archaeological remains during earthworks cannot be completely excluded, and if this were to occur would be likely to cause delays while an Authority to modify the site is obtained from Heritage NZ, consideration could be given to applying for an Authority in advance of works for risk management purposes.
- Prior to the start of works the contractors should be briefed by a qualified archaeologist on the nature of archaeological remains that might be encountered and the procedures to be followed if suspected remains are exposed.
- Any remains exposed during project works should be investigated and recorded in accordance with an archaeological authority issued by Heritage NZ.
- If any significant post-1900 historic heritage remains are exposed during works, works should cease within 20m of the discovery and Auckland Council should be informed.
- If no Authority has been obtained and if subsurface archaeological evidence should be unearthed during construction (e.g. intact shell midden, hangi, storage pits relating to Maori occupation, or cobbled floors, brick or stone foundation, and rubbish pits relating to 19th century European occupation), or if human remains should be discovered, the Accidental Discovery Rule (section E.12.6.1 of the AUP OP) must be followed. This requires that work ceases within 20m of the discovery and that the Auckland Council, Heritage NZ, Mana Whenua and (in the case of human remains) the NZ Police are notified. The relevant authorities will then determine the actions required.
- Since archaeological records do not necessarily record sites of traditional significance to Maori, such as wahi tapu, the tangata whenua should be consulted regarding the possible existence of such sites in the project area.

### Stage 2

- There should be no major constraints on the proposed Stage 2 SH16 improvements on archaeological grounds, since there are no confirmed effects on archaeological or other historic heritage sites and the potential for archaeological remains to be exposed during development is low.
- As there is some potential for archaeological remains to be exposed in the area around Brigham Creek (Section A), an Authority should be applied for under Section 44(a) of the HNZPTA and granted by Heritage NZ prior to the start of works in this area. The authority should cover all works undertaken during Stage 2 as a precaution.



- Prior to the start of works the contractors should be briefed by a qualified archaeologist on the nature of archaeological remains that might be encountered and the procedures to be followed if suspected remains are exposed.
- A qualified archaeologist should be present to monitor works in the vicinity of Brigham Creek to establish whether any archaeological remains are present.
- Any remains exposed during project works should be investigated and recorded in accordance with an archaeological authority issued by Heritage NZ.
- If any significant post-1900 historic heritage remains are exposed during works, works should cease within 20m of the discovery and Auckland Council should be informed.
- If no authority has been obtained and subsurface archaeological evidence should be unearthed during construction (e.g. intact shell midden, hangi, storage pits relating to Maori occupation, or cobbled floors, brick or stone foundation, and rubbish pits relating to 19th century European occupation), or if human remains should be discovered, the Accidental Discovery Rule (section E.12.6.1 of the AUP OP) must be followed. This requires that work ceases within 20m of the discovery and that the Auckland Council, Heritage NZ, Mana Whenua and (in the case of human remains) the NZ Police are notified. The relevant authorities will then determine the actions required.
- Since archaeological records do not necessarily record sites of traditional significance to Maori, such as wahi tapu, the tangata whenua should be consulted regarding the possible existence of such sites in the project area.
- The effects of the proposed activity on the recorded and scheduled heritage trees at 191 SH16 (CHI 12896, AUP OP Schedule 10 ID 1808) should be assessed by an appropriate specialist.

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## **APPENDIX: SITE RECORD FORMS**



# Site Record Form

**NZAA SITE NUMBER:** R11/2079

**SITE TYPE:** Midden/Oven

**SITE NAME(s):**

**DATE RECORDED:**

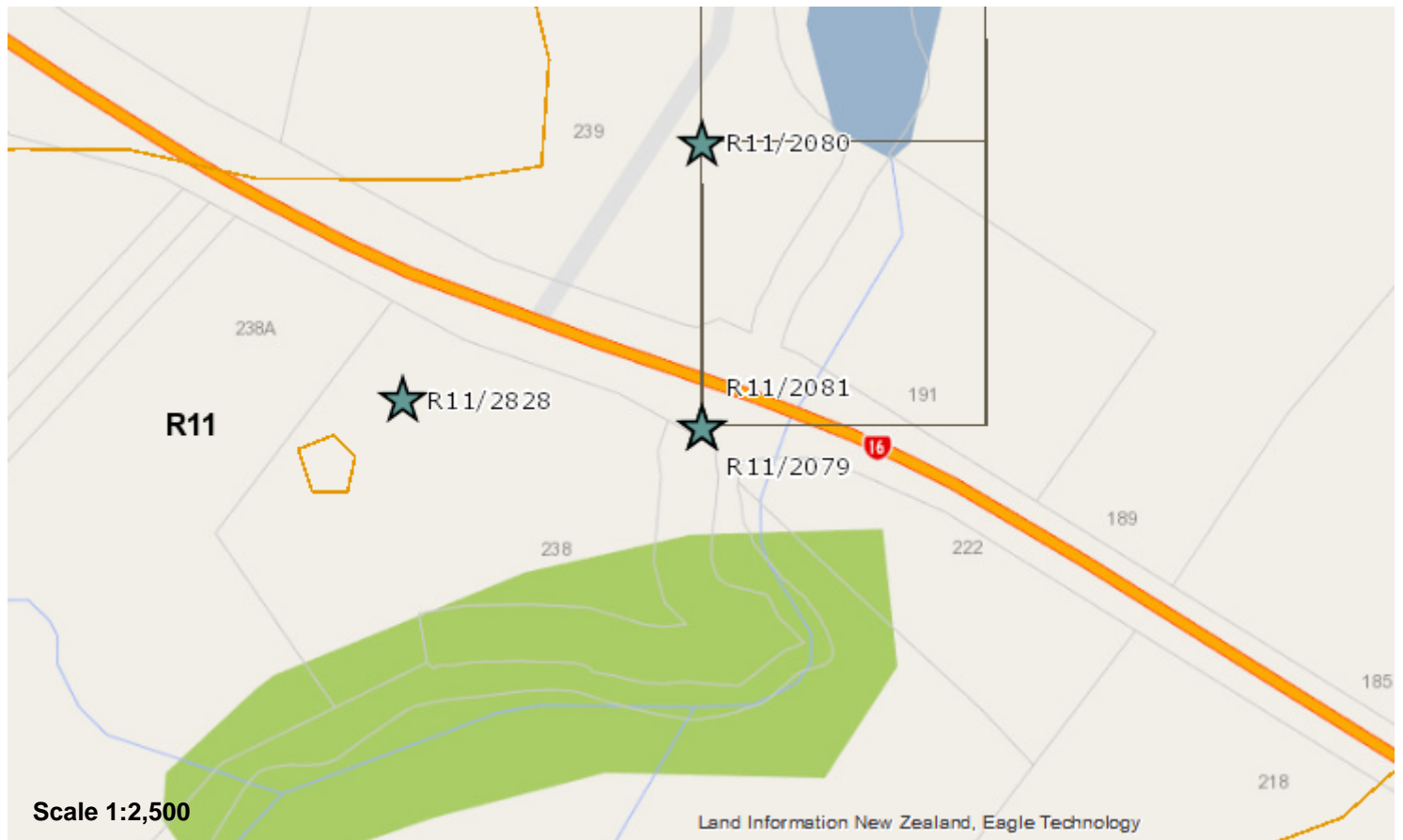
**SITE COORDINATES (NZTM) Easting:** 1741953

**Northing:** 5926871

**Source:** CINZAS

**IMPERIAL SITE NUMBER:**

**METRIC SITE NUMBER:** R11/2079



**Finding aids to the location of the site**

**Brief description**

MIDDEN

**Recorded features**

Midden

**Other sites associated with this site**

<b>SITE RECORD HISTORY</b>	<b>NZAA SITE NUMBER:</b> R11/2079
<p><b>Site description</b></p> <p><b>Condition of the site</b></p> <p><b>Statement of condition</b></p> <p><b>Current land use:</b></p> <p><b>Threats:</b></p>	

Supporting documentation held in ArchSite

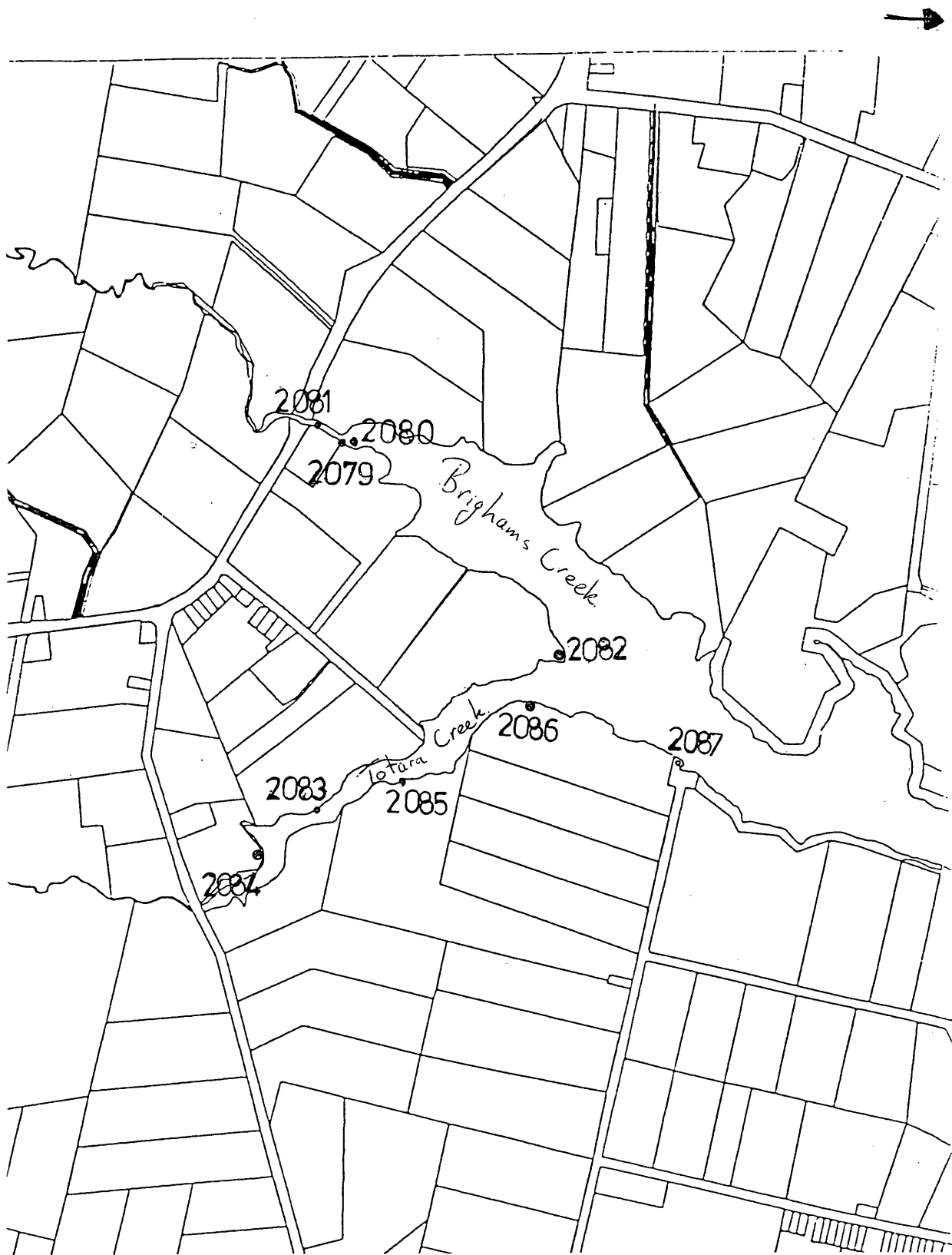


FIGURE 4 LOCATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES FOUND IN SURVEY



New Zealand Archaeological Association <b>SITE RECORD FORM (NZMS 260)</b>  NZMS 260 map number: <b>R11</b> NZMS 260 map name: <b>Auckland</b> NZMS 260 map edition: <b>2</b>	NZAA METRIC SITE NUMBER: <b>R11/2079</b>  DATE VISITED: <b>March 22, 2000</b> SITE TYPE: <b>SHELL DEPOSIT</b> SITE NAME: MAORI OTHER <span style="float: right; margin-right: 20px;"><b>NJ42</b></span>		
Grid References                      Easting: <b>26524<del>8</del></b> Northing: <b>64886<del>5</del></b>			
1.      Aids to relocation of site ( <i>attach a sketch map</i> ): <b>In eastern bank of Brighams Creek, at approximate junction of 191 SH16 and 8 Kennedys Rd.</b>			
2.      State of site and possible future damage: <b>Eroding out of bank, likely to continue to do so.</b>			
3.      Description of site ( <i>Supply full details, history, local environment, references, sketches, etc. If extra sheets attached include a summary here</i> ):  <b>Site consists of a few cockle shells in two small exposures about 1m apart. Probing conducted, no other midden found other than that eroding from bank. No real depth to the deposit.</b>			
4.      Owner: <b>Ken Childs</b> Tenant/Manager: Address: <b>8 Kennedys Road</b> Address: <b>Kumeu</b>			
5.      Nature of information ( <i>hearsay, brief or extended visit, etc.</i> ): <b>Brief site inspection, survey of area</b>  Photographs ( <i>reference numbers, and where they are held</i> ):  Aerial photographs ( <i>reference numbers, and clarity of site</i> ):			
6.      Reported by: <b>Bioresearches (Brent Druskovich)</b> Filekeeper: Address: <b>PO Box 2828, Auckland 1</b> Date:			
7.      Key words: <b>SHELL DEPOSIT, Brighams Creek</b>			
8.      New Zealand Register of Archaeological Sites ( <i>for office use</i> ) NZHPT Site Field Code   <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;">                     Latitude S  <b>AA</b> Type of site                      Local environment today  <b>AE</b> Land classification                 </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;">                     Longitude E  <b>BB</b> Present condition and future danger of destruction                      Security code  <b>MK</b> Local body                 </td> </tr> </table>		Latitude S <b>AA</b> Type of site Local environment today <b>AE</b> Land classification	Longitude E <b>BB</b> Present condition and future danger of destruction Security code <b>MK</b> Local body
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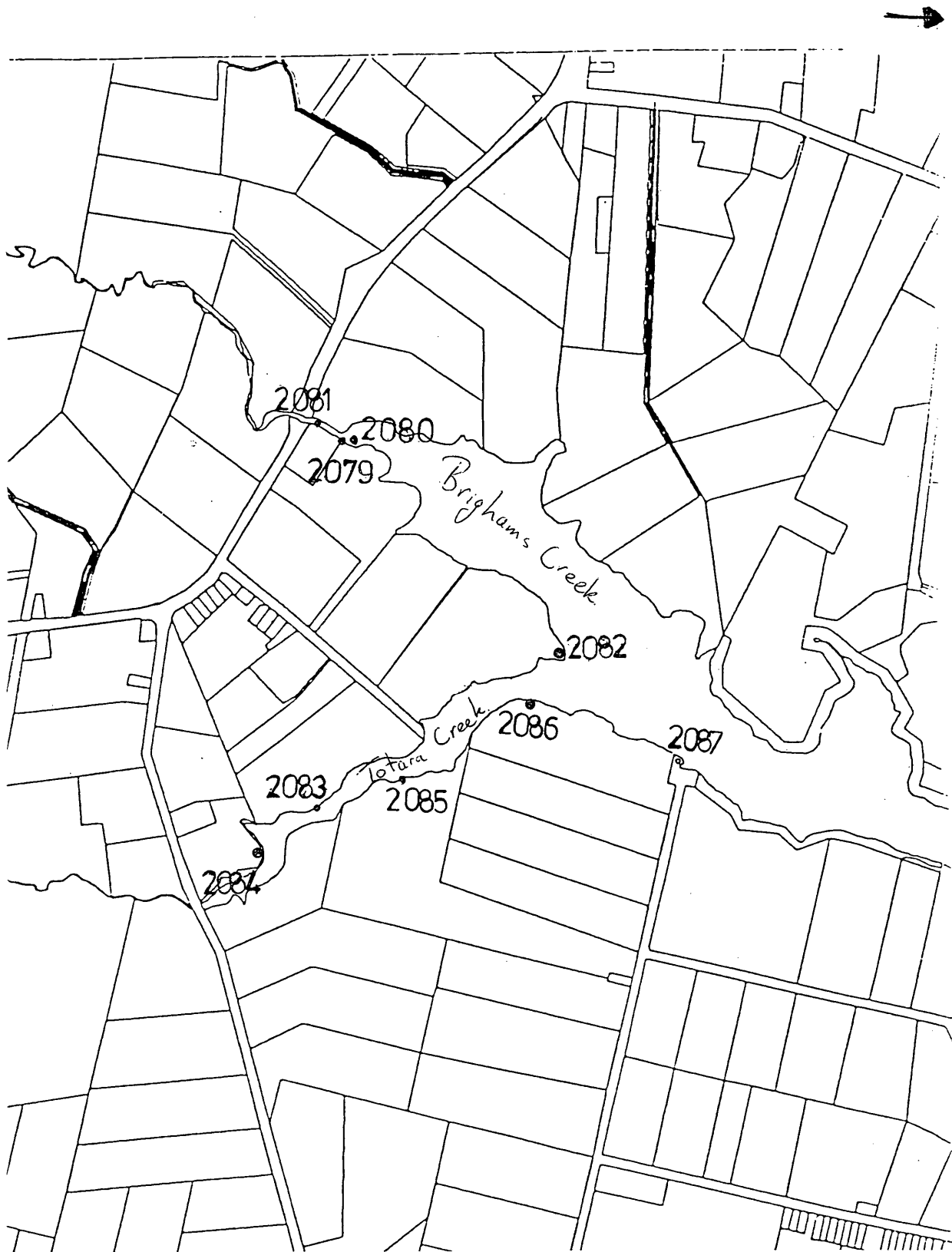


FIGURE 4 LOCATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES FOUND IN SURVEY

<p>New Zealand Archaeological Association  <b>SITE RECORD FORM (NZMS 260)</b></p> <p>NZMS 260 map number: <b>R11</b>          NZMS 260 map name: <b>Auckland</b>          NZMS 260 map edition: <b>2</b></p>	<p>NZAA METRIC SITE NUMBER: <b>R11/2079</b></p> <p>DATE VISITED: <b>March 22, 2000</b></p> <p>SITE TYPE: <b>SHELL DEPOSIT</b></p> <p>SITE NAME: MAORI          OTHER <span style="float: right; margin-right: 20px;"><b>NJ42</b></span></p>								
<p><i>Grid References</i>                      Easting: <b>26524<del>8</del></b>                      Northing: <b>64886<del>5</del></b></p>									
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<p>2.      State of site and possible future damage:  <b>Eroding out of bank, likely to continue to do so.</b></p>									
<p>3.      Description of site (<i>Supply full details, history, local environment, references, sketches, etc. If extra sheets attached include a summary here</i>):  <b>Site consists of a few cockle shells in two small exposures about 1m apart. Probing conducted, no other midden found other than that eroding from bank. No real depth to the deposit.</b></p>									
<p>4.      Owner: <b>Ken Childs</b>                      Tenant/Manager:          Address: <b>8 Kennedys Road</b>                      Address:                           <b>Kumeu</b></p>									
<p>5.      Nature of information (<i>hearsay, brief or extended visit, etc.</i>): <b>Brief site inspection, survey of area</b></p> <p>         Photographs (<i>reference numbers, and where they are held</i>):</p> <p>         Aerial photographs (<i>reference numbers, and clarity of site</i>):</p>									
<p>6.      Reported by: <b>Bioresearches (Brent Druskovich)</b>      Filekeeper:          Address: <b>PO Box 2828, Auckland 1</b>                      Date:</p>									
<p>7.      Key words: <b>SHELL DEPOSIT, Brighams Creek</b></p>									
<p>8.      New Zealand Register of Archaeological Sites (<i>for office use</i>)          NZHPT Site Field Code</p>  <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Latitude S</td> <td style="width: 50%;">Longitude E</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>AA</b> Type of site</td> <td><b>BB</b> Present condition and future danger of destruction</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Local environment today</td> <td>Security code</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>AE</b> Land classification</td> <td><b>MK</b> Local body</td> </tr> </table>		Latitude S	Longitude E	<b>AA</b> Type of site	<b>BB</b> Present condition and future danger of destruction	Local environment today	Security code	<b>AE</b> Land classification	<b>MK</b> Local body
Latitude S	Longitude E								
<b>AA</b> Type of site	<b>BB</b> Present condition and future danger of destruction								
Local environment today	Security code								
<b>AE</b> Land classification	<b>MK</b> Local body								





# Site Record Form

**NZAA SITE NUMBER:** R11/2080

**SITE TYPE:** Transport/ communication

**SITE NAME(s):**

**DATE RECORDED:**

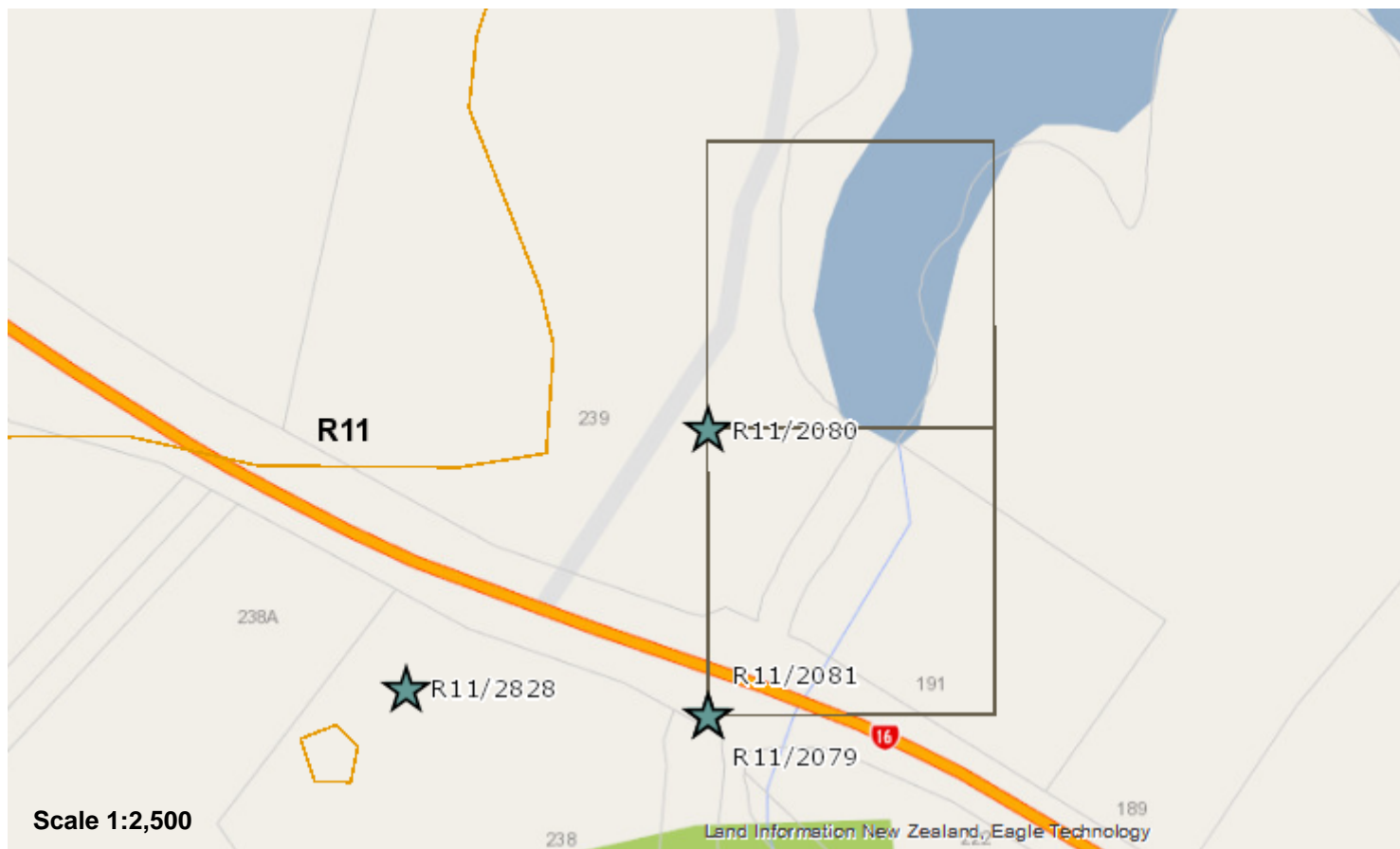
**SITE COORDINATES (NZTM) Easting:** 1741953

**Northing:** 5926970

**Source:** CINZAS

**IMPERIAL SITE NUMBER:**

**METRIC SITE NUMBER:** R11/2080



**Finding aids to the location of the site**

**Brief description**

LANDING AREA

**Recorded features**

Landing

**Other sites associated with this site**

<b>SITE RECORD HISTORY</b>	<b>NZAA SITE NUMBER:</b> R11/2080
<p><b>Site description</b></p> <p><b>Condition of the site</b></p> <p><b>Statement of condition</b></p> <p><b>Current land use:</b></p> <p><b>Threats:</b></p>	

Supporting documentation held in ArchSite

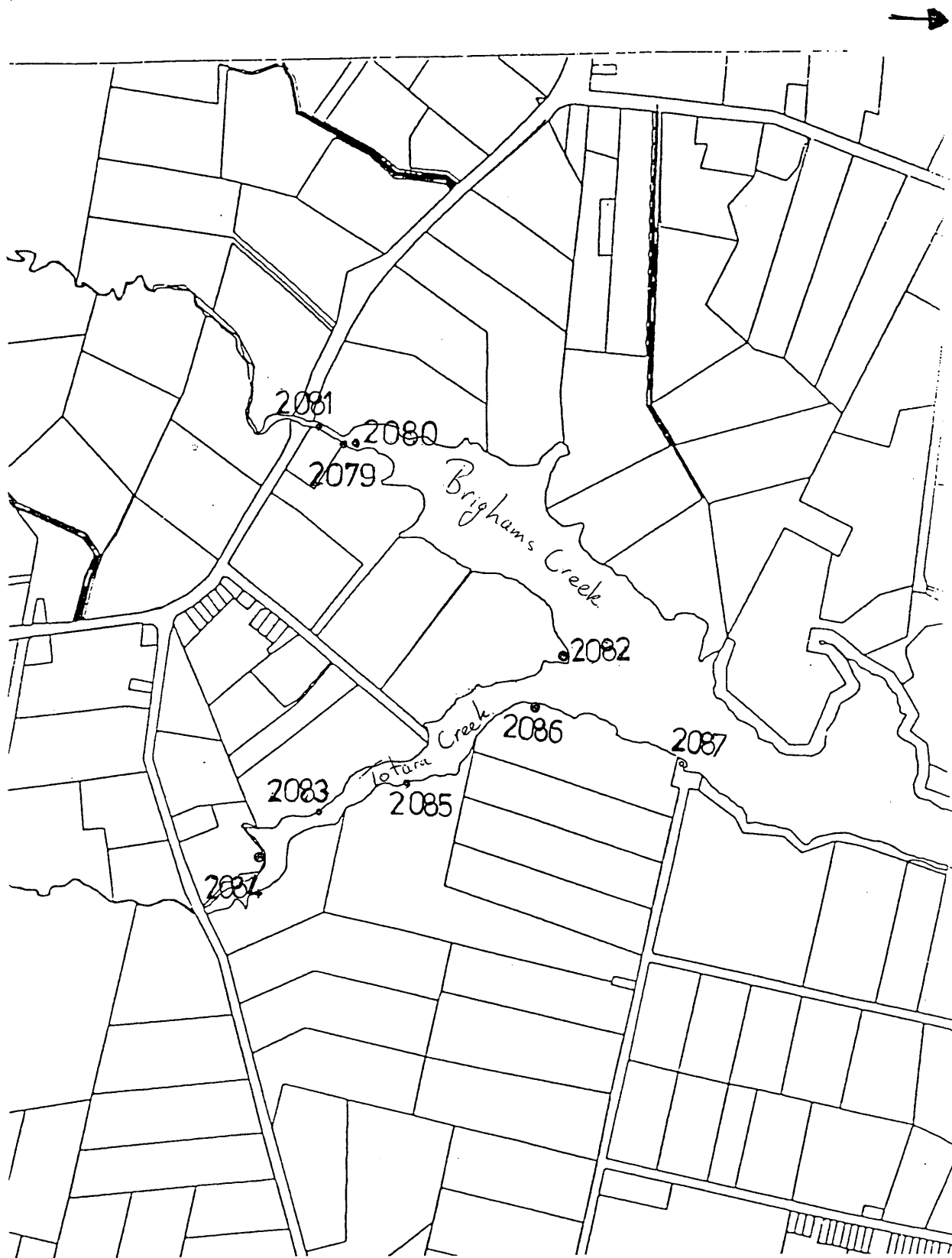


FIGURE 4 LOCATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES FOUND IN SURVEY

New Zealand Archaeological Association <b>SITE RECORD FORM (NZMS 260)</b>  NZMS 260 map number: <b>R11</b> NZMS 260 map name: <b>Auckland</b> NZMS 260 map edition: <b>2</b>	NZAA METRIC SITE NUMBER: <b>R11/2080</b>  DATE VISITED: <b>March 22, 2000</b> <span style="float: right;">YY</span> SITE TYPE: <b>"Turn About"</b> SITE NAME: <b>MAORI</b> OTHER <span style="float: right;">N42</span>												
Grid References                      Easting: <b>265249</b> Northing: <b>648870</b>													
1.      Aids to relocation of site ( <i>attach a sketch map</i> ): <b>The last wide point of Brighams Creek before the SH 16 bridge.</b>													
2.      State of site and possible future damage: <b>Mangroves and mud, banks eroding.</b>													
3.      Description of site ( <i>Supply full details, history, local environment, references, sketches, etc. If extra sheets attached include a summary here</i> ):  <b>This is a historic "turn-about" area used by scows that serviced the Sinton Store and butchery. Traders bought their boats here at high tide, had them offloaded and turned about to leave on the same tide, or else wait 12hrs for the next. At least one trader, the "Kaipatiki", was re-caulked here as well. See photograph in Morris, 1995, "Horses and Flying Fortresses". Visited at high tide, no archaeological features visible, possible that artifacts lie in the mud that may have fallen off or been thrown off during on and offloading.</b>													
4.      Owner:                      Tenant/Manager: Address:                      Address:													
5.      Nature of information ( <i>hearsay, brief or extended visit, etc.</i> ): <b>Brief site inspection, survey of area</b>  Photographs ( <i>reference numbers, and where they are held</i> ):  Aerial photographs ( <i>reference numbers, and clarity of site</i> ):													
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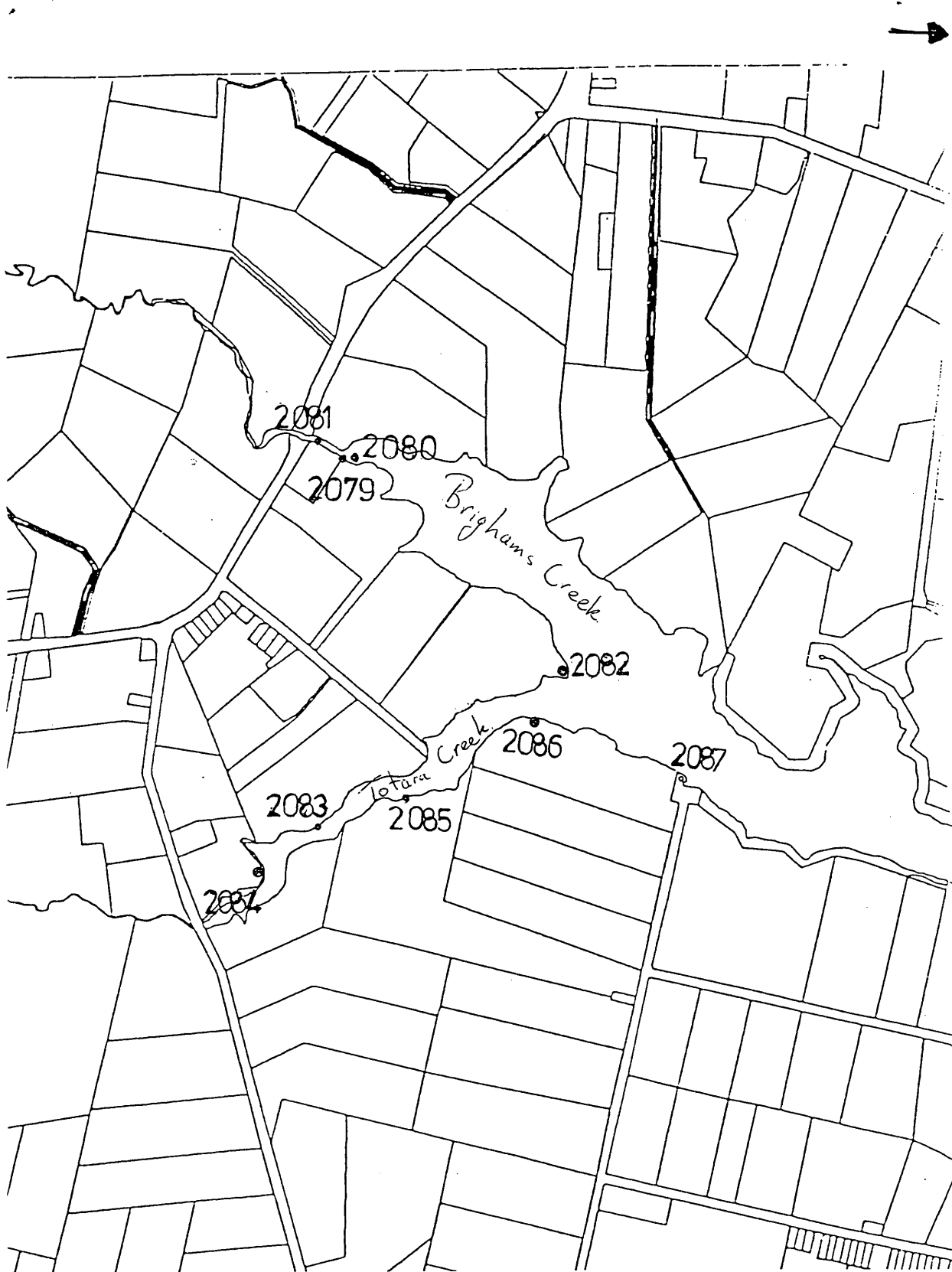


FIGURE 4 LOCATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES FOUND IN SURVEY



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6.      Reported by: <b>Bioresearches (Brent Druskovich)</b> Filekeeper: Address: <b>PO Box 2828, Auckland 1</b> Date:													
7.      Key words: <b>Sinton Store and butchery, Brighams Creek, historic shipping</b>													
8.      New Zealand Register of Archaeological Sites ( <i>for office use</i> ) NZHPT Site Field Code   <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">Latitude S</td> <td style="width: 30%;">Longitude E</td> <td style="width: 40%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>DF Type of site</td> <td>-- Present condition and future danger of destruction</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>-- Local environment today</td> <td>Security code</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>-- Land classification</td> <td>MK Local body</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		Latitude S	Longitude E		DF Type of site	-- Present condition and future danger of destruction		-- Local environment today	Security code		-- Land classification	MK Local body	
Latitude S	Longitude E												
DF Type of site	-- Present condition and future danger of destruction												
-- Local environment today	Security code												
-- Land classification	MK Local body												





# Site Record Form

**NZAA SITE NUMBER:** R11/2081

**SITE TYPE:** Transport/ communication

**SITE NAME(s):**

**DATE RECORDED:**

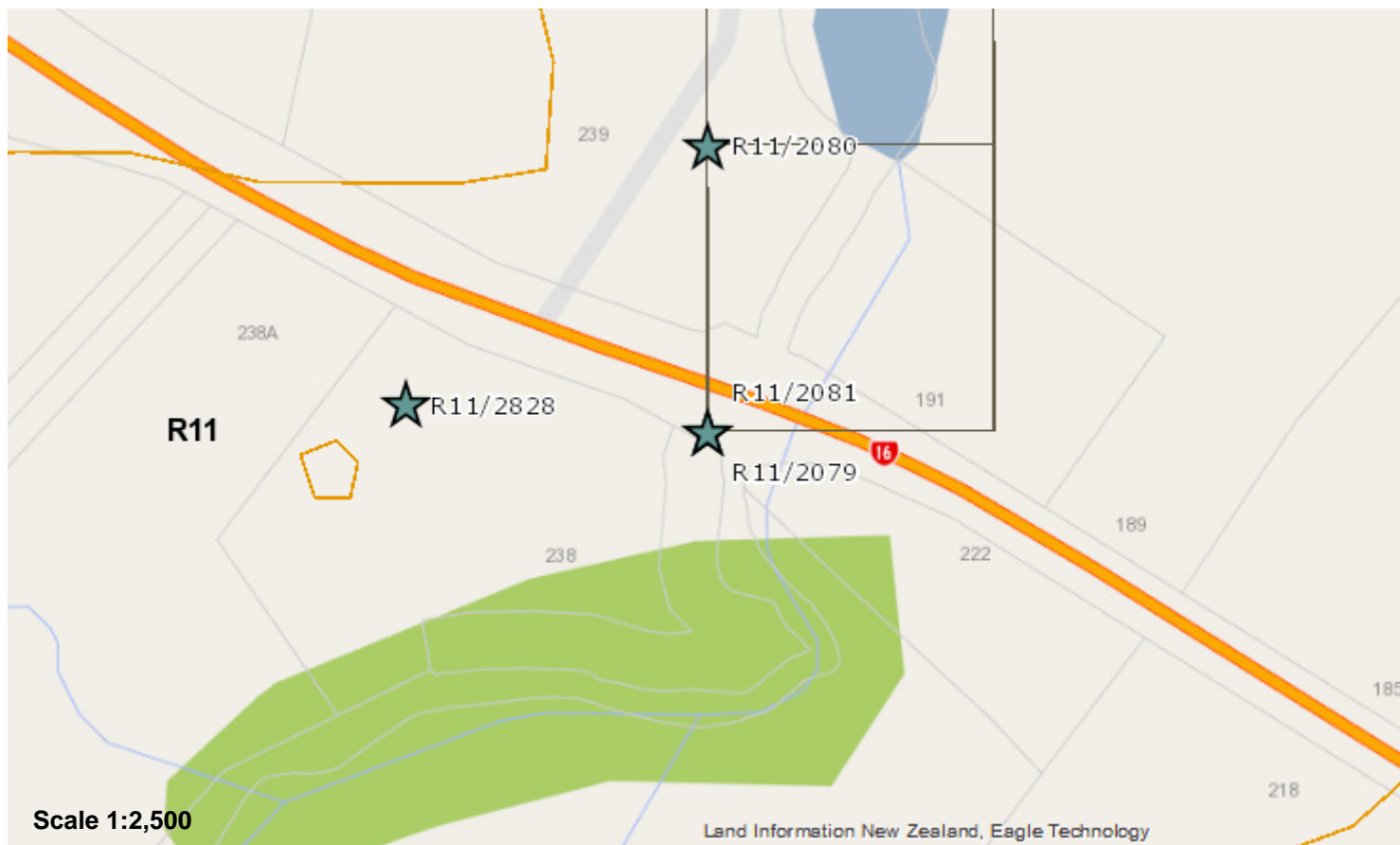
**SITE COORDINATES (NZTM) Easting:** 1741953

**Northing:** 5926871

**Source:** CINZAS

**IMPERIAL SITE NUMBER:**

**METRIC SITE NUMBER:** R11/2081



**Finding aids to the location of the site**

**Brief description**

BRIDGE/WEIR

**Recorded features**

Bridge, Weir

**Other sites associated with this site**

<b>SITE RECORD HISTORY</b>	<b>NZAA SITE NUMBER:</b> R11/2081
<p><b>Site description</b></p> <p><b>Condition of the site</b></p> <p><b>Statement of condition</b></p> <p><b>Current land use:</b></p> <p><b>Threats:</b></p>	

Supporting documentation held in ArchSite

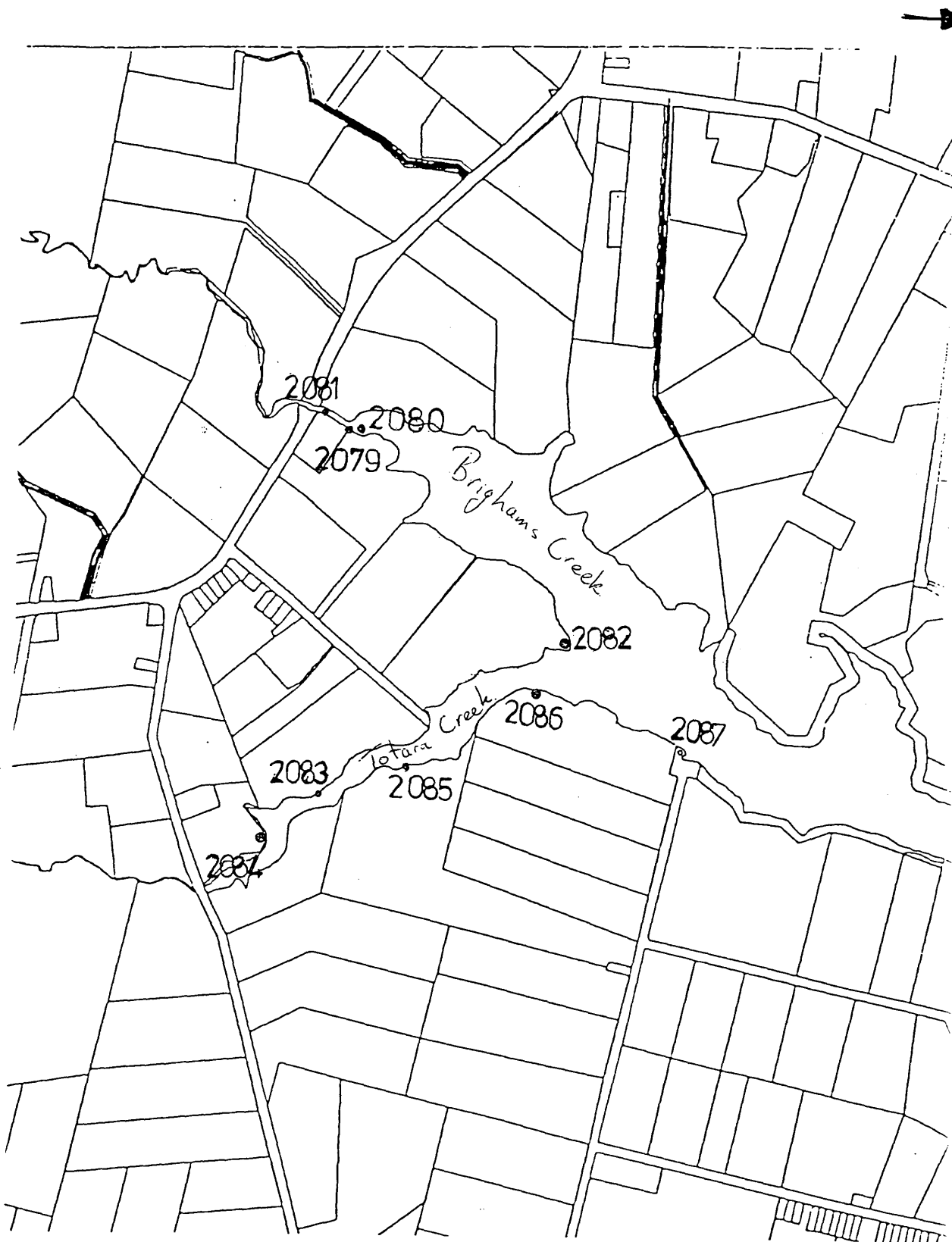


FIGURE 4 LOCATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES FOUND IN SURVEY

New Zealand Archaeological Association <b>SITE RECORD FORM (NZMS 260)</b>  NZMS 260 map number: <b>R11</b> NZMS 260 map name: <b>Auckland</b> NZMS 260 map edition: <b>2</b>	NZAA METRIC SITE NUMBER: <b>R11/2081</b>  DATE VISITED: <b>March 22, 2000</b> <span style="float: right;">YY</span> SITE TYPE: <b>Bridge and Weir</b> SITE NAME: MAORI OTHER <span style="float: right;">N42</span>		
Grid References                      Easting: <b>265244</b> Northing: <b>648862</b>			
1.      Aids to relocation of site ( <i>attach a sketch map</i> ): <b>In Brighams Creek , immediatly north of current SH16 bridge.</b>			
2.      State of site and possible future damage: <b>Holes in bedrock only where bridge was once, weir appears to be modern.</b>			
3.      Description of site ( <i>Supply full details, history, local environment, references, sketches, etc. If extra sheets attached include a summary here</i> ):  <b>Site of historic bridge and weir on what was once Great North Road, the main highway north. Nothing appears to remain of the bridge but holes in the stream bed. The weir appears modern and was probably built at the same time as the modern bridge, however literature of this area suggests that an old weir was present before or about 1902, and it is possible that its remains are beneath the modern weir. The purpose of the weir was to prevent the travel of saltwater further upstream. Remains of the old bridge and road maybe present on the banks on either side.</b>			
4.      Owner:                      Tenant/Manager: Address:                      Address:			
5.      Nature of information ( <i>hearsay, brief or extended visit, etc.</i> ): <b>Brief site inspection, survey of area</b>  Photographs ( <i>reference numbers, and where they are held</i> ):  Aerial photographs ( <i>reference numbers, and clarity of site</i> ):			
6.      Reported by: <b>Bioresearches (Brent Druskovich)</b> Filekeeper: Address: <b>PO Box 2828, Auckland 1</b> Date:			
7.      Key words: <b>Old North Road, Brighams Creek, historic bridge, weir</b>			
8.      New Zealand Register of Archaeological Sites ( <i>for office use</i> ) NZHPT Site Field Code   <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;">                             Latitude S  <b>DH</b>      Type of site                              Local environment today                              - -      Land classification                         </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;">                             Longitude E  <b>CC</b>      Present condition and future danger of destruction                              Security code  <b>MK</b>      Local body                         </td> </tr> </table>		Latitude S <b>DH</b> Type of site Local environment today - -      Land classification	Longitude E <b>CC</b> Present condition and future danger of destruction Security code <b>MK</b> Local body
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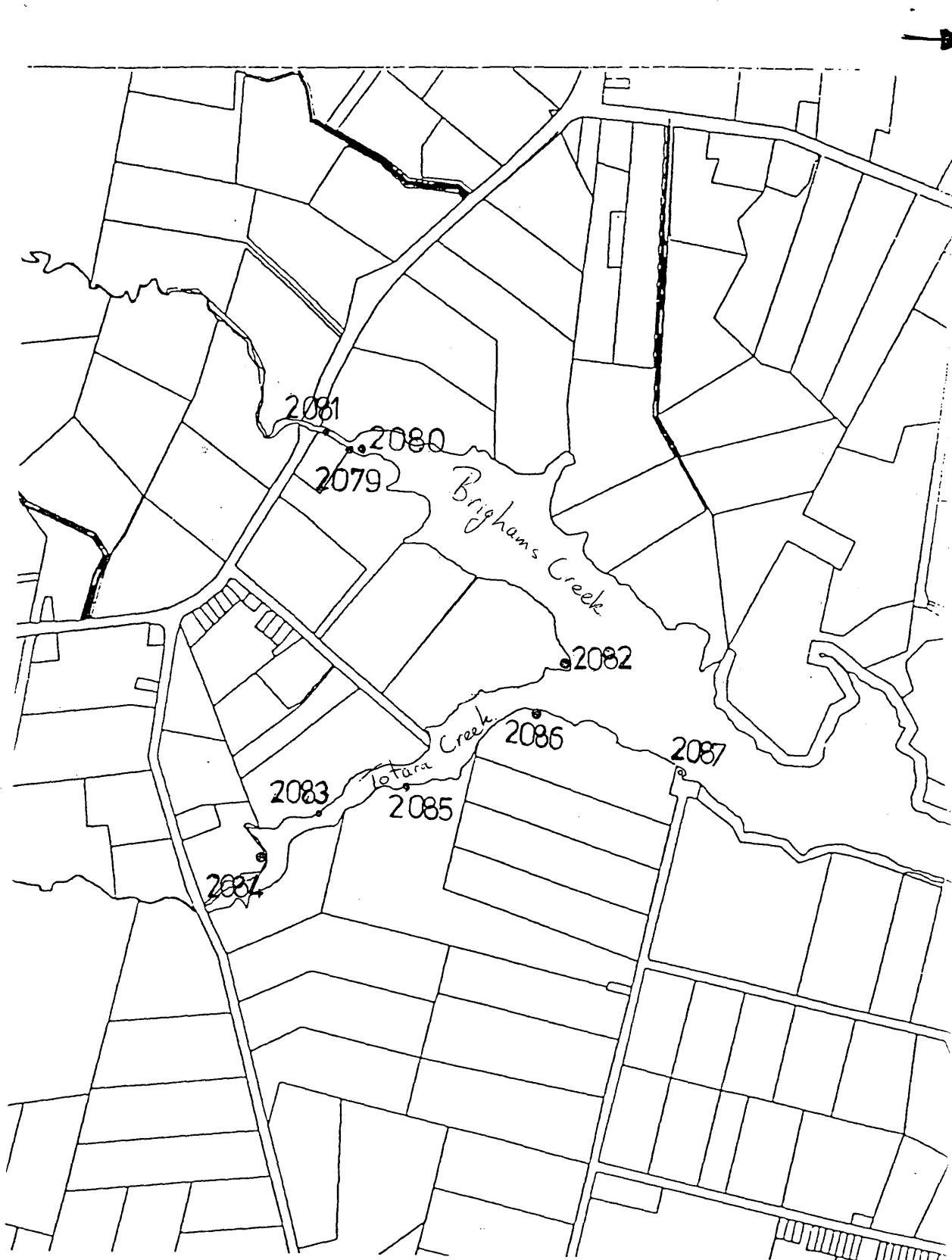


FIGURE 4 LOCATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES FOUND IN SURVEY

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<b>DH</b> Type of site	<b>CC</b> Present condition and future danger of destruction								
Local environment today	Security code								
-- Land classification	<b>MK</b> Local body								





# Site Record Form

**NZAA SITE NUMBER:** R11/2828

**SITE TYPE:** Historic - domestic

**SITE NAME(s):** John and Lillian Sintons House

**DATE RECORDED:** 06/03/2013

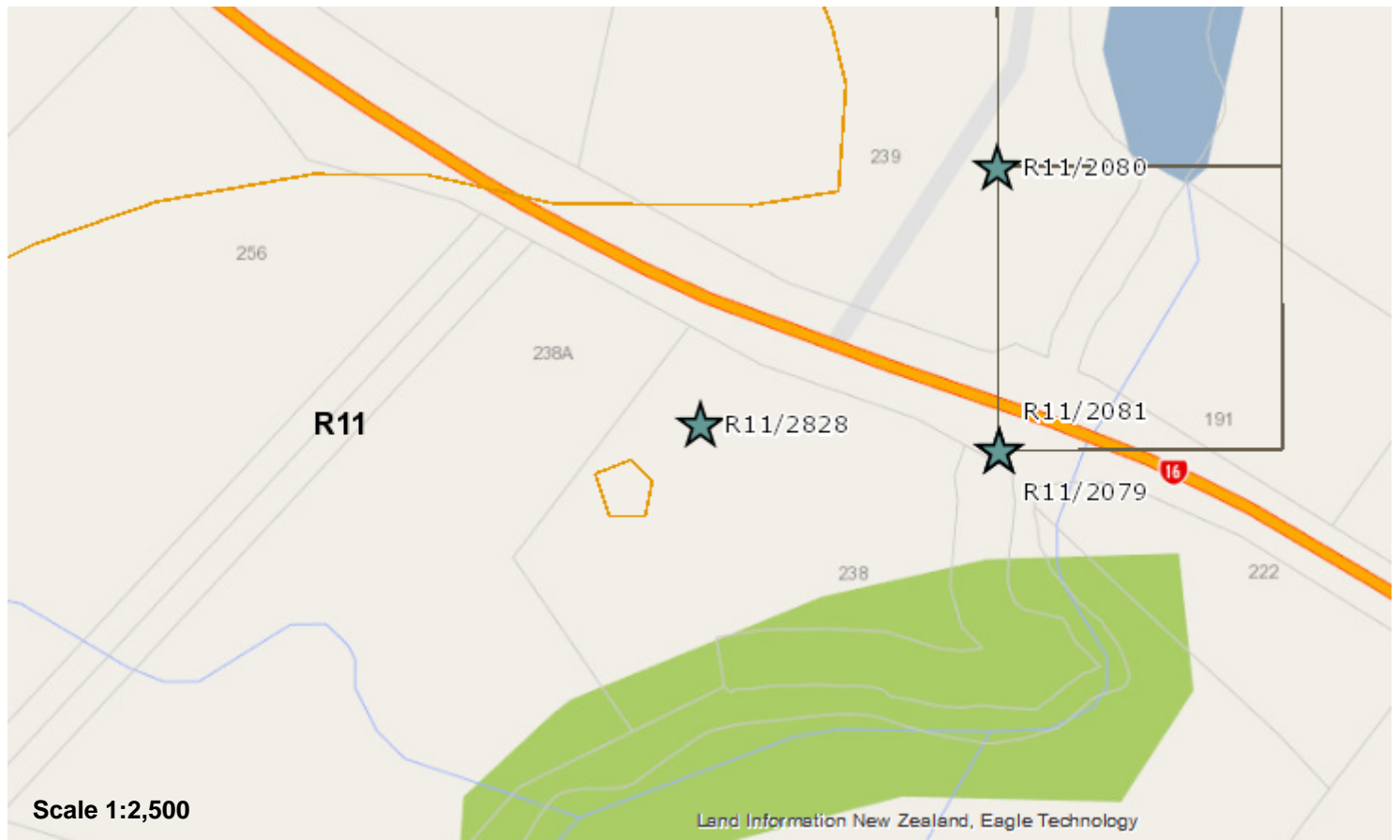
**SITE COORDINATES (NZTM) Easting:** 1741848

**Northing:** 5926880

**Source:** On Screen

**IMPERIAL SITE NUMBER:**

**METRIC SITE NUMBER:**



**Finding aids to the location of the site**

House at 238 State Highway 16, Brighams Creek.

**Brief description**

Former Sinton House, originally a small farm house built in the late 19th century, with major 1923 additions and other later additions.

**Recorded features**

Building - homestead

**Other sites associated with this site**



**SITE RECORD HISTORY**

**NZAA SITE NUMBER:** R11/2828

**Site description**

## NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

Updated 09/12/2016 (other), submitted by brentdruskovich  
Grid reference (E1741848 / N5926880)

The following notes relate to the findings of archaeological monitoring and examination of photographs from the demolition of lean-tos at the back of the house. The lean-tos have now been replaced by an extension to the house that more than doubles the size of the house from the size it was after the 1923 extension.

All evidence revealed during the demolition related to the series of lean-tos themselves. No evidence that indicated where the back door was for the original pre-1900 structure was found and no indications of a formal back yard were observed either. There was however much evidence that has enabled a reconstruction of the phases of lean-to development and a shifting back door location and entrance direction as lean-tos were added on or modified.

There appeared to be five phases of lean-to construction and/or alteration (refer Figure). The initial lean-to was constructed reusing some of the original cottages exterior wallboards, as did part of the rear of the 1923 extension, this likely indicates that the G8 lean-to was built at the same time or soon after. At the time of the initial construction of the G8 lean-to the back door may have faced an easterly direction as evidenced by the concrete slabs that were laid as a path to it, however there was also some indications that the door – should it have existed – could also faced a southerly or westerly direction as well as, later when the G9 lean-to was constructed a brick path was constructed that lead to an easterly facing entrance, this occurred at an unknown time after the initial construction. This G9 lean-to was initially larger than what was found at the final shape the lean-tos, the room was shortened by shifting the wall between it and G8 at or about the time that the G11/G12 lean to was added on.

Phase three involved the construction of the bathroom and toilet area, G11 and G12 at the eastern end of the building and attached to the initial 1923 extension. As a result of this extension an entrance from the east was no longer possible. In response to this a new entrance from the south was built. To achieve this the kitchen was extended into the G9 extension with a floor being built on top of the original G9 floor, the initial wall and door separating these lean-tos was removed and a new wall and door put up within the extension. Phases 3 and 4 may have been constructed at the same time rather than separate events, phase three resulting in the earlier access to the house being closed, resulting in the alterations and raising of the kitchen floor and the building of the concrete steps that were found beneath G10 during demolition.

The phase 3 and 4 alterations must have occurred post 1959 as they are not present on the aerial photograph of that time. The general style of the fittings associated with these lean-tos, would suggest that they were likely built in the 1960s. The final phase included the building of the G10 lean-to and again the back door is reached from the east. The silver metallic building paper found beneath the floor of this add on would suggest it happened in the late 20th Century.

For further detail refer to

Druskovich, B. 2016  
Archaeological Monitoring and Analysis at the Former Sinton House, 238 SH 16 Kumeu – R11/2828 (NZHPT Authority 2013/568 and Auckland Council Resource Consent LAN-60183)

Updated 27/06/2014 (Field visit), submitted by brentdruskovich, visited 21/05/2014 by Druskovich, Brent  
Grid reference (E1741848 / N5926880)

Minor Earthworks and demolition of rear lean-tos monitored by Brent Druskovich during April and May 2014. No features such as rubbish pits, or indicators where the back door may have once been positioned prior to extensions identified. A few broken historic artefacts taken for further analysis, some of the lean-tos had foundations with treated timber and 2nd half of the 20th Century artefacts deposited beneath them suggesting they were of recent construction.

Updated: 06/03/2013, Visited: 29/11/2012 - NZTM E1741848 / N5926880 (On Screen).

Former Sinton House, originally a small farm house built in the late 19th Century, with major 1923 additions and other later additions. Pearson (2003:12) was unable to conclude when the old section of the house was built, but has suggested either 1890 or 1894 and commented “that its design and materials are more consistent with a 1880s date of construction.” The property itself was transferred to Alexander Sinton in 1904 under a condition where it had to be occupied by way of a licence to the crown (ibid:13) for 10 years. Post 1900 the house was lived in by different members of the Sinton family and their farm employees until 1961 when the farm was sold. A major extension was made circa 1923, almost doubling the size of the house, and further lean-to additions have been made later in the 20th Century.

For further information refer to: Druskovich, B. 2012. Archaeological Assessment of Proposed Works at the Former Sinton House, 238 SH 16 Kumeu. Unpublished Report.

Pearson, D. 2003. The Former Sinton House Brigham's Creek A Conservation Plan. Unpublished Report.

Inspected by: Druskovich, Brent.

### Condition of the site

## NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

Updated: 06/03/2013, Visited: 29/11/2012 - Has had some walls removed during a series of 20th Century upgrades and additions added on, but the core of the house is in good condition. Piles are failing in places and will be replaced. Currently proposed to remove 20th century lean-tos (but retain 1923 addition) and build a modern attachment to the house at the back.

### **Statement of condition**

Updated: 02/04/2013, Visited: 29/11/2012 - Good – Majority of visible features are intact, but some minor loss of definition and/or damage

### **Current land use:**

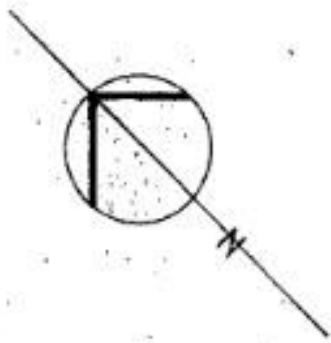
Updated: 02/04/2013, Visited: 29/11/2012 - Rural residential

### **Threats:**

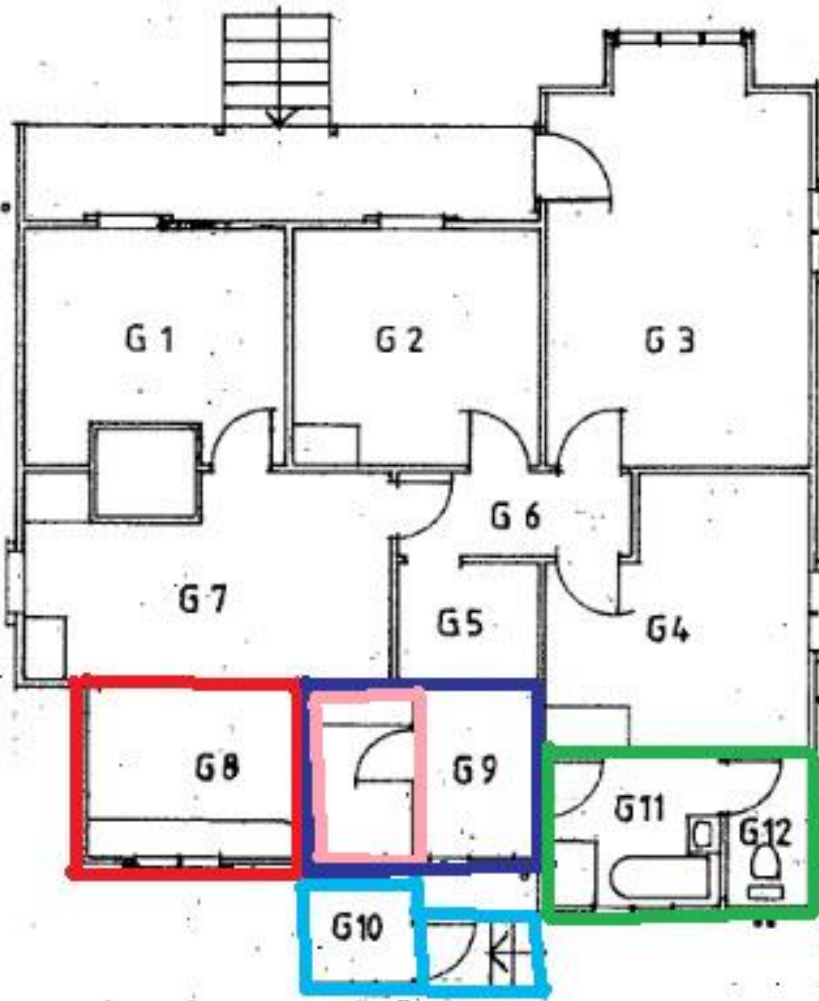
Updated: 02/04/2013, Visited: 29/11/2012 - Residential activities

Supporting documentation held in ArchSite

Relative Chronology of Lean-To Construction at 238 State Highway 16 Kumeu



- Phase 1
- Phase 2
- Phase 3
- Phase 4
- Phase 5

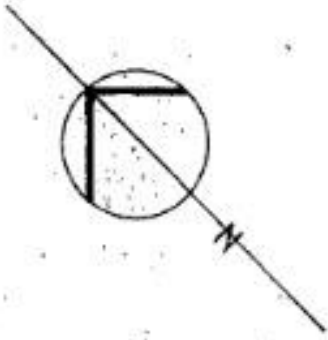


FLOOR PLAN

FORMER SINTON HOUSE

**NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION**

Current floor plan of the house, the uncoloured area represents the original building, the green the 1923 extensions and the red are the lean-tos to be demolished. Adapted from a plan in Pearson 2003:51 by Brent Druskovich.



FLOOR PLAN

FORMER SINTON HOUSE

## Search results

[Hide record](#)

[View record details](#)

**CHI Places Number:** 20450  
**Date Record Created:** 10/03/2017 3:24:29 p.m.  
**Date Record Updated:** 10/03/2017 3:25:18 p.m.  
**Data Entered by:** Rachel Ford  
**Local Authority:** Rodney District Council  
**Upgrade Exclusion:** None

### Photograph and Map

#### Filepaths:



**ArcView Category:** Archaeological Site  
**Site Type:** House  
**Location:** 239 State Highway 16 | Whenuapai  
**Description:** First Sinton Homestead built at the head of Brighams Creek c. 1880, built by Noble Johnston. The roof is visible in the foreground of the attached image (20450\_1) (Madden (1966)).

Also attached is an image of the homestead from the Sinton Family history book (20450\_2 (Hodder (19??)).

House visible on 1940 and 1959 aerials.

References:

Madden (1966) Riverhead: the Kaipara gateway: a historical record of the upper reaches of the Waitemata Harbour including Paremoremo, Lucas Creek, Herald Island, Whenuapai, Brighams Creek, Kumeu the Ararimu, Coatesville

Hodder (19??) The Sintons of Brighams Creek & Hobsonville: 100 years of family history  
SINTON

**Keywords:** SINTON

**Grid Reference Source:** GIS Calculated  
**Metric Map Number:** None  
**NZTM Easting:** 1741964  
**NZTM Northing:** 5926932  
**NZTM Map Sheet:** None  
**Metric Map Name:** None  
**Date Recorded:** 10/03/2017  
**Reported By:** Elise Caddigan  
**State or Condition:** House demolished, subsurface remains likely.  
**NZHPT Registration Type:** None

[Click on this link to view this cultural heritage site in the Auckland Council GIS Viewer](#)

[Suggest changes to this record](#)

## Search results

[Hide record](#)

[View record details](#)

**CHI Places Number:** 20451  
**Date Record Created:** 10/03/2017 3:34:48 p.m.  
**Date Record Updated:** 14/03/2017 3:19:50 p.m.  
**Data Entered by:** Rachel Ford  
**Local Authority:** Rodney District Council  
**Upgrade Exclusion:** None

### Photograph and Map

#### Filepaths:



**ArcView Category:** Archaeological Site  
**Site Type:** Slaughterhouse  
**Location:** 239 State Highway 16 | Whenuapai  
**Description:** The Slaughterhouse at Brighams Creek - built by Janet/Alexander/John Sinton circa 1893. Attached image (20451\_1) from Morris (1995).

Reference: Morris, M (1995) Horses & Flying fortresses. Tauranga: Kale Print & Design Associated Limited.

**Keywords:** SINTON | SLAUGHTERHOUSE

**Grid Reference Source:** GIS Calculated

**Metric Map Number:** None

**NZTM Easting:** 1741981

**NZTM Northing:** 5926963

**NZTM Map Sheet:** None

**Metric Map Name:** None

**Date Recorded:** 10/03/2017

**Reported By:** Elise Caddigan

**State or Condition:** Slaughterhouse no longer standing - however subsurface foundations likely remain.

**NZHPT Registration Type:** None

[Click on this link to view this cultural heritage site in the Auckland Council GIS Viewer](#)

[Suggest changes to this record](#)

## Search results

[Hide record](#)

[View record details](#)

**CHI Places Number:** 20452  
**Date Record Created:** 10/03/2017 3:54:01 p.m.  
**Date Record Updated:** 14/03/2017 3:48:56 p.m.  
**Data Entered by:** Rachel Ford  
**Local Authority:** Waitakere City Council  
**Upgrade Exclusion:** None

### Photograph and Map

#### Filepaths:



**ArcView Category:** Archaeological Site  
**Site Type:** Built - Commercial  
**Location:** 191 State Highway 16 | Brighams Creek  
**Description:** Store built by Nobel Johnston ca. 1882-1883. The butchery was built in 1893 (when Slaughterhouse was built (CHI 20451) however it is unclear if it is the building attached to the store, or across the driveway. Further research to confirm.

#### Images:

20452\_1 - Store with (possible) butchery to the right (Auckland Libraries, West Auckland Research Centre, Whenuapai Print Collection)  
20452\_2 - Store with (possible) butchery (Auckland Libraries, West Auckland Research Centre, Whenuapai Print Collection) the building to the far left on the image has not yet been confirmed and may be the butchery if not the one attached to the store

**Keywords:** BUTCHERY | SINTON | STORE  
**Name:** Sinton Store and Butchery  
**Grid Reference Source:** GIS Calculated  
**Metric Map Number:** None  
**NZTM Easting:** 1742026  
**NZTM Northing:** 5926876  
**NZTM Map Sheet:** None  
**Metric Map Name:** None  
**Date Recorded:** 10/03/2017  
**Reported By:** Elise Caddigan  
**State or Condition:** Store and butchery demolished, ca 1978 - foundations possibly remain.  
**NZHPT Registration Type:** None

[Click on this link to view this cultural heritage site in the Auckland Council GIS Viewer](#)

[Suggest changes to this record](#)