



# *Warkworth to Wellsford*

## **Historic Heritage Assessment**


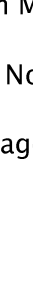
July 2019

# QUALITY ASSURANCE

## Prepared by

Jacobs GHD Joint Venture in association with Clough & Associates Ltd. Prepared subject to the terms of the Professional Services Contract between the Client and Jacobs GHD Joint Venture for the Route Protection and Consenting of the Warkworth to Wellsford Project

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# GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Meaning
AEE	Assessment of Effects on the Environment
AUP(OP)	Auckland Unitary Plan (Operative in Part) 2016
CEMP	Construction Environmental Management Plan
CHI	Auckland Council Cultural Heritage Inventory
Council	Auckland Council
CVA	Cultural Values Assessment
HNZPT	Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga
HNZPTA	Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014
LINZ	Land Information New Zealand
NoR	Notice of Requirement
NZAA	New Zealand Archaeological Association
NZMCH	New Zealand Ministry for Cultural and Heritage
P-W	Ara Tūhono Pūhoi to Wellsford Project
RMA	Resource Management Act 1991
RPS	Regional Policy Statement
SAR	Scheme Assessment Report
SH1	State Highway 1
Transport Agency	NZ Transport Agency

# GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Term	Meaning
Amenity values	Means, as defined in section 2(1) of the RMA, those natural or physical qualities and characteristics of an area that contribute to people's appreciation of its pleasantness, aesthetic coherence, and cultural and recreational attributes
Archaeological site	Means, as defined in section 6 of the HNZPTA (a) any place in New Zealand, including any building or structure (or part of a building or structure), that— (i) is 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. (b) includes a site for which a declaration is made under section 43(1)
Construction works	Activities undertaken to construct the Project.
Designation	Defined in section 166 of the RMA, as a provision made in a district plan to give effect to a requirement made by a requiring authority under section 168 or section 168A or clause 4 of Schedule 1 of the RMA.
Proposed designation boundary	The boundary of the land to which the notice of requirement applies.
Earthworks	As defined in section J1 of the AUP(OP).
Historic heritage site	A site that is not identified as an Archaeological Site, but which has heritage significance.
Indicative Alignment	An indicative road design alignment assessed by the technical experts that may be refined on detailed design within the designation boundary.  The Indicative Alignment is a preliminary alignment of a state highway that could be constructed within the proposed designation boundary. The Indicative Alignment has been prepared for assessment purposes, and to indicate what the final design of the Project may look like. The final alignment for the Project will be refined and confirmed at the detailed design stage.

Term	Meaning
Midden	A type of archaeological site consisting of deposits of food waste (predominantly shell, but also fish, bird and animal bone), often mixed with charcoal and burnt stone.
Pā	A type of archaeological site consisting of a defended Māori settlement or refuge.
Pit	A type of archaeological site consisting of an excavated pit, usually rectilinear, used for food storage.
Project	The Ara Tūhono Pūhoi to Wellsford Project: Warkworth to Wellsford section, which extends from Warkworth in the south, to the north of Te Hana.
Project area	The area within the proposed designation boundary, and immediate surrounds to the extent Project works extend beyond this boundary.
Project works	All proposed activities associated with the Project.
Stratigraphy	The order and position of layers of archaeological remains.
Taonga	A treasured/ highly prized object or natural resource.
Terrace	A type of archaeological site consisting of an artificially levelled area on a slope, generally used for house sites or storage structures.

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# 1 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Overview of the Project

The NZ Transport Agency (Transport Agency) is lodging a Notice of Requirement (NoR) and applications for resource consent (collectively referred to as “the Application”) for the Warkworth to Wellsford Project (Project).

This report is part of a suite of technical assessments prepared to inform the Assessment of Effects on the Environment (AEE) and to support the Application. This assessment report addresses the actual and potential archaeological and built heritage effects arising from the Project. The assessment considers the effects of an Indicative Alignment and other potential effects that could occur if that alignment shifts within the designation boundary when the design is finalised in the future.

## 1.2 Project description

The Project involves the construction, operation and maintenance of a new four lane state highway. The route is approximately 26 km long. The Project commences at the interface with the Pūhoi to Warkworth project near Woodcocks Road. It passes to the west of the existing State Highway 1 (SH1) alignment near The Dome, before crossing SH1 just south of the Hōteu River. North of the Hōteu River the Project bypasses Wellsford and Te Hana to the east. The Project ties into SH1 to the north of Te Hana near Maeneene Road.

The key components of the Project, based on the Indicative Alignment, are as follows:

- a) A new four lane dual carriageway state highway, with the potential for crawler lanes on the steeper grades.
- b) Three interchanges as follows:
  - i. Warkworth Interchange, to interface with the Pūhoi to Warkworth section of the state highway and provide a connection to the northern outskirts of Warkworth.
  - ii. Wellsford Interchange, located at Wayby Valley Road to provide access to Wellsford and eastern communities including Tomarata and Mangawhai.
  - iii. Te Hana Interchange, located at Mangawhai Road to provide access to Te Hana, Wellsford and communities including Port Albert, Tomarata and Mangawhai.
- c) Twin bore tunnels under Kraack Road, each serving one direction that are approximately 850 metres long and approximately 180 metres below ground level at the deepest point.
- d) A series of steep cut and fills through the forestry area to the west of SH1 (west of The Dome) and other areas of cut and fill along the remainder of the Project.
- e) A viaduct (or twin structures) approximately 485 metres long, to span over the existing SH1 and the Hōteu River.
- f) A tie in to existing SH1 in vicinity of Maeneene Road, including a bridge over Maeneene Stream.



g) Changes to local roads

- i. Maintaining local road connections through grade separation (where one road is over or under the other). The Indicative Alignment passes over Woodcocks Road, Wayby Valley Road, Whangaripo Valley Road, Silver Hill Road, Mangawhai Road and Maeneene Road. The Indicative Alignment passes under Kaipara Flats Road, Rustybrook Road and Farmers Lime Road.
  - ii. Realignment of sections of Wyllie Road, Carran Road, Kaipara Flats Road, Phillips Road, Wayby Valley Road, Mangawhai Road, Vipond Road, Maeneene Road and Waimanu Road.
  - iii. Closing sections of Phillips Road, Robertson Road, Vipond Road and unformed road within the Project.
- h) Associated works including culverts, stormwater management systems, signage, lighting at interchanges, landscaping, realignment of access points to local roads, and maintenance facilities
- i) Construction activities, including construction yards, lay down areas and establishment of construction access and haul roads.

For description and assessment purposes in this report, the Project has been divided into the following areas (as shown in Figure 1 below):

- a) Hōteo South: From the southern extent of the Project at Warkworth to the northern extent of the tunnel portals.
- b) Hōteo North: From the northern extent of the tunnel portals to the northern tie in with existing SH1 near Maeneene Road.

The Indicative Alignment shown on the Project drawings is a preliminary alignment for the Project that can be constructed within the proposed designation boundary. The Indicative Alignment has been prepared for assessment purposes, and to give stakeholders and the Board of Inquiry an idea of what the final design of the Project may look like. The final alignment for the Project (including the design and location of ancillary components, such as stormwater treatment devices and spoil disposal sites), will be refined and confirmed at the detailed design stage.

A full description of the Project including its design, construction and operation is provided in Section 4: Description of the Project and Section 5: Construction and Operation of the AEE contained in Volume 1 and shown on the Drawings in Volume 3.

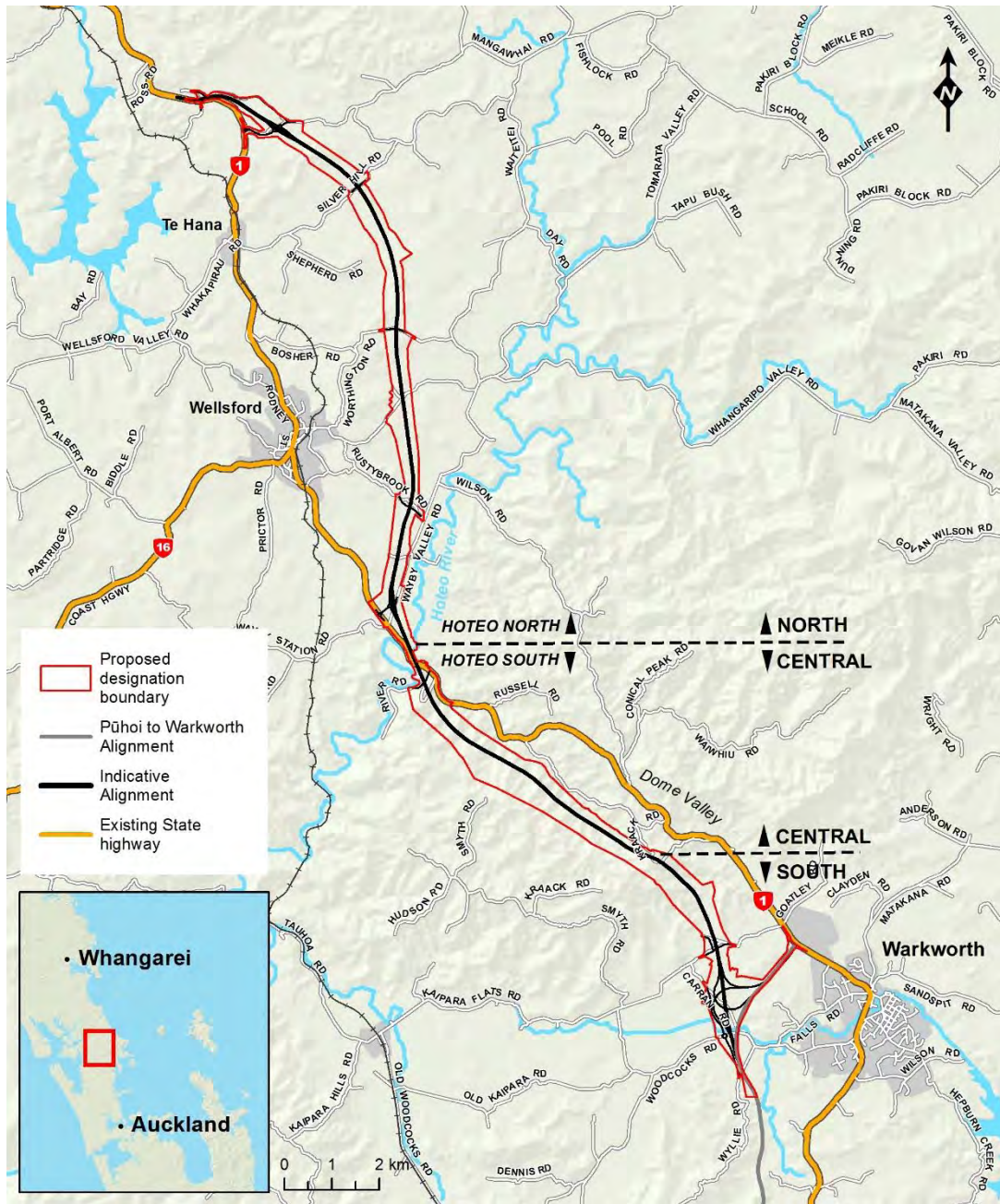


Figure 1 – Project Area

### 1.3 Purpose and scope of this report

This preliminary heritage assessment report assesses effects on historic heritage relating to the Project. It identifies archaeological and historic heritage sites in the vicinity of the Project area and identifies potential effects from a historic heritage perspective.

This assessment of effects on historic heritage does not include an assessment of effects on Māori cultural values. Māori cultural concerns may encompass a wider range of values than those associated with archaeological sites and built heritage.

This report documents the history of the areas traversed by the Project, identifies archaeological and historic heritage sites within 200 m of the proposed designation boundary (wider Project area), identifies any areas of archaeological sensitivity where

additional archaeological sites are likely to be located, describes the archaeological and historic heritage sites with the potential to be affected by the Project, and assesses the potential effects of the Project on historic heritage.

## 2 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

### Assessment methodology summary

Our assessments involved:

- Background research on the archaeology and historic heritage in the proposed designation boundary and wider Project area through review of archaeological and heritage databases, archaeological reports, Land Information New Zealand (LINZ) plans and other relevant plans, and historical research using general and archival sources.
- A series of field surveys within the Project area to examine previously recorded sites and establish whether any unrecorded sites were present. The surveys were undertaken on 16 July 2010 (an initial drive-by), 2 and 8 September and 22 October 2010 (detailed field surveys), 7 July 2016 (another drive-by), and 20 April, 10 and 19 May 2017 (further detailed field surveys).
- GIS mapping of the locations of the identified archaeological and historic heritage sites within 200 m of the proposed designation boundary (wider Project area).
- Through the design process for the Project, the main towns and centres (i.e. Wellsford and Te Hana) were avoided, removing the risk of potential adverse effects on the higher number of sites of heritage significance in these areas.

### 2.1 Background research

Our research approach for this Project focused on the Project area, rather than just the Indicative Alignment, as the latter may change following detailed design. We completed targeted field surveys as a result of research and the locations of previously recorded sites, and where land access was granted by existing property owners.<sup>1</sup>

We examined a number of databases of heritage and archaeological information to identify the locations of recorded archaeological and historic heritage sites in the Project area. The databases were the New Zealand Archaeological Association (NZAA) site record file (ArchSite), the Auckland Council's Cultural Heritage Inventory (CHI), and the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (HNZPT) New Zealand Heritage List/Rārangi Kōrero. We also consulted the Auckland Unitary Plan Operative in Part 2016 (AUP(OP)), the Kaipara District Plan, and former Rodney District Plan, as well as reviewing archaeological reports, LINZ, and historical aerial photos dating back to 1953.

We undertook background historical research using relevant sources to provide a broad history of the Project area from pre-European times to the modern era. The sources ranged from local histories to Waitangi Tribunal reports, and conservation plans for heritage

<sup>1</sup> Note that not all properties were available for field survey because access was not granted by land owners. The relevant occasions this occurred are referred to within the Field Assessment section.

buildings. We also collected further information from the Warkworth District's Museum and Archive and Archives New Zealand.

We brought together relevant information for the Project within a GIS program, overlaying aerial maps with the extent of archaeological surveys previously undertaken in the region (none within the Project area) and with the locations of recorded archaeological and historic heritage sites (Figure 2 and Figure 3).

All recorded archaeological and historic heritage sites within the Project area were included in the GIS program. Archaeological and historic heritage sites within about 200 m of the proposed designation boundary (wider Project area) were also included to provide broader contextual information and because archaeological sites may extend further than is apparent from the point data recording their locations. Looking at a wider area beyond the proposed designation boundary is also important to allow consideration of the heritage landscape. Near the Warkworth interchange we examined a slightly larger area due to the presence of a related group of sites (World War II military camps) that were located within and up to 300 m from the proposed designation boundary. We derived the survey information and locations of recorded archaeological and historic heritage sites from the CHI, ArchSite, and the AUP(OP) planning maps.

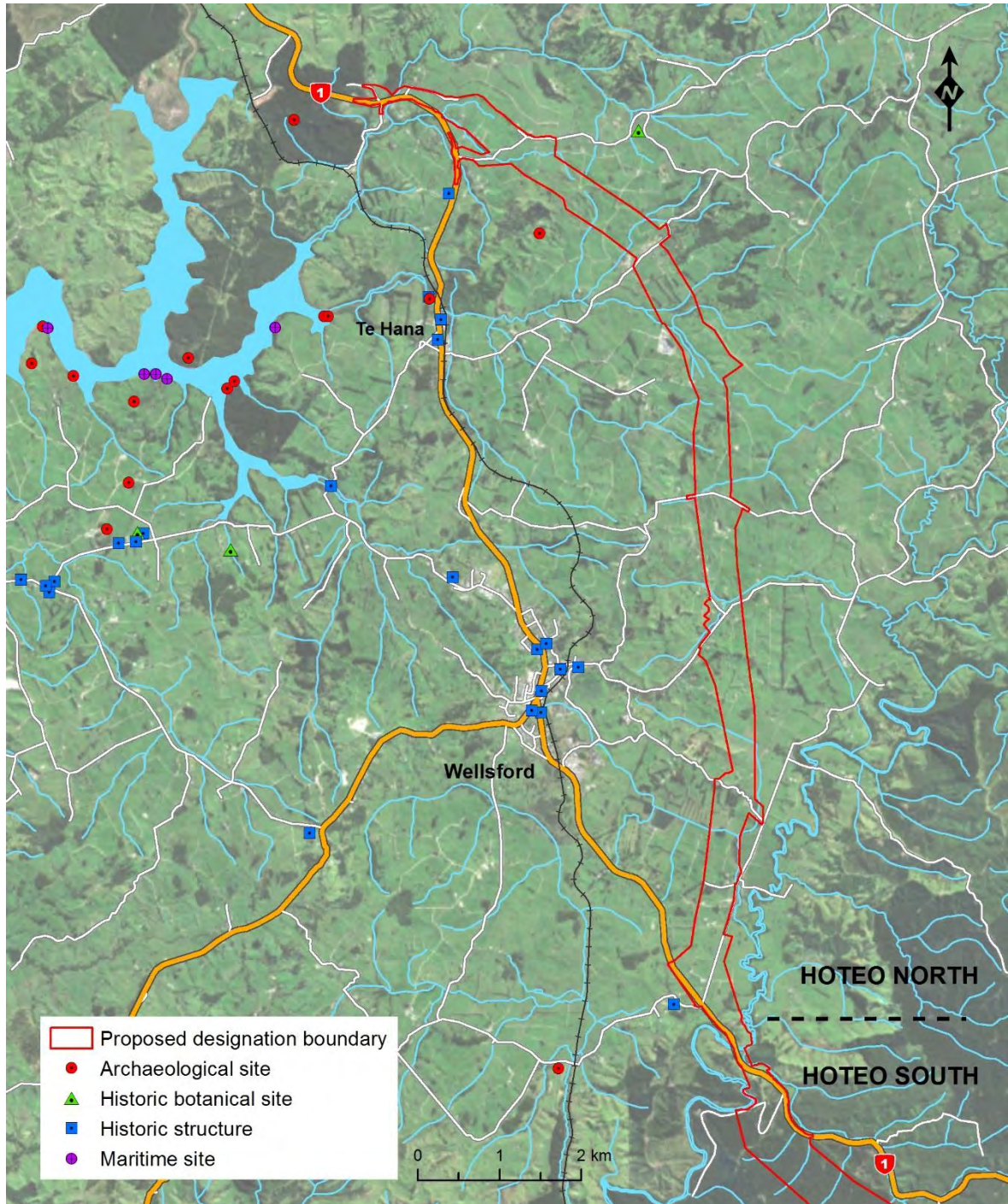


Figure 2 – Distribution of archaeological and historic heritage sites within the general Project Area, Hōte North (source: AC CHI)

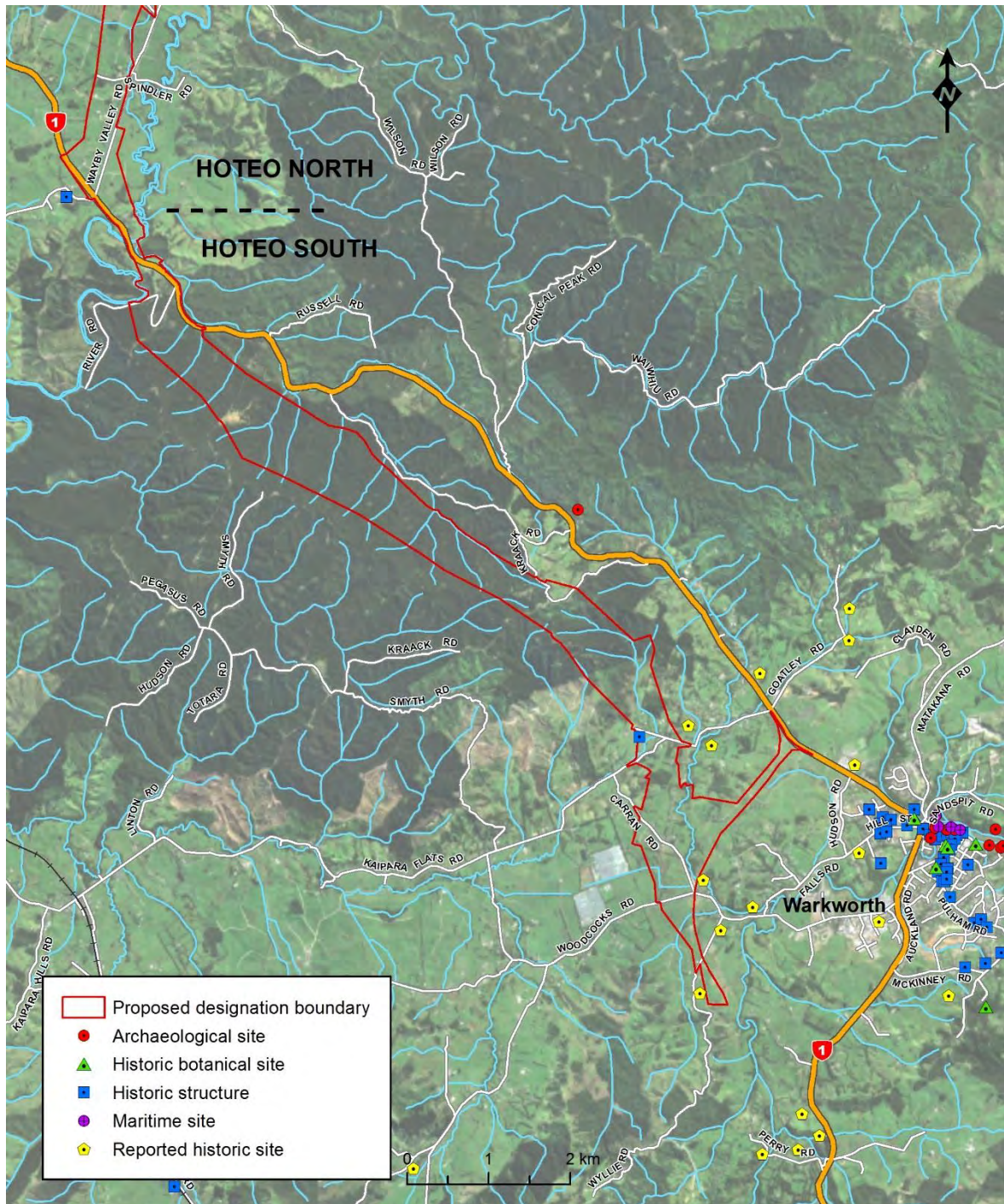


Figure 3 – Distribution of archaeological and historic heritage sites within the general Project Area, Hōte South (source: AC CHI)

## 2.2 Field assessments

Following the background research, we undertook field surveys to examine sections of the Project area considered to have archaeological potential based on the known distribution of archaeological and historic heritage sites and topographic analysis; background research and to revisit recorded archaeological and historic heritage sites.

We examined the ground surface for evidence of former occupation (in the form of midden, depressions, terracing or other unusual formations within the landscape, or indications of

19th century or early 20<sup>th</sup> century European settlement or other remains). This examination included an inspection of exposed and disturbed soils, where encountered, for evidence of earlier modification and to gain an understanding of the local stratigraphy. We also carried out subsurface probing and test pitting with a spade at points across the Project area to determine archaeological potential. We took photographs and GPS coordinates when necessary to record archaeological and historic heritage sites and compile field notes. We prepared and filed new or updated site record forms relevant to the Project in the NZAA database (ArchSite).

We completed an initial 'drive-by' field survey on 16 July 2010 to examine the route options under consideration for the P-W project. This survey allowed areas of known sites to be examined, and areas considered to have some archaeological potential to be noted as suitable for more detailed survey. We compiled photographs, GPS points and field notes.

We completed a more detailed field survey on 2 and 8 September and 22 October 2010. This survey included inspecting the Carran Road Camp H2, Wylies Road Camp E, D1 and D2, Phillips Cottage and the Woodthorpe sites on foot. The assessment at Carran Road was assisted by the landowner, who had knowledge of items of interest relating to the US military camp. We also visited an additional property to the east of Wellsford that had no recorded archaeological sites but had potential for unrecorded archaeological sites.

More recently, we completed an additional drive-by field survey of three proposed route options north of Wayby Valley Road to Te Hana on 7 July 2016 in order to assess the landscape for potential earthwork features and any existing archaeological or historic heritage features and areas that would require further inspection.

On this occasion, we also had limited access to Phillips Road properties at the southern end of the Project (landowner permission was not granted), with only one accessible for a follow-up inspection – Woodthorpe House. Our heritage buildings specialist accompanied the survey to assess Woodthorpe House in further detail. This took place on 19 May 2017.

Properties close to the Hōteio River were also accessible for additional survey, and we completed the survey on 20 April 2017. On 10 May 2017 we also surveyed the land within the proposed designation boundary north of Silver Hill Road to the hill/ridgeline, along with land to the west of the proposed designation, as the area has potential for archaeological sites relating to Māori settlement of the area.

The Pou Tātaki for Hōkai Nuku accompanied us on the field visits in 2017 to provide cultural perspective and knowledge. Hōkai Nuku is a collective formed in 2010 by Mana Whenua within the Project area, namely Ngāti Manuhiri (Ngāti Wai), Ngāti Mauku/Ngāti Kauwae (Te Uri o Hau), Ngāti Rango (Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara) and Ngāti Whātua iwi. A geotechnical specialist (from the Project team) also accompanied us on the field visits in 2017 to provide a technical understanding and interpretation of the geology and landforms in the area.

Where possible, landowners were consulted for any relevant information relating to their properties.

Following the field assessments, we updated the Project GIS database with any new locational information and recorded sites.



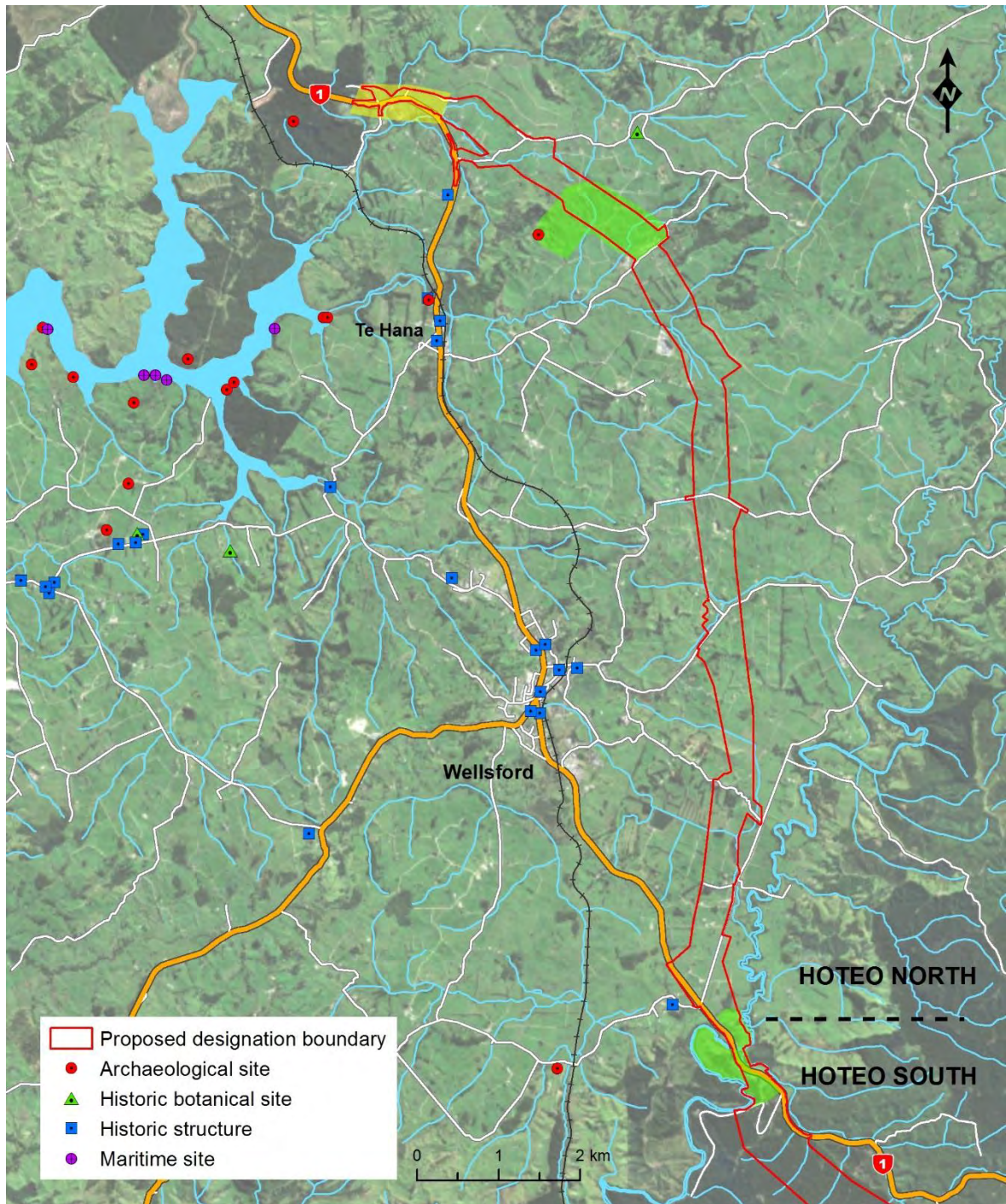


Figure 4 – Hōteio North – land surveyed on foot identified in green (this does not include those areas where a 'drive by' survey was undertaken), and areas requested for survey, but were not able to be accessed are shown in yellow

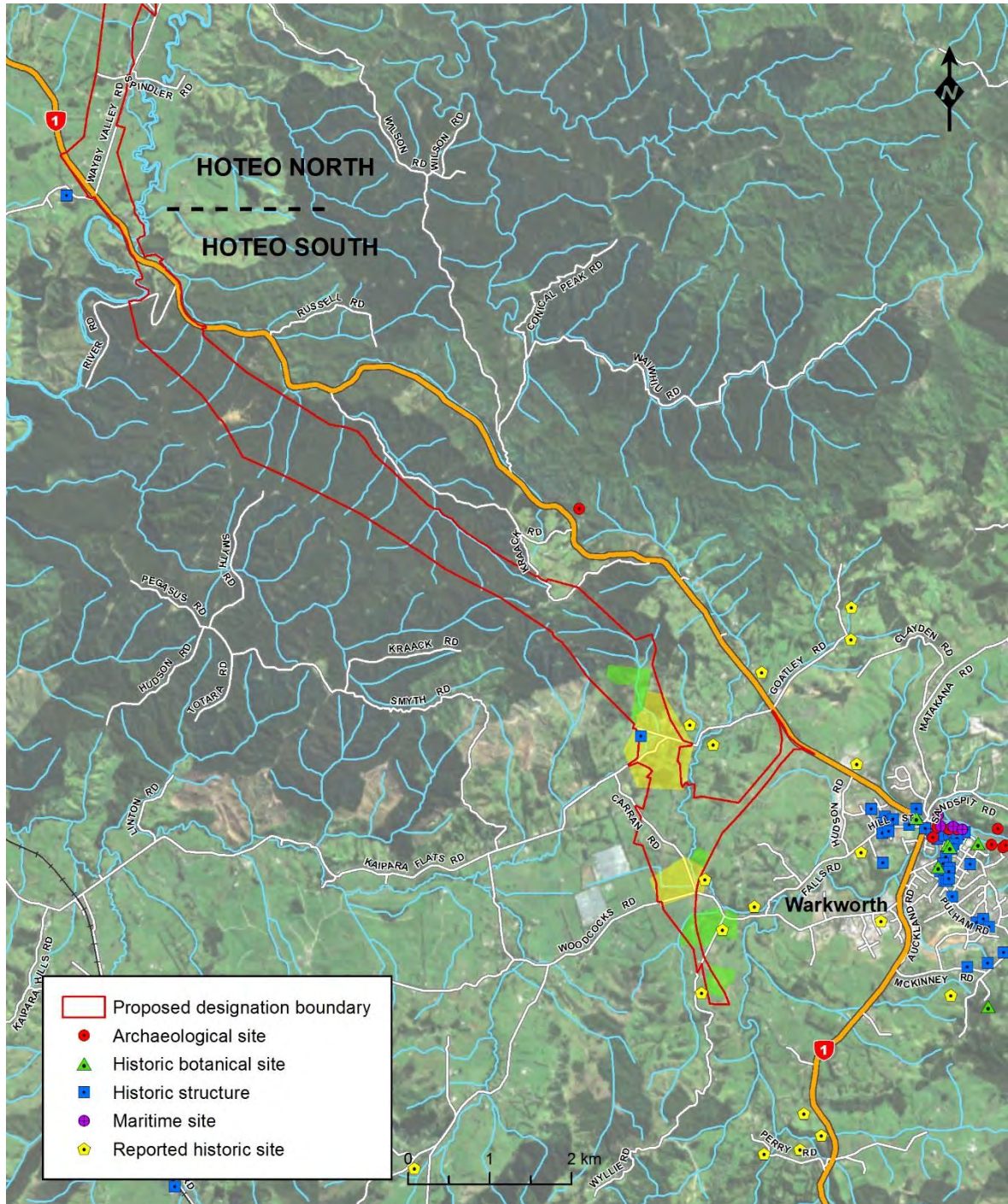


Figure 5 – Hōte South – land surveyed on foot identified in green (this does not include those areas where a 'drive by' survey was undertaken), and areas requested for survey, but were not able to be accessed are shown in yellow

## 3 STATUTORY CONTEXT

### Statutory context summary

Historic heritage is a matter of national importance that must be recognised and provided for under section 6(f) of the RMA.

The AUP(OP) has provisions that control activities that relate to historic heritage and mana whenua values.

The HNZPTA also protects all 'archaeological sites'. Such sites may not be damaged or destroyed unless HNZPT has issued an 'authority' to modify an archaeological site.

### 3.1 Resource Management Act 1991

Historic heritage, including archaeological sites, is a matter of national importance that must be recognised and provided for (section 6 of the RMA):

*In achieving the purpose of this Act, all persons exercising functions and powers under it, in relation to managing the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources, shall recognise and provide for the following matters of national importance:*

...

*(e) The relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu, and other taonga;*

*(f) The protection of historic heritage from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development.*

Historic heritage is defined in section 2 of the RMA as:

*(a) Means 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; and*

- (b) *includes:*
- (i) *historic sites, structures, places, and areas; and*
  - (ii) *archaeological sites; and*
  - (iii) *sites of significance to Māori, including waahi tapu; and*
  - (iv) *surroundings associated with the natural and physical resources.*

## 3.2 Auckland Unitary Plan (Operative in Part)

The AUP(OP) has provisions that relate to historic heritage and mana whenua values.

The Regional Policy Statement is Chapter B within the AUP(OP). The objectives for Built Heritage and Character (which includes archaeological sites) are set out in B5.2.1:

- (1) Significant historic heritage places are identified and protected from inappropriate subdivision, use and development.*
- (2) Significant historic heritage places are used appropriately and their protection, management and conservation are encouraged, including retention, maintenance and adaptation.*

RPS Policy 1 (B5.2.2) sets out criteria to be used in the evaluation of the significance of historic heritage places:

- (1) Identify and evaluate a place with historic heritage value considering the following factors:*
  - (a) historical: the place reflects important or representative aspects of national, regional or local history, or is associated with an important event, person, group of people, or with an idea or early period of settlement within New Zealand, the region or locality;*
  - (b) social: the place has a strong or special association with, or is held in high esteem by, a particular community or cultural group for its symbolic, spiritual, commemorative, traditional or other cultural value;*
  - (c) Mana Whenua: the place has a strong or special association with, or is held in high esteem by, Mana Whenua for its symbolic, spiritual, commemorative, traditional or other cultural value;*
  - (d) knowledge: the place has potential to provide knowledge through archaeological or other scientific or scholarly study, or to contribute to an understanding of the cultural or natural history of New Zealand, the region, or locality;*
  - (e) technology: the place demonstrates technical accomplishment, innovation or achievement in its structure, construction, components or use of materials;*
  - (f) physical attributes: the place is a notable or representative example of:*

*(i) a type, design or style;*

*(ii) a method of construction, craftsmanship or use of materials; or*

*(iii) the work of a notable architect, designer, engineer or builder;*

*(g) aesthetic: the place is notable or distinctive for its aesthetic, visual, or landmark qualities;*

*(h) context: the place contributes to or is associated with a wider historical or cultural context, streetscape, townscape, landscape or setting.*

The historic heritage schedule (Schedule 14) includes buildings and structures, archaeological sites, historic areas, and a limited number of landscapes, features, parks and gardens. Sites and places of significance to Mana Whenua are identified under a separate schedule (Schedule 12) to which different provisions apply, although it overlaps significantly with the historic heritage schedule. Where historic heritage places have identified archaeological or mana whenua values, those values are identified in Schedule 14.

### 3.3 Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014

One of the purposes of the HNZPTA is to protect all Archaeological Sites, whether recorded or not. Archaeological sites may not be damaged or destroyed unless an 'Authority' to modify an archaeological site has been issued by HNZPT (section 42).

Section 42(3) provides that an Authority is not required to permit work on a pre-1900 building unless the building is to be demolished.

Section 43(1) empowers HNZPT to declare a place post-dating 1900 that could provide 'significant evidence relating to the historical and cultural heritage of New Zealand' to be an archaeological site.

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)), or for exploratory investigation of any site or locality to confirm the presence, extent and nature of a site or suspected site (Section 56). Applications that relate to sites of Māori 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 Māori Heritage Council of HNZPT.

HNZPT has the power to list significant historic places and areas, wahi tupuna, wahi tapu and wahi tapu areas on the New Zealand Heritage List/Rārangi Kōrero (Heritage List) (Section 65). The purpose of listing is to inform members of the public and landowners about the values of significant places and to assist in their protection under the RMA. Heritage NZ considers itself to be an affected party in relation to any consent application that affects an item on the List. No sites within the Project area are included on the Heritage List.

## 4 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

### Background summary

The historical and archaeological background provides context for the recorded archaeological and historic heritage sites and allows us to identify areas where unrecorded archaeological and historic heritage sites are more likely to be present.

Within the Project area, the main locations of settlement in both pre- and post-contact Māori and early European times were around Warkworth and coastal Wellsford, due to their location on navigable waterways.

The Kaipara and Mahurangi areas have a long history of Māori occupation. Several tribes and sub-tribes claim affiliation with these areas.

The traditional Māori settlement pattern in the Kaipara and Mahurangi districts involved seasonal movement between kainga (villages). The east and west coasts provided abundant marine resources, while the inland forest supplied hunting and resource gathering opportunities. Rivers such as Pūhoi and Mahurangi supplied plentiful fresh water, and sandy soils near coastal areas were highly suited to kumara cultivation.

At various periods, there was competition between tribes for important resources, such as winter food sources. This competition led to a protracted conflict between the Te Kawerau and Hauraki tribes in the 1700s. Further wars took place in the 1820s and 1830s when raiding Ngāpuhi from the north attacked the tribal territories of Ngāti Whatua. Māori of the Kaipara and Mahurangi fled the invasion, leaving the region deserted for several years. By the late 1830s small numbers of Ngāti Whatua and Te Kawerau/Ngāti Rongo Māori began to return to their traditional occupation areas in the Kaipara and Mahurangi.

The first Europeans visited the area in the early 1830s. The purchase of land from its Māori owners by the Crown was negotiated between 1841 and 1853 (the Mahurangi Purchase). Early European settlements were established at Warkworth from the 1850s and Wellsford from the 1860s.

US Military Camps were located in Warkworth during World War II, and some of those sites are within the proposed designation boundary.

The historic centre of Warkworth and its heritage buildings are located outside the Project area.

Wellsford was founded by the Albertlanders with 'Old Wellsford' located near the Port, and 'New Wellsford' located further inland in the 1880s. Industry in the Wellsford area was driven by timber and the gum trade, with dairy farming the main form of industry from 1900. Wellsford and Te Hana townships are outside of the Project area, although they will be connected via interchanges.

## 4.1 Māori history<sup>2</sup>

The Project area transects two significant areas of traditional Māori occupation – Kaipara and Mahurangi. Several tribes and sub-tribes claim affiliation with the land in these areas.

The tribes of Ngāti Whatua descend from the ancestor Tuputupuwhenua, and are affiliated with the Mahuhu–ki–te–rangi canoe which landed between the Hokianga and Kaipara Harbours. By the mid–18th century, the southerly expansion of Ngāti Whatua tribes had extended the boundaries of the confederation from the Hokianga to Tamaki (Auckland) (NZMCH 2006: 196–197).

Control of the northern Kaipara and parts of the eastern inland region, including Wellsford, was claimed by Te Uri–O–Hau (Ngāti Whatua), led by Haumoewharangi, whose son Rongo and his descendants established Ngati Rongo on the north–eastern Kaipara Harbour (NZMCH 2006: 198). Although conflict occurred with other groups, close relationships were largely maintained between the Ngāti Whatua tribes, with tracks and portage routes between the west and east coasts providing effective means of communication. Inter-marriage was also used to secure peace, notably in the marriage of Moerangaranga (daughter of Rongo) and Ngāwhetū (of Te Kawerau), which forged important links between Ngāti Rongo and Te Kawerau of the Mahurangi.

Te Kawerau descended from Ngati Awa, who migrated north from Kawhia in the early to mid–17th century. Led by Maki, Te Kawerau occupied Auckland before expanding as far north as Te Arai Point. Maki occupied the Mahurangi for a time before continuing further north, leaving his son Ngāwhetū behind to claim control of the land between Whangaparaoa and Pūhoi. The descendants of Ngāwhetū and Moerangaranga remained in the Mahurangi, and by the time of European arrival were known variously as Te Kawerau and Ngāti Rongo (Mackintosh 2005: 2).

Māori in the Kaipara and Mahurangi districts did not occupy permanent year–round settlement sites, but moved between their kainga (villages) in accordance with the seasons. The east and west coastal boundaries provided abundant marine resources, while the inland forest supplied Māori with hunting and resource gathering opportunities. Rivers such as the Mahurangi supplied plentiful fresh water, and sandy soils near coastal areas were highly suited to kumara cultivation (Murdoch 1992; Pearson Architects 2003: 11).

Competition for control of one of the most highly prized resources of the Mahurangi – the muru or small spotted shark, which could be dried and used as a winter food source – led to protracted conflict between Te Kawerau and Hauraki tribes in the 1700s. Known as the Marutūahu confederation, these Hauraki tribes comprised Ngāti Paoa, Ngāti Whanaunga, Ngāti Maru and Ngāti Tamatera. Battles continued intermittently throughout the 18th century, with Marutūahu eventually gaining permanent control of the fishing grounds (Murdoch 1992).

Further warfare occurred in the 1820s and 1830s when raiding Ngāpuhi from the north, armed with muskets, launched a series of attacks throughout the tribal territories of Ngāti Whatua. Māori of the Kaipara and Mahurangi, armed only with traditional hand combat weapons such as mere and taiaha, were swiftly defeated. Most fled the invasion, leaving the region virtually deserted for several years (Murdoch 1992).

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<sup>2</sup> This section is brief and is intended to provide a general overview of Māori history. For a detailed history for the Project area refer to CVA prepared by mana whenua where available.

By the late 1830s small numbers of Ngāti Whatua began to return to their traditional occupation areas in the Kaipara and Mahurangi, eventually re-establishing themselves in the districts. Te Kawerau/Ngāti Rongo Māori of the Mahurangi were now under the leadership of Te Hēmara Tauhia. They settled north of Wenderholm, at Te Muri, where a kainga (village), large gardens and an orchard were established (Mackintosh 2005: 4–5).

## 4.2 European purchase

Missionaries and sawyers began appearing in the Kaipara and Mahurangi districts by the early 1830s. With the arrival of Europeans, Ngāti Whatua tribes came under increasing pressure to relinquish land (Mackintosh 2005: 5). Although several Ngāti Whatua chiefs signed the Treaty of Waitangi in 1840, including Te Rōha from Te Uri–O–Hau, large tracts of land were lost through Crown purchases, pre-1840 claims and Native Land Court proceedings (NZMCH 2006: 199).

Further pressure was placed on Ngāti Whatua land after the decision by Governor Hobson to relocate the colonial capital southwards from the Bay of Islands shortly after the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi. Hobson ordered his Surveyor General, Felton Mathew, to investigate every inlet from the Bay of Islands to the Firth of Thames, including the Mahurangi River, which was surveyed in June 1840. In Mathew's report of the Mahurangi he noted that:

*'...it would be highly desirable that the Government should obtain possession of this harbour and a considerable portion of the surrounding country. A settlement once formed here, would I have no doubt, rapidly attain a very flourishing condition. Several Europeans lay claim, I believe, to this portion of the country, but their titles, I am informed, are of no value. And even among the native chiefs a dispute exists to the right of ownership. The government should therefore have no difficulty in taking possession of it. I did not see the slightest trace of native inhabitants during the time I was in the place'* (Locker 2001: 61–2).

When the Tamaki isthmus was chosen as the site of the new capital, land in the Mahurangi became even more essential to the Crown, as it was now one of the main gateways to Auckland (Rigby 1998: 11).

On 13 April 1841, the Crown acquired its first large tract of land in the area, known as the Mahurangi Purchase. This purchase included the Mahurangi and Omaha Block (Deed No. 192) comprising 100,000 acres, 'more or less', with boundaries stretching from Takapuna in the south to Te Arai Point in the north (Locker 2001: 64). The land was not obtained from Ngāti Whatua, but from Hauraki tribes who claimed ancestral control of the area from the 18th century. The Mahurangi Purchase made Ngāti Rongo theoretically landless, and the sale was therefore disputed by their chief Te Hēmara Tauhia before it was finalised. Te Hēmara appealed for the return of Mahurangi to Ngāti Rongo, in particular Te Pūhoi (Mackintosh 2005: 6).

In 1853 the Pūhoi (or Te Hēmara) Reserve was granted to Ngāti Rongo, the boundaries of which ran 'from the south shore of the Pukapuka to Waiwera, and inland to the western boundary of the [Mahurangi] Purchase' (Locker 2001: 80). In 1866 the title to this reserve was granted to Ngāti Rongo at a Native Land Court hearing. The Pūhoi Reserve was eventually surveyed into 10 blocks, with Te Hēmara retaining the titles to Maungatauhoro (70 acres), Orokaraka (8 acres) and Pūhoi (2537 acres) (Mackintosh 2005: 6).



Following the final settlement of claims against the Mahurangi Purchase in 1853, surveying and land sales in the district continued. Ngāti Whatua tribes were among the signatories of several large land purchases by the Crown, including the Ahuroa–Kourawhero Block (Deed 201) on 22 June 1854 for £1200, the Wainui Block (Deed 200) on 22 June 1854 for a first instalment of £600, with a final payment of £200 made on 22 January 1855, the Komokoriki No. 1 Block (Deed 203) on 29 September 1862 for £3,500 and the Komokoriki No. 2 Block (Deed 204) on 4 November 1862 for £39–10 (Locker 2001: 81) (Figure 6).

Across the western boundary of the Mahurangi Purchase line, Te Uri–O–Hau negotiated the sale of the Oruawharo Block No. 1 (Deed 161) on 27 January 1860 for £500 and the Oruawharo Block No. 2 on 2 February 1860 for £700 (Turton 1877: 212–213). Within the Oruawharo Blocks, the Paraheke Native Reserve, which was wahi tapu, was set aside. Ngāti Whatua were also involved in the protracted sale of the Hōteo Block, which was eventually sold to the Crown in 1868, with a total purchase price estimated to have been over £10,000 which was paid out in instalments (Goldsmith 2003: 62) (Figure 7).

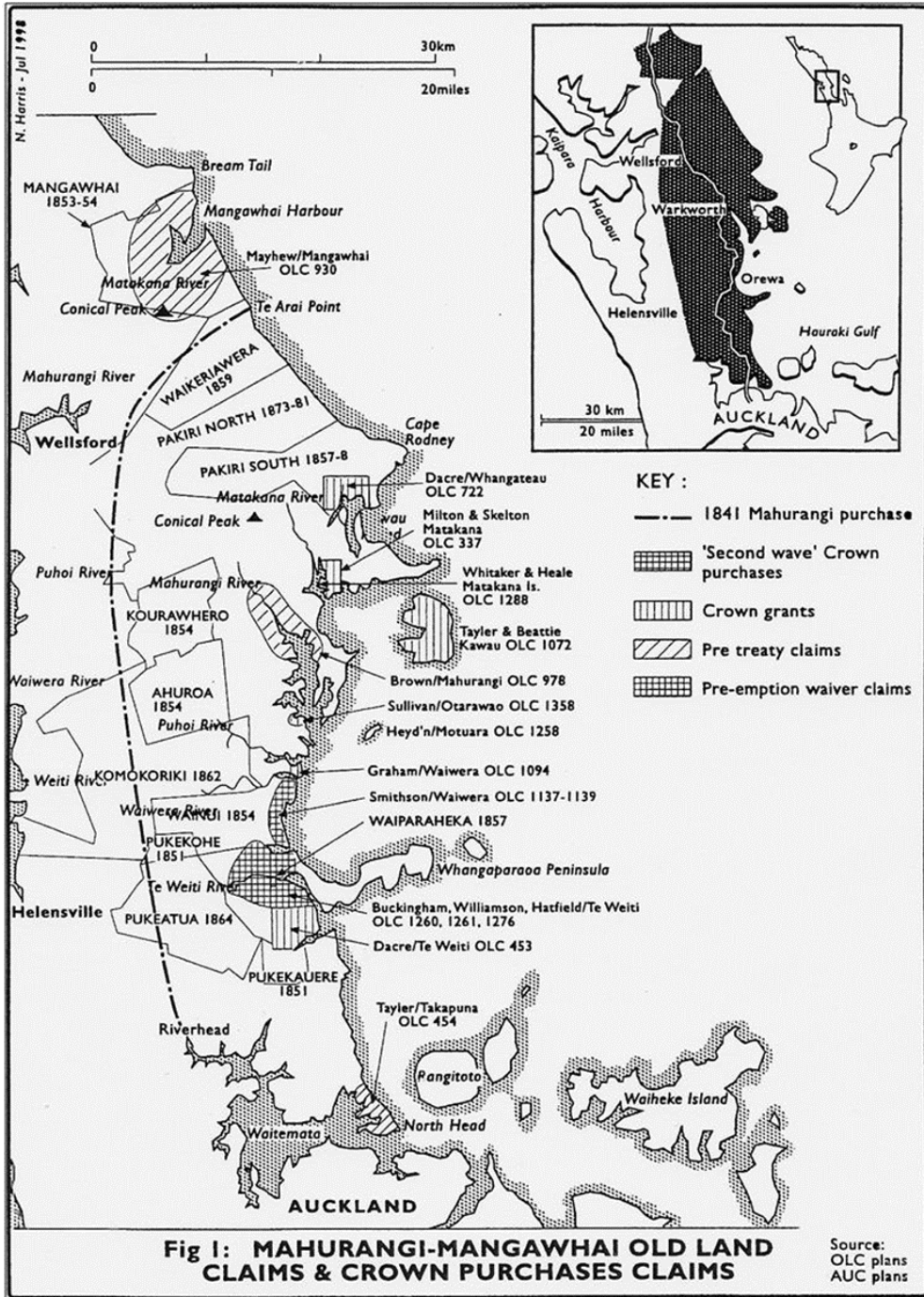


Figure 6 – Plan showing land claims and Crown purchases in the Mahurangi (source: Rigby 1998: 3)

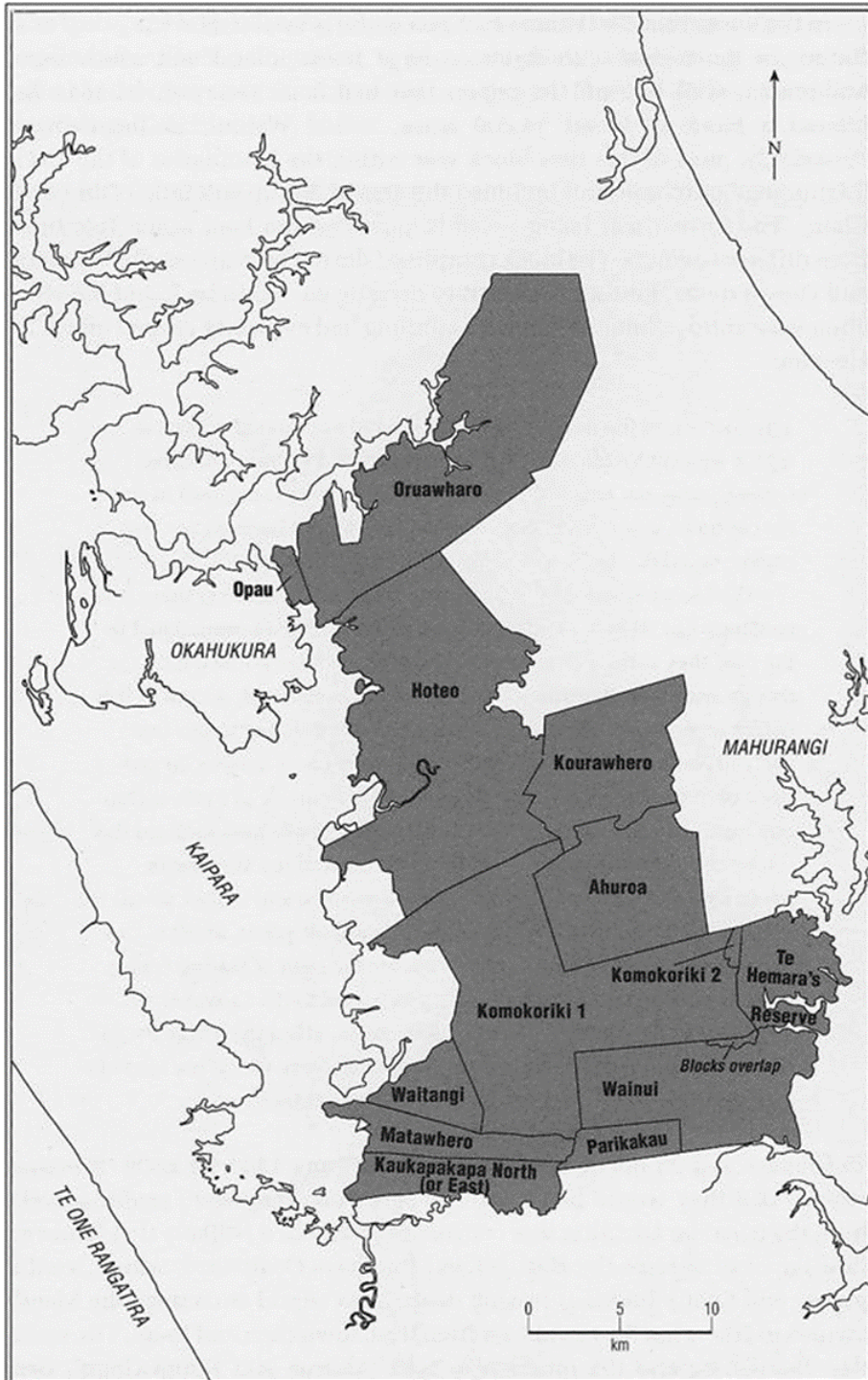


Figure 7 – Plan showing Crown purchases in the Mahurangi and Kaipara (source: Goldsmith 2003: 36)

### 4.3 Hōteo South – Warkworth

In 1840 the Surveyor-General, Felton Mathew, sailed up the Mahurangi Harbour with the intent of investigating the suitability of the land for settlement and industry. Mathew's report noted:

*'Brick earth is abundant, and the forest in every direction presents a profusion of timber for building, almost entirely Kowdie [sic] [Kauri]. The river is perfectly adapted*

*for navigation by steamers or small vessels; and the harbour forming the depot for shipping being at so short a distance I consider the spot I have described as being most admirably adapted for the formation of a town' (Locker 2001: 62).*

The opportunities of the timber trade had already attracted a few Europeans to the area. From the late 1820s, camps of up to 300 seamen had been employed cutting and dressing spars for the Royal Navy, and a spar station at the Mahurangi Heads had been established by Captain Ranulph Dacre and Gordon Davies Browne in 1832 (Keys 1954: 18, 23).

Following the Mahurangi Purchase of 1841, it would be a decade before surveying was completed and land offered for sale to settlers along the Mahurangi River. In the interim, the Crown sought revenue from the land by issuing timber licenses (to cut wood or firewood) at £5 a year. One of the first licenses issued was to John Anderson Brown in 1844 (Locker 2001: 66). Brown had lived in the Mahurangi as a squatter since 1843, and by the following year had constructed a dam, water-race and mill along the left bank of the Mahurangi River (Keys 1954: 32). This mill was the first water-powered timber mill in the district, and for a time the area was known as 'Brown's Mill'.

In 1853 Brown purchased 153 acres of land situated between the Mahurangi River and the proposed Great North Road for £68 17s (Keys 1954: 35). Brown renamed the area Warkworth, and by 1854 quarter acre lots were advertised at £6–15 each (Locker 2001: 75). Settlement progressed at a slow rate, and by 1864 those town lots that had not been sold were put up for public auction.

The Mahurangi Library and the Mahurangi Post Office were opened in 1859, with Brown appointed as Postmaster. Brown was also elected chairman of the Mahurangi Highway Board in 1863, the same year in which the first Mahurangi School was established. Local industry expanded with the development of Henry Palmer's flour mill, which was in operation on the right side of the river by 1868, and the manufacture of lime for which Warkworth would become renowned (Keys 1954: 41–42).

John Sullivan was the first to begin lime production in Warkworth as early as 1849, with Combes and Daldy advertising lime for sale in the *Southern Cross* by 1850. The first lime-works were in operation by the 1850s, and were situated near Brown's Mill on the right bank of the Mahurangi river. A second lime production site, down river from Warkworth, was acquired by John Southgate in 1857, who built a hotel and several lime kilns on the land. Southgate sold to Nathaniel Wilson in 1864, who continued manufacturing lime on the site, eventually establishing the Wilsons Cement Works in 1884. The company was credited with being the first producer of Portland cement in New Zealand and the Southern Hemisphere, and was responsible for the material used to construct the Warkworth Bridge in 1899 (Pearson Architects 2005: 9–12).

#### 4.3.1 World War II United States military camps

Several United States military camps were located throughout the wider Warkworth area during World War II. American forces stationed at these camps comprised elements of the 3rd Marine Corps Division, the 25th Infantry Division, and the 43rd Infantry Division (Figure 8 and Figure 9). The first division to establish camps in the area was the 43rd, which arrived in October 1942. The division remained for only a few weeks but later returned in March 1944. Elements of the 3rd Marine Corps Division, including the 21st Regiment, 12th Artillery Regiment and 3rd Tank Battalion, were stationed in Warkworth for several months from March 1943. Last to arrive in the area was the 25th Infantry Division, which occupied camps from December 1943 to February 1944 (Bioletti 1989: 27–29).

Most United States military camps in the area consisted of several native timber ‘two-and-four-men huts’ (Figure 10). These huts were mostly constructed with louvre windows (Bioletti 1989: 111). Khaki pyramidal tents were also erected in some camps, and were fitted with wooden floors and pot-belly stoves (Bioletti 1989: 131). Wells were dug by troops at certain farm camps to provide fresh water sources, some of which are still in use today (John Wynyard, pers. comm.). Fragments of concrete with water rolled pebble inclusions were noted on several farms in the vicinity of the camps. This material is thought likely to have been utilised in certain structures, such as ablution blocks and kitchens and probably as general foundations.

By 4 August 1944, the *Evening Post* reported that a group of the Warkworth military camps had been handed over by the New Zealand Army to the War Assets Realisation Board. The article noted:

*‘The camps are built to the usual New Zealand Army pattern, and consist largely of prefabricated huts and various auxiliary buildings, including stores, kitchens, mess-rooms, and drying rooms...The camps which have now been vacated by the New Zealand Army provided accommodation for many thousands of soldiers. The Warkworth group alone had room for about 5000’ (Evening Post, 4 August 1944: 5).*

Detailed layouts of the camps in the Warkworth area are shown on a series of military plans dated September 1943. These plans record the positions of various personnel and ancillary buildings as well as services such as water supply, drains and power lines, and notable other buildings and roads in the immediate surrounds of the camps. The original copies of these plans have been identified within the records held by Archives New Zealand. Plans of some of the more relevant camp sites (in the vicinity of the Project area) are presented in Figure 11 through to Figure 16.



Figure 8 – Sketch plan showing the location of World War Two US military camps in the Warkworth area (source: Bioletti 1989: xii)

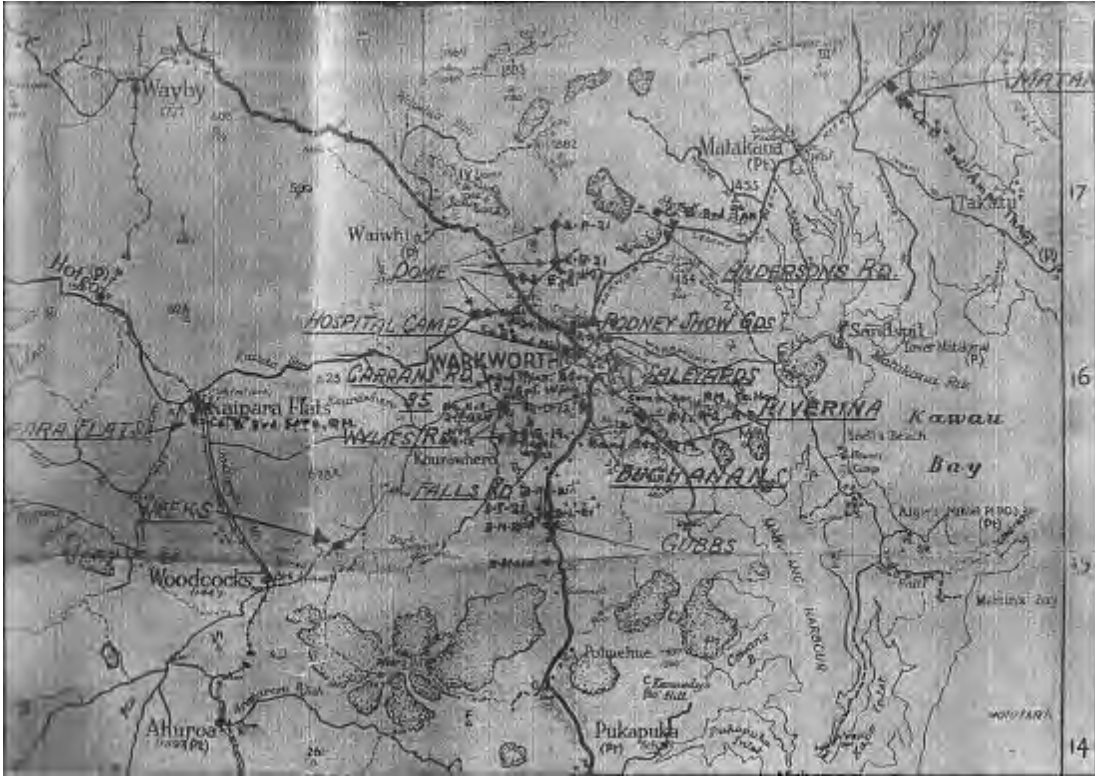


Figure 9 – Plan, unnamed and undated, showing the locations of the US military camps in the Warkworth District (source: Warkworth and District Museum and Archives)



Figure 10 – A photo by Tudor Collins showing a typical US military camp with two- and four-men huts. State Highway 1 heading north to Wellsford is visible in the photo (source: Bioletti 1989: 27)



Figure 11 - Plan detailing the layout of Wylies Road camps D1, D2, and E, situated near the intersection of Wylie and Woodcocks Roads (source: Archives New Zealand, ACIO 8722, 6/ 73)



Figure 12 - Plan detailing the layout of Wylies Road camps F and G, situated near the intersection of Wylie and Woodcocks Roads (source: Archives New Zealand, ACIO 8722, 6/ 73)



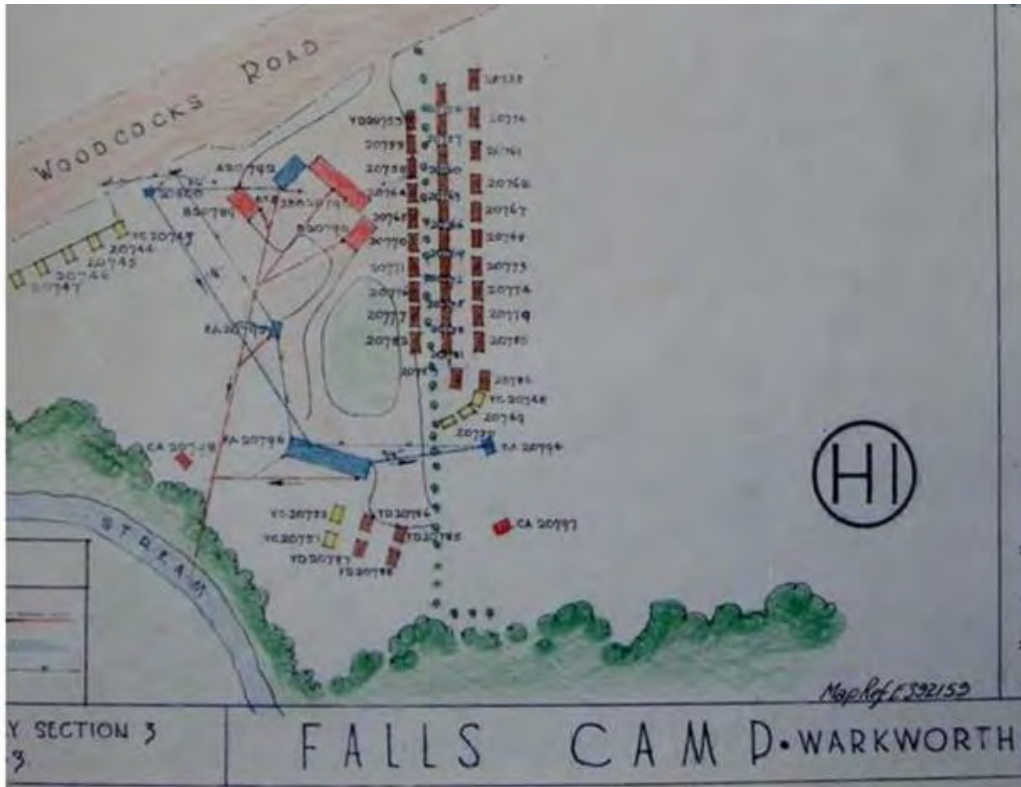


Figure 13 – Plan detailing the layout of Falls Camp H1, situated along Woodcocks Road (source: Archives New Zealand, ACIO 8722 6/ 77/1)



Figure 14 – Plan detailing the layout of Carran Road Camp H2, situated along Carran Road (source: Archives New Zealand, ACIO 8722 6/ 77/2)



Figure 15 – Plan detailing the layout of Dome Camp M4, situated along Kaipara Flat Road (source: Archives New Zealand, ACIO 8722 6/ 81/3)



Figure 16 – Plan detailing the layout of Dome Camp M6, situated along Kaipara Flats Road (source: Archives New Zealand, ACIO 8722 6/ 81/5)

## 4.4 Hōteio North – Wellsford (Albertland)

Wellsford was founded by non-conformist settlers known as the ‘Albertlanders’, who had arrived under a Special Settlement Scheme within the provisions of the Waste Land Act 1858. The Oruawhoro Block had been set aside for the Albertland Settlement movement, and by September 1862 the arrival of the vessel *Matilda Wattenbach* had brought the first settlers (Mabbett 1977: 197–198). Wellsford was established in two stages, known as ‘Old Wellsford’ and ‘New Wellsford’. ‘Old’ Wellsford stretched between the mouth of the Whakapirau Stream and the eastern boundary line of the Oruawhoro Block. Most settlers in this area arrived together on the vessel *Hanover*. It was not until 1885 when the Old Pakiri Block to the east of the Oruawhoro Purchase line was sold to the Crown that settlement spread further inland, and ‘New’ Wellsford was developed (Mabbett 1977: 372).

Industry in early Wellsford was driven by the timber trade. In 1864 Nicholson’s timber mill was opened on the south bank of the Oruawhoro River, allowing for cut timber or logs to be floated down the Whakapirau Stream to be milled (Mabbett 1968: 177). Kauri gum, used for the manufacture of linoleum and varnish, was also an important local resource to early settlers.

Temporary gumdiggers’ camps were scattered across the district in the 1870s, with notable diggings at Pakiri, Te Arai, Kaipara Flats and Port Albert (Locker 2001: 226). South of Wellsford, the Wayby Kauri Gum Reserve set aside 500 acres for diggers. The present site of Wellsford was known at that time simply as ‘the gum ridge’ (Mabbett 1968: 177).

By 1900 the timber and gum trades had begun to recede. Settlers turned to farming on their cleared land as the primary source of income. Home dairying was widely developed in the district, and by 1902–1903 the establishment of the Wayby Co-operative Dairy Co. provided the area with a creamery factory. Butter and cheese were also produced, with butter sent to Auckland by steamer (Mabbett 1977: 322). The arrival of the North Railway to ‘New’ Wellsford in 1909 cemented viable industry in the town, and as settlers continued to move further inland away from the Whakapirau Stream, modern Wellsford became more clearly defined (Mabbett 1977: 372).

In nearby Te Hana the dairy expansion is also evident in the Albertland Dairy Factory. It was opened in November 1934 by the then Minister of Agriculture, the Hon. C.E. McMillan. Later expansions added a dried milk factory and a casein plant. The factory merged with the Rodney Co-Operative Dairy Company in 1966 and closed in the 1970s.

## 4.5 Archaeological Background

The majority of the Project area has not been archaeologically surveyed. While the Auckland Council CHI database does not include all areas recently surveyed, any survey areas not included are likely to be small scale surveys carried out for resource consent purposes. The following relevant surveys are recorded within the CHI bibliographic database:

Harlow (1998) examined a large block of land situated along Falls Road. No archaeological sites were identified during the survey.

Clough and Prince (1999) conducted a survey on an elevated ridge at Waiwhiu, within the Dome Valley. This assessment did not locate any archaeological sites. The report mentions that the landowner believed an old coach road followed the ridgeline in this area, but no evidence of this road was found at the time of the survey.

The CHI database does not record the following surveys carried out by Clough & Associates along or close to the indicative route:

Farley and Clough (2007) examined a property on the northern side of Woodcocks Road, Warkworth, but did not identify any archaeological sites.

Farley and Clough (2009) examined a property situated back from the intersection of Woodcocks Road and Mason Heights, Warkworth. This assessment found no archaeological sites.

Judge and Clough (2009) examined an area of land on the western side of the intersection between SH1 and Hudson Road. No archaeological sites were identified.

Other unpublished surveys will have been carried out within the Project area. However, if any archaeological sites were identified in those surveys, those sites would have been recorded on the NZAA and/or CHI databases.

Māori and early European settlement sites are predominantly located in reasonable proximity to coastal areas and navigable waterways. Much of the Project area is removed from such locations, however the crossings of the Hōteō River and Maeneene Stream are of relevance with regards to potential archaeological sites (see the following section). HōteōThe key link to the Kaipara Harbour in Te Hana was the Te Hana Creek, and the Maeneene Stream also provided a link to the main watercourse – the Kaipara River.

## 5 EXISTING ENVIRONMENT

### Existing environment summary

We have identified twelve archaeological and historic heritage sites within the proposed designation boundary. Seven of those sites are within the Indicative Alignment.

There are archaeological and historic heritage sites in both the Hōteo North and Hōteo South areas.

In the Hōteo South area, the archaeological and historic heritage sites relate to 19<sup>th</sup> century European settlement around Phillips and Carran Roads. The sites include at least one building, with the possibility of others on unsurveyed properties (the old Dome Valley school and school teacher's residence sites). The presence of four US Military camp sites related to World War II within the proposed designation boundary in the Wyllie, Carran and Phillips/Kaipara Flats Road areas relates to more recent history.

In the Hōteo North area, European sites are recorded at the Hōteo River crossing. One building (a woolshed) has been identified however it is located outside the proposed designation boundary. As the watercourses in the Te Hana area provide a direct link to the Kaipara Harbour, the number of recorded Māori sites is surprisingly low, with no sites recorded within the proposed designation boundary. However, there is potential for unrecorded Māori sites to be found in this area, where the proposed designation crosses the hills to the east of the township and at Maeneene Road where the land surrounding the stream holds potential for sites.

### 5.1 The proposed designation

The Indicative Alignment connects with the Pūhoi to Warkworth project just south of Wyllie Road (see Figure 2). The Indicative Alignment extends through to SH1 north of Te Hana, just north of Maeneene Road. Details of the Indicative Alignment can be found in the AEE. The Indicative Alignment has been assessed to establish any effects on archaeological and historic heritage values. In addition, the whole proposed designation has also been assessed in order to identify any recorded, new, and potential archaeological and historic heritage sites that need to be considered prior to the final detailed design.

A total of 12 archaeological and historic heritage sites (11 recorded, 1 unrecorded) have been identified either within the proposed designation boundary or wider Project area (Table 1). Nine of these are located in proximity to Warkworth (Hōteo South), and the remaining three are located in proximity to Wellsford and Te Hana (Hōteo North).

**Table 1 – List of recorded archaeological and historic heritage sites within the proposed designation boundary and the wider Project area**

CHI No.	NZAA No.	Easting NZTM	Northing NZTM	Site type	Site Name	Category	Condition	Accessed/ surveyed	Within the proposed designation boundary or wider Project area
<b>Hōteō South</b>									
16996	N/A	1746084	5971951	US Military Camp	Dome Camp M6	Historic Structure	Demolished but subsurface remains	N	Within proposed designation boundary
17005	N/A	1746268	5970057	US Military Camp	Carran Road Camp H2	Historic Structure	Demolished but subsurface remains	Y	Within proposed designation boundary
17006	N/A	1746446	5969431	US Military Camp	Wylies Road Camp D1, D2 and E	Historic Structure	Demolished but subsurface remains	Y	Camp E within proposed designation boundary; D1 and D2 within wider Project area
17007	N/A	1746221	5968660	US Military Camp	Wylies Road Camp F and G	Historic Structure	Demolished but subsurface remains	N	Within proposed designation boundary
19027	R09/2063	1745481	5971809	Historic Building	Site of Phillips Cottage	Archaeological Site	Extant good condition	Y	Within proposed designation boundary
N/A	R09/2064	1745485	5972290	Historic Building	Woodthorpe	Historic Structure/ Archaeological Site	Extant poor condition	Y	Within proposed designation boundary
N/A	R09/2224	1745852, 1745860	5970627, 5970479	Site of Building and structure	Whitson's House and Stockyard	Archaeological Site	Demolished. Potential for archaeological remains	N	Within proposed designation boundary
N/A	R09/2225	1745826	5971891	Site of Building	Dome Valley School	Archaeological Site	Structure removed and built over.	N	Within proposed designation boundary

CHI No.	NZAA No.	Easting NZTM	Northing NZTM	Site type	Site Name	Category	Condition	Accessed / surveyed	Within the proposed designation boundary or wider Project area
							Potential for archaeological remains		
N/A	R09/2226	1745773	5971723	Site of Building	Dome Valley Teacher's Residence	Archaeological Site	Unknown. Potential for archaeological remains	N	Within proposed designation boundary
<b>Hōteu North</b>									
N/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Building	Woolshed	Historic Structure/Possible Archaeological site	Extant good condition	Y	Within wider Project area
n/a	Q09/1216	1731907	5977781	Site of Building	House	Archaeological site	Demolished. Potential for archaeological remains	Y	Within wider Project area
3034	N/A	1735714	5988332	Historic Building	Underwood House/ The Retreat	Historic Structure	Extant good condition	N	Within wider Project area

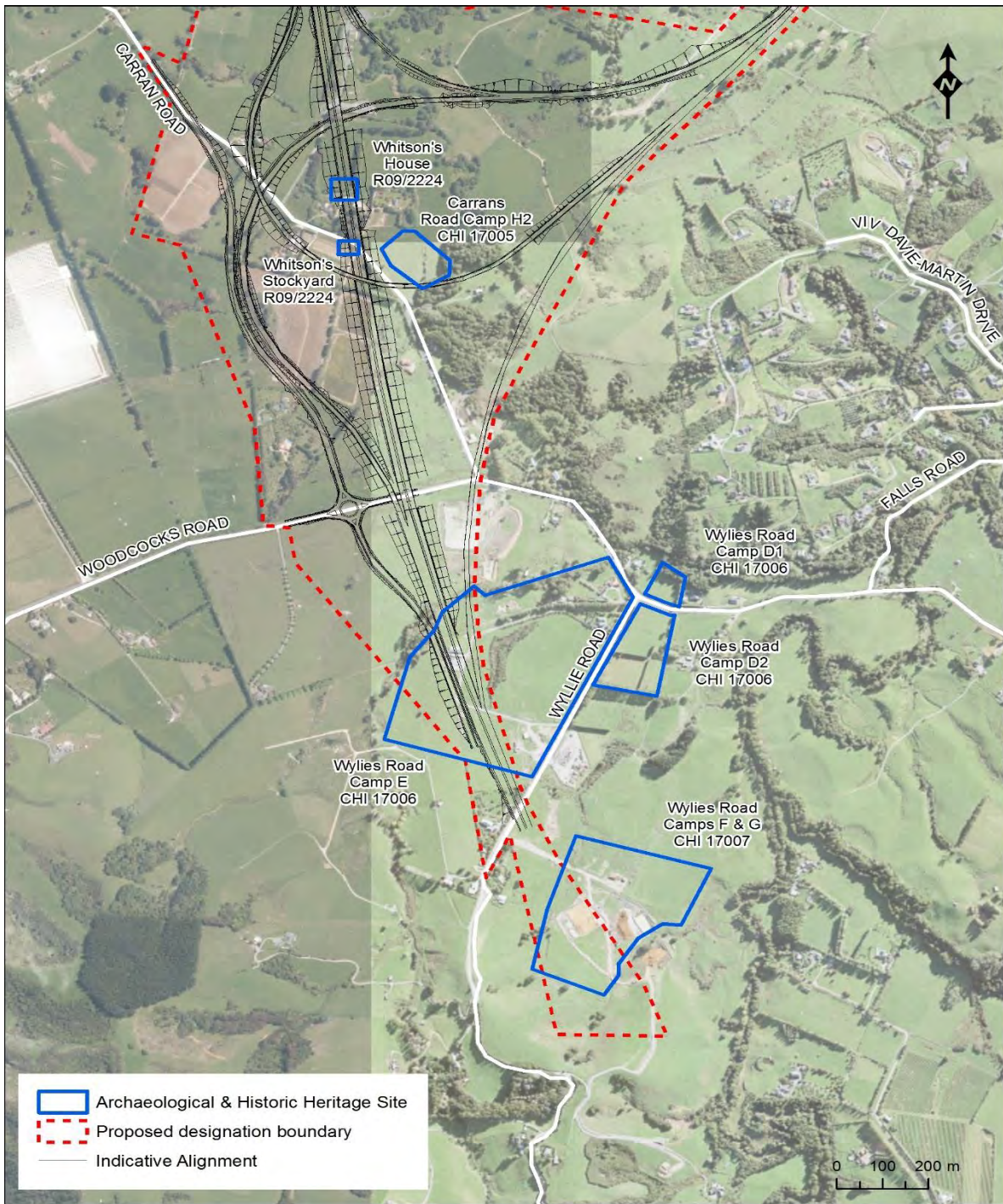


Figure 17 - US Army Camp Sites (blue outline) located in the Warkworth area that are either within the proposed designation boundary or in the wider Project area. The sites of Whitson's House and Stockyard is also shown



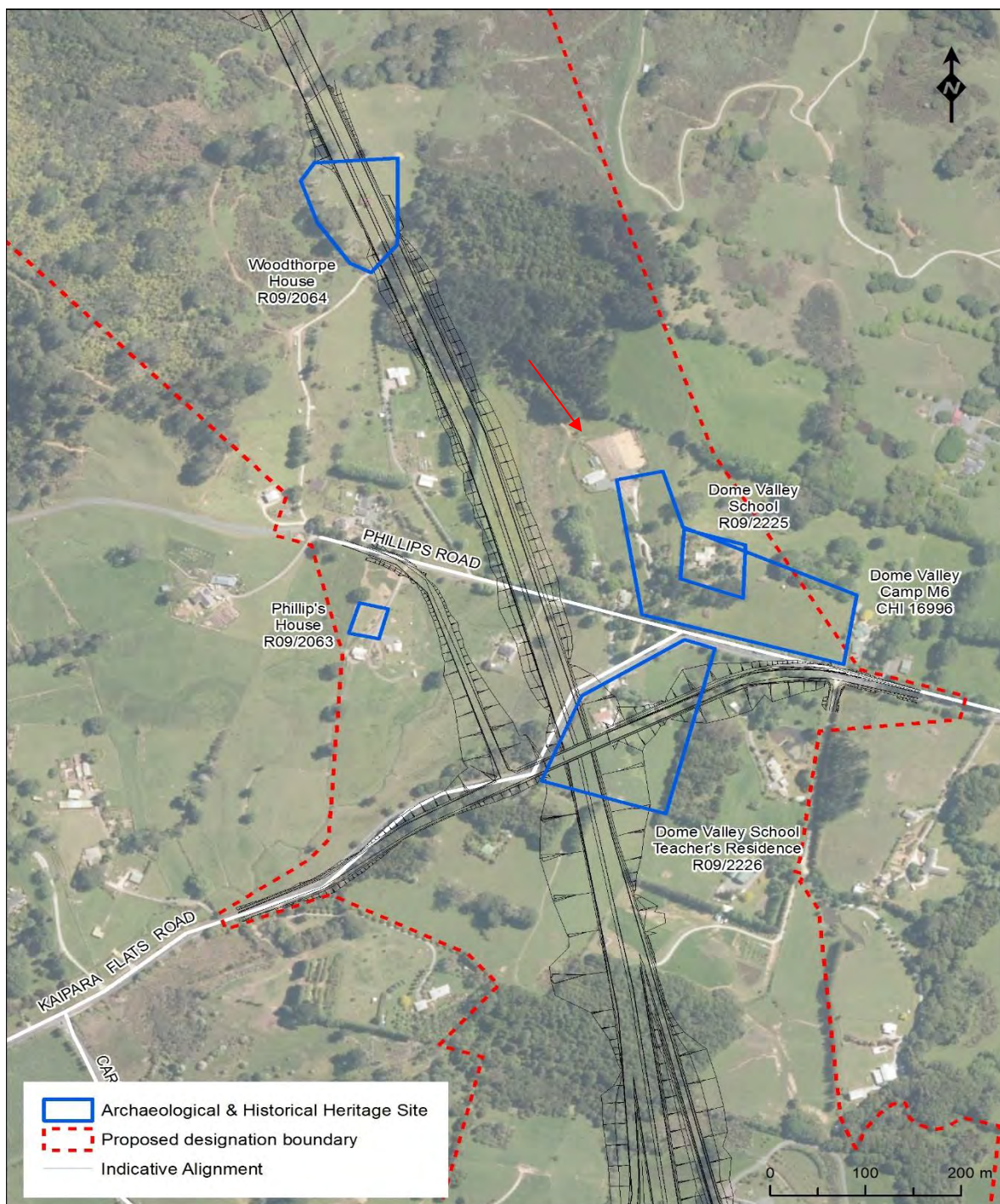


Figure 18 – US Army Camp M6 and the archaeological and historic heritage sites that are within the proposed designation boundary at Phillip’s Road. The arrow points to the relocated Phillips House

## 5.2 Field surveys – Hōteō South – Warkworth Area

The archaeological and historic heritage sites present in the Warkworth area can be grouped into two categories – World War II US Army Camps and 19<sup>th</sup> century European sites (including built heritage) (see Figure 17 and Figure 18). We identified a total of 9 historic heritage sites (see Table 1) in the Warkworth area. Three of those sites were recorded on the NZAA

ArchSite database after we identified them on historic plans, although they have not been visited in the field.

### 5.2.1 World War II United States military camps

The reported historic structures near Warkworth are United States military camps and date from World War II. The camps are known as Carran Road Camp H2, Dome Camp M6 (H2 = CHI 17005, M6 = CHI 16996), and the Wylies Road Camps D1, D2 and E (CHI = 17006). They are located to the west of Warkworth itself, and the proposed designation extends through all of these sites.

Plans of Carran Road Camp H2 (CHI 17005, see Figure 14) show the camp was located on the eastern side of Carran Road, within Lot 2 DP 157389. Field survey of this property was conducted in the company of the landowner, who had a good working knowledge of the camp. This survey resulted in a detailed identification of the material remains related to this camp, including the location of access roads, latrine trenches, and the ablution and cooking blocks (Figure 19 and Figure 20). The extents of the camp are located within the proposed designation boundary in its entirety (see Figure 14), although the Indicative Alignment crosses the western half of the site only.

Plans of Dome Camp M6 (CHI 16996, see Figure 16) show this camp was located on the northern side of the intersection of Kaipara Flats Road and Phillips Road, within Lot 1 DP 171745 and Part Allotment 93 Parish of Mahurangi. Most of this camp is situated within the proposed designation boundary (see Figure 18), however, a portion at the eastern end of the site extends into the Project area. The Indicative Alignment crosses the southern half of the site.

Three sites comprise CHI 17006 – D1, D2 and E (see Figure 11). Camp E is the largest camp in this group and is thought to be present across several properties: Lots 3 and 6 of DP 329024, Lot 2 DP 171314, Lot 3 DP 136923, Lots 1 and 2 of DP 199822, and Lots 1 and 4 of DP 168411 (Figure 17). Material remains of Camp E were identified during the field survey; these took the form of fragments of concrete foundations (Figure 21 and Figure 22). Material remains of Camp D2 were also identified during the field survey; these took the form of fragments of concrete foundations and scrap metal (Figure 23 to Figure 25). Camps D1 and D2 are outside of the proposed designation boundary but within the wider Project area, whereas the proposed designation passes through several of the allotments of Camp E, and through the area believed to be the centre of the camp compound. The Indicative Alignment crosses the middle of the site E.<sup>3</sup>

Situated further south along Wylie Road are two United States military camps (CHI 17007) dating from World War II, named Wylies Road Camp F and G (see Figure 12). Plans show that these camps are situated near the southern boundary of Lot 4 DP 344497, with the majority extending into Lot 1 DP 587 (see Figure 17). We were unable to complete a field survey in this area due to access restrictions (no approval given by the landowner). However, during the field survey of nearby sites, we were informed by the landowner that pieces of military ordnance had previously been uncovered near the boundary with Lot 1 DP 587 landowner of Lot 4 DP 344497, pers. comm.). The proposed designation incorporates areas of both camps, and the Indicative Alignment crosses part of the sites.

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<sup>3</sup> Note that this site and Camps F and G are being impacted on by construction of the Pūhoi to Warkworth project. However, not all of the site extents will be destroyed.



Figure 19 – View facing southwest showing location of formed road access into Carran Road Camp H2 (CHI 17005)



Figure 20 – View showing an example of re-deposited concrete foundations relating to Carran Road Camp H2 (CHI 17005)



Figure 21 – View facing north showing the location of some of the observed concrete relating to the Wylies Road Camp E (CHI 17006)



Figure 22 – View showing further examples of exposed concrete relating to Wylies Road Camp E (CHI 17006)



Figure 23 – View showing old farm pump believed to be situated over a military well, part of Wylies Road Camp D2 (CHI 17006)



Figure 24 – View showing typical ground cover in areas where material remains of Wylies Road Camp D2 (CHI 17006) were found



Figure 25 – View showing an example of material relating to the Wylies Road Camp D2 (CHI 17006). Note numerous fragments of rusted metal exposed around the concrete pile

## 5.2.2 Carran Road Area – Whitson’s House and Stockyards

We identified two potential archaeological sites on a plan of a road alteration dating from 1865 (SO 1050 C, Figure 26). This road is now known as Carran Road. The plan marks the position of a house and a stockyard and describes the ground cover within what was originally Lot 58 Parish of Mahurangi, being owned at that time by Whitson. Subsequent subdivisions mean that the locations of the structures are now within three titles, Lots 1 and 2 DP 157389 and Lot 1 DP 316908. The structures are no longer present, with the stockyards truncated by the road surveyed in the 1865 plan. It is unclear when these structures were demolished – before or during the formation of Carran Road. However, a 1953 aerial indicates the presence of an old house and garden in the right location (Figure 27), but the structure is no longer present on the modern aerials. Both locations have been recorded on the NZAA ArchSite database as site R09/2224. The site is within the proposed designation boundary (Figure 12) and the Indicative Alignment (Figure 23).

An 1882 plan (SO 2886, Figure 28) created for the deviation of the Old North Road to an alignment replicating the modern Kaipara Flats Road, fails to show Carran Road at all. An 1889 plan (SO 4734 B, Figure 29) shows the Carran Road alignment, noting the Old North Road route as closed, although it does not make the status of the road clear. While roads are not considered archaeological sites, the location of the closed section of the Old North Road is located within the Project Area. These plans identify former routes through the landscape, used by settlers like the Whitsons.

The properties were unavailable for field survey as landowner approval was not given.

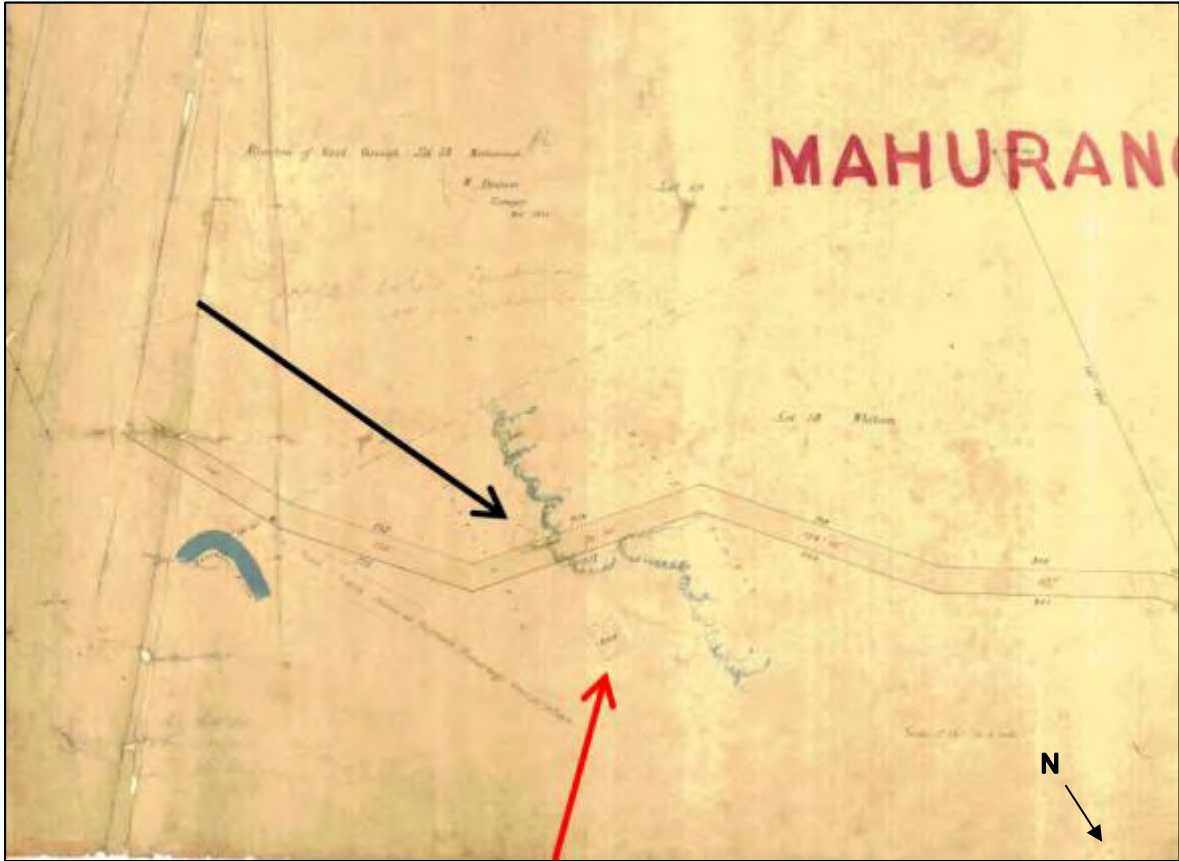


Figure 26 - Detail from SO 1050 C (1865) showing an alteration to the road through Lot 58 Parish of Mahurangi (modern Carran Road). Location of the house (red) and stockyards (black) arrowed. Note that north is to the base of the plan



Figure 27 – 1953 aerial illustrating the old house and garden area (square box) that is likely to be Whitson’s House with the stockyard area also shown (rectangular box), and the H2 military camp in pink. Modern aerial (above) indicating the old house is no longer present





Figure 28 – SO 2886 (1882) plan showing the Old North Road deviation (north oriented)

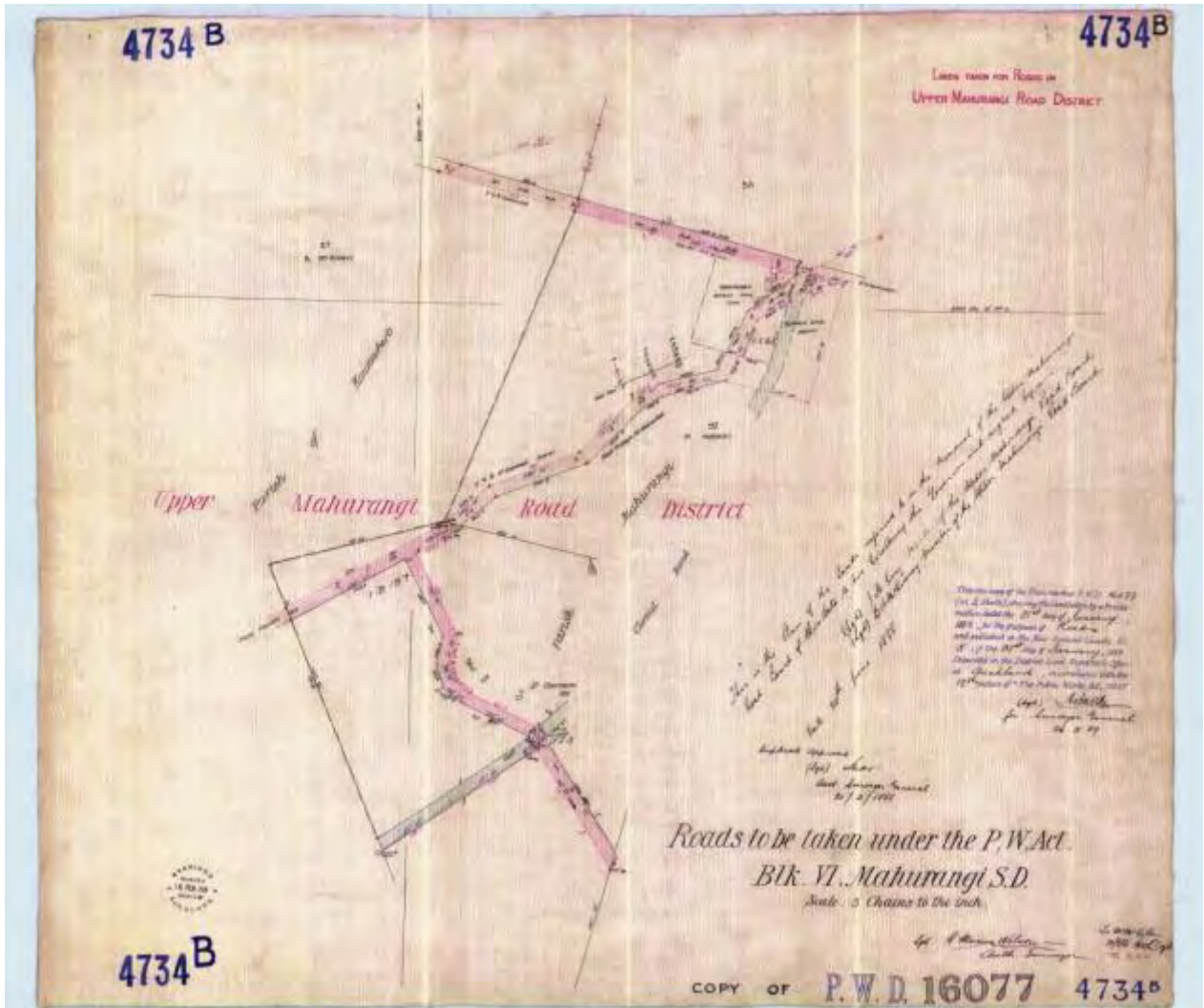


Figure 29 – SO 4734 B (1889) showing roads taken under the Public Works Act



Figure 30 – Image illustrating the Indicative Alignment, which runs through the Whitson’s House and Stockyard site

### 5.2.3 Phillips Road area – Dome Valley School and Teacher’s Residence

We identified two potential archaeological sites from a series of school and road reserve plans in the Phillips Road area. The earliest of these date from 1883 (Deed C21 and SO 3433, Figure 31 and Figure 32) and show the position of the school teacher’s residence reserve within Part Allotment 92 Parish of Mahurangi, with the school and out-buildings illustrated within Part Allotment 93 Parish of Mahurangi. Research has revealed that the

school was known as Dome Valley School (some sources post-1916 refer to it as Streamlands School, following the creation of the Streamlands Settlement for discharged soldiers) and it ran from either 1874 or 1880 until 1925 (the start date is unclear but pupil admission records are complete from 1880).<sup>4</sup>

The teacher's residence reserve appears to have been rapidly abandoned. A new reserve is shown on Plan DP 5274 dating to 1888 (Figure 33), placing it further to the east of the old road, no doubt due to the swampy nature of the original position. The second location currently comprises two titles: Lots 1 and 2 DP 91259, and the plan indicates it was owned by one Horsley. The date the teacher's residence was built on this site remains unclear. Following the closure of the school in 1925 both the school and residence were deemed surplus to the requirements of the Auckland Education Board.

The teacher's residence and land (Part Allotment 92, Parish of Mahurangi, containing 4 acres, 3 roods and 39.1 perches) was sold in December 1927 to Mr S.G. Phillips for the sum of £25.<sup>5</sup> A 1953 aerial photograph indicates a small structure on Part Allotment 92 that is possibly the old teacher's residence, as well as some small structures where the school was located. The modern aerial (2010) indicates that the small structure is still present on Part Allotment 92 and it may have been converted into a minor dwelling. Some structures are still present also where the school was located, and it is possible that the larger building has undergone extension. However, we were not able to access these properties to assess any archaeological remains, as landowner approval was not granted. Nevertheless, based on the historic evidence, the location of the school building has been recorded on the NZAA ArchSite database as site R09/2225 and the teacher's residence as site R09/2226.

Both sites are within the proposed designation boundary, and Site R09/2226 is within the Indicative Alignment (see Figure 17).

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<sup>4</sup> YCBP 4553 C145 282 Box 1 h.

<sup>5</sup> Letter of Acknowledgement dated 21 December 1927, YCBD A688 5023 Box 1694 g. The school building appears to have attracted little interest, with the Auckland Education Board still requiring insurance to the value of £260 in 1932 (The South British Insurance Company Limited, Policy Number 1/228612, dated 25 February 1931, YCBD A688 5023 Box 1694 g). A letter in May 1940 states that in response to an advertisement just one tender was received. This was from the Anglican Church in Warkworth, which subsequently purchased and removed the school building from site for the sum of £15 (Correspondence between the Director of Education and the Secretary of the Auckland Education Board, dated 1940, YCBD A688 5023 Box 1694 g).

The unused school land was held by the Board for several further years. It appears that tenders were invited in January 1941, with one received from Mr A. Bayer in either late 1941 or early 1942. No further action appears to have occurred until November 1944, when the Board accepted Mr Bayer's offer of £4 for the 1 acre block (Part Allotment 93, Parish of Mahurangi). The lengthy process appears to have resulted from the occupancy of the site by the US military (Dome Camp M6, CHI 16996), with the site at the time of sale unfenced and covered by rough metal (correspondence between Mr A. Bayer and the Auckland Education Board, dated 1941-45, YCBD A688 5023 Box 1694 g).

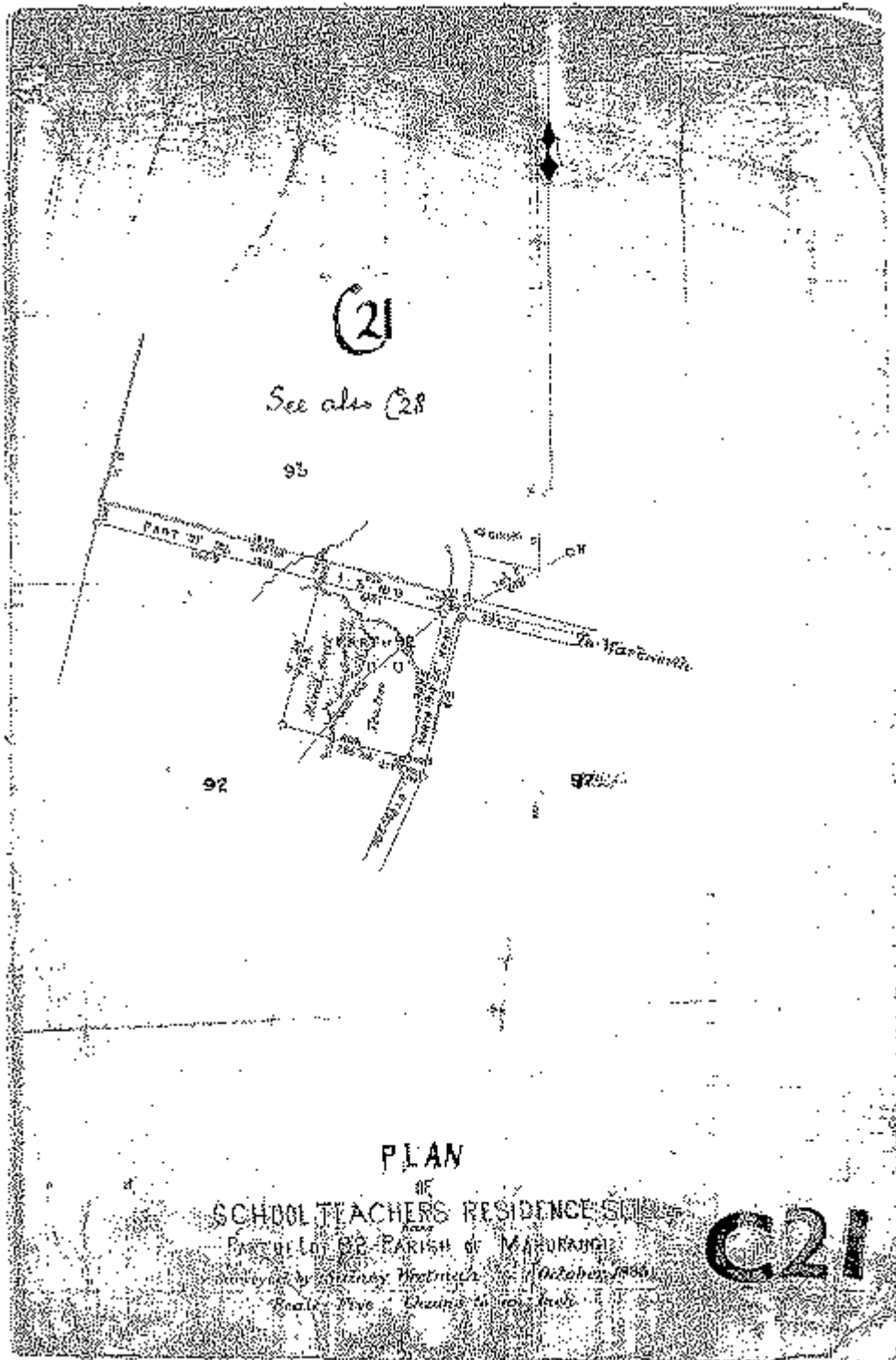


Figure 31 – Deed C21 (1883) showing a plan of the school teacher’s residence site. The School and an outbuilding are also marked on the plan within Lot 93

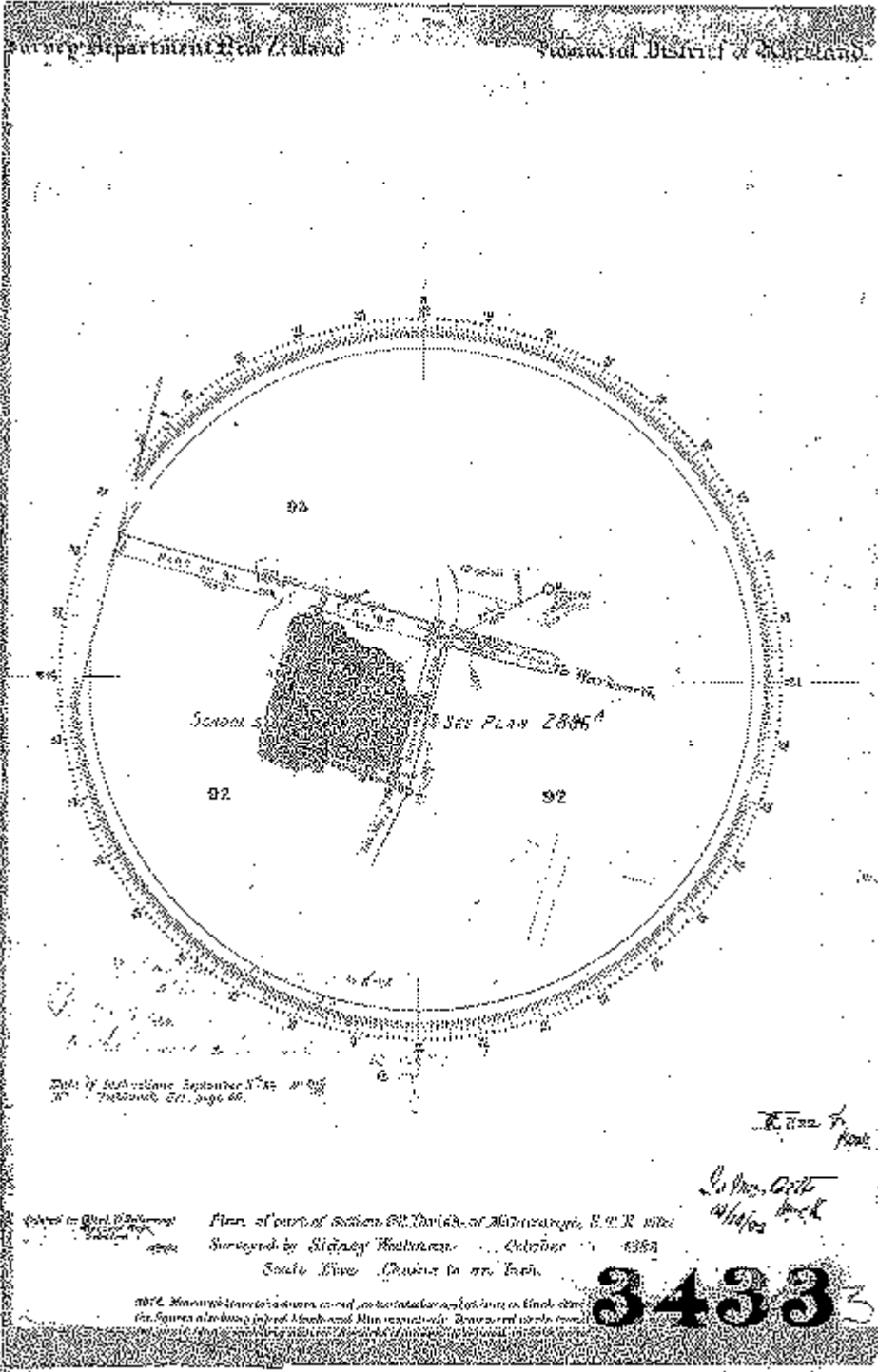


Figure 32 – SO 3433 (1883) showing a plan of the position of the abandoned school teacher's residence site



Figure 33 - Detail from DP 5274 (1889) with the arrow indicating the new location of the school site



Figure 34 – 1953 aerial illustrating the presence of a small structure which is possibly the old teacher’s residence (arrow). Also, some small structures are present where the school house was located. The Dome Valley military camp outline is indicated in pink, and the structures may relate to the military camp



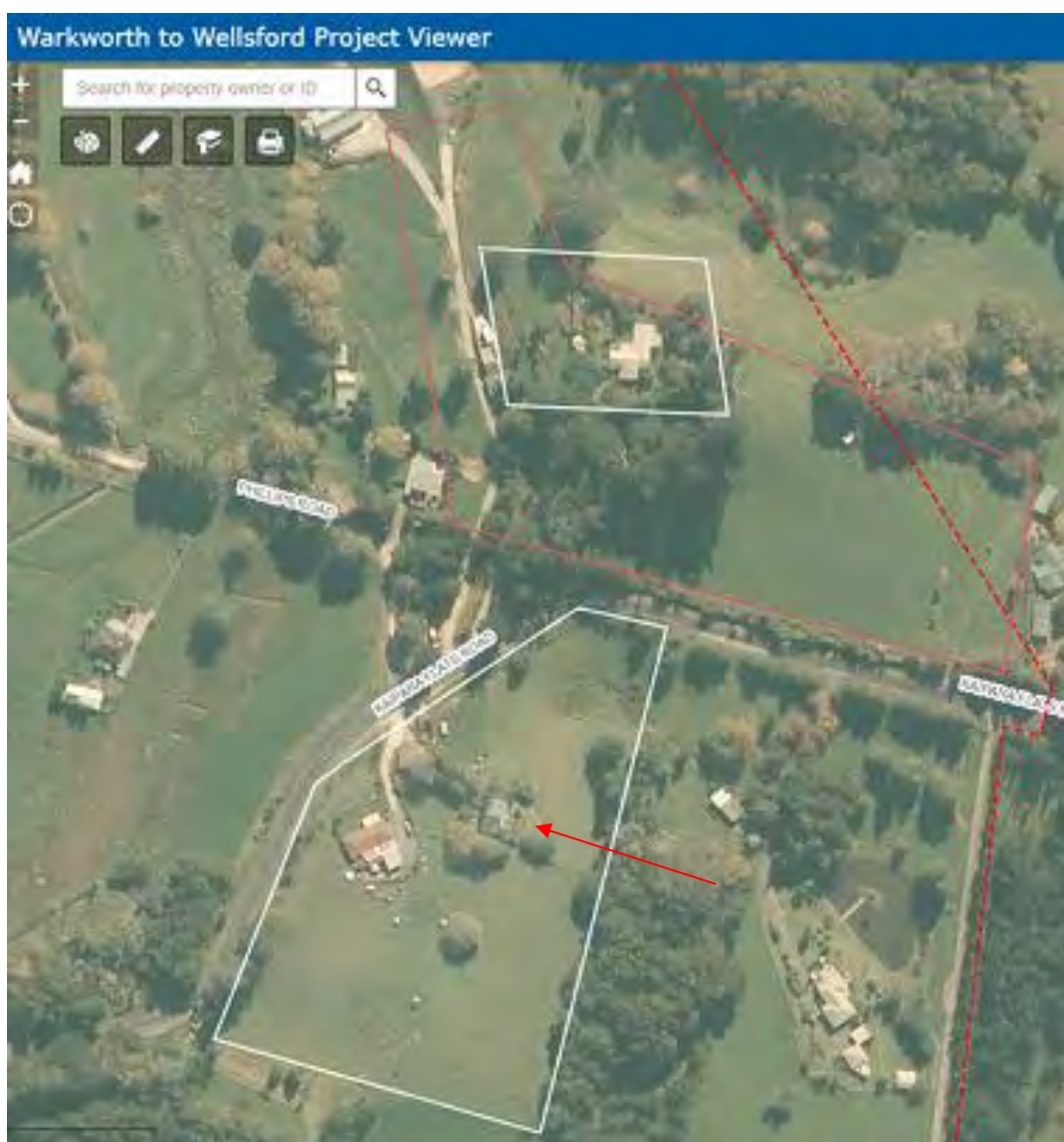


Figure 35 – The small structure visible on the 1953 aerial is still present on the modern aerial (arrow), and may have been converted into a minor dwelling. Some structures are also present where the old Dome Valley school house was located, with possibly a large extension having been made to one of the structures

## 5.2.4 Phillips Cottage

An unnamed historic building (recorded as CHI 19027 and R09/2063, (see Figure 36) was located 50 m to the south of Phillips Road (within the proposed designation boundary), within Part Allotment 92 Parish of Mahurangi. The building is described on the NZAA site record form as a farm cottage with a corrugated iron roof. The structure was described as being in good condition overall.

The cottage was, however, relocated in 2011 to 156 Kaipara Flats Road<sup>6</sup>, to the east of the Indicative Alignment. Accordingly, although its relocated position is still within the

<sup>6</sup> The relocation of the cottage was monitored by Caroline Phillips (Phillips 2011) under Authority No. 2010/369

proposed designation boundary, the building no longer has status as a historic building (see Figure 18 for the building location).

At the time of assessment in 2010 (Figure 36), there was no visible evidence of subsurface features around the house (such as a well, rubbish pits, etc). However, it is likely that such features are present and the old cottage site still therefore has potential for archaeological remains.



Figure 36 – View facing west showing the front of Phillips Cottage (in its original position) (CHI 19027 and R09/2063)

### 5.2.5 Woodthorpe house and surrounds

The ruins of a building known as Woodthorpe House (R09/2064) are located within Allotment 59, Parish of Kourawhero, approximately 360m north of Phillips Road and within the proposed designation boundary. The boundaries of the Kourawhero parish originally fell within the County of Marsden and can be seen on Wayne and Batger's county map no.1, dated 1866, which describes Kourawhero as 'wooded land' (Figure 37). Subdivided tracts of the Kourawhero Parish were put up for sale in the 1860s, and on 22 June 1866 Allotment 59 (comprising 109 acres) was conveyed by Crown Grant, under the Waste Lands Act Amendment Act 1862, to Thomas Mulvihill, John Minogue and Patrick Leamy (Figure 38 and Figure 39).<sup>7</sup> It is likely that the men purchased the property sometime during 1865 and following the issue of the Crown Grant they conveyed the land to Michael Meany on 25 July 1866 for the sum of £65.<sup>8</sup> The deed makes no mention of any extant buildings on the land and it is probable that Meany bought Allotment 59 as an undeveloped section.<sup>9</sup> Few details

<sup>7</sup> Crown Grant 4BG/194, BAJZ A1660 23663 1026/a, Archives New Zealand.

<sup>8</sup> Deeds Register B3/36, BAJZ A1660 23656 657/a, Archives New Zealand. Note: the *Daily Southern Cross* reported the sale of Waste Lands in the Parish of Kourawhero in April 1865, and the Crown Grant awarded to Mulvihill, Minogue and Leamy states that the grant was entered by J. Williamson. Crown Lands Commissioner, on 30 December 1865. *Daily Southern Cross*, 25 April 1865, p.4; *ibid*.

<sup>9</sup> Deeds Register B3/36, BAJZ A1660 23656 657/a, Archives New Zealand.

are known about Michael Meany; however, he retained ownership of the land until 19 August 1870 when it was sold to George Moor, a settler, for £102.10s.<sup>10</sup>

The increased purchase price for Allotment 59 suggests Meany may have carried out improvements to the land during 1866–1870, and Electoral Rolls for 1871–1872 list Moor’s place of abode as ‘Parish of Kourawhero, Kaipara Flats, Lot 59’, indicating that a residence was present on the land by that date.<sup>11</sup> Moor had relocated to the Mahurangi from Great Barrier Island and became a well-known member of the community through his involvement in the development of the district and local events. He exhibited cattle at the annual Mahurangi Agricultural Show from 1871 and was an elected committee member of Upper Mahurangi Highway Board from 1872, a position he kept until at least 1890.<sup>12</sup> In addition, Moor was elected trustee for the maintenance of the Mahurangi Public Cemetery and member of the Rodney County Council (Mahurangi Riding) in 1884, and chairman of the Dome Valley school committee in 1893.<sup>13</sup>

Historical sources provide few references to Woodthorpe House throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century, although the death notices of Moor’s wife in 1879 and eldest son in 1887 both mention the residence, or ‘Woodthorpe Farm’ (Figure 40 and Figure 41).<sup>14</sup> The property is partially indicated on plan SO 3757, dated 1884, which names George Moor as the owner and identifies land to the south (being Pt Allotment 27, Parish of Kourawhero) which Moor had also acquired (Figure 42). Moor retained ownership of Allotment 59 until 26 August 1895 when it was conveyed to James Rushlee Blair for the sum of £350.<sup>15</sup>

Blair was described as a farmer of freehold land in the Dome Valley by Electoral Rolls dated 1896; however, sources provide few additional details.<sup>16</sup> Blair is known to have farmed land at Great Barrier Island from the 1870s until at least 1893, and in 1882 he married Mary Jane Moore, eldest daughter of John Moore.<sup>17</sup> The couple produced five children: Ethel Rushlee in 1883, Edith Annie Rushlee in 1885, Susan Phillips in 1888, Margaret Rushlee in

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<sup>10</sup> Deeds Register B3/716, BAJZ A1660 23656 657/a, Archives New Zealand. Historical sources present some confusion around the identity of Meany. Deeds Register B3 records two spellings of his name – Meany and Meaney. A Michael Meany is known to have emigrated from County Clare, Ireland, with his brother, Andrew, to Pūhoi about 1864–5. He is credited with being the first businessman in Pūhoi, ‘establishing himself as a “provider of firewood”, farmer, postal delivery contractor, and was licensed to run a “bush shanty” selling alcohol.’ He opened the first ‘baby saloon’ in Pūhoi in 1871 on land opposite the present church. The premises were later enlarged to accommodate a four-roomed shanty and he continued to operate the saloon until the late 1870s. Michael Meaney died at Pūhoi in 1882, aged 52 years. J. Schollum, *Among the Trees: Stories of Pūhoi and Ohaupo Settler Families*, Pūhoi, Version V, 2014, p.55; K. Mooney, *From the Heart of Europe to the Land of the Southern Cross: A Story of Pūhoi, 1863-1963*, Pūhoi, 1963, p.55; *New Zealand Herald*, 21 March 1882, p.4. A Michael Meany is recorded by Wises Post Office Directories, dated 1878–1879 and 1881 as a resident of Pukapuka Creek, in Rodney County. It is unclear whether these two names relate to the same or difference persons.

<sup>11</sup> New Zealand Electoral Rolls, Rodney, 1871–1872, p.11.

<sup>12</sup> *Daily Southern Cross*, 27 February 1871, p.3; *Daily Southern Cross*, 8 August 1872, p.3; *New Zealand Herald*, 6 October 1890, p.6; H. Mabbett, *The Rock and the Sky: The Story of Rodney County*, Auckland, 1977, p.60–61.

<sup>13</sup> *New Zealand Gazette*, 3 July 1884, p.1033; *New Zealand Herald*, 3 November 1884, p.5; *New Zealand Herald*, 1 May 1893, p.6.

<sup>14</sup> *New Zealand Herald*, 25 August 1879, p.4; *New Zealand Herald*, 17 August 1887, p.1.

<sup>15</sup> Deeds Register R47/109, BAJZ A1660 23641 81/a, Archives New Zealand.

<sup>16</sup> New Zealand Electoral Rolls, Waitemata, 1896, p.6.

<sup>17</sup> It is unclear if there are any family connections between John Moore and his daughter Mary Jane Moore, of Great Barrier Island, and George Moor, who was also formerly of Great Barrier Island. New Zealand Electoral Rolls, Waitemata, 1878–1879, p.2 & 1893, p.6; BDM 1882/2705; *New Zealand Herald*, 2 November 1882, p.4.

1891, and Thomas Moor Rushlee in 1894.<sup>18</sup> James Blair was a member of the Rodney County Council (Mahurangi Riding) and he is visible in a photograph of the council and Warkworth Town Board, dated 1910 (Figure 43). Valuation assessments for the Warkworth Road District, North Ward, dated 1905–1912, note an extant wooden house on Blair’s property (being Allotment 59 and Pt Allotment 27) in moderate condition and with a value of £100.<sup>19</sup> Fencing (valued at £25), clearing (£50), grassing (£30) and an orchard (£25) are also indicated on the land by the assessments.<sup>20</sup>

On 5 March 1923, Allotment 59 and Pt Allotment 27 were conveyed to Thomas Moor Blair (son of James Blair) for the sum of £740.<sup>21</sup> The land remained in the hands of the Blair family throughout the mid–20<sup>th</sup> century, and was conveyed to Robert Thomas Blair in 1952 before being sold to Mervyn and Colin Phillips, both Warkworth farmers, in 1965 (Figure 44).<sup>22</sup> Mervyn transferred his half share to Colin Phillips in 1982 and in 2016 the property was sold to its current owners, Brett and Mark Illingworth.<sup>23</sup>

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<sup>18</sup> BDM 1883/10050, 1885/14004, 1888/893, 1891/811, 1894/12226.

<sup>19</sup> Part Warkworth Town District North Ward – Valuation Assessment 1–90, 1905–1912, BAAR A137 14678 623/a, Archives New Zealand.

<sup>20</sup> Ibid.

<sup>21</sup> Deeds Register R401/659, BAJZ A1660 23641 450/a, Archives New Zealand.

<sup>22</sup> NA759/205, LINZ.

<sup>23</sup> Ibid.



Figure 37 – Close-up of Wayne and Batger’s County Map No.1 (Southern section), dated 1866, showing the Parish of Kourawhero which is describes as ‘wooded land’ (source: Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries, NZ Map 120)

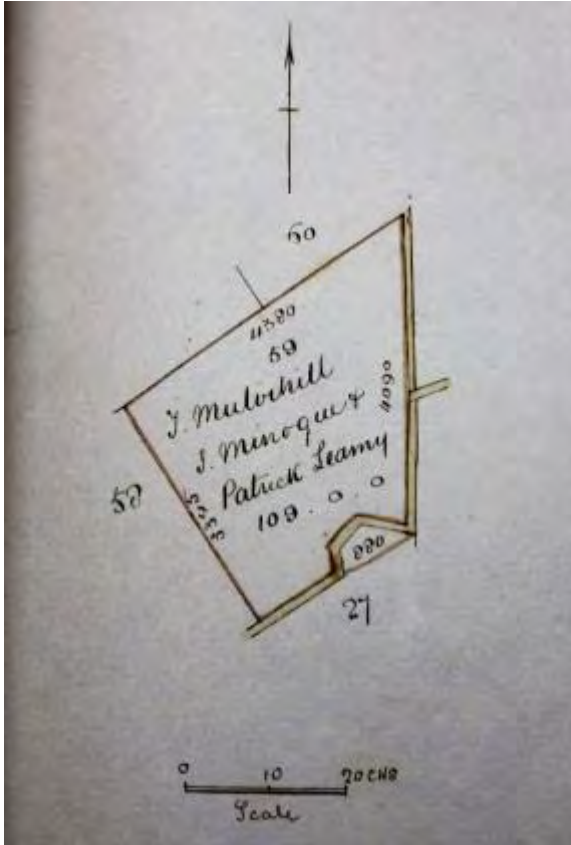


Figure 38 – Sketch plan, dated 1866, showing the boundaries of Allotment 59, Parish of Kourawhero, with the names of the Crown Grantees shown (source: Crown Grant 4BG/194, BAJZ A1660 23663 1026/a, Archives New Zealand)

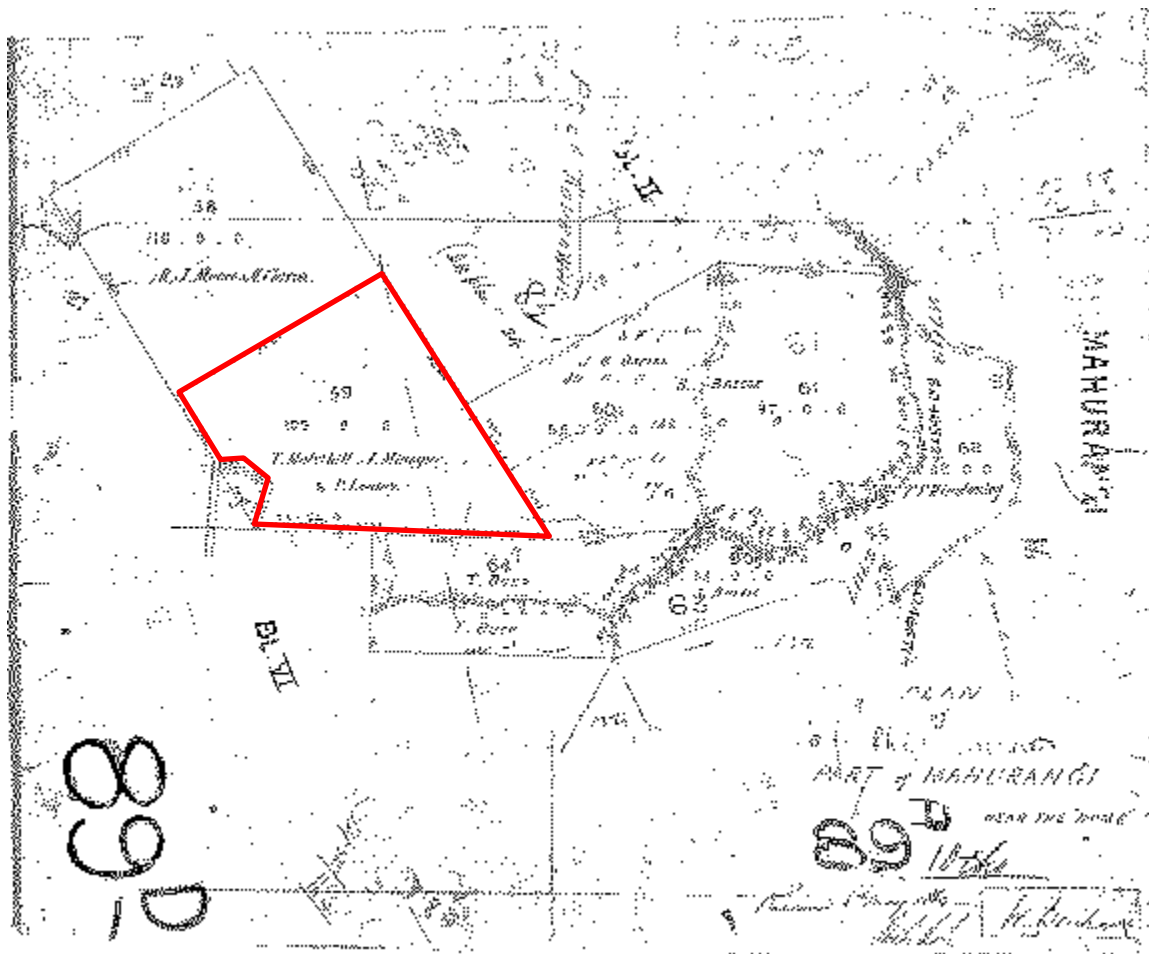


Figure 39 – SO 89D, dated 1864, with the boundaries of Allotment 59, Parish of Kourawhero, and neighbouring properties. Note: the names of the Crown Grantees have been added to Allotment 59 as a later annotation (source: Quickmap)

**DEATHS**

**ANSSENNE.**—On August 24, at his residence, Lower Symonds street, James Ansenn, aged 61 years. The funeral will leave his late residence to-morrow (Tuesday), at 2 p.m.

**MOOR.**—On August 1, at Woodthorpe Farm, Mahurangi, Emma, the beloved wife of George Moor, aged 42 years, respected and regretted by all who knew her.

Figure 40 – Newspaper notice, dated 1879, announcing the death of George Moor’s wife, Emma, at Woodthorpe Farm (source: New Zealand Herald, 25 August 1879, p.4)

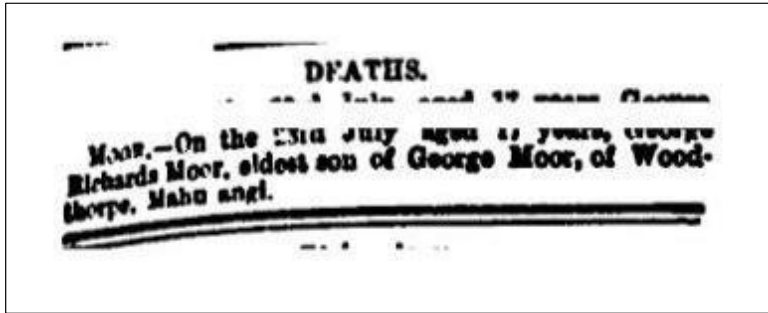


Figure 41 – Newspaper notice, dated 1887, announcing the death of George Moor’s eldest son at Woodthorpe (source: New Zealand Herald, 17 August 1887, p.1)

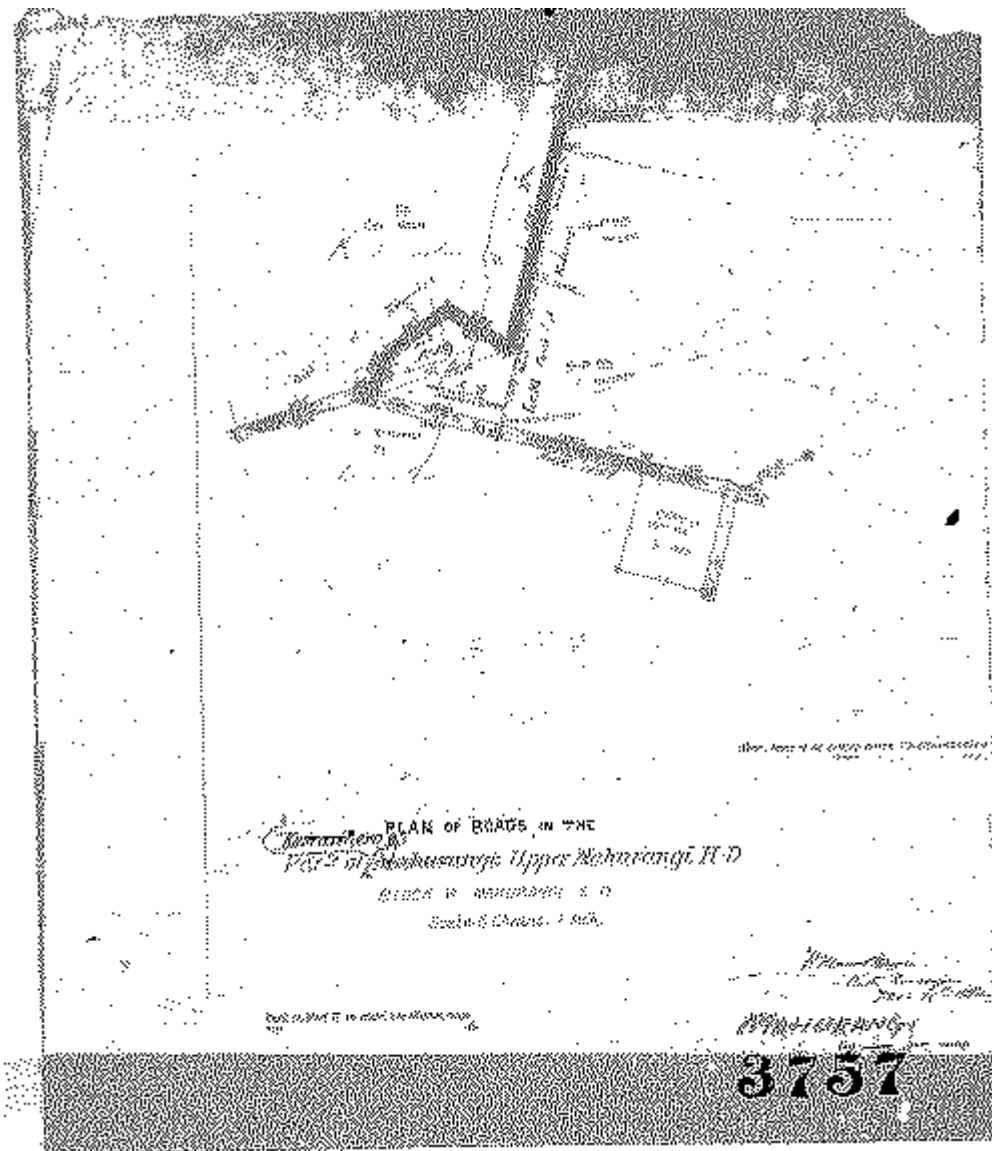


Figure 42 – SO 3757, dated 1884, identifying George Moor as the owner of Allotment 59 and Pt Allotment 27, Parish of Kourawhero (source: Quickmap)





Figure 43 - Photograph, dated 1910, showing members of the Rodney County Council and Warkworth Town Board, including James Blair (source: H.J. Keys, Mahurangi - The Story of Warkworth, New Zealand, Warkworth, 1954, np)

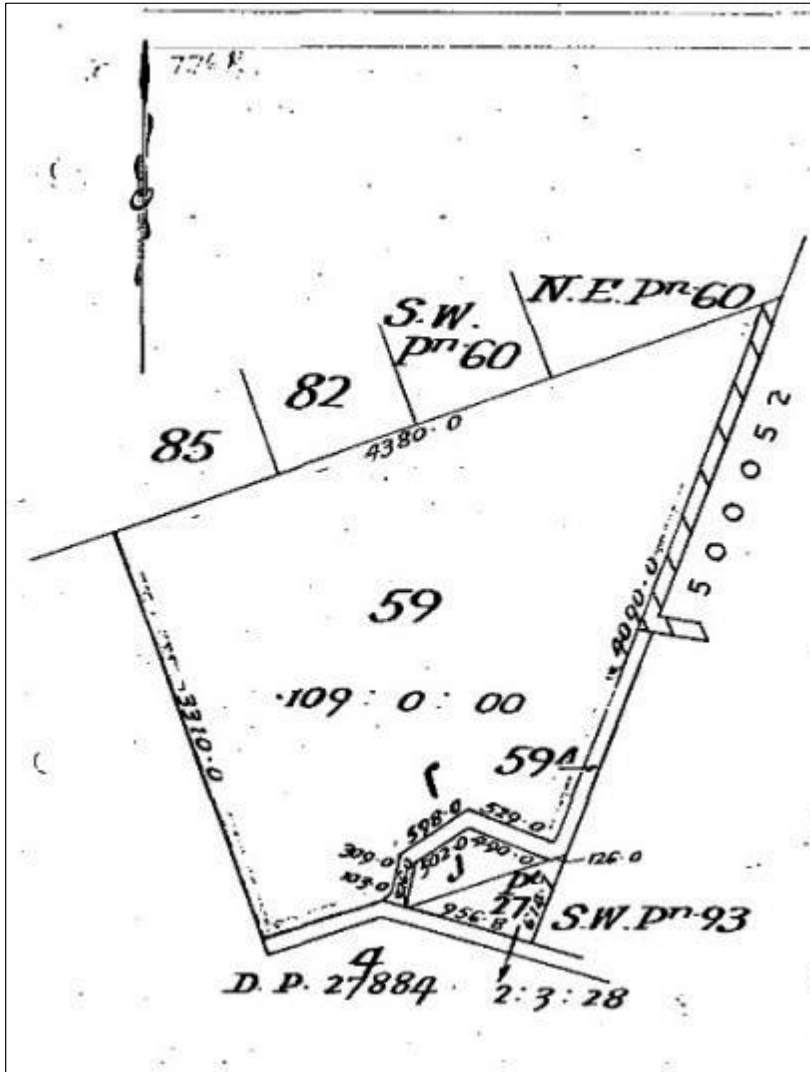


Figure 44 – Sketch plan showing the land brought under the Land Transfer Act (being Allotment 59 and Pt Allotment 27, Parish of Kourawhero), by Thomas Moor Rushlee Blair in 1940 (source: NA759/205, LINZ)

## Field Assessment

We completed two site visits to Woodthorpe. At the first site visit in 2010, photographs were taken of the site and it was noted that the house should undergo further assessment by a built heritage specialist to provide more detailed assessment and appropriate recommendations for the structure. The house is located within the proposed designation boundary.

Our built heritage specialist, Adina Brown, accompanied by Sarah Phear, visited the site on 19 May 2017 in good weather conditions. The site visit included a brief visual inspection of the house surrounds, exterior and interior of the building. We confirmed that Woodthorpe House is a pre-1900 building comprising a typical one-storey mid-late 19<sup>th</sup> century timber cottage/early villa. Based on the historical background research (above) and site visit, we have established that the likely date of construction for the cottage is between 1866 and 1870. The building is in very poor condition. The structure (exterior and interior) is highly dilapidated and not fit for habitation. We noted that some additions were carried out to the cottage during the early 20<sup>th</sup> century (including the lean-to and electricity). The

cottage was evidently left abandoned to fall down of its own accord in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century, although the exact date it was vacated as a residence is still to be confirmed.

Woodthorpe House is presently surrounded by farmland and the occasional lifestyle house/block, with pockets of regenerating bush to the west and east (Figure 45). The surrounding rural landscape is largely intact, with the house positioned on the gently sloping floor of a small valley. The historical background (above) indicates the land was undeveloped (comprising 'wooded land') until it was purchased in 1866 and cleared for farming (including cattle). Farming of the subject site has continued until the present day.

The subject site consists of the derelict homestead itself shown in Figure 46 (below), with little else evident. On inspection, we did not observe any surviving features within the site surrounds. The homestead is positioned on the flat of a slope gently dropping down to the south. It is orientated with its principal elevation towards the east.

There are none of the usual associated features one would expect with a homestead, such as a fence, pathway, garden, orchard and outbuildings. It is very likely that these were once present and are now gone. For example fencing, grassing and an orchard were listed in a valuation assessment in 1905–1912 (see historical background, above), and possible remnants of these features are visible in the 1953 aerial, located on the western side of the house (Figure 48). The former driveway is likely to have been from the south, either along the current farm road, or slightly further west through a gap in the macrocarpa trees (Figure 47), and this latter route aligns with the row of shrubs/small trees visible in the 1953 aerial, which suggests a driveway was present.

Today the house sits within an open paddock (Figure 49). Our site visit has confirmed that cattle have been able to wander in and out of the structure and that it has most likely been used to store hay for stock in the past.

A detailed description of the house is provided in Appendix C.

We inspected the surrounding landscape around Woodthorpe on foot to identify any features/structures that might be associated with the building. This inspection included probing of the stream banks and former river terrace.

We located an area to the northwest of the house along the streambank where there was evidence of burning, where former fallen trees had been located, with old chain links and other indistinguishable metal objects visible. These were located at 1745429, 5972403 (NZTM). It is not clear if the chain is 19<sup>th</sup> century in date. Another burnt area with 19<sup>th</sup> century artefacts exposed (small Willow ware fragments, glass window pane fragments, and 20<sup>th</sup> century bottle glass) was observed to the south of the house on the streambank (Figure 51). The GPS location is 1745479, 5972255 (NZTM).

We also observed evidence of a former building in the form of a remnant incomplete concrete pad just northeast of the house (Figure 52). This building is visible on the 1953 aerial and would have been a farm outbuilding/shed (see Figure 48).

The area has many intercepting streams and is generally damp, and waterlogged, particularly on the western side of the stream. A hilly area of land to the west of the house across the stream had recently been cleared of vegetation so we inspected it on foot, and probed along the high points (Figure 53). No archaeological features or sites were observed.

The position of Woodthorpe House within the proposed designation boundary is shown in Figure 45.



Figure 45 – Location of Woodthorpe House on Phillips Road, Warkworth



Figure 46 – Subject site showing Woodthorpe house and farm track



Figure 47 – Possible former driveway/access track through macrocarpas to the house (background left)



Figure 48 – 1953 Aerial indicating the presence of a fenced garden to the west of the house, an outbuilding/garage to the south, and another outbuilding to the northwest. The driveway looks fairly new, with the old route appearing to be marked by the row of shrubs/small trees indicated by the arrow



Figure 49 – Woodthorpe setting and site surrounds. Top (left) looking N up the valley and (right) looking S down the valley; Middle (left) looking NW and (right) looking NE; Bottom (left) looking SE and (right) looking E



Figure 50 – Location of the burnt chain link and other metal items in a burnt patch on the stream bank to the northwest of Woodthorpe



Figure 51 – Second burnt patch to the south of the house which included domestic artefacts and window glass





Figure 52 – The triangular edge just visible here demarcates the remnant concrete base observed to the north of Woodthorpe House



Figure 53 – Cleared area across the stream from Woodthorpe (visible in the foreground) which was inspected for archaeological features

### 5.3 Hōteō North – Wellsford area

The proposed designation boundary avoids Wellsford township by some 1.5km. The areas of heritage interest in the Wellsford area that we have identified are at the Hōteō River crossing just north of the Dome Valley (Figure 55).

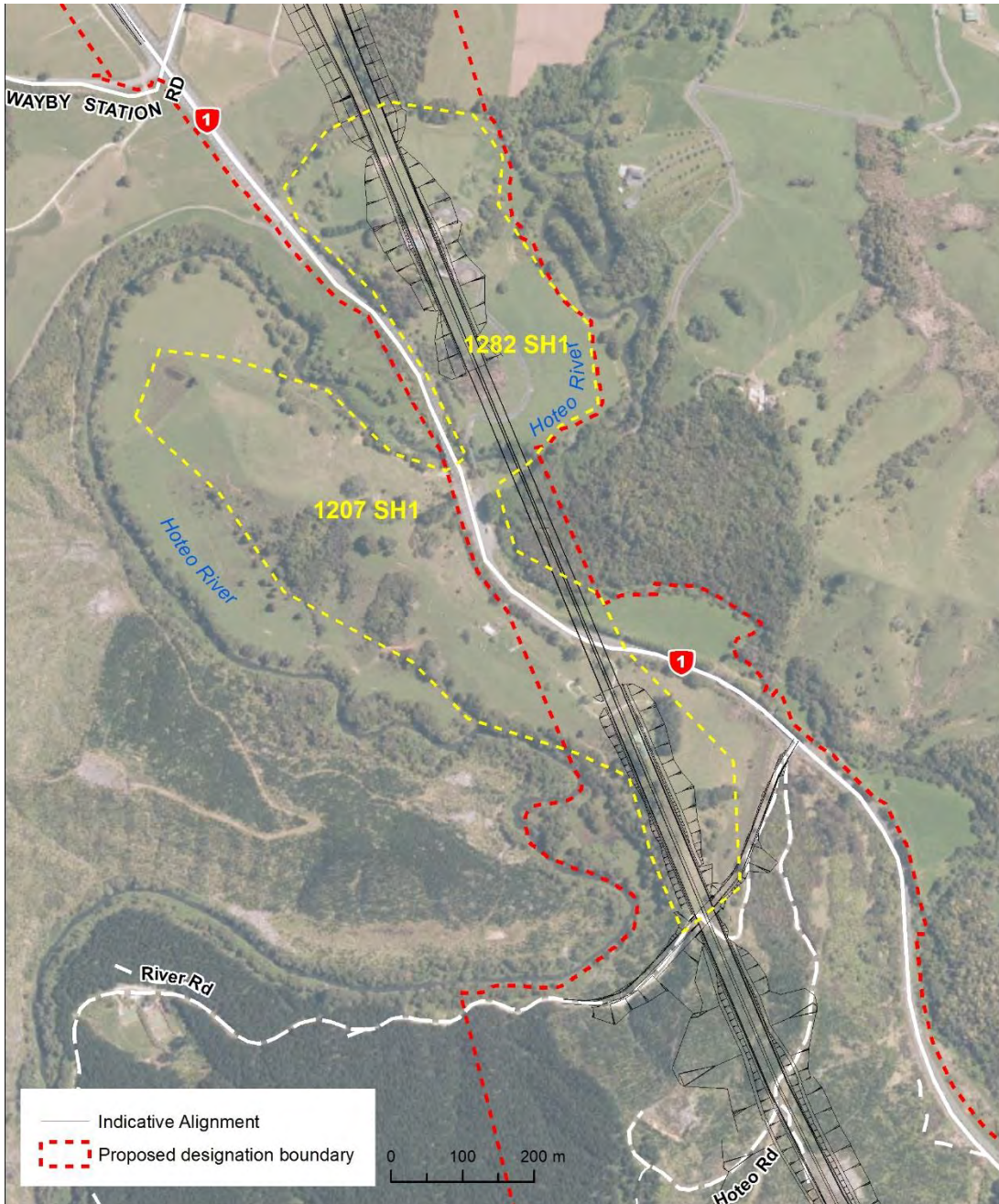


Figure 54 – Location of the Project area at the Hōteō River just south of Wellsford. The yellow line indicates the area covered by the field survey

### 5.3.1 Hōteō River area

The proposed designation boundary crosses the Hōteō River north of the Dome Valley. As rivers and valleys are attractive locations for past Māori and early European settlement alike, this was a focus area for the heritage assessment. Clough and Associates undertook a field survey with members from the Project Team at 1282 State Highway 1 (Pt Sec 32 Blk XII Pakiri SD) and 1207 State Highway 1 (Pt Lot 1 DP 76782) (see Figure 55). These two properties were targeted because they are immediately adjacent to the river and had the most potential for archaeological remains.

In addition, we completed further research that revealed a number of plans that provide information relating to early 19<sup>th</sup> century land use, the original road alignment, bridge crossings and the current alignment, and the landscape history of the two properties referred to above and those nearby.

The property at 1207 State Highway 1 is located on a ridge and spur which overlooks the Hōteō River and surrounding Wayby Valley, and a low river terrace (see Figure 55). The land is in pasture with a small number of cattle grazing at the time of survey on the southern extent of the property.

The property at 1282 State Highway 1 is dominated by a small hill within a river terrace. The hill is the location of a large house and stables. The land here is also in pasture, although no stock were present at the time of the survey.

Both of these properties are bounded by the curving route of the Hōteō River and SH1. The properties were part of the Pakiri Block, Bl XII in the Parish of Hōteō. Plan SO84 dating to 1874 is the earliest dated plan found for the properties (Figure 55). The land at 1207 State Highway 1 was at that point divided into Lot 66 owned by a W. Armitage (granted 40 acres) and Lot 67 owned by W. Day (granted 80 acres). The land on the north side of the river at the current 1282 State Highway 1 was at that time Native Land.

Plan SO 2095 dating to 1884 (Figure 56) shows the location of the bridge crossing the Hōteō River at that time, along with the road extending to the north in 1282 State Highway 1, which was still part of the Māori Reserve and covered in fern and tea tree. The bridge is outside of the proposed designation boundary, and we did not find any remains relating to it in the field survey, although the overgrown kikuyu prevented any detailed inspection of the riverbank in this area (Figure 57).

Plan SO 3966 dating to 1889 (Figure 58) provides further information on the road system at that time, with the Warkworth to Wellsford Coach Road indicated. An overlay with the Project area aerial helps make clear that the original road was located on the property at 1207 State Highway 1 (Figure 59). The overlay also indicates where Armitage's House was located<sup>24</sup> and an area of cleared land on the flat river terrace. The old road was visible during the field survey (Figure 60). We observed a possible additional section of the road (and/or an earlier section) meandering down the hill to the river past the northernmost point of the road shown on Figure 64 (Figure 61). The location of Armitage's house was probed and walked over but no evidence of a structure was found. The house location is situated

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<sup>24</sup> Note that there are always some inaccuracies with the early maps and plans. The size of the house when aligned with the modern aerial does appear too large.

outside of the proposed designation boundary, but within the wider Project area (approximately 50 metres from the proposed boundary).

A plan also dating to 1889 illustrates the planned road to the north of the Hōteo, largely following the lie of the river – SO 5419 (Figure 62). The plan is useful in that it provides a description of the road and bridge location, and highlights areas of bush, scrub, fern spur, and clearings in Block XII.

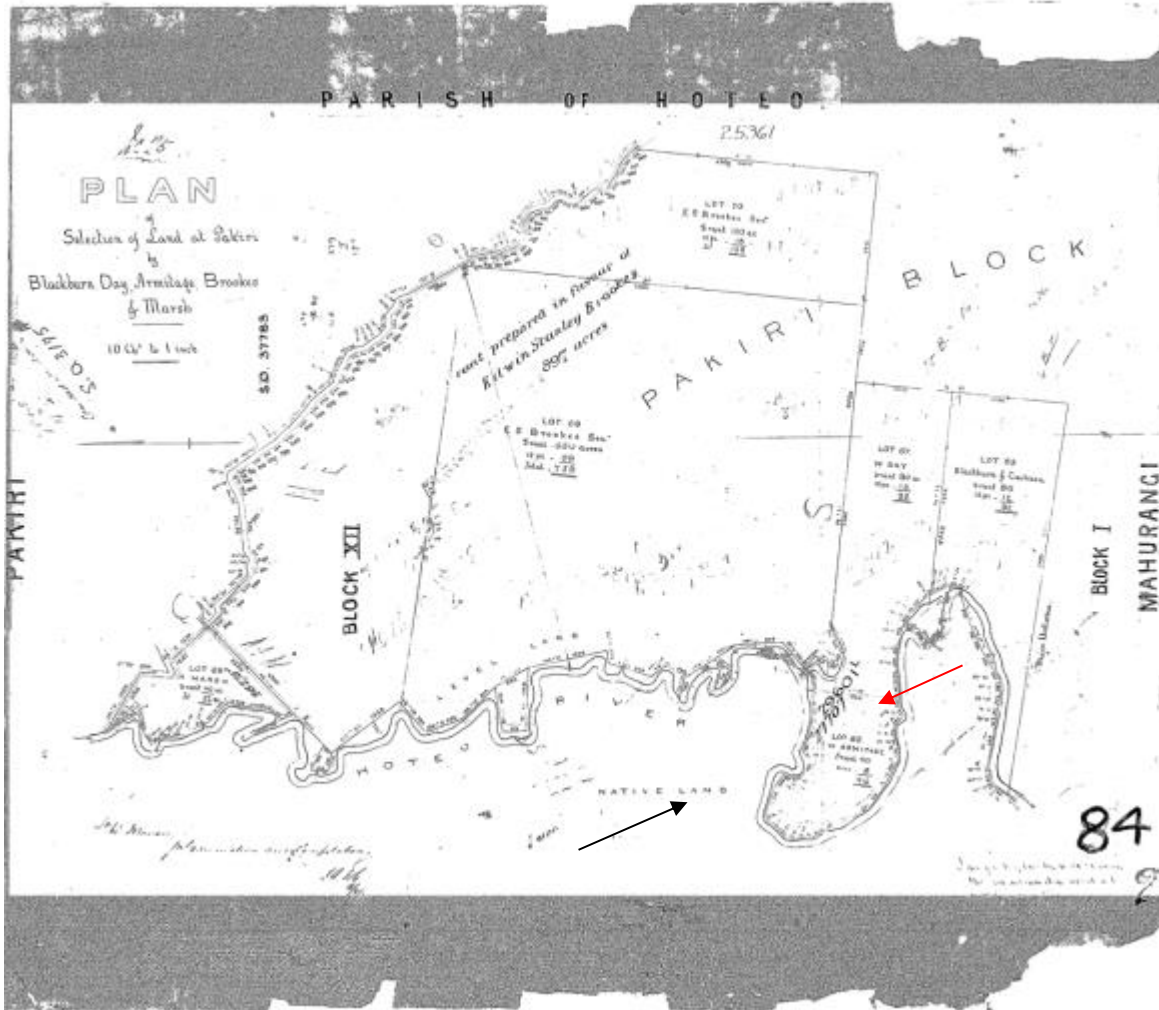


Figure 55 – Plan SO84 dating to 1874 which indicates that the two surveyed properties were in private ownership (1207 SH1 - red arrow) and Māori ownership (1282 SH1 - black arrow) at that time

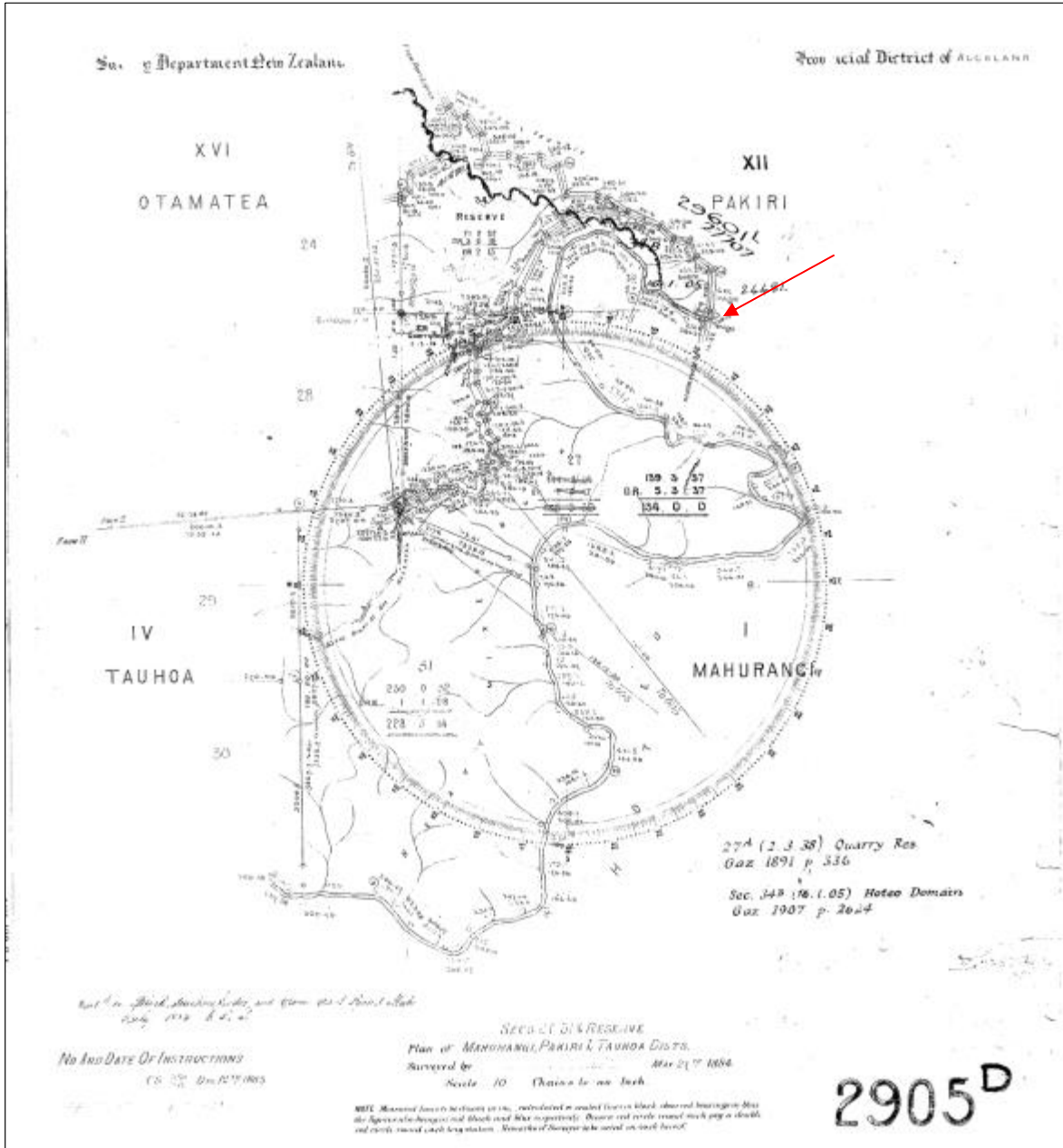


Figure 56 – Plan SO 2905 dated to 1884 which indicates the bridge (arrow) crossing the river on Lot 66 (1207 SH1), with the road heading north located in 1282 SH1, which was still a Reserve at that time



Figure 57 – Location of the 1889 bridge (facing north)

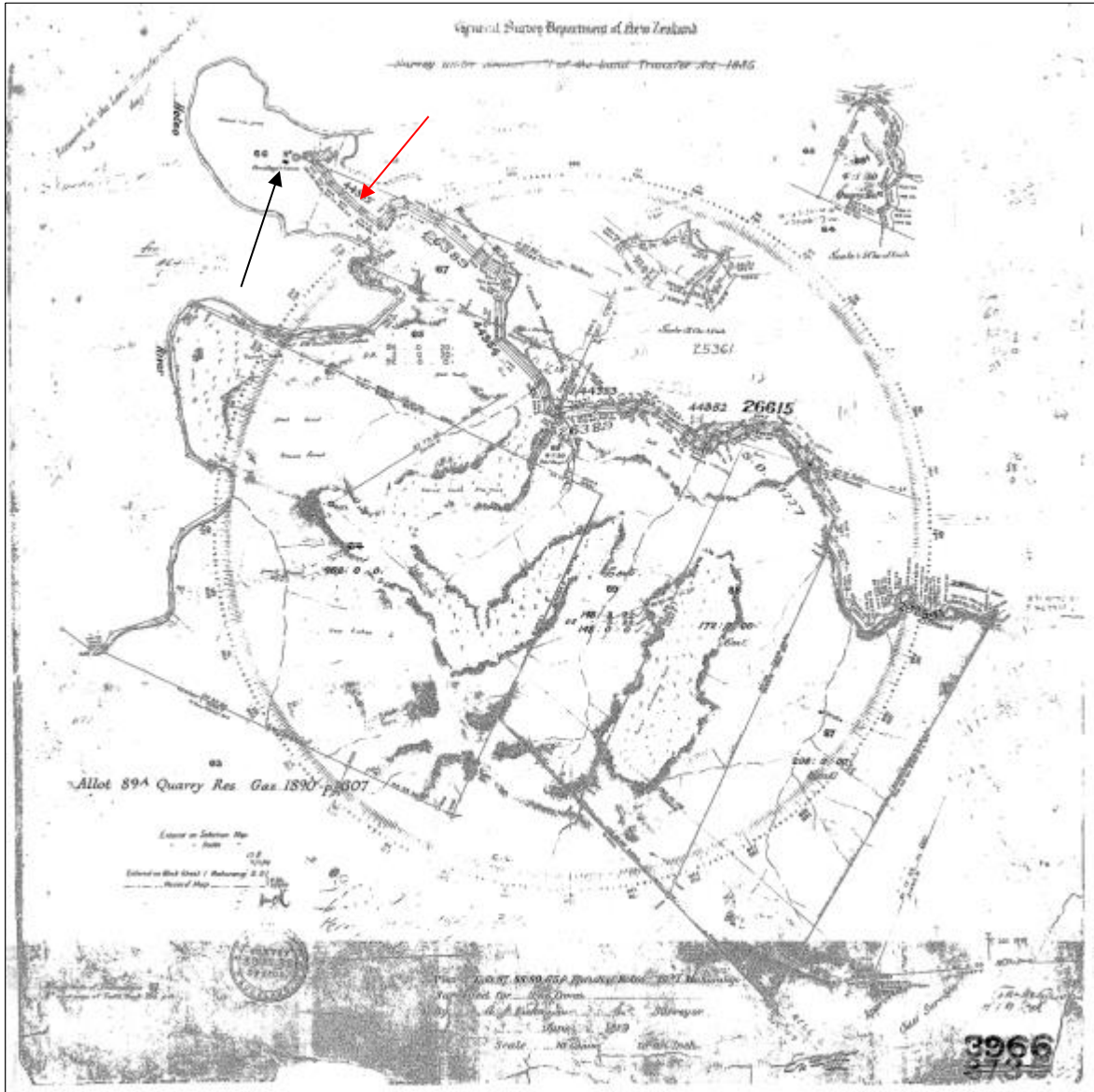


Figure 58 – Plan SO 3966 dating to 1889 with the ‘Old Coach Road’ indicated by the red arrow, and ‘Armitage’s house’ by the black arrow

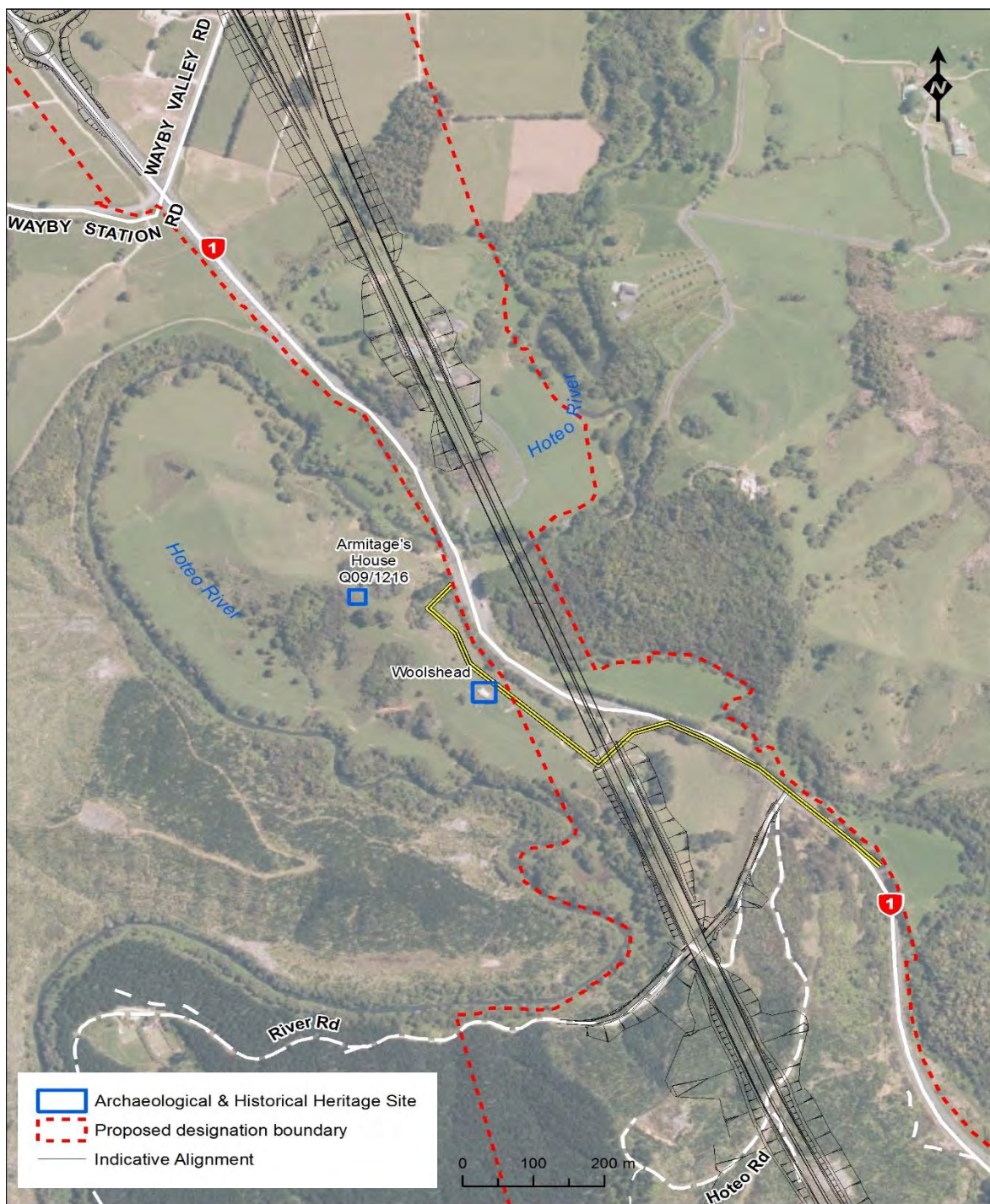


Figure 59 – Overlay of the Project area and SO 3966, indicating the location of the former Coach Road (yellow), and Armitage’s house blue) located at the top of the hill





Figure 60 – View facing north of the old Coach Road visible as a farm track and indicated by the red dashed line. The former location of Armitage’s house according to SO 3996 indicated by the red arrow



Figure 61 – Additional section of road observed to the north of the road section shown in Figure 60, which extends down to the river, indicated by the red arrow. Photo taken from 1282 SH1 facing southwest



Figure 62 – Plan SO 5419 dating to 1889 annotates the vegetation present on the river terrace at that time, and the planned roads and bridges over the Hōteo River

Plans dating to the 20<sup>th</sup> century provide evidence of some decades of planning and construction before the new road to the north of the Hōteo was fully constructed. The new road deviates away from the property at 1207 State Highway 1, creating a straighter road and new bridge. Plan SO 21019 (1919) is the first plan of the road deviation (Figure 63), and the property at 1207 State Highway 1 at that time was owned by Alfred William Drinnan (Pt 66 and Pt 67). No additional changes are visible on the 1927 plan (Figure 64), although the owners had changed to L.M. Tyrell, and in 1934 (Figure 65) the owners were the Dilworth Trust Board. By 1958 an F. Dibble owns the land (SO 14043, plan not shown here) and the works appear to have been near completion.

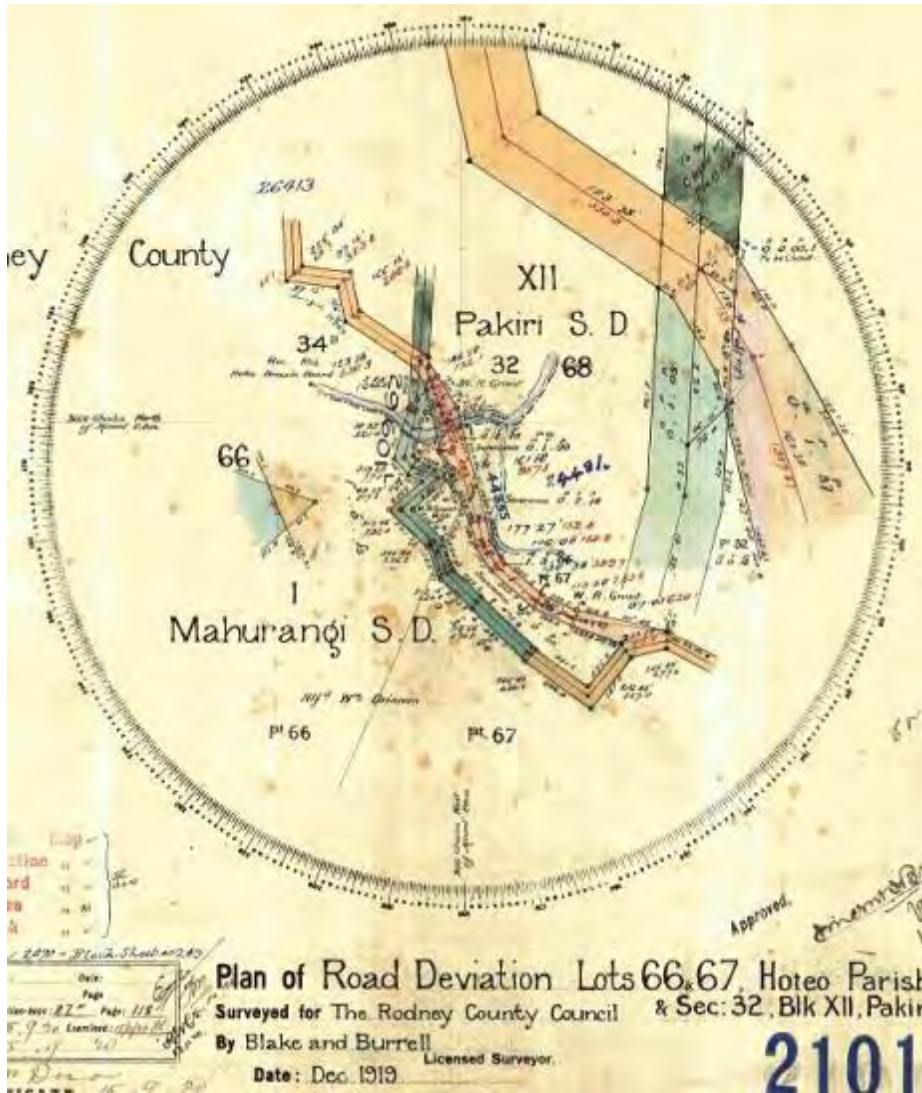


Figure 63 – Detail from plan SO 21019 (1919) indicating the new planned road deviation. Drinnan is the property owner at this time



Figure 64 – Plan of SO 24481 showing the planned road deviation



Figure 65 – Plan SO 27707 dating to 1934 with the road deviation shown

A woolshed that might possibly be 19<sup>th</sup> century in date, but has undergone some modern modifications internally, was also observed on the property at 1207 State Highway 1 (Figure 66 and Figure 67). The present landowner stated it had been used for shearing for many

years and stated that it was originally built in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. On inspection, the shed was found to be clad in corrugated iron on the walls and roof, with some timber windows on the west, south and east facing elevations, and an entrance on the north facing elevation. There are clear modern modifications internally as the shed still functioned as a shearing shed up until recent times. However, some elements may be 19<sup>th</sup> century in date, with many timbers appearing hand cut and of some age. The partial remains of fence lines and other outbuildings may also be 19<sup>th</sup> century in date. The structure is not drawn on any of the plans referred to previously, although that in itself does not mean it is not 19<sup>th</sup> century in date. The structure is situated outside of the proposed designation boundary, but within the wider Project area (approximately 50 metres from the proposed designation boundary). We consider the structure to have some heritage significance, but would require further assessment by a built heritage specialist to establish its age and whether it should be recorded as a pre-1900 archaeological site. Such an assessment is not necessary for this Project because the structure is situated outside of the proposed designation boundary.



Figure 66 – Location of the woolshed at 1207 SH1, facing north



**Figure 67 – Woolshed at 1207 SH1. From top – west facing elevation (left); east facing elevation (right); bottom – lean to extension and fencing on the west side of the shed (left); internal view of the shed (right)**

A large modern house is located in the southern extent of 1207 State Highway 1 in a benched area (see Figure 68). We did not observe any other historic heritage or archaeological features in the survey of the property, although the high points above the river are ideal for lookout locations. The cultural history also indicates that this area was one of importance (Gena Moses–Te Kani, pers. Comm.). Therefore, the presence of subsurface Māori archaeological sites cannot be discounted within the proposed designation boundary in this area.



**Figure 68 – Modern house built near the southern extent of the property at 1207 SH1 (red arrow).**

We did not observe any historic heritage or archaeological features during our survey of 1282 State Highway 1. The property is dominated by a small hill overlooking the river, and

this is where a large modern house is located (Figure 59 and Figure 69). The grounds have also been heavily landscaped. There was some evidence of farming tracks and the occasional remnant concrete wall and foundations that relate to farming activities on the property prior to its modern renovation. The lowlands are highly waterlogged and swampy, and as previously mentioned, in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century the vegetation was fern, scrub and tea tree.



Figure 69 – 1282 SH1. Large house located at the apex of the hill, facing south (top left and right); 20th century concrete farm building remains, facing south (arrow, top right); waterlogged river terrace with drainage channel indicated, facing southeast (bottom left); lowland in relation to the Hōteō River, arrowed, facing southeast (bottom right)

### 5.4 Hōteō North – Te Hana Area

The Te Hana area of the proposed designation boundary is located some 2 km to the east and north of the Te Hana township (Figure 70). The majority of the recorded archaeological and historic heritage sites are located in Te Hana itself, relate to European settlement of the area, and are outside of the Project area. One site, Underwood House (CHI 3034), is located within 200 m of the proposed designation boundary and will not be affected by the works. The House is described sparsely in the CHI as a house of timber weatherboards with a corrugated iron roof, reportedly built for Edward Browne, who arrived in Albertland in 1863. Mr Browne was Mayor of Rodney from 1887 until his passing in August 1898. The House is a historic heritage place scheduled for protection in the AUP(OP) (Schedule 14.1, no. 428). The site also has an extent of place recorded on the AUP(OP) which adjoins SH1 (Figure 71).

There are two main areas of interest in the Te Hana area with regards to archaeology and historic heritage – the hills and slopes extending to the east of the township, and the area around Maeneene Stream (see Figure 70).

While there are no recorded archaeological or historic heritage sites in the proposed designation boundary or wider Project area, there is a recorded midden/terrace site (Q09/480) located approximately 400 m to the west of the proposed designation boundary (see Figure 70). At an early stage of our assessment, some areas were identified as having

potential for Māori sites, specifically terraces. On 10 May 2017, we surveyed the area shown in yellow in Figure 70 with members of the Project team. The conditions were wet and not ideal; however, we probed the ground on flat terrace-like locations and observed soil stratigraphy in slips and exposed sections in the landscape (Figure 72 and Figure 73). The geology around Silver Hill Road is mudstone, overlying a muddy limestone in the lower slopes with exposed clays in places (Figure 74).

The topography is steep and hilly, covered in pasture and some crops in places, predominantly used for cattle farming (Figure 75). Further up into the hills there is evidence of historic landslides, which might be related to the change from mudstone to weathered Waitemata Group sandstone. We probed high points on spurs and flat grassed areas for midden (Figure 76), but no sites were found. Also, there were no surface depressions or other indications of settlement. We also tried to locate site Q09/480 but were not successful. This failure is in part due to the old site record grid coordinates which do not accurately locate the site. Nonetheless, we did not find the site within the proposed designation boundary. Topography to the immediate north of the hills was similar to that of the south, with more bulbous slopes extending down towards Mangawhai Road (Figure 76, right). This area, outside the proposed designation boundary, was not inspected.

The views from the top of the hills provide outstanding visibility to the north and south of Te Hana, and it is likely they were used by Māori in the past. The presence of at least one midden nearby suggests there may be similar unrecorded sites present, and the possibility of sites being present within the proposed designation boundary in this area cannot be discounted.

We were not able to access the Maeneene end of the proposed designation boundary (Figure 70) for survey. As it is located in an area linked to a watercourse that drains to the Kaipara Harbour, there is some potential for archaeological sites to be located there.



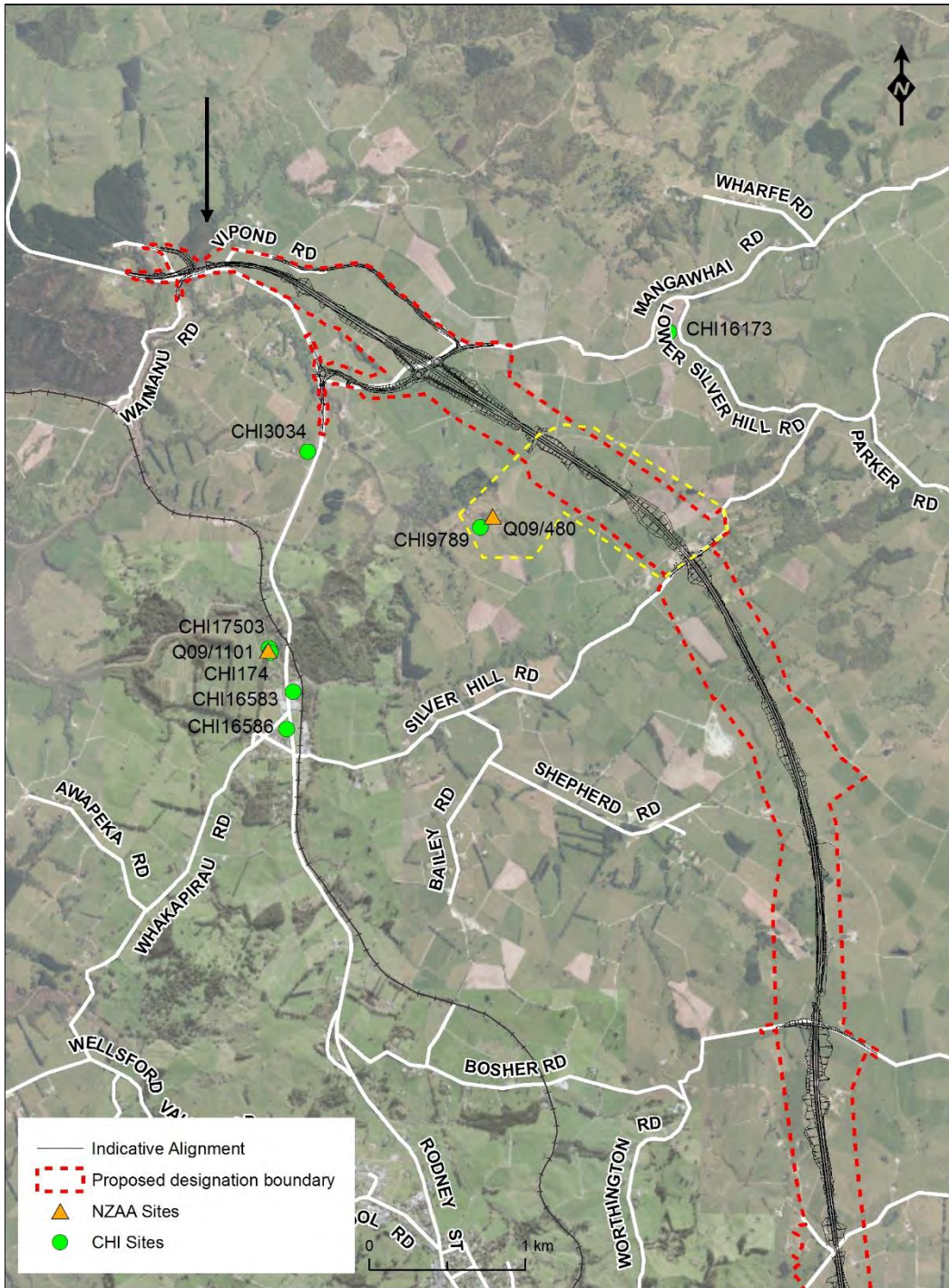


Figure 70 – The Project area in Te Hana. The yellow box indicates the area surveyed, and the Maeneene Stream area which was unavailable for survey is indicated by the arrow



**Figure 71 – AUP(OP) plan of Underwood House (The Retreat) as Historic Heritage Place no. 428. The hatched purple area indicates the scheduled extent of place**



**Figure 72 – One of the possible terraced areas which proved to be natural formations with no evidence of archaeological remains, facing south**



Figure 73 – The second area of potential living terraces which proved to be natural bulbous terraces formed through slumping, facing north



Figure 74 – Exposed mudstone on the lowest slopes near Silver Hill Road (left); brown clay subsoil with a thin topsoil exposed mid-slope (right). Both were typical exposures for the area



Figure 75 – View of the ridgeline from the mid-southern slopes (left) and from the trig station on top of the hill, facing west (right). The arrow indicates the location of the trig station.



Figure 76 – Flat area probed near the top of the hill in the proposed designation boundary (left); similar topography on the northern side of the hill (right)

## 5.5 Summary of Results

Historic and archaeological research has established that the Project is located in an area characterised by movement of people and landscape modification. Movement is particularly evidenced through the temporary, largely seasonal occupation by Māori across the Mahurangi, including migration and re-settlement as the result of 19th century Māori warfare. Movement is also evidenced by the settlement by European immigrants who also worked the land predominantly through tree felling, logging, gum digging, quarrying and, more recently, farming practices, particularly dairy farming. Twentieth century warfare also played a part in shaping the landscape, with placement of United States Military camps in the Warkworth (and Project) area. While only in use for a short time, the camps left their mark on the land and imprint on local history. As might be expected, therefore, there are archaeological and historic heritage sites (as well as areas of potential sites) related to Māori and European settlement in the proposed designation boundary.

Twelve archaeological and other historic heritage sites have been identified within the proposed designation boundary and the Project area (approximately out to 200 metres from

the proposed boundary). Nine sites are within the proposed designation boundary, and seven of these are within the Indicative Alignment (see Table 2).

There are heritage sites in both the Hōteio North and Hōteio South areas. In the south, the archaeological sites relate to 19th century European settlement around Phillips and Carran Roads, and include one building, with the possibility of others on unsurveyed properties (the old Dome Valley school and school teacher’s residence sites). The presence of four United States Military camp sites related to World War II within the proposed designation boundary in the Wylie, Carran and Phillips Road areas relates to more recent history.

In the north, there is potential here for unrecorded Māori sites as the area is reported in traditional histories and the viewpoints across the river and Wayby Valley are notably prominent. With the watercourses in the Te Hana area providing a direct link to the Kaipara Harbour, the number of recorded Māori sites is surprisingly low, and there are no sites recorded within the Project area. However, there is potential here for unrecorded Māori sites where the proposed designation boundary crosses the hills to the east of the township, and also at Maeneene Road where the land surrounding the stream holds potential for sites (and is as yet unsurveyed).

**Table 2 – List of archaeological and historic heritage sites in the wider Project area and whether they will be within the Indicative Alignment**

CHI & AUP no.	NZAA No.	Easting NZTM	Northing NZTM	Site type	Site Name	Category	Within the Indicative Alignment
16996	N/A	1746084	5971951	US Military Camp	Dome Camp M6	Historic Structure	Y
17005	N/A	1746268	5970057	US Military Camp	Carran Road Camp H2	Historic Structure	Y
17006	N/A	1746446	5969431	US Military Camp	Wylies Road Camp D1, D2 and E	Historic Structure	Y in relation to Camp E
17007	N/A	1746221	5968660	US Military Camp	Wylies Road Camp F and G	Historic Structure	Y
19027	R09/2063	1745481	5971809	Historic Building	Site of Phillips Cottage	Archaeological Site	N
N/A	R09/2064	1745485	5972290	Historic Building	Woodthorpe	Historic Structure/ Archaeological Site	Y
N/A	R09/2224	1745852, 1745860	5970627, 5970479	Site of Building and structure	Whitson’s House and Stockyard	Archaeological Site	Y

CHI & AUP no.	NZAA No.	Easting NZTM	Northing NZTM	Site type	Site Name	Category	Within the Indicative Alignment
N/A	R09/2225	1745826	5971891	Site of Building	Dome Valley School	Archaeological Site	N
N/A	R09/2226	1745773	5971723	Site of Building	Dome Valley Teacher's Residence	Archaeological Site	Y
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Building	Woolshed	Historic Structure/ Possible Archaeological site	N
N/A	Q09/1216	1731907	5977781	Site of Building	Armitage's House	Archaeological site	N
3034, AUP 428	N/A	1735714	5988332	Historic Building	Underwood House/ The Retreat	Historic Structure	N

## 6 ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS

### Assessment of effects summary

#### Heritage significance

We evaluated the historic heritage significance of the identified archaeological and historic heritage sites with reference to the AUP(OP) criteria.

We did not identify any sites of high significance within the proposed designation boundary.

Woodthorpe House (R09/2064) has moderate significance, but the building is in a poor state of repair, and beyond the scope of restoration/conservation works.

The Dome Valley School site (R09/2225) and the Dome Valley School Teacher's residence site (R09/2226) could have moderate significance, but at this time cannot be accessed to confirm their significance.

Whitson's House and Stockyards (R09/2224) has low/moderate significance.

Phillips Cottage (R09/2063; CHI 19027) had low/moderate significance, but the house was relocated in 2011 so no longer has any significance. The site still retains low/moderate significance.

Armitage's House site (Q091216) has low/moderate significance and is located outside the proposed designation boundary.

The woolshed, also outside the proposed designation boundary, is located on land adjacent to the Hōteō River is considered to have some heritage value and significance related to farming either in the late 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Underwood House (CHI 3034) located outside the proposed designation boundary has been evaluated under the relevant statutory criteria and is scheduled in the AUP(OP) under Category B, indicating it has considerable historic heritage significance to the locality. Effects on this scheduled historic heritage building have been avoided through the design process.

The military camps in the Hōteō South Sector are of some historical significance but have low physical heritage value. They are part of a wider group of military encampments in the Warkworth area, but with few visible remains they have no significant heritage landscape value.

#### Heritage effects

Potential direct adverse effects on known archaeological and historic heritage sites will be confined to the Hōteō South Sector, where 7 archaeological and historic heritage sites recorded in the proposed designation boundary fall within the Indicative Alignment (four US military camp sites, Woodthorpe House, Whitson's House and Stockyards, and Dome Valley Teacher's Residence). The Project may also cause indirect effects on the Dome Valley School site, which is also within the proposed designation boundary. Accordingly, the Project may potentially affect 9 known sites. There is also potential for unrecorded sites to be affected by the Project in the Warkworth, Hōteō River and Te Hana areas.

In summary, in a large portion of the proposed designation boundary, construction will have no effects on any known archaeological and historic heritage sites and little potential for effects on unrecorded subsurface sites. While some sites with low to moderate historic heritage values may be adversely affected by the Project, we consider that the overall potential effects of the Project on historic heritage are acceptable and manageable under the provisions of the HNZPTA and RMA.

There is also an opportunity for positive effects on historic heritage sites indirectly affected by the Project.

## 6.1 Heritage significance

As noted earlier, this Report assesses archaeological and historic heritage values and does not assess Māori cultural values. Māori cultural values would be set out in any CVA prepared by mana whenua where available.

In considering the heritage significance of the archaeological and historic heritage sites, we applied the criteria set out in the AUP(OP) Regional Policy Statement (B5.2.2) (see Table 3).

There are no scheduled archaeological or historic heritage sites on the Unitary Plan, or on with Heritage NZ List, within the Project area.

### 6.1.1 Archaeological and historic heritage sites

The archaeological value of sites relates mainly to their information potential, which aligns with the “knowledge” value under the AUP(OP) criteria (see Table 3). That is, the extent to which they can provide evidence relating to local, regional and national history through the use of archaeological investigation techniques, and the research questions that the site could help resolve. The ability of a site to provide information depends on a range of factors including condition and rarity, extent and complexity, and date. For example, generally Pā are more complex sites and have higher information potential than small midden (unless of early date). The surviving extent, complexity and condition of sites are the main factors that influence their ability to provide information through archaeological investigation. Archaeological value also includes contextual (heritage landscape) value (Context, Table 3).

Archaeological sites may also have other historic heritage values including historical, cultural (mana whenua and social), technological, physical and aesthetic values (Table 3).

The 12 archaeological sites recorded within the wider Project area are predominantly located in Hōteio South.

We have assessed Woodthorpe House (R09/2064) as having moderate historic heritage significance. We previously assessed Phillips House (R09/2063, CHI 19027) as having low/moderate significance, but it no longer survives in situ. The original site still has low/moderate significance. The slight difference between the significance of the two houses is attributable to the two former owners of Woodthorpe who have a more notable history. In any event, Woodthorpe is in a poor state of repair and beyond the scope of restoration/conservation works. However, it has moderate archaeological values and



through archaeological investigation can provide further information relating to the history, construction, design of the buildings and the people that once inhabited the buildings.

We have assessed the Dome Valley School site (R09/2225) and the Dome Valley School Teacher's Residence site (R09/2226) as having moderate significance due to the type of site and history of the school in the area.

Whitson's House and Stockyards (R09/2224) has low/moderate significance, as it played a lesser known role in the local history of the area.

The buildings and sites around the Carran Road and Phillips Road area, in particular, form part of a historic heritage landscape characterised by land clearance and European settlement. The standing structures (Woodthorpe House and possibly other buildings on the Dome Valley School and reserve sites) are the only visible remains in the landscape. The heritage landscape is considered to have moderate significance based on the heritage structures and history recorded in this area.

In the Hōteio North area, Armitage's House site (Q091216) has low significance. The woolshed located on land adjacent to the Hōteio River near to Armitage's house has not been recorded on the NZAA database as its age is not confirmed. However, it is considered to have some heritage value and significance related to farming either in the late 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Both sites are part of a historic heritage landscape linked to farming, a key theme for the area in general, with links to the Hōteio River and travel through the area. The heritage landscape here is considered to have moderate significance here due to both the Māori history of the area and heritage features related to European settlement. Armitage's House and the Woolshed are located outside of the proposed designation boundary.

Underwood House is scheduled as a Category B historic heritage place in the AUP(OP) (Schedule 14.1, no. 428), which indicates that it has been evaluated according to the relevant statutory criteria and assessed as having considerable historic heritage significance to the locality. The heritage values of the house are again linked to the early Albertlanders. Underwood House is located outside of the proposed designation boundary. Effects on this scheduled historic heritage building, and the township of Te Hana (which as a number of archaeological and historic heritage sites) have been avoided through the design process.

### 6.1.2 World War II US military camps

The military camps in the Hōteio South area are of high historical significance, with moderate social and contextual and knowledge values, and low physical, technological and aesthetic heritage value. They played a brief but important role in the defence of New Zealand and the Pacific during World War II. Little evidence of the camps is apparent today, but remnant concrete foundations and other features are still present in some areas. Being of 20<sup>th</sup> century date, they do not meet the definition of an Archaeological Site under the HNZPTA. They meet the definition of historic heritage in the RMA but have not been scheduled in the AUP(OP) or listed on the Heritage List for protection on the basis of their heritage values.

The four camp sites are part of a wider group of historically related land areas used as military encampments in the Warkworth area, and they have moderate social heritage values (as set out in the table below). However, as there are few visible remains representing their history, we consider they have no significant historic heritage landscape value.

**Table 3 – Significance assessment of sites located within the Project area based on the AUP(OP) Regional Policy Statement criteria (Section B5.2.2)**

AUP(OP) Regional Policy Statement criteria	Site Type/Name and CHI/NZAA/AUP(OP) number								
	Dome Camp M6 Carran Rd Camp H2, Wylies Rd camps D1, D2, E, F and G	Site Of Phillip’s Cottage	Woodthorpe House	Whitson’s House and Stockyard	Dome Valley School	Dome Valley Teacher’s Residence	Armitage’s House	Underwood House/The Retreat	Woolshed
	16996, 17005, 17006, 17007	19027 R09/2063	R09/2064	R09/2224	R09/2225	R09/2226	Q09/1216	3034, AUP(OP) 428, Cat. B	N/A
(a) Historical: the place reflects important or representative aspects of national, regional or local history, or is associated with an important event, person, group of people, or with an idea or early period of settlement within New Zealand, the region or locality	High – WWII	Low / Moderate	Moderate	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Low	Identified value present in AUP schedule	Unknown
(b) Social: the place has a strong or special association with, or is held in high esteem by, a particular community or cultural group for its symbolic, spiritual, commemorative, traditional or other cultural value	Moderate	Low	Low	Low	Low / Moderate	Low / Moderate	Low	Identified value present in AUP(OP) schedule	Low
(c) Mana Whenua: the place has a strong or special association with, or is held in high esteem by, Mana Whenua for its symbolic, spiritual,	Mana whenua to determine	Mana whenua to determine	Mana whenua to determine	Mana whenua to determine	Mana whenua to determine	Mana whenua to determine	Mana whenua to determine	Mana whenua to determine	Mana whenua to determine

Site Type/Name and CHI/NZAA/AUP(OP) number									
AUP(OP) Regional Policy Statement criteria	Dome Camp M6 Carran Rd Camp H2, Wylies Rd camps D1, D2, E, F and G	Site Of Phillip's Cottage	Woodthorpe House	Whitson's House and Stockyard	Dome Valley School	Dome Valley Teacher's Residence	Armitage's House	Underwood House/The Retreat	Woolshed
	16996, 17005, 17006, 17007	19027 R09/2063	R09/2064	R09/2224	R09/2225	R09/2226	Q09/1216	3034, AUP(OP) 428, Cat. B	N/A
commemorative, traditional or other cultural value									
(d) Knowledge: the place has potential to provide knowledge through archaeological or other scientific or scholarly study, or to contribute to an understanding of the cultural or natural history of New Zealand, the region, or locality	Moderate	Low / Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Identified value present in schedule	Unknown
(e) Technology: the place demonstrates technical accomplishment, innovation or achievement in its structure, construction, components or use of materials	Low	Low	Low	N/A	Unknown	Unknown	N/A	Low	Unknown

Site Type/Name and CHI/NZAA/AUP(OP) number									
AUP(OP) Regional Policy Statement criteria	Dome Camp M6 Carran Rd Camp H2, Wylies Rd camps D1, D2, E, F and G	Site Of Phillip's Cottage	Woodthorpe House	Whitson's House and Stockyard	Dome Valley School	Dome Valley Teacher's Residence	Armitage's House	Underwood House/The Retreat	Woolshed
	16996, 17005, 17006, 17007	19027 R09/2063	R09/2064	R09/2224	R09/2225	R09/2226	Q09/1216	3034, AUP(OP) 428, Cat. B	N/A
(f) Physical attributes: the place is a notable or representative example of: (i) a type, design or style; (ii) a method of construction, craftsmanship or use of materials; or (iii) the work of a notable architect, designer, engineer or builder	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Identified value present in AUP(OP) schedule	Low
(g) Aesthetic: the place is notable or distinctive for its aesthetic, visual, or landmark qualities	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
(h) Context: the place contributes to or is associated with a wider historical or cultural context, streetscape, townscape, landscape or setting	Moderate	Moderate – part of the wider landscape	Moderate – part of the wider landscape	Low / Moderate – Part of the wider landscape	Moderate – Part of the wider landscape	Moderate – Part of the wider landscape	Low – Part of the wider landscape	Identified value present in AUP(OP) schedule	Low – Part of the wider landscape

## 6.2 Archaeological and historic heritage effects of the Project

Potential adverse effects on known archaeological and historic heritage sites will be confined to the Hōteō South area, where 9 of the 12 archaeological and historic heritage sites are recorded in the proposed designation boundary (see Table 4). The Indicative Alignment will directly adversely affect 7 of the 9 heritage sites, and indirectly affect the remaining two sites in the Hōteō South area.

### 6.2.1 Adverse effects

The sites directly affected by the Indicative Alignment are:

R09/2064 Woodthorpe House – the house and surrounds will be destroyed

R09/2224 Whitson’s House and Stockyards – any surviving subsurface remains will be destroyed

R09/2226 Dome Valley Teacher’s Residence – any above ground structural remains and subsurface remains will be modified/destroyed

Dome Valley Army Camp M6, CHI16996 – will be partially modified

Carran Road Army Camp H2, CHI 17005 – will be partially modified

Wylies Road Camp E, CHI 17006 – will be partially modified

Wylies Rd Camp F and G, CHI 17007 – will be partially modified

The two sites indirectly affected by the Indicative Alignment are:

R09/2225 Dome Valley School – possible adverse effects on any buildings/structural remains, through a change in use of the structures.

R09/2063 Site of Phillip’s House – possible adverse effects through change in land use (currently a paddock on a residential lifestyle block)

### 6.2.2 Potential positive effects

Positive heritage effects of the Project include raising awareness of the heritage landscape throughout the rural countryside in the local communities of Warkworth, Wellsford and Te Hana. By raising awareness, other sites (particularly built heritage sites) in poor condition that could benefit from identification and recording on the NZAA ArchSite database, CHI and/or assessment for scheduling in the AUP(OP) may be identified. While recording of sites on the NZAA and CHI does not ultimately provide protection from modification or destruction, their recorded status would help to ensure that a statutory process is followed and that they are more likely to be protected from accidental and unlawful destruction.

## 6.3 Potential effects on unrecorded archaeological sites

In any area where archaeological sites have been recorded in the general vicinity it is possible that unrecorded subsurface remains may be exposed during earthworks. If not managed appropriately, earthworks can destroy such sites without investigation and recording taking place.

There is little potential for unrecorded archaeological remains over most of the central part of the proposed designation boundary (through the Dome Valley). The key areas with historic heritage potential are the Warkworth area up to the pine plantations north of Phillips Road, the Hōteu River area, the hill range to the east of Te Hana with commanding views across the landscape, and the Maeneene Road area (see Figure 77 and Figure 78).

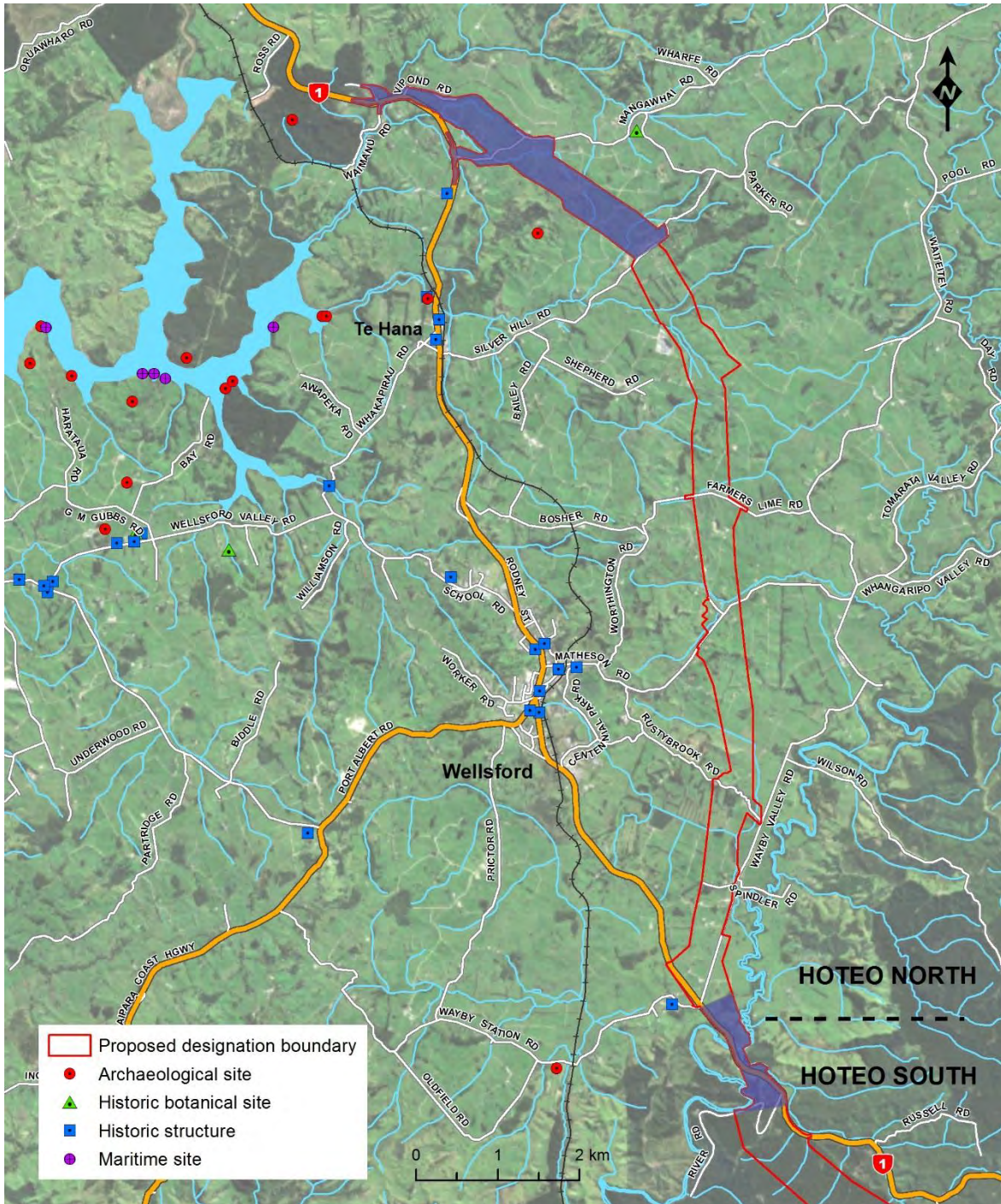


Figure 77 - Hōteio North - Plan of the Project area indicating key areas with archaeological potential shaded in blue

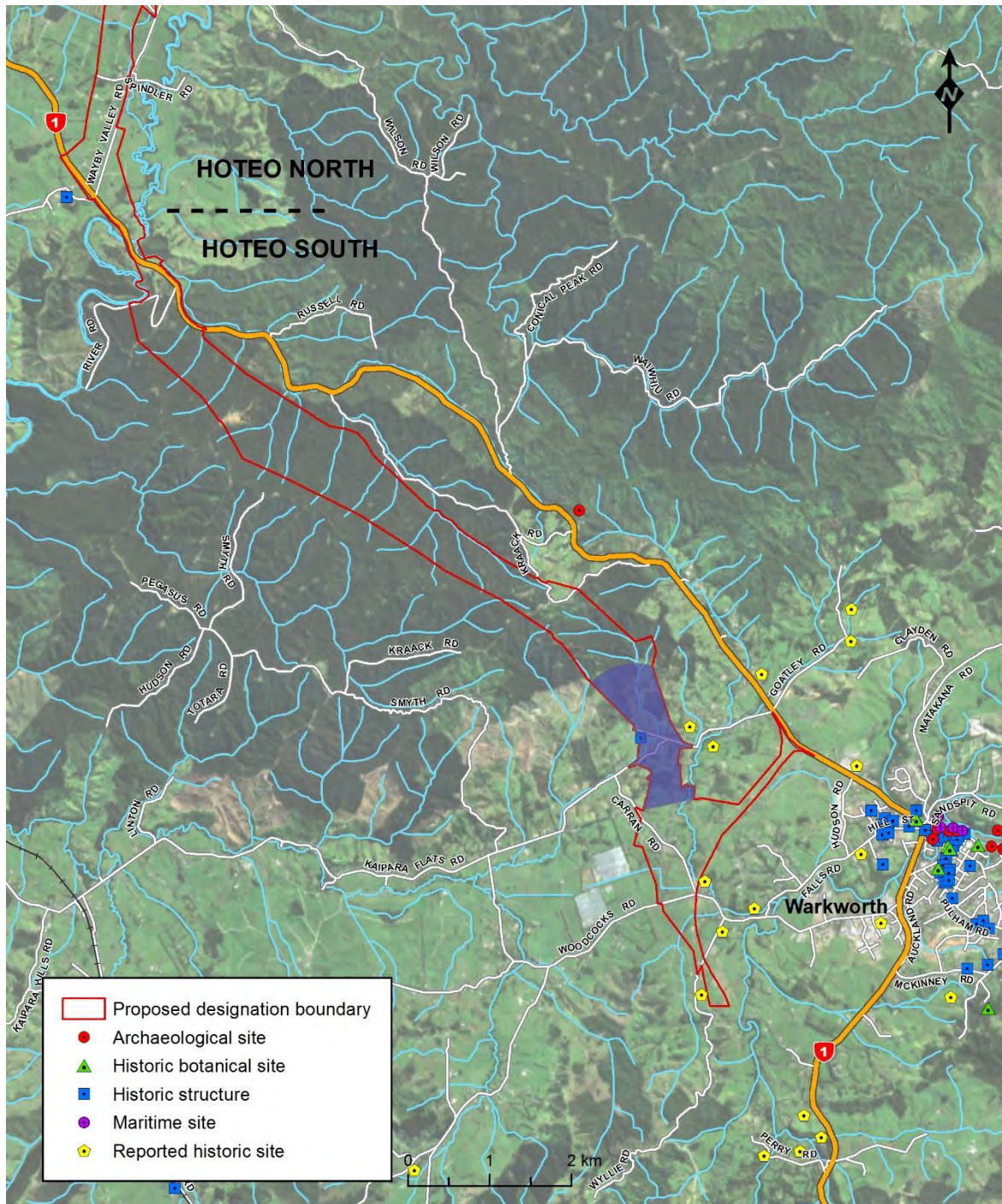


Figure 78 – Hōte South – Plan of the Project area indicating the key areas with archaeological potential shaded in blue



## 6.4 Summary of effects

Table 4 summarises the effects of the Project on archaeological and historic heritage values. As noted above there is also potential for effects on unidentified subsurface archaeological remains exposed during construction.

A large portion of the Project will have no effects on any known heritage sites and little potential for effects on unrecorded subsurface sites. There are no sites of high archaeological value and significance that will be affected by the Project. While some sites with low to moderate values will be adversely affected by the Project (through the Indicative Alignment or the final detailed design), we consider that the overall effects of the Project on historic heritage are acceptable and manageable through Archaeological Authority and our recommendations.

**Table 4 – Summary of effects of the Project on known archaeological and historic heritage sites**

CHI & HHP no.	NZAA No.	Site type	Site Name	Category	Significance	Potentially Adversely affected (directly and indirectly)
16996	N/A	US Military Camp	Dome Camp M6	Historic Structure	Moderate	Y
17005	N/A	US Military Camp	Carran Road Camp H2	Historic Structure	Moderate	Y
17006	N/A	US Military Camp	Wylies Road Camp E only	Historic Structure	Moderate	Y
17007	N/A	US Military Camp	Wylies Road Camp F and G	Historic Structure	Moderate	Y
19027	R09/2063	Historic Building	Site of Phillips Cottage	Archaeological Site	Low/Moderate	Y
N/A	R09/2064	Historic Building	Woodthorpe	Historic Structure/ Archaeological Site	Moderate	Y
N/A	R09/2224	Site of Building and structure	Whitson's House and Stockyard	Archaeological Site	Low/Moderate	Y

CHI & HHP no.	NZAA No.	Site type	Site Name	Category	Significance	Potentially Adversely affected (directly and indirectly)
N/A	R09/2225	Site of Building	Dome Valley School	Archaeological Site	Moderate	Y
N/A	R09/2226	Site of Building	Dome Valley Teacher's Residence	Archaeological Site	Moderate	Y
N/a	n/a	Building	Woolshed	Historic Structure/ possible Archaeological site	Low	N
n/a	Q09/1216	Site of Building	Armitage's House	Archaeological site	Low	N
3034, 428	N/A	Historic Building	Underwood House/ The Retreat	Historic Structure	High	N

## 7 RECOMMENDED MITIGATION

### Recommended mitigation summary

Effects on recorded and unrecorded archaeological sites should be mitigated by detailed investigation and recording to recover information that will contribute to knowledge of the history of the Project area.

All earthworks or other activities involving soil disturbance in the general vicinity of recorded archaeological sites, United States military camps, the surrounds of heritage buildings and in the identified areas of archaeological potential should be monitored by an archaeologist to establish whether subsurface archaeological remains are present and to record any remains.

A Heritage and Archaeological Management Plan should be prepared in consultation with Mana Whenua and should include, as a minimum:

Known historic heritage and archaeological sites within the proposed designation boundary;

Any pre-1900 archaeological sites which will be covered by an Archaeological Authority under the HNZPTA;

Roles, responsibilities and contact details of Project personnel, Mana Whenua representatives, and relevant agencies involved with heritage and archaeological matters including surveys, monitoring of Construction Works and monitoring of conditions;

Specific areas to be investigated, monitored and recorded by a Suitably Qualified Person as illustrated using aerial photos of the designation corridor or similar digital techniques;

Methods for protecting and/or minimising effects on heritage and archaeological sites during enabling and construction works where practicable (for example the fencing off of heritage and archaeological sites to protect them from damage during construction);

Training requirements for contractors and subcontractors on heritage and archaeological areas/features within the proposed designation boundary, legal requirements relating to accidental discoveries, and accidental discovery protocols. The training should be undertaken under the guidance of a Suitably Qualified Person and Mana Whenua representatives, and should include a pre-construction briefing to contractors;

A process, involving a Suitably Qualified Person, outlining a methodology for investigating and recording heritage buildings, their condition, measures to mitigate any adverse effects and timeframe for implementing the preferred methodology, in accordance with Heritage New Zealand guideline AGS 1A: Investigation and Recording of Buildings and Standing Structures for assessing and recording built heritage dated 4 July 2014 (or any subsequent revision).

We make the following specific recommendations:

If the remains of Woodthorpe house (R09/2064) cannot be avoided in the final design, they must be investigated under an Authority from the HNZPT prior to construction, and the building should be recorded following the methodology provided in Appendix A.

Prior to construction, the Dome Valley Teacher's residence site (R09/2226), the Dome Valley School site (R09/2225), the site of Phillips Cottage (R09/2063) and Whitson's House and Stockyard site (R09/2224) should be assessed through field survey to establish whether any built heritage remains are present above ground and identify mitigation measures that are required to be implemented to mitigate adverse effects, in accordance with the methodology outlined in the HAMP.

The United States Army Camps affected by the Project should be monitored during works and any remains recorded following standard archaeological recording techniques.

Due to the presence of a number of archaeological sites or potential archaeological sites in the Warkworth area and the Te Hana hills, earthworks in these areas (including Maeneene Stream) should be monitored by an archaeologist and any remains investigated and recorded.

## 7.1 Recommended management and mitigation effects

We propose various measures to manage and mitigate the effects or potential effects of the Project on archaeological and historic heritage values.

Effects on recorded and unrecorded archaeological sites should be mitigated by detailed investigation and recording to recover information that will contribute to knowledge of the history of the Project area. This investigation and recording must be carried out in accordance with an Authority under the HNZPTA issued by HNZPT in the case of pre-1900 sites, and in accordance with our recommendations in the case of 20<sup>th</sup> century sites.

We recommend that the Transport Agency consider obtaining more than one Authority. As construction is not forecasted until 2030, where possible some sites in poor condition (such as Woodthorpe) should be recorded prior to construction before they fall into complete degradation. Also, due to construction programming and final design, we consider it would be beneficial to obtain an Authority for any enabling or early works, and another Authority for construction. Consideration should also be given for separate Authorities in Hōteio North and Hōteio South, which might be more practicable in relation to construction scheduling. This approach should be discussed with HNZPT, Mana Whenua and Auckland Council. Areas with little/low potential for archaeological evidence and not covered by an Authority (through the Dome Valley for example) should be managed through an Accidental Discovery Protocol.

All earthworks or other activities involving soil disturbance in the general vicinity of recorded archaeological sites, United States military camps, the surrounds of heritage buildings and in the identified areas of archaeological potential should be monitored by an archaeologist to establish whether subsurface archaeological remains are present and to record any remains.

We also consider it would be appropriate to mitigate the effects on the World War II military camps affected by the Project in the Hōteō South Sector by making a more detailed record of them, as these are associated with a highly significant historical event, of historical interest and constitute historic heritage in terms of the RMA (even though they are not subject to the archaeological provisions of the HNZPTA). In addition, the Transport Agency could consider collating the stories of these camps and making these stories in a 'coffee table' publication about the highway, if possible in conjunction with the investigations being carried out as part of the Pūhoi to Warkworth project. Any artefacts/machinery/materials recovered could be offered to the Warkworth Museum.

We consider that the management and mitigation of adverse effects on recorded and unrecorded archaeological sites will be best achieved through the completion of a Heritage and Archaeology Management Plan (HAMP) in addition to the requirements of an Authority from HNZPT at a later date.

The HAMP should include:

Known historic heritage and archaeological sites within the proposed designation boundary;

Any pre-1900 archaeological sites which will be covered by an Archaeological Authority under the HNZPTA;

Roles, responsibilities and contact details of Project personnel, Mana Whenua representatives, and relevant agencies involved with heritage and archaeological matters including surveys, monitoring of Construction Works and monitoring of conditions;

Specific areas to be investigated, monitored and recorded by a Suitably Qualified Person as illustrated using aerial photos of the designation corridor or similar digital techniques;

Methods for protecting and/or minimising effects on heritage and archaeological sites during enabling and construction works where practicable (for example the fencing off of heritage and archaeological sites to protect them from damage during construction);

Training requirements for contractors and subcontractors on heritage and archaeological areas/features within the designation boundary, legal requirements relating to accidental discoveries, and accidental discovery protocols. The training should be undertaken under the guidance of a Suitably Qualified Person and Mana Whenua representatives, and should include a pre-construction briefing to contractors;

A process, involving a Suitably Qualified Person, outlining a methodology for investigating and recording heritage buildings, their condition, measures to mitigate any adverse effects and timeframe for implementing the preferred methodology, in accordance with Heritage New Zealand guideline AGS 1A: Investigation and Recording of Buildings and Standing Structures for assessing and recording built heritage dated 4 July 2014 (or any subsequent revision).

## 7.2 Specific recommendations

We make the following specific recommendations:

If the remains of Woodthorpe House (R09/2064) cannot be avoided in the final design, they should be investigated under an Authority from the HNZPT prior to construction, and the building should be recorded following the methodology provided in Appendix D.

Prior to construction, the Dome Valley Teacher's residence site (R09/2226), the Dome Valley School site (R09/2225), the site of Phillips Cottage (R09/2063) and Whitson's House and Stockyard site (R09/2224) shall be assessed through field survey to establish whether any built heritage remains are present above ground and identify mitigation measures that are required to be implemented to mitigate adverse effects, in accordance with the methodology outlined in the HAMP.

The United States Army Camps affected by the Project should be monitored during works and any remains recorded following standard archaeological recording techniques.

Due to the presence of a number of archaeological sites or potential archaeological sites in the Warkworth area and the Te Hana hills, earthworks in these areas (including Maeneene Stream) should be monitored by an archaeologist and any remains investigated and recorded.

## 8 CONCLUSIONS

### Conclusions summary

There are relatively few archaeological and historic heritage sites in the Project area, just 12 sites in total. Nine of these sites are within the proposed designation boundary and have the potential to be adversely affected by the Project. Seven of these sites will be directly affected by the Indicative Alignment. There is also potential for unrecorded archaeological sites to be located in the Warkworth, Hōteio River and Te Hana areas.

None of the affected or potentially affected sites within the Project area has high historic heritage significance. We have recommended a range of measures to mitigate the adverse effects of the Project on historic heritage values, including a Heritage and Archaeological Management Plan to ensure that archaeological issues are managed appropriately during the enabling works and construction phase.

If the mitigation measures we recommend are adopted, we consider that the adverse effects of the Project will be minor in view of the limited number of heritage sites affected, and the low to moderate heritage significance of the affected sites. While there is potential for new sites to be uncovered during the course of construction, we consider the effects on potential sites can be managed through the proposed designation conditions and within the existing provisions of the HNZPTA.

The Warkworth to Wellsford Project is located in an area associated with both Māori and early European settlement, in a landscape combining rivers, river terraces, valleys and hills. Māori history in the area was largely one of transient settlement, with pathways and tracks recorded in traditional histories and other notable events, particularly in the Hōteio River and Te Hana areas. Nineteenth century European settlement is visible in the landscape largely as old buildings, many of which are in a poor condition.

We identified recorded archaeological and historic heritage sites. We also consulted early plans and maps to identify evidence of sites. In total, there are 12 archaeological and built heritage sites within the wider Project area, and nine of these sites are located within the proposed designation boundary. Seven sites will be directly affected by the Indicative Alignment. Two other sites may also be indirectly affected. There is also potential for unrecorded archaeological sites to be located in the Warkworth, Hōteio River and Te Hana areas.

The Transport Agency has managed adverse effects on historic heritage by early identification of historic heritage values through the design and alternatives assessment stages of the Project and avoidance of the main towns and centres, which have a higher number of heritage sites of significance.

None of the affected or potentially affected sites within the Project area is of more than moderate historic heritage significance. We have recommended a range of measures to mitigate the adverse effects of the Project on historic heritage values, including a Heritage and Archaeological Management Plan to ensure that archaeological issues are managed appropriately during the construction phase. Additional management plans will be required

for any Authority applications to HNZPT in relation to pre-1900 archaeological sites at a later date.

If the mitigation measures we recommend are adopted, we consider that the adverse effects of the Project will be minor in view of the limited number of heritage sites affected, and the low to moderate heritage significance of the affected sites. While there is potential for new sites to be uncovered during the course of construction, we believe the effects on potential sites can be managed through our recommended designation conditions and within the existing provisions of the HNZPTA.



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### **Warkworth and District Museum and Archive:**

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### **Births, deaths and marriages:**

BDM 1882/2705, 1883/10050, 1885/14004, 1888/893, 1891/811, 1894/12226

### **Other:**

New Zealand Electoral Rolls, Rodney, 1871–1872

New Zealand Electoral Rolls, Waitemata, 1878–1879, 1893, 1896

Wises Post Office Directories, 1878–1879, 1881

# APPENDIX A: CHI SITE RECORD FORMS

CHI Places Number	3034	NZAA Site Number	
NZMS 260 map number	R10	Date of visit	
NZMS 260 map name	Auckland	Type of site or area	HISTORIC BUILDING - DWELLING   HISTORIC STRUCTURE
NZMS 260 map edition	Edition 1 1981	Name	Underwood House   The Retreat
Grid references			
NZMG Easting:		NZMG Northing	
GPS Easting		GPS Northing	
NZTM Easting	1735714	NZTM Northing	5988332
Grid Reference Source		GIS Calculated	
<b>1. Aids to relocation of site (attach a sketch map):</b>			
<i>In this section just enter the key location details, from closest to furthest from the site e.g. Home Bay; Moutapu Island; Hauraki Gulf; Auckland City. Enter the specific details about how to get to the site at the beginning of the DESCRIPTION field.</i>			
469 State Highway 1   Te Hana			
<b>NZAA Record Status identify how comprehensive record is (e.g. Brief or Detailed) and whether any location maps or site sketch plans are attached.</b>			
Brief   Photo   Site location map			
<b>2. State of site and possible future damage:</b>			
Good (by appearance only)			
<b>3. Description of site (&lt;i&gt;supply full details, history, local environment, references, sketches, etc. If extra sheets are attached include a summary here&lt;/i&gt;)</b>			
Timber weatherboards   c.) roof			
<b>Additional Notes:</b>			
Built by Edward Browne, Albertland settler. Arrived on the William Miles in 1863 with the Albertland Nonconformist Settlers. They hoped to create a non-denominational settlement centred on Port Albert. The Oruawhoro Block was made available to the Albertland Association from 1862 onwards, and Edward and Elizabeth Browne were the original European owners of blocks NE 179 and SE 75, totalling 60 acres. Became Mayor of Rodney in 1887 after serving on the Council since 1881 and was still in office at the time of his death, 28 August 1898. Mt Brown about 2km to the south on the Te Hana Creek, was probably named after Edward Browne, who owned the land for many years.			
<b>4. Owner</b>		<b>Tenant/Manager</b>	
<b>Owner Address</b>		<b>Tenant/Manager Address</b>	
<b>5. Nature of information (heresay, brief or extended visit, etc.)</b>	Scheme		
<b>Aerial photographs (reference numbers, and clarity of site)</b>			
<b>Photographs (reference numbers, and where they are held)</b>			
<b>6. Reported by</b>	Catherine Liang   Dinah Holman	<b>Date recorded</b>	May 1999
<b>Filekeeper</b>		<b>Date (NZAA SRF Entry Date)</b>	
<b>Address</b>			
<b>7. Keywords</b>	HOUSE   BROWNE   ALBERLAND ASSOCIATION   RODNEY DISTRICT HERITAGE STUDY   COLONIAL FARMHOUSE   THE RETREAT   UNDERWOOD HOUSE   PROPOSED DISTRICT PLAN		

<b>8. New Zealand Register of Archaeological Sites (for office use)</b>			
<b>NZHPT Site Field Code</b>			
<b>Latitude S</b>		<b>Latitude E</b>	
	<b>Type of site</b>		<b>Present condition and future danger of destruction</b>
	<b>Local environment today</b>		<b>Security Code</b>
	<b>Land classification</b>		<b>Local body</b>
<b>Extra information required by CHI</b>			
<b>Local Authority</b>		Rodney District Council	
<b>ArcView Category</b>		Historic Structure	
<b>Biblio References</b>		SE 1874	

CHI Places Number	16996	NZAA Site Number	
NZMS 260 map number	None	Date of visit	
NZMS 260 map name	None	Type of site or area	U.S MILITARY CAMP
NZMS 260 map edition		Name	Dome Camp M6
Grid references			
NZMG Easting:		NZMG Northing	
GPS Easting		GPS Northing	
NZTM Easting	1746084	NZTM Northing	5971951
Grid Reference Source		GIS Calculated	
<b>1. Aids to relocation of site (attach a sketch map):</b>			
<i>In this section just enter the key location details, from closest to furthest from the site e.g. Home Bay; Motutapu Island; Hauraki Gulf; Auckland City. Enter the specific details about how to get to the site at the beginning of the DESCRIPTION field.</i>			
Phillips Road   Rodney District   Auckland			
<b>NZAA Record Status</b> identify how comprehensive record is (e.g. Brief or Detailed) and whether any location maps or site sketch plans are attached.			
Brief   Aerial photograph   Site location map			
<b>2. State of site and possible future damage:</b>			
Unknown			
<b>3. Description of site</b> (<i>supply full details, history, local environment, references, sketches, etc. If extra sheets are attached include a summary here</i>)			
Dome Camps M6 was occupied by the U.S WWII military, site dates from 1942-45.			
Additional Notes:			
<b>4. Owner</b>		<b>Tenant/Manager</b>	
<b>Owner Address</b>		<b>Tenant/Manager Address</b>	
<b>5. Nature of information</b> (heresay, brief or extended visit, etc.)			
Aerial photographs (reference numbers, and clarity of site)			
Photographs (reference numbers, and where they are held)			
<b>6. Reported by</b>	Leah Stevens	<b>Date recorded</b>	18 Apr 2007
<b>Filekeeper</b>		<b>Date (NZAA SRF Entry Date)</b>	
<b>Address</b>			
<b>7. Keywords</b>	DOME CAMP M6   U.S MILITARY HOSPITAL   WWII		
<b>8. New Zealand Register of Archaeological Sites (for office use)</b>			
NZHPT Site Field Code			
<b>Latitude S</b>		<b>Latitude E</b>	
	<b>Type of site</b>		<b>Present condition and future danger of destruction</b>
	<b>Local environment today</b>		<b>Security Code</b>

	Land classification		Local body
<b>Extra information required by CHI</b>			
<b>Local Authority</b>		Rodney District Council	
<b>ArcView Category</b>		Reported Historic Site	
<b>Biblio References</b>			



CHI Places Number	17005	NZAA Site Number	
NZMS 260 map number	None	Date of visit	
NZMS 260 map name	None	Type of site or area	U.S MILITARY CAMP
NZMS 260 map edition		Name	Carrans Road Camp H2
<b>Grid references</b>			
NZMG Easting:		NZMG Northing	
GPS Easting		GPS Northing	
NZTM Easting	1746268	NZTM Northing	5970057
Grid Reference Source	GIS Calculated		
<b>1. Aids to relocation of site (attach a sketch map):</b>			
<i>In this section just enter the key location details, from closest to furthest from the site e.g. Home Bay; Moutapu Island; Hauraki Gulf; Auckland City. Enter the specific details about how to get to the site at the beginning of the DESCRIPTION field.</i>			
Carran Road   Rodney District   Auckland			
<b>NZAA Record Status identify how comprehensive record is (e.g. Brief or Detailed) and whether any location maps or site sketch plans are attached.</b>			
Brief   Aerial photograph   Site location map			
<b>2. State of site and possible future damage:</b>			
Unknown			
<b>3. Description of site (&lt;i&gt;supply full details, history, local environment, references, sketches, etc. If extra sheets are attached include a summary here&lt;/i&gt;)</b>			
Carrans Road Camp H2 was occupied by the U.S WWII military, site dates from 1942-45.			
<b>Additional Notes:</b>			
<b>4. Owner</b>		<b>Tenant/Manager</b>	
<b>Owner Address</b>		<b>Tenant/Manager Address</b>	
<b>5. Nature of information (heresay, brief or extended visit, etc.)</b>			
Aerial photographs (reference numbers, and clarity of site)			
Photographs (reference numbers, and where they are held)			
<b>6. Reported by</b>	Leah Stevens	<b>Date recorded</b>	20 Apr 2007
<b>Filekeeper</b>		<b>Date (NZAA SRF Entry Date)</b>	
<b>Address</b>			
<b>7. Keywords</b>	CARRANS ROAD CAMP   U.S MILITARY   WWII		
<b>8. New Zealand Register of Archaeological Sites (for office use)</b>			
<b>NZHPT Site Field Code</b>			
<b>Latitude S</b>		<b>Latitude E</b>	
	Type of site		Present condition and future danger of destruction
	Local environment today		Security Code

	<b>Land classification</b>		<b>Local body</b>
<b>Extra information required by CHI</b>			
<b>Local Authority</b>		Rodney District Council	
<b>ArcView Category</b>		Reported Historic Site	
<b>Biblio References</b>			

CHI Places Number	17006	NZAA Site Number	
NZMS 260 map number	None	Date of visit	
NZMS 260 map name	None	Type of site or area	U.S MILITARY CAMP
NZMS 260 map edition		Name	Wylies Road Camps D1:D2:E
Grid references			
NZMG Easting:		NZMG Northing	
GPS Easting		GPS Northing	
NZTM Easting	1746479	NZTM Northing	5969440
Grid Reference Source	GIS Calculated		
<b>1. Aids to relocation of site (attach a sketch map):</b>			
<i>In this section just enter the key location details, from closest to furthest from the site e.g. Home Bay; Motutapu Island; Hauraki Gulf; Auckland City. Enter the specific details about how to get to the site at the beginning of the DESCRIPTION field.</i>			
Wylie Road   Rodney District   Auckland			
NZAA Record Status identify how comprehensive record is (e.g. Brief or Detailed) and whether any location maps or site sketch plans are attached.			
Brief   Aerial photograph   Site location map			
<b>2. State of site and possible future damage:</b>			
Unknown			
<b>3. Description of site (&lt;i&gt;supply full details, history, local environment, references, sketches, etc. If extra sheets are attached include a summary here&lt;/i&gt;)</b>			
Wylies Road Camps D1:D2:E was occupied by the U.S WWII military, site dates from 1942-45.			
Additional Notes:			
4. Owner		Tenant/Manager	
Owner Address		Tenant/Manager Address	
5. Nature of information (heresay, brief or extended visit, etc.)			
Aerial photographs (reference numbers, and clarity of site)			
Photographs (reference numbers, and where they are held)			
6. Reported by	Leah Stevens	Date recorded	20 Apr 2007
Filekeeper		Date (NZAA SRF Entry Date)	
Address			
7. Keywords	U.S MILITARY   WWII   WYLIES ROAD CAMPS D1:D2:E		
<b>8. New Zealand Register of Archaeological Sites (for office use)</b>			
NZHPT Site Field Code			
Latitude S		Latitude E	
	Type of site		Present condition and future danger of destruction
	Local environment today		Security Code

	Land classification		Local body
Extra information required by CHI			
Local Authority		Rodney District Council	
ArcView Category		Reported Historic Site	
Biblio References			

CHI Places Number	17007	NZAA Site Number	
NZMS 260 map number	None	Date of visit	Not visited
NZMS 260 map name	None	Type of site or area	U S Military Camp
NZMS 260 map edition		Name	Wylies Road Camps F   Wylies Road Camps G   Wylies Road Camps F & G
Grid references			
NZMG Easting:		NZMG Northing	
GPS Easting		GPS Northing	
NZTM Easting	1746227	NZTM Northing	5968673
Grid Reference Source		GIS Calculated	
<b>1. Aids to relocation of site (attach a sketch map):</b>			
<i>In this section just enter the key location details, from closest to furthest from the site e.g. Home Bay; Motutapu Island; Hauraki Gulf; Auckland City. Enter the specific details about how to get to the site at the beginning of the DESCRIPTION field.</i>			
Wylie Road   Rodney District   Auckland			
<b>NZAA Record Status</b> identify how comprehensive record is (e.g. Brief or Detailed) and whether any location maps or site sketch plans are attached.			
Brief   Aerial photograph   Site location map			
<b>2. State of site and possible future damage:</b>			
Unknown			
<b>3. Description of site</b> (<i>supply full details, history, local environment, references, sketches, etc. If extra sheets are attached include a summary here</i>)			
Wylies Road Camps F:G was occupied by the U.S WWII military, site dates from 1942-45			
<b>Additional Notes:</b>			
<b>4. Owner</b>		<b>Tenant/Manager</b>	
<b>Owner Address</b>		<b>Tenant/Manager Address</b>	
<b>5. Nature of information</b> (heresay, brief or extended visit, etc.)			
Aerial photographs (reference numbers, and clarity of site)			
Photographs (reference numbers, and where they are held)			
<b>6. Reported by</b>	Leah Stevens	<b>Date recorded</b>	20/04/2007
<b>Filekeeper</b>		<b>Date (NZAA SRF Entry Date)</b>	
<b>Address</b>			
<b>7. Keywords</b>	U.S MILITARY   WWII   Wylies Road Camps F   Wylies Road Camps F & G   Wylies Road Camps G		
<b>8. New Zealand Register of Archaeological Sites (for office use)</b>			
<b>NZHPT Site Field Code</b>			
<b>Latitude S</b>		<b>Latitude E</b>	
	<b>Type of site</b>		<b>Present condition and future danger of destruction</b>



	Local environment today		Security Code
	Land classification		Local body
Extra information required by CHI			
Local Authority		Rodney District Council	
ArcView Category		Reported Historic Site	
Biblio References			

CHI Places Number	19027	NZAA Site Number	R09_2063
NZMS 260 map number	R09	Date of visit	Not Visited
NZMS 260 map name	Warkworth	Type of site or area	Building
NZMS 260 map edition		Name	Phillips Cottage
<b>Grid references</b>			
NZMG Easting:	2658024	NZMG Northing	6533538
GPS Easting		GPS Northing	
NZTM Easting	1745481	NZTM Northing	5971809
Grid Reference Source	GIS Calculated		
<b>1. Aids to relocation of site (attach a sketch map):</b>			
<i>In this section just enter the key location details, from closest to furthest from the site e.g. Home Bay; Motutapu Island; Hauraki Gulf; Auckland City. Enter the specific details about how to get to the site at the beginning of the DESCRIPTION field.</i>			
Phillips Road   Warkworth			
<b>NZAA Record Status identify how comprehensive record is (e.g. Brief or Detailed) and whether any location maps or site sketch plans are attached.</b>			
Brief			
<b>2. State of site and possible future damage:</b>			
Overall (according to new NZAA guidelines): Good. The main part of the cottage is in reasonable repair, but some windows have been removed and covered with sheets of iron. Inside sarking, scrim and wallpaper still present, also newspaper lining the sarking dated to 1898. Kitchen lean-to is in bad repair; chimney has been demolished; brick surround for the ranger has been filled in with later fireplace, which is now derelict. More recent lean-tos are in bad to very bad repair.			
<b>3. Description of site (&lt;i&gt;supply full details, history, local environment, references, sketches, etc. If extra sheets are attached include a summary here&lt;/i&gt;)</b>			
Farm cottage on south side of Phillips Road, off Kiapara flats rd, 3km west of Warkworth. Cottage built by George Edmonds in 1888 with additions by George Phillips in 1898, consisting of 3-4 room cottage with livable attic and kitchen lean-to. 20th century additional lean-tos.			
<b>Additional Notes:</b>			
<b>4. Owner</b>		<b>Tenant/Manager</b>	
<b>Owner Address</b>		<b>Tenant/Manager Address</b>	
<b>5. Nature of information (heresay, brief or extended visit, etc.)</b>			
<b>Aerial photographs (reference numbers, and clarity of site)</b>			
<b>Photographs (reference numbers, and where they are held)</b>			
<b>6. Reported by</b>	Caroline Phillips	<b>Date recorded</b>	22/04/2010
<b>Filekeeper</b>		<b>Date (NZAA SRF Entry Date)</b>	
<b>Address</b>			
<b>7. Keywords</b>	19th Century Cottage   Phillips Road		
<b>8. New Zealand Register of Archaeological Sites (for office use)</b>			
<b>NZHPT Site Field Code</b>			

Latitude S		Latitude E	
	Type of site		Present condition and future danger of destruction
	Local environment today		Security Code
	Land classification		Local body
Extra information required by CHI			
Local Authority		Rodney District Council	
ArcView Category		Historic Structure	
Biblio References			



# APPENDIX B: NZAA SITE RECORD FORMS

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION		
	<b>Site Record Form</b>	
	<b>NZAA SITE NUMBER:</b> R09/2063 <b>SITE TYPE:</b> Agricultural/pastoral <b>SITE NAME(s):</b> <b>DATE RECORDED:</b> 22/04/2010	
<b>SITE COORDINATES (NZTM) Easting:</b> 1745481 <b>Northing:</b> 5971809 <b>Source:</b> On Screen		
<b>IMPERIAL SITE NUMBER:</b> <b>METRIC SITE NUMBER:</b>		
		
<b>Finding aids to the location of the site</b> Farm cottage on south side of Phillips Rd, off Kaipara Flats Road, 3km west of Warkworth.		
<b>Brief description</b> 19th century farm cottage.		
<b>Recorded features</b> Building - cottage		
<b>Other sites associated with this site</b>		



Printed by: Clough R

28/04/2011

Page 1 of 3

SITE RECORD HISTORY	NZAA SITE NUMBER: R09/2063
<p><b>Site description</b>                      Updated: 22/04/2010, Visited: 22/04/2010 - Cottage built by George Edmonds in 1886, with additions by George Phillips in 1898, consisting of 3-4 room cottage with livable attic, and kitchen lean-to, 20th century additional lean-tos.</p> <p><b>Condition of the site</b>                      Updated: 22/04/2010, Visited: 22/04/2010 - Main part of cottage is in reasonable repair, but some windows have been removed, and covered with sheets of iron. Inside sarking, scorns and wallpaper still present, also newspaper lining the sarking, dating to 1898. Kitchen lean-to is in bad repair; chimney has been demolished; brick surround for the range has been filled in with later fireplace, which is now derelict. More recent lean-tos are in bad to very bad repair.</p> <p>Recently being used as a hay barn; some windows removed. Main threat is on-going decay. Neighbour wishes to move the main part of the building and restore it.</p> <p><b>Statement of condition</b>                      Updated: 22/04/2010, Visited: 22/04/2010 - Good - Majority of visible features are intact, but some minor loss of definition and/or damage.</p> <p><b>Current land use:</b>                      Updated: 22/04/2010, Visited: 22/04/2010 - Grazing</p> <p><b>Threats:</b></p>	
This section is intentionally left blank in the original document	

SITE RECORD INVENTORY			NZAA SITE NUMBER: R09/2063
Observations about this site made in			
Author	Year	Title	Publication Details
Supporting documentation held in ArchSite			

 <p><b>Site Record Form</b></p>	<p><b>NZAA SITE NUMBER:</b> R09/2064</p> <p><b>SITE TYPE:</b> Agricultural/ pastoral</p> <p><b>SITE NAME(s):</b> Woodthorpe</p>
	<p><b>DATE RECORDED:</b> 22/04/2010</p>
<p><b>SITE COORDINATES (NZTM) Easting:</b> 1745485      <b>Northing:</b> 5972290      <b>Source:</b> On Screen</p>	
<p><b>IMPERIAL SITE NUMBER:</b>      <b>METRIC SITE NUMBER:</b></p>	
 <p>1:25,000</p>	
<p><b>Finding aids to the location of the site</b>                  Old farm house north of the west end of Phillips Rd, off Kaipara Flats Rd, 3km west of Warkworth.</p>	
<p><b>Brief description</b>                  19th century farm homestead.</p>	
<p><b>Recorded features</b>                  Building - homestead</p>	
<p><b>Other sites associated with this site</b>                  R09/2063</p>	

SITE RECORD HISTORY	NZAA SITE NUMBER: R09/2064
<p><b>Site description</b> Updated: 22/04/2010 - House reported to have been built by James Moore in 1869 of kauri pit-sawn on the property. Moore owned part of Lot 27 and 59 in Kauriwhero Parish. In 1885 he sold the house and farm to James Rushed Blair. House is visible on aerial photographs. Site not visited by recorder (Caroline Phillips).</p> <p><b>Condition of the site</b> Updated: 22/04/2010 - Reported by Paul Vercoe that the building is currently in poor repair and has been used as a hay barn for some time.</p> <p><b>Statement of condition</b></p> <p><b>Current land use:</b> Updated: 22/04/2010 - Grazing</p> <p><b>Threats:</b> Updated: 22/04/2010 - Farming practices</p>	

SITE RECORD INVENTORY			NZAA SITE NUMBER: R09/2064
Observations about this site made in			
Author	Year	Title	Publication Details
Supporting documentation held in ArchSite			

 <p><b>Site Record Form</b></p>	<p><b>NZAA SITE NUMBER:</b> R09/2224</p> <p><b>SITE TYPE:</b> Historic - domestic</p> <p><b>SITE NAME(s):</b></p> <p><b>DATE RECORDED:</b></p>
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**SITE COORDINATES (NZTM)** Easting: 1745852      Northing: 5970627      Source: On Screen

**IMPERIAL SITE NUMBER:**      **METRIC SITE NUMBER:** R09/2224



**Finding aids to the location of the site**  
 Located based on 1865 plan. Two areas located across three properties - Sec 1 SO 70248, Carran Road , 113 Carran Rd and 119 Carran Rd

**Brief description**

**Recorded features**

**Other sites associated with this site**

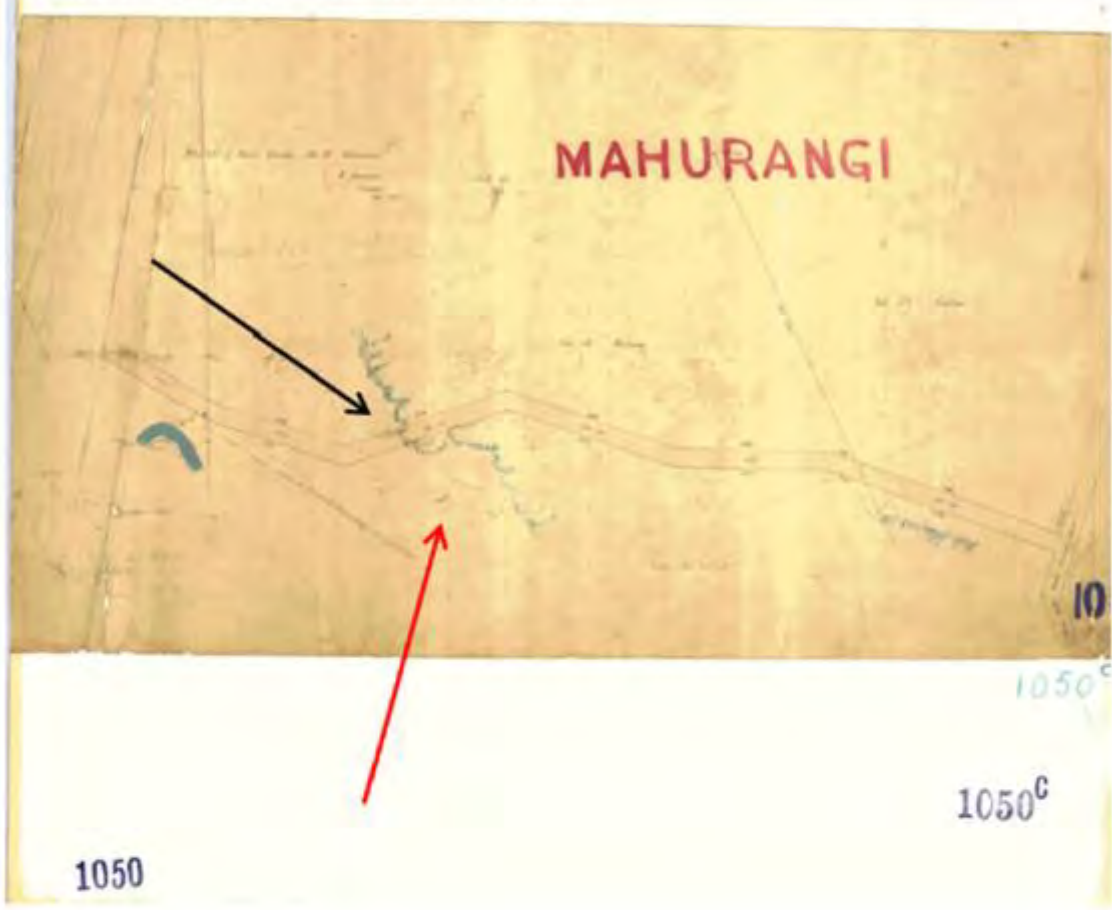
SITE RECORD HISTORY	NZAA SITE NUMBER: R09/2224
<p><b>Site description</b></p> <p>Updated 12/07/2017 (other), submitted by rodclough Grid reference (E1745852 / N5970627)</p> <p>The locations of the site were identified on a plan of a road alteration dating from 1865 (SO 1050 C). This road is now known as Carran Road. The plan marks the position of a house (on Whitson's Land) and a stockyard and describes the ground cover within what was originally Lot 58 Parish of Mahurangi. Subsequent subdivisions mean that the locations of the structures are now within three titles, Lots 1 and 2 DP 157389 and Lot 1 DP 316908. Both of the structures are now long gone, with the stockyards truncated by the road surveyed in the 1865 plan. It is unclear when these structures were demolished or when Carran Road was formed. Coordinates for the stockyard :1745860, 5970479</p> <p>Updated 12/07/2017 (other), submitted by rodclough Grid reference (E1745852 / N5970627)</p> <p>The locations of the site were identified on a plan of a road alteration dating from 1865 (SO 1050 C). This road is now known as Carran Road. The plan marks the position of a house (on Whitson's Land) and a stockyard and describes the ground cover within what was originally Lot 58 Parish of Mahurangi. Subsequent subdivisions mean that the locations of the structures are now within three titles, Lots 1 and 2 DP 157389 and Lot 1 DP 316908. Both of the structures are now long gone, with the stockyards truncated by the road surveyed in the 1865 plan. It is unclear when these structures were demolished or when Carran Road was formed.</p> <p><b>Condition of the site</b></p> <p>Updated 12/07/2017 (other), submitted by rodclough</p> <p>Site visit not completed.</p> <p><b>Statement of condition</b></p> <p><b>Current land use:</b></p> <p><b>Threats:</b></p>	



SITE RECORD INVENTORY	NZAA SITE NUMBER: R09/2224
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Supporting documentation held in ArchSite

Red arrow points to the house, and the black arrow the stockyard.



	<b>Site Record Form</b>	<b>NZAA SITE NUMBER:</b> Q09/1216
		<b>SITE TYPE:</b> Historic - domestic <b>SITE NAME(s):</b>  <b>DATE RECORDED:</b>

**SITE COORDINATES (NZTM)** Easting: 1739107      Northing: 5977781      Source: On Screen

**IMPERIAL SITE NUMBER:**      **METRIC SITE NUMBER:** Q09/1216



**Finding aids to the location of the site**  
 Located at 1207 SH1, Wayby Valley. On top of the hill overlooking the Hotoe River.

**Brief description**

**Recorded features**

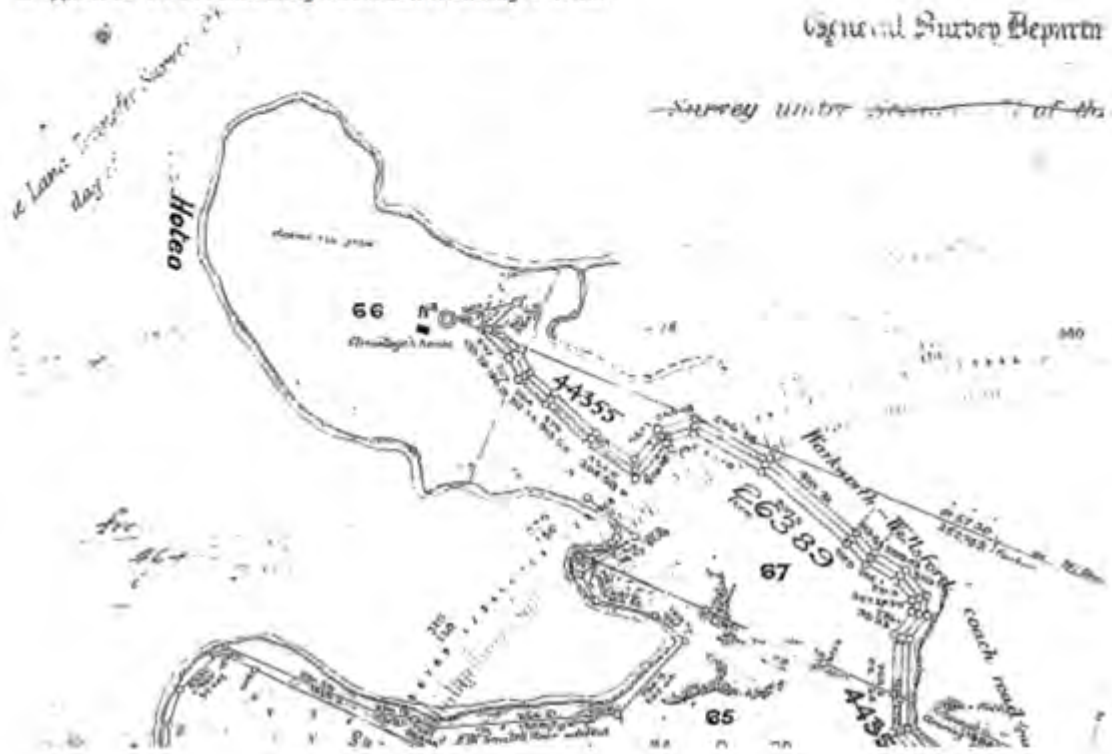
**Other sites associated with this site**

<b>SITE RECORD HISTORY</b>	<b>NZAA SITE NUMBER: Q09/1216</b>
<p><b>Site description</b>  Updated 14/07/2017 (other), submitted by rodclough  Grid reference (E1739107 / N5977781)</p> <p>The site of the house belonging to W. Armitage, on Lot 66 Pakiri Block XII. Plan SO84 dating to 1874 is the earliest dated plan found for the property, however it is on plan SO 3966 dating to 1889 which shows the location of Armitage's house. An overlay of the plan with a modern aerial locates it on the highpoint overlooking the Hotoe River, above the crossing of the river by the 'old Coach Road' which also extended onto the property. It is unclear how long the house is present for before it was removed/demolished. There is a old woolshed located further south of the location of the house, but it is unclear if it is 19th century in date as it requires further research.</p> <p><b>Condition of the site</b>  Updated 14/07/2017 (other), submitted by rodclough</p> <p>The site has been recorded based on an historic plan. Any subsurface remains are not known.</p> <p><b>Statement of condition</b></p> <p><b>Current land use:</b></p> <p><b>Threats:</b></p>	

SITE RECORD INVENTORY	NZAA SITE NUMBER: Q09/1216
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Supporting documentation held in ArchSite

Cropped Plan SO 3966 indicating the location of Armitage's house.



 <p><b>Site Record Form</b></p>	<p><b>NZAA SITE NUMBER:</b> R09/2226</p> <p><b>SITE TYPE:</b> Administrative</p> <p><b>SITE NAME(s):</b> Dome Valley School Teacher's Residence</p> <p><b>DATE RECORDED:</b></p>
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<b>SITE COORDINATES (NZTM) Easting:</b> 1745773	<b>Northing:</b> 5971723	<b>Source:</b> On Screen
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<b>IMPERIAL SITE NUMBER:</b>	<b>METRIC SITE NUMBER:</b> R09/2226
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**Finding aids to the location of the site**  
 Located at 157 and 157A Kaipara Flats Road Warkworth.

**Brief description**


**Recorded features**

**Other sites associated with this site**

<b>SITE RECORD HISTORY</b>	<b>NZAA SITE NUMBER: R09/2226</b>
<p><b>Site description</b>  Updated 12/07/2017 (other), submitted by rodclough  Grid reference (E1745773 / NS971723)</p> <p>Location of the Dome Valley School Teacher's Residence/Reserve from most likely 1883, but shown on a plan in 1889 (SO 4734 B). The earliest plan from 1883 (Deed C21 and SO 3433) and shows the position of the school teacher's residence reserve within Part Allotment 92 Parish of Mahurangi, but the same year it was moved across the road to the east. no doubt due to the swampy nature of the original position. The second location currently comprises two titles: Lots 1 and 2 DP 91259. The date the teacher's residence was built on this site remains unclear. Following the closure of the school in 1925 both the school and residence were deemed surplus to the requirements of the Auckland Education Board.</p> <p><b>Condition of the site</b>  Updated 12/07/2017 (other), submitted by rodclough</p> <p>Site not visited so unclear if any buildings/structures or other archaeological features survive above the surface.</p> <p><b>Statement of condition</b></p> <p><b>Current land use:</b></p> <p><b>Threats:</b></p>	

SITE RECORD INVENTORY	NZAA SITE NUMBER: R09/2226
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Supporting documentation held in ArchSite

 <p><b>Site Record Form</b></p>	<p><b>NZAA SITE NUMBER:</b> R09/2225</p> <p><b>SITE TYPE:</b> Administrative</p> <p><b>SITE NAME(s):</b> Dome Valley School</p> <p><b>DATE RECORDED:</b></p>
<p><b>SITE COORDINATES (NZTM) Easting:</b> 1745818      <b>Northing:</b> 5971891      <b>Source:</b> On Screen</p>	
<p><b>IMPERIAL SITE NUMBER:</b>      <b>METRIC SITE NUMBER:</b> R09/2225</p>	
 <p>Scale 1:2,500</p> <p>Land Information New Zealand Eagle Technology</p>	
<p><b>Finding aids to the location of the site</b>                  Located at 154 Kaipara Flats Road, Warkworth. Not visited.</p>	
<p><b>Brief description</b></p>	
<p><b>Recorded features</b></p>	
<p><b>Other sites associated with this site</b></p>	



SITE RECORD HISTORY	NZAA SITE NUMBER: R09/2225
<p><b>Site description</b></p> <p>Updated 12/07/2017 (other), submitted by rodclough Grid reference (E1745818 / N5971891)</p> <p>Location of the former Dome Valley School. Source - early plans. Earliest of these date from 1883 (Deed C21 and SO 3433) and show the position of the school teacher's residence reserve within Part Allotment 92 Parish of Mahurangi, with the school and out-buildings illustrated within Part Allotment 93 Parish of Mahurangi. This site record is for the school buildings only. Research has revealed that the school was known as Dome Valley School (some sources post-1916 refer to it as Streamlands School, following the creation of the Streamlands Settlement for discharged soldiers) and ran from either 1874 or 1880 until 1925 (the start date is unclear but pupil admission records are complete from 1880, YCBP 4553 C145 282 Box 1 h). Following the closure of the school in 1925 both the school and residence were deemed surplus to the requirements of the Auckland Education Board.</p> <p>Updated 12/07/2017 (other), submitted by rodclough Grid reference (E1745818 / N5971891)</p> <p>Location of the former Dome Valley School and Teacher's Reserve. Source - early plans. Earliest of these date from 1883 (Deed C21 and SO 3433) and show the position of the school teacher's residence reserve within Part Allotment 92 Parish of Mahurangi, with the school and out-buildings illustrated within Part Allotment 93 Parish of Mahurangi. Research has revealed that the school was known as Dome Valley School (some sources post-1916 refer to it as Streamlands School, following the creation of the Streamlands Settlement for discharged soldiers) and ran from either 1874 or 1880 until 1925 (the start date is unclear but pupil admission records are complete from 1880, YCBP 4553 C145 282 Box 1 h). SO 3433 shows that the teacher's residence reserve was rapidly transferred from the original position to a new one, on the eastern side of Kaipara Flats Road (see plan SO 4734 B (1889) , no doubt due to the swampy nature of the original position. The second location currently comprises two titles: Lots 1 and 2 DP 91259. The date the teacher's residence was built on this site remains unclear. Following the closure of the school in 1925 both the school and residence were deemed surplus to the requirements of the Auckland Education Board.</p> <p>The teacher's residence and land (Part Allotment 92, Parish of Mahurangi, containing 4 acres, 3 roods and 39.1 perches) was sold in December 1927 to Mr S.G. Phillips for the sum of £25 (Letter of Acknowledgement dated 21 December 1927, YCBD A688 5023 Box 1694 g). Aerial photographs show that a residence and out-buildings have been built over this site, probably impacting on any remains. This area was also part of the US WWII Army Camp M6 (Dome Camp M6, CHI no. 16996).</p> <p><b>Condition of the site</b></p> <p>Updated 12/07/2017 (other), submitted by rodclough</p> <p>Not visited so unclear if any above surface features survive.</p> <p>Updated 12/07/2017 (other), submitted by rodclough</p> <p>Not visited so unclear if any above surface features survive.</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

# APPENDIX C: DESCRIPTION OF WOODTHORPE HOUSE

*By Adina Brown*

## Structure

The structure is typical for a modest one-storey mid-late 19th century timber cottage. It is constructed of timber framing (kauri), sitting on round timber piles (puriri or totara). Roof framing survives in places comprising timber trusses, rafters and purlins typical for the period. The short run corrugated iron has evidently been replaced since the original construction of the house. A maker's mark was visible on the inside of a corrugated iron sheet covering the western side of the main cottage. This reads 'Trademark Redcliff' and has a crown in the centre, which was manufactured from 1874 by W.B Wright and company in England, Bristol.<sup>25</sup> That partnership dissolved in 1881, but the brand name continued under a different company. John Lysaght Pty also of Bristol acquired the trademark in 1895. It was exported to New Zealand from 1878 and discontinued during WW1 (1914).

The chimney is no longer extant, but the occasional brick is evident adjacent the house to the south and a small mound (rich in brick dust) within the cottage suggests there was likely to have been at least one chimney. The fireplace was likely to have been positioned along the back wall of the southern front room (wall now gone). This may have been a back to back fireplace, also servicing the room to the west, which was possibly the dining room/kitchen. The chimney probably exited the roof on the southern side, which has now largely fallen away, along with the internal chimney place wall and part of the exterior southern wall of the cottage. This indicates the chimney may have collapsed of its own accord, taking part of the building with it and the bricks being taken away for re-use at some point.

The Kauri timber used in the construction of the building has saw marks and the NZAA site record form refers to these being pit sawn. The weatherboards and timber framing to the main cottage include vertical saw marks likely to have been mechanically cut by vertical saw (regular in spacing and vertical to the grain). Only one or two examples may be pit sawn, which have more irregular spacing and variation in the cut depth. Timber cut by circular saw was also widely observed, mostly in the rear lean-to area and some of the internal partition walls.

The lean-to at the western side of the cottage is collapsing, however it is evidently later in construction, with the exterior western cottage wall now forming an internal wall for the lean-to. A number of newspaper articles internally line the ceiling that appear to be Edwardian in date (based on the hats/suits and one shows a tram (possibly in Auckland), c.1902 to 1914. The verandah to the north is similarly derelict, with simple chamfered verandah posts and one doorway (without door), providing access from one of the rear bedrooms on the north side.

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<sup>25</sup> Spennemann, D. 2015. Redcliff Crown Corrugated Iron in Australasia: a survey of its history marketing and distribution, 1875–1921. Accessed at, [www.researchgate.net](http://www.researchgate.net)



Figure 79 – Woodthorpe structure. Top (left) looking at piles/ subfloor and (right) looking at W-E cross-section through the house; Middle (left) looking at southern wall/ roof where chimney would have been and (right) looking at likely former location of a back to back fireplace; Bottom (left) stamped corrugated iron and (right) detail of roof construction for house and lean-to addition

## Exterior

The dwelling is a square fronted cottage, with symmetrical bays, comprising a central door and two sash windows on either side (Figure 80). A pyramidal hipped roof is clad in short run corrugated iron, with boxed eaves. Exterior walls are clad in kauri weatherboards with a rusticated profile to the front elevation. The exterior southern wall to the cottage is plain weatherboard profile and the lean-to addition to the rear is a combination of vertical board and batten, as well as horizontal weatherboards. All of the glass within the windows has gone and all of the external doors have been removed. It is possible there was a front verandah, but this would require closer inspection to confirm. The verandah to the north may be an early alteration, or it could have been a wraparound verandah.



Figure 80 – Woodthorpe exterior. Top (left) looking W front elevation and (right) looking S at verandah on north elevation; Middle (left) looking E at lean-to and (right) looking E at N end of lean-to ; Bottom (left) wire cut bricks from the original chimney now gone and (right) looking N at southern elevation

## Interior

The interior plan form is square and arranged around a central hallway, typical of a four-roomed cottage or early villa (Figure 81 and Figure 82). There were two living rooms to the front bays (south and north of the hall). A further two bedrooms may have been located to the north side, although some of the internal partition walls may have been moved around in this part of the building, with the original configuration perhaps only being one bedroom on the north side. It would appear the kitchen/ dining room was in the SW room and a back to back fireplace serviced this room, as well as the southern front room.

The building was originally probably a four-roomed cottage with outbuildings. Then in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century the north rooms were divided to create five rooms, as well as a verandah and lean-to. The lean-to would have provided access to the kitchen and probably housed the laundry, scullery, toilet and other ancillary functions. This was probably constructed when these functions were moved from an outbuilding into the house, as became fashionable in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

The walls were lined in kauri, with evidence for hessian and wallpaper where the walls survive. Just one room had surviving floor boards, also of kauri. The ceilings to the front rooms and bedrooms were likely to have been board and batten, surviving in part within two rooms. As is typical the service areas appear to be tongue and groove, with newspaper used as lining in some parts of the lean-to. One internal four-panelled door survives. Several simple ledged and braced doors, with 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century ‘carpenters’ locks (No.60 rim lock and maker’s mark) were found, but not in situ.



Figure 81 – Front (southern room), with window opening and central hall (southern hall wall alignment arrowed)



Figure 82 – Woodthorpe interior. Top (left) area of surviving floor covered in straw and (right) surviving wood lining; Middle (left) remnant board and batten ceiling and (right) Carpenters lock; Bottom (left) wall coverings in former kitchen area and (right) newspaper cuttings lining the lean-to ceiling

## Condition and Use

A condition survey was not carried out, however overall the cottage is in poor to very poor condition (Figure 83). The house is no longer water tight or habitable. It is beyond repair due to extensive loss of fabric, borer, rot, water penetration and vegetation damage. The wooden structure is precariously standing. It is no longer supported by continuous solid walls, a roof or floor structure. The chimney which has most likely collapsed has taken part of the roof, internal walls and part of the southern external wall with it. The kauri wooden weatherboards are now so rotten they have become soft to touch. The floors and interior linings have largely rotted away.



Figure 83 – Examples of the poor condition of Woodthorpe House

## Summary of Key features

The key features include the traditional layout and features associated with the building's original construction and early modifications, including the timber framing; Kauri weatherboards, and early window and door openings. Internally, fragmentary surviving features include the board and batten ceilings, profiled timber architraves and skirting boards, internal doors (ex situ), and wooden floors and walls.

## Physical Modifications

Woodthorpe house is a typical single-storey late 19th century timber cottage, with apparently few 20th century additions/ alterations. Based on the historical background and site visit, the likely date of construction for the cottage is between c.1866 and 1870. Modifications are likely to include the rear lean-to and perhaps minor changes to the SW room in the early 20th century, with upgrades to utilities (such as electricity) and new corrugated roof cladding later on. The main physical changes that have occurred to the building since it was originally constructed are likely to be natural decay to the structure,

exterior and interior. The chimney and fireplaces have been removed. Internally very few fixtures and fittings survive; with no kitchen or bathroom.



# APPENDIX D: BUILDING RECORDING STRATEGY

## Research Questions

The following research questions relate to more detailed analysis of the building phases, construction techniques and materials used:

- How was the building constructed? Do the methods of construction reflect standard practice of the day or are they unique in anyway?
- What types of timber were used within the building and is it possible to identify suppliers by timber stamps, if present? Is it possible to determine methods of timber production or to determine the quality of timber used within the buildings?
- Can surviving bricks from the chimney or stamps to the corrugated iron tell us anymore about the history of the building?
- Is there further evidence on the likely construction date for the cottage?
- Is there evidence on the phasing of the cottage construction and later changes?
- Where were the original locations for the chimney(s) and fireplace(s)?
- How was the house functionally and spatially arranged through time?
- Does the original internal layout of the building conform to the typical layout and function of a late 19th century domestic building?
- How much of the original 19th century building survives and are there any hidden architectural details or finishing, or clues to the original configuration?
- Does the quality of the materials used within the building, construction or decorative treatments represent the changing social or economic standing of the original builder, occupants or general area over time?
- What can artefacts associated with the building tell us about the occupants and the changes that occurred over more than 100 years of habitation?
- How does Woodthorpe compare to the wider heritage landscape in relation to other homesteads in the area? Is the building typical for the area?

This information will contribute to the growing archaeological knowledge of pre-1900 buildings within the local area and wider Auckland.

## Recording methodology

The level of recording recommended in this instance is Level III in accordance with the Heritage New Zealand guidelines, where a building is of moderate archaeological significance (Heritage New Zealand 2014: 10). The details for this are set out in the building recording methodology outlined below. The appropriate recording techniques and standards will be adopted comprising plans, elevations and sections as follows:

## **Drawings**

An overall site layout plan, measured floor plans and elevations will be prepared. These will be annotated with features and phasing as necessary. Cross-sections showing the main internal elevations and relationship of ground floor and roof space will be produced. Where a photographic record will not cover sufficient detail, measured drawings of some of the significant surviving features will be made, but only if it is useful to the understanding and interpretation of the building (e.g. ceiling plans showing surviving original ceilings, cornices; internal elevations; and internal features).

## **Written account**

A basic descriptive record has been provided in the building assessment (Appendix C). Further written accounts will focus on examination of the building itself, which is additional to information already documented and written in conjunction with the drawings. Structural detail will be recorded on site using pro-forma sheets and written records.

## **Photos**

A basic photographic survey was undertaken at the time of the building assessment (Appendix C). Additional photographs will be taken during more detailed/ invasive examination of the building itself, which is additional to information already documented. Photography will be undertaken using digital cameras, to the recording standard outlined above.

## **Samples**

At this stage it is considered unlikely that material samples will be needed given that the approximate date of the building is known, it is constructed of typical materials for the time, and is of moderate archaeological significance. However, samples will be taken if appropriate for further analysis and recording, such as bricks, newspaper clippings and wallpaper.

## **Loose artefacts**

Any artefacts associated with the house will be recovered (including context information) and analysed post-investigation. This analysis will be incorporated into the results of the report and the artefacts returned to the owner of the site

## Recording phases

### *Pre-demolition but with the Archaeological Authority in Place:*

Invasive testing of the structure to expose and record enclosed features such as the possible chimney base location, possible front verandah posts and covered wallpapers. This is likely to be minimal as much of the structure is already exposed due to natural decay, such as views above original ceilings, below floor coverings and of the internal framing. Additionally, collection of samples will be undertaken, i.e. surface artefacts (such as glass and ceramic), architectural materials, wallpapers and linings, and decorative elements if appropriate.

### *During Demolition:*

Investigation and recording of structural elements as they become visible during demolition. This is likely to be minimal as much of the structure is already partly demolished due to natural decay. Samples will also be taken as required and monitoring for any artefacts that might be exposed. At this stage a methodology for demolition has not been confirmed, but the archaeologist will work with the contractor to ensure the archaeological building recording is carried out at the appropriate stages of demolition (as set out in the Archaeological Management Plan).

## Personnel

The building recording should be carried out by a qualified buildings archaeologist.