

PROPOSED STORMWATER IMPROVEMENTS, TE HURUHI/ BLACKPOOL, WAIHEKE ISLAND, AUCKLAND – STAGE 1: ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Prepared for Auckland Council Healthy Waters



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March 2025

 **Origin Archaeology**

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INTRODUCTION

Project Background

Auckland Council Healthy Waters are proposing to undertake improvements to the stormwater system in Te Huruhi / Blackpool, Waiheke Island (Figure 1-4). The proposed works are referred to as Stage 1 and are located along Tui Street, Nikau Road and Moa Avenue (with a short section also required at the junction of Moa Avenue and Manuka Road). A summary of the proposed works by street are outlined below with detail shown on Figures 5-11 and Appendix B.

Summary of proposed works:

Tui Street (Figures 6 & 7)

- The installation of new precast box culverts on the eastern side of the road (3m wide x 1.3m height), requiring excavation of up to c.3m in depth.
- Lowering of the berm (by up to c.<1m) on the eastern side of Tui Street (southern end) adjacent to the existing open stream culvert, and planting of lowered berm area with native wetland grasses.
- Excavation of a new open channel along the eastern edge of Tui Street (southern end). Requiring excavation of up to c.1.5m in depth.
- Trimming of existing built-up sand within the CMA immediately south of Tui Street to create a wide shallow channel.
- Relocation of power poles to achieve sufficient setback from the edge of the stormwater channel.

Nikau Road (Figures 8 & 9)

- Installation of a new stormwater pipe, concrete boxed culverts (2m wide x 1m height) and driveway culverts. Requiring excavation of up to c.3m in depth.
- Excavation to form an open channel along the northern side of Nikau Road, requiring excavation of up to c.1.5m in depth.
- Removal of trees and relocation of power poles to achieve sufficient setback from the edge of the stormwater channel.

Moa Avenue (Figures 10 & 11)

- Installation of a new stormwater pipe, culverts and manholes along western road edge and beneath the road (as well as at junction with Manuka Road). Connections to existing catchpits on the eastern side of the road. The 1800mm diameter pipe will be open trenched within the road reserve to a maximum depth of c.3m. The installation of the 600mm pipe along the top end of Moa Ave will be mostly open

cut but will likely include sections of trenchless installation to avoid tree removals. Excavations for manholes will be to a depth of <2m over an area of c.2 x 2m.

- Installation of a new low flow connection and a transition chamber for high flow outlet at the junction of Moa Avenue and Nikau Road. Earthworks will be required over an area of c.7 x 5m to a maximum depth of 3m.
- Excavation to form an open channel at the junction with Tui Street, requiring excavation of up to c.1.3m in depth.
- Removal of trees and relocation of power poles away from culverts/stormwater pipe alignment.

An archaeological assessment of the proposed areas of works was commissioned by Auckland Council Healthy Waters to determine if the proposal is likely to have any effects on archaeological and/or historic heritage values. This report has been prepared to identify any requirements under the relevant provisions of the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) and the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 (HNZPTA). Recommendations are made in accordance with statutory requirements.

Methodology

As part of the preparation of this report, the New Zealand Archaeological Association's (NZAA) site record database (ArchSite), Auckland Council's Cultural Heritage Inventory (CHI), Auckland Unitary Plan Operative in Part (AUP OP) schedules and the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (Heritage NZ) New Zealand Heritage List/Rārangi Kōrero were consulted to determine if any sites had been scheduled or Listed within or close to the proposed works area. Relevant archaeological reports previously undertaken within the area were also consulted (see Bibliography). Historic survey plans held at Land Information NZ (LINZ) and accessed through Quickmap, and historic aerial photographs were also reviewed.

Field survey of the proposed areas of works was undertaken on 17 July 2024. The survey focussed on the proposed alignment of works and immediate surrounds only. Subsurface testing with a probe and spade was undertaken along the proposed alignment where possible (no subsurface testing was able to be undertaken within areas with sealed concrete/asphalt or gravel surfaces).

Constraints and Limitations

All statements and opinions in this document are offered in accordance with accepted best practice. No responsibility is taken for errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by a third party.

This report has been carried out based on the information available at the time. Due to the timeframes presented, research for the report was undertaken to an extent that enables the

archaeological values of the proposed areas of works to be adequately evaluated but is potentially not exhaustive.

This report does not represent the views of Māori regarding the cultural significance of the place. Cultural significance of the place to iwi can only be competently assessed by mana whenua.

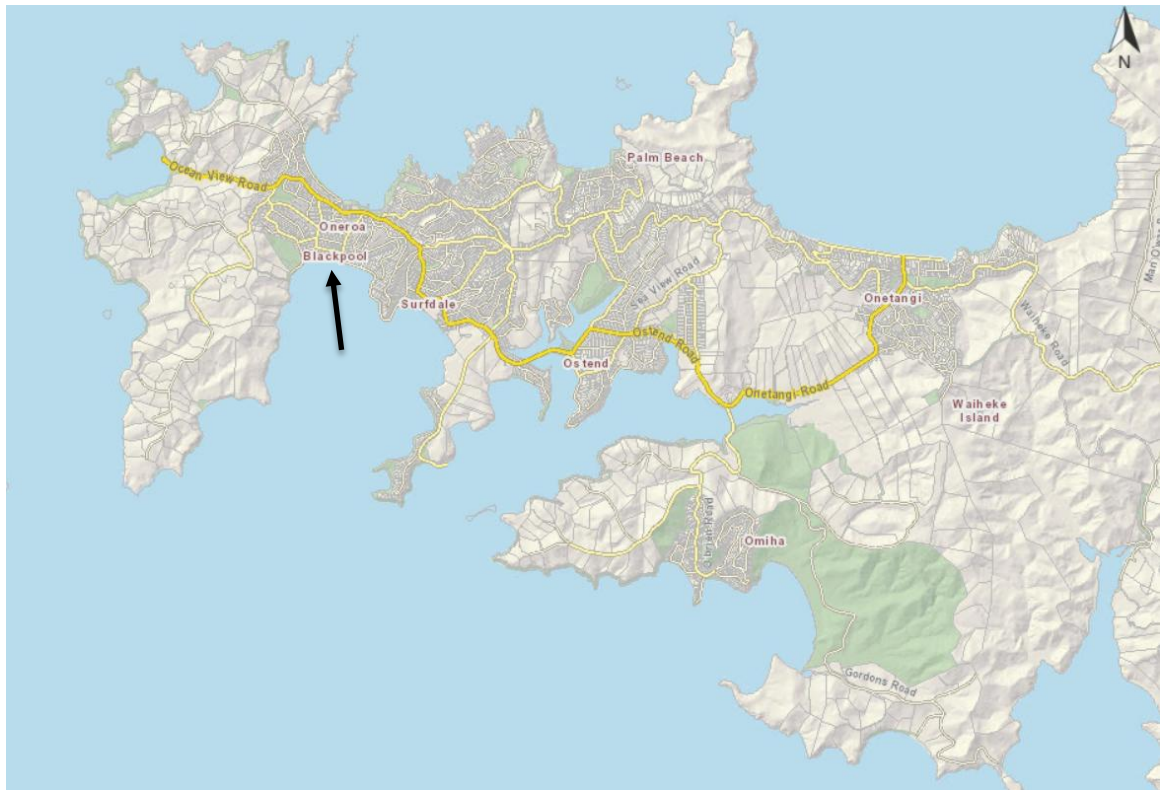


Figure 1. Aerial map showing the location of Blackpool, Waiheke Island, Auckland. Map source: Auckland Council Geomaps 2024.



Figure 2. Aerial showing the general project area (outlined)



Figure 3. Aerial map showing the project area (shaded yellow). Aerial source: Auckland Council Geomaps 2024

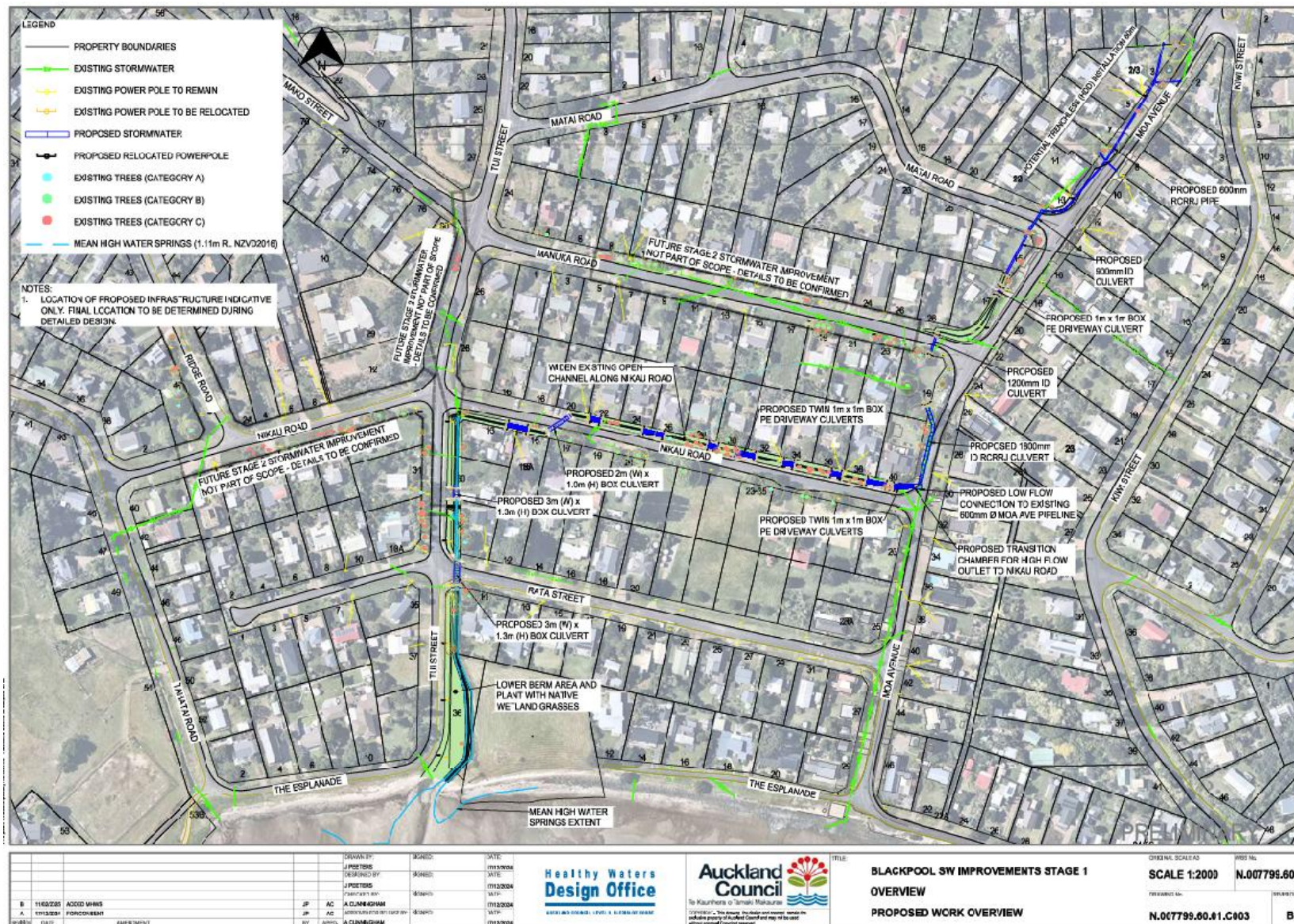


Figure 4. Blackpool Stormwater Improvements Stage 1 – Overall Site Plan (Healthy Waters 2025)

March 2025

Te Huruhi Stormwater Improvements – Archaeological Assessment

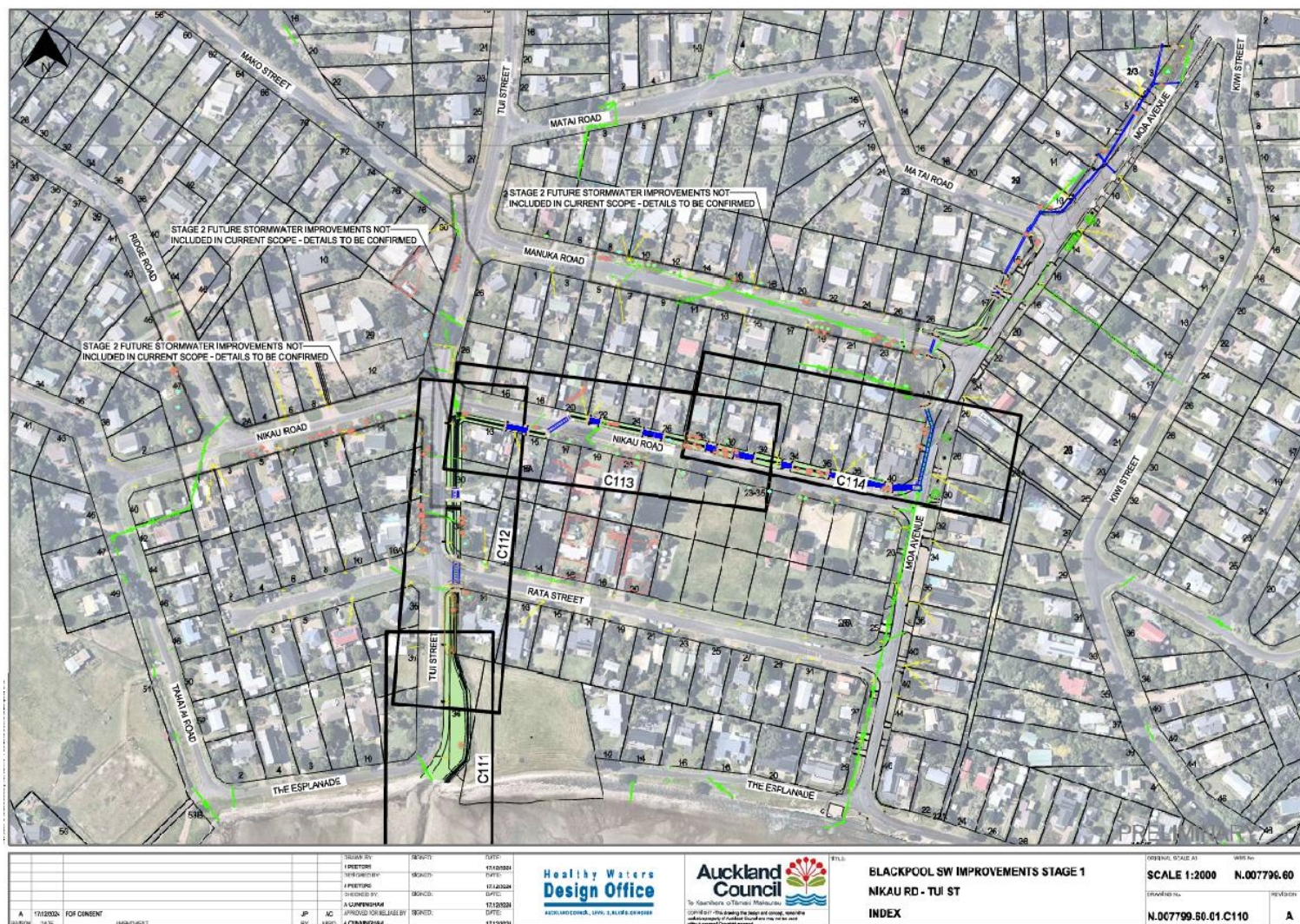


Figure 5. Blackpool SW Improvements Stage 1 Nikau Rd-Tui Street (Healthy Waters 2025)

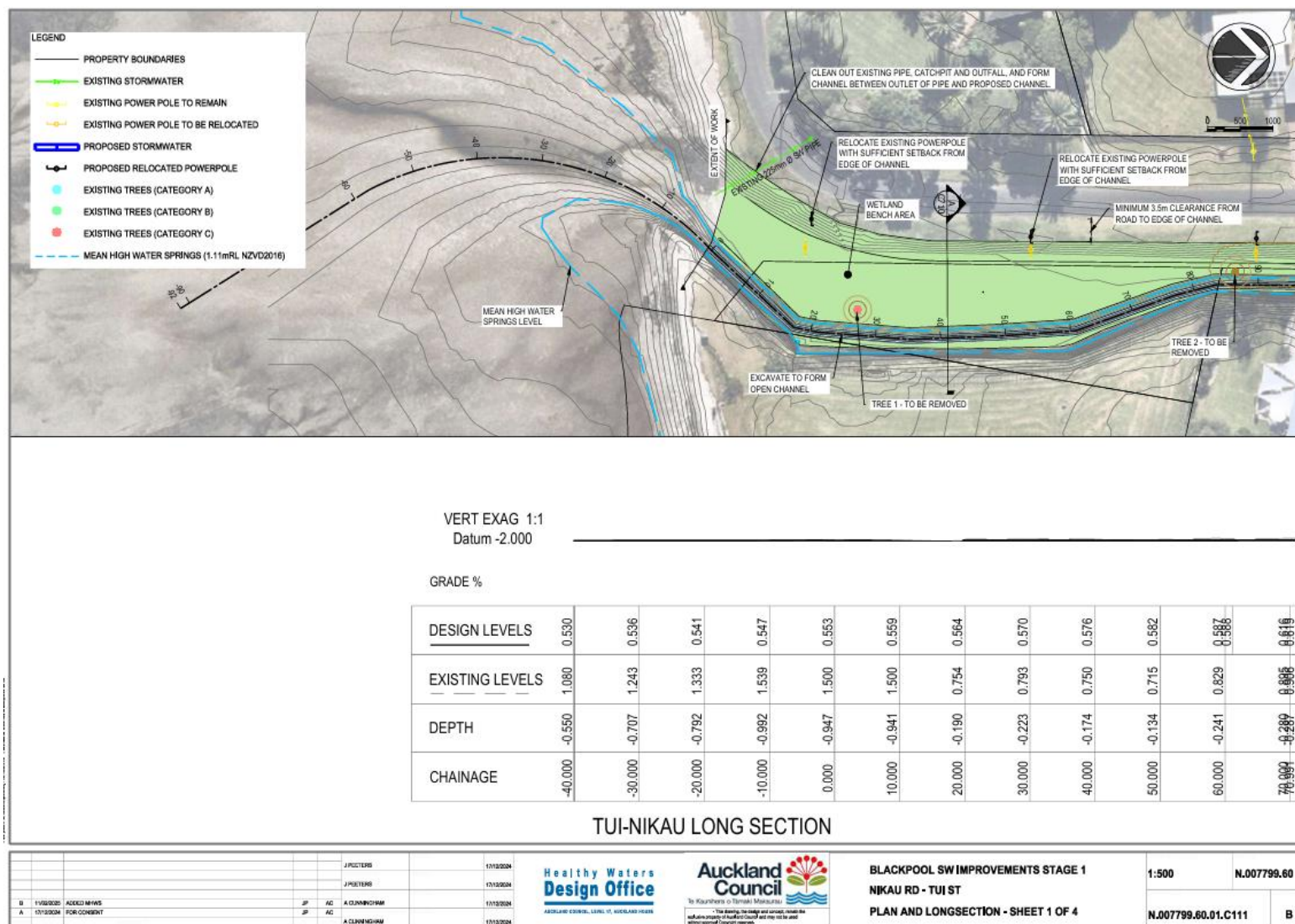


Figure 6. Blackpool SW Improvements Stage 1 Nikau Rd – Tui St Plan and Longsection Sheet 1 of 4 (Healthy Waters 2025)

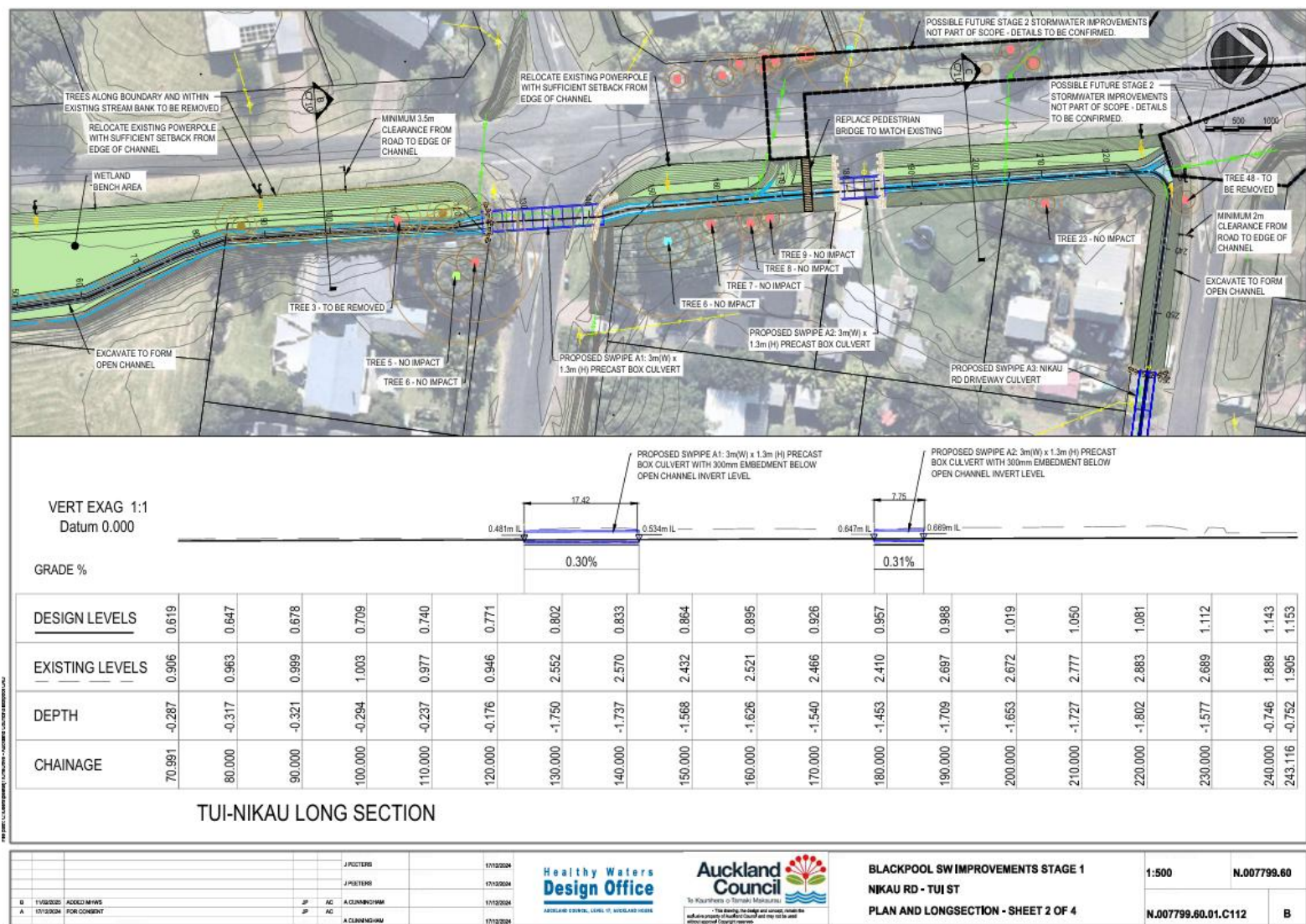


Figure 7. Blackpool SW Improvements Stage 1 Nikau Rd – Tui St Plan and Longsection – Sheet 2 of 4

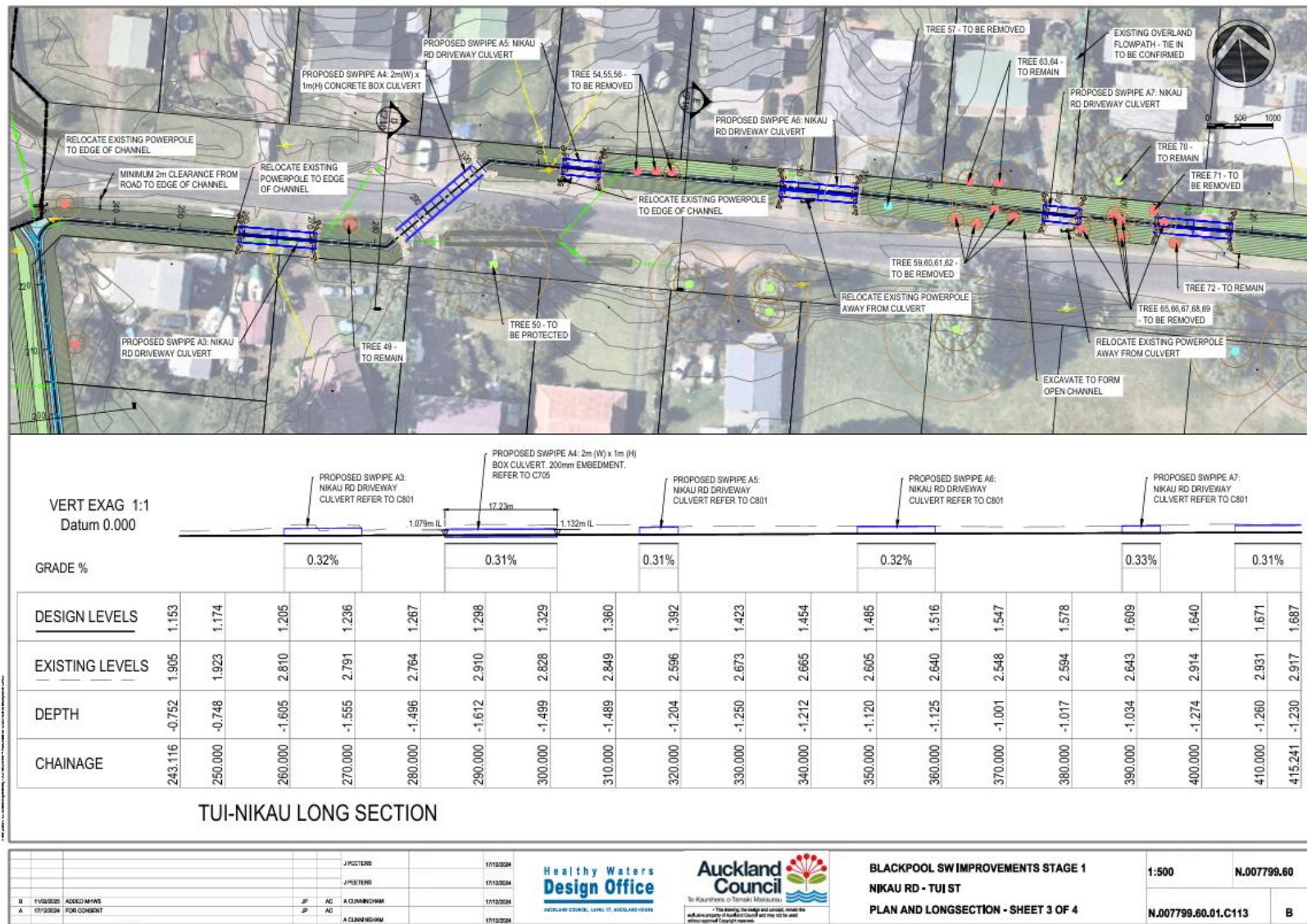


Figure 8. Blackpool SW Improvements Stage 1 Nikau Rd – Tui St Plan and Longsection – Sheet 3 of 4

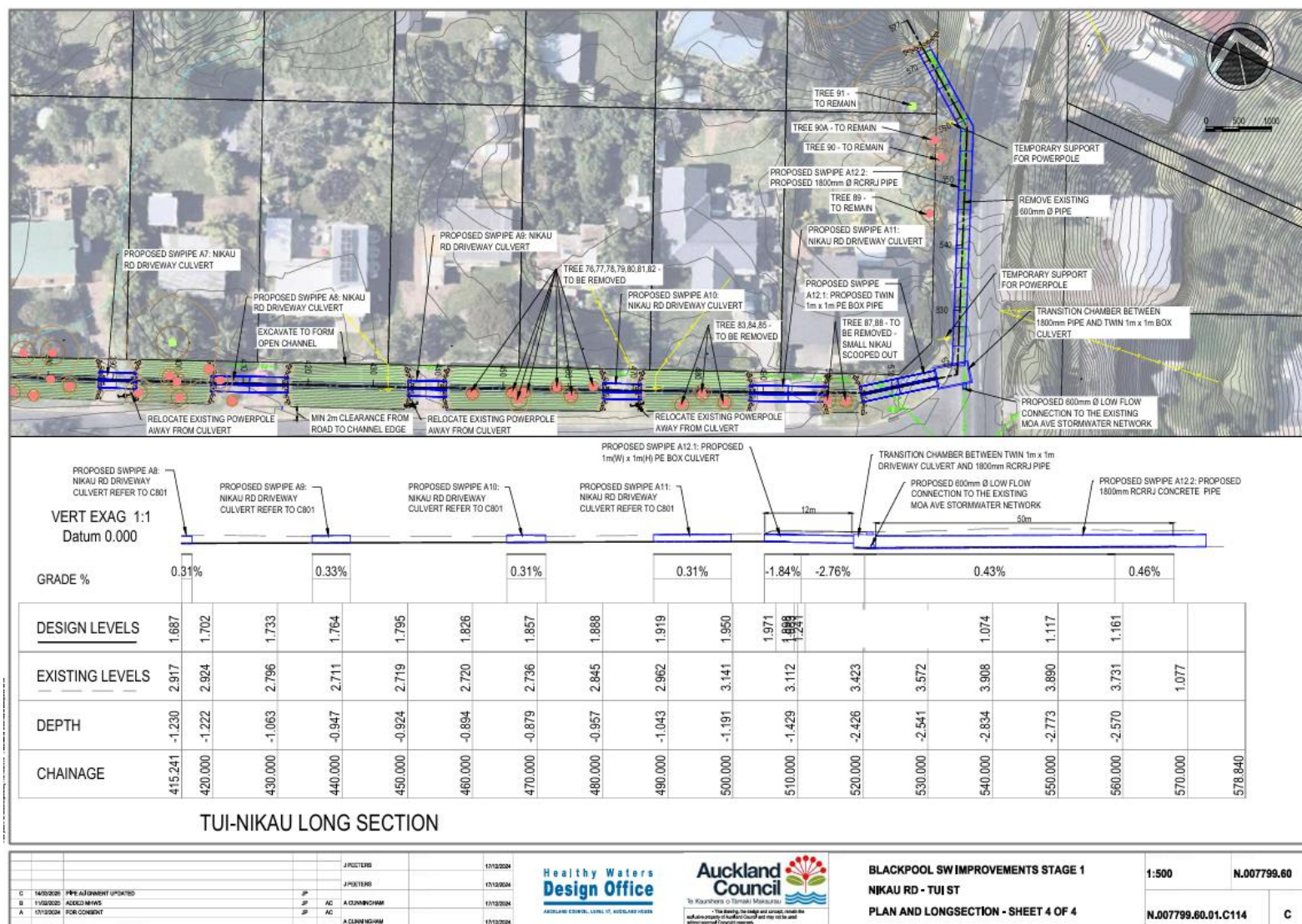


Figure 9. Blackpool SW Improvements Stage 1 Nikau Rd – Tui St Plan and Longsection – Sheet 4 of 4

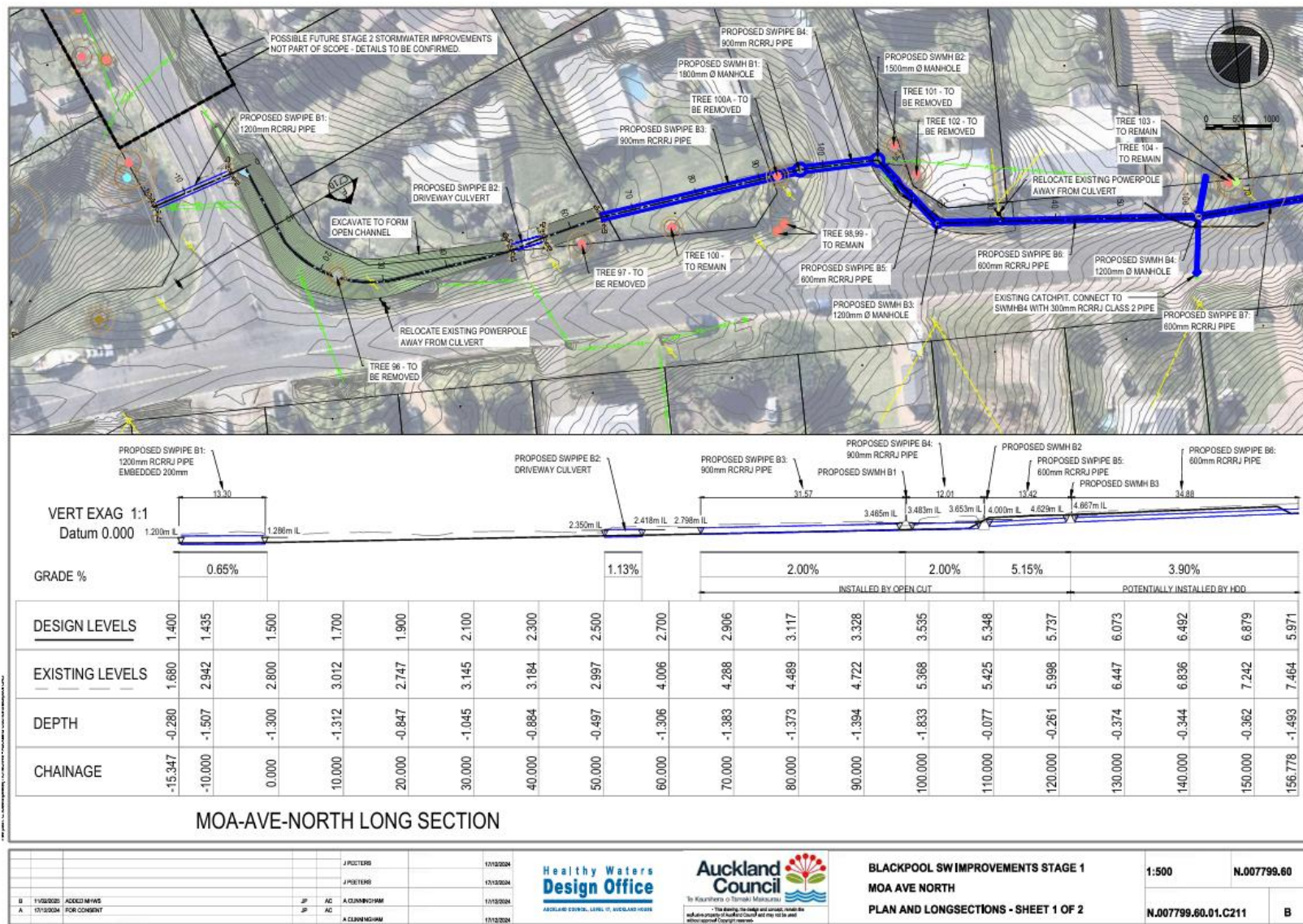


Figure 10. Blackpool SW Improvements Stage 1 Moa Ave North Plan and Longsections – Sheet 1 of 2

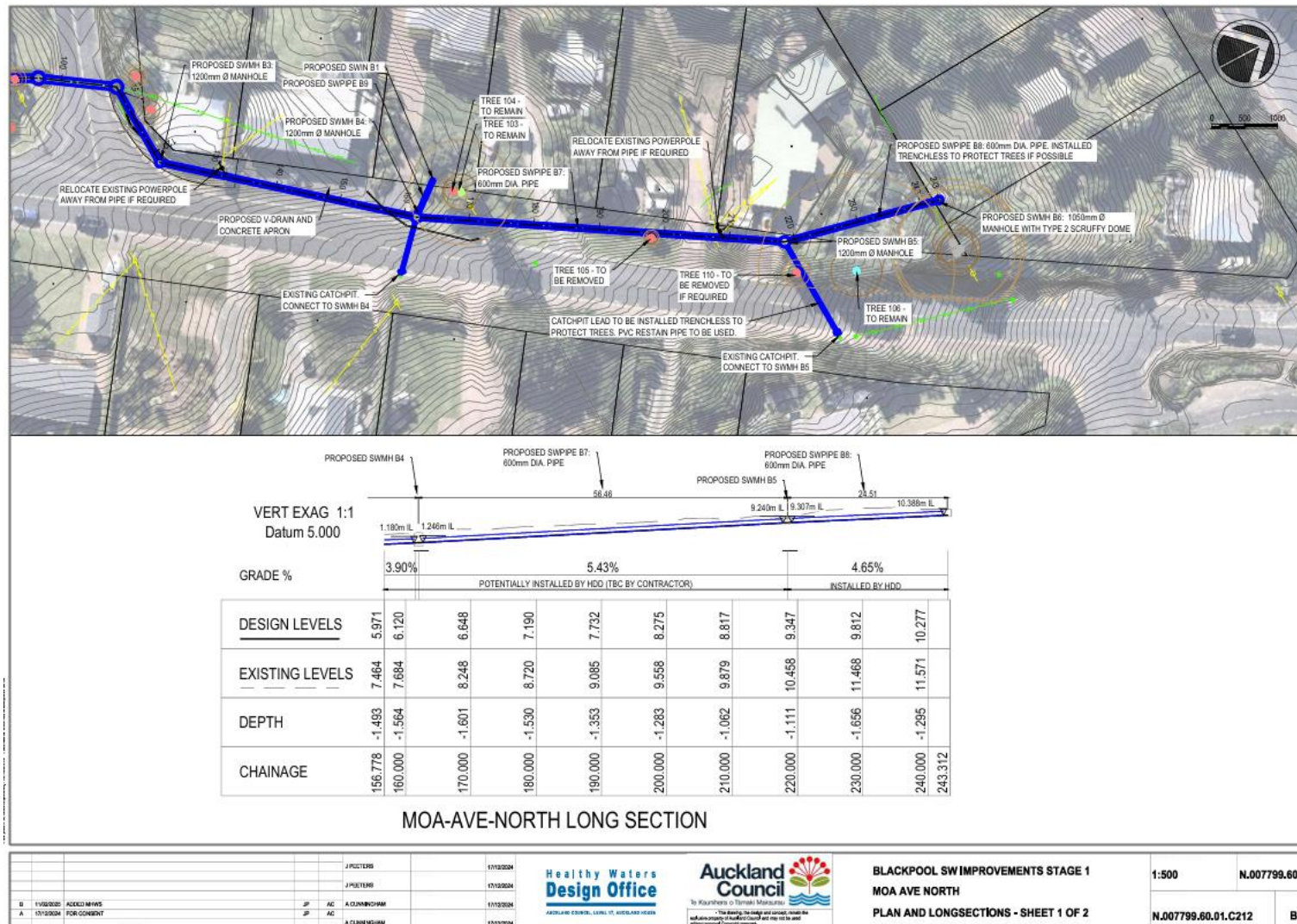


Figure 11. Blackpool SW Improvements Stage 1 Moa Ave North Plan and Longsections – Sheet 1 of 2

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND¹

The purpose of the brief historic background presented below is to provide context to the surviving archaeological record. A detailed history of human settlement of the area is not within the scope of this report. The rich history of Waiheke Island has previously been detailed in the ‘*Report of the Waitangi Tribunal on the Waiheke Island Claim*’ (1987); Paul Monin’s ‘*Waiheke Island: A History*’ (1992) and Dixie Day’s book ‘*Waiheke Pioneers*’ (1989, 2022). These publications should be consulted for further detailed information on the history of the area.

The strategic position and favourable climate of Waiheke Island, or Te Motu-arai-roa (the long sheltering island) has attracted human settlement from the early Polynesian contact period.² Waiheke Island acted as a crossroads for Māori in pre-European and post-European contact times. It lies strategically at the entrance to the Waitematā Harbour, providing access to the fertile volcanic soils of the Tāmaki isthmus and to communication networks radiating north and south by way of portages to the Manukau and Kaipara Harbours, and the Waikato River. The island provided a wealth of marine, estuarine, freshwater and bush/forest resources. Fertile soils around rivers, wetlands and inlets of the wider Hauraki area also provided an excellent growing medium, evidenced by the abundant crops of potatoes (originally introduced by Cook in 1769 and subsequent whalers, sealers and traders) noted by European visitors in the late 18th-early 19th centuries (Waitangi Tribunal 1987:3).

The 19th century European colonisation of the island, as elsewhere, resulted in considerable changes to the landscape and environment, with mining, timber felling and milling (and consequent deforestation), the creation of pastoral farms, gum digging and the quarrying of the island’s many shingle and sand beaches all contributing. By the 1880s Waiheke’s kauri forests had been depleted and European farming practices were established. From the mid-1880s to the mid-1920s, any beach with a natural sand and/or shingle deposit was systematically quarried, some to the extent that up to 20 acres of foreshore were lost to the sea (Monin 1992).

Waiheke played a significant role in commercial activities between the early European settlers of Auckland and Māori. Māori skills in agriculture, maritime transportation and marketing made them a competitive force in this new commercial world (Monin 1992). It has been suggested that old cultivations would have been replanted and new ones cut out of the bush as levels of production reached new heights (ibid.). This is confirmed by the historic observations of Joliffe, on board the HMS Pandora, noting extensive clearing of land and planting of potatoes and corn – a profitable venture for local Māori. This trade was necessarily maritime based and in addition to numerous canoes used for this purpose, Waiheke also berthed three of the many Māori-owned sailing vessels that plied the coastal waters.

¹ Adapted from Judge 2023

² Archaeological evidence to date indicates early Polynesian settlement from around the 13th century AD

Te Huruhi

The project area is located within the historic Te Huruhi block, an area of land which covered 2,100 acres at the western end of the island (Figure 12). By 1870, this was the only block of land on Waiheke that remained in Māori ownership. Many Māori had left Waiheke during the 1860s and by 1870 it was reported that no more than 40 individuals resided at Te Huruhi. Monin (1992) states that Te Huruhi Beach which is now commonly known as Blackpool Beach was, for a least a century, ‘a vital station on the water highway between Ngāti Paoa lands of the Firth and Tamaki’. Settlement across the wider Te Huruhi block comprised a collection of whanau groups each with their own houses, extensive cultivations, livestock and land demarcated by generally recognised boundaries.

In 1877, the Reverend F. T. Baker visited Waiheke for a week and reported positively on what he had seen at Te Huruhi:

‘The natives on the island number about seventy. They live in three kaingas – Te Huruhi, Hangaroa (Hangaura) and Matiatia...They are about to build a church at Te Huruhi having nearly all the necessary funds in hand...They have extensive cultivations and send up large quantities of melons and peaches to the Auckland market’ (Monin 1992:149³).

During the 1870s and 1880s, Te Huruhi was renowned for its extensive cultivations which produced commercial crops of potatoes, kumara, corn, melons and peaches. The flats of Hangaura, Owhanake and Huruhi Bays are reported to have been extensively cultivated (Monin 1992:150). The 1890s however saw a change in the main production, with a transformation of large areas of land into pastoral runs. An 1896 census report conveys the overall picture of land use with 2,100 acres of land in sown grasses, 2 acres of land in potato, 1.5 acres in other crops, 1,800 sheep, 65 cattle and 30 pigs (Monin 1992:151).

In 1897, the Native Land Court approved an application by the owners to subdivide Te Huruhi into thirteen blocks, which corresponded to the already recognised areas. The determination of individual interests in the blocks was however notoriously difficult to confirm. This resulted in the awarding of many blocks to as many as twenty individuals. In 1905 the process resumed with the original thirteen blocks being further subdivided into around forty (Monin 1992).

From the early to late 1910’s many of these blocks were being sold. Fred Alison and his wife Anna Francis came to own a total of 2,360 acres of land which included the present day Oneroa, Blackpool (Te Huruhi Beach) and Park Point. The Blackpool and Oneroa areas were subdivided into intensive residential sections during the 1920s (Figure 13), although a review of historic aerial photographs indicates that many of these allotments were not built upon until many years later (Figure 14, Figure 15).

³ Quoted from the *Church Gazette*, January 1878



Figure 12. 1868 map of Te Huruhi Northern Portion Waiheke (ML 1088). Source: Quickmap 2024





Figure 14. Detail of 1940 aerial photograph showing Te Huruhi/Blackpool. Tahatai Road, to the west of the project area, is evident on the left, and Moa Avenue is evident centre-right. Source: LINZ historic photos ref. D4



Figure 15. Detail of Whites Aviation aerial photograph taken in 1983 showing Te Huruhi/Blackpool. Tui Street is evident on the far left and Moa Avenue is evident on the far right. Aerial source: National Library ref. WA-77238-F

Information from Additional Early Plans and Aerial Photographs

A survey plan of the Te Huruhi block dating to 1897 shows the area recorded as ‘Te Huruhi proper’, being what is now commonly known as Blackpool (Figure 16). The plan shows a number of houses located around and to the west and east of the Te Huruhi Stream, as well as the urupā (labelled ‘graves’) located on the beach front. An overlay of this plan onto a modern aerial photograph shows three houses/structures at the eastern end of the settlement within or very close to the current alignment of Moa Road and Nikau Road (Figure 17). The fieldbook from an 1899 survey of the area also shows the surveyed allotment that was designated as the urupā, with the small stream running down and crossing slightly into the western boundary (Figure 18).

A later plan dating to 1912 shows the separate allotments at Te Huruhi Beach, as well as areas of cultivations, houses and the urupā located along the beach front (Figure 19, Figure 20). A 1940 aerial photograph shows that Te Huruhi was cleared grass land with a few houses around Tahatai Road (Figure 21).

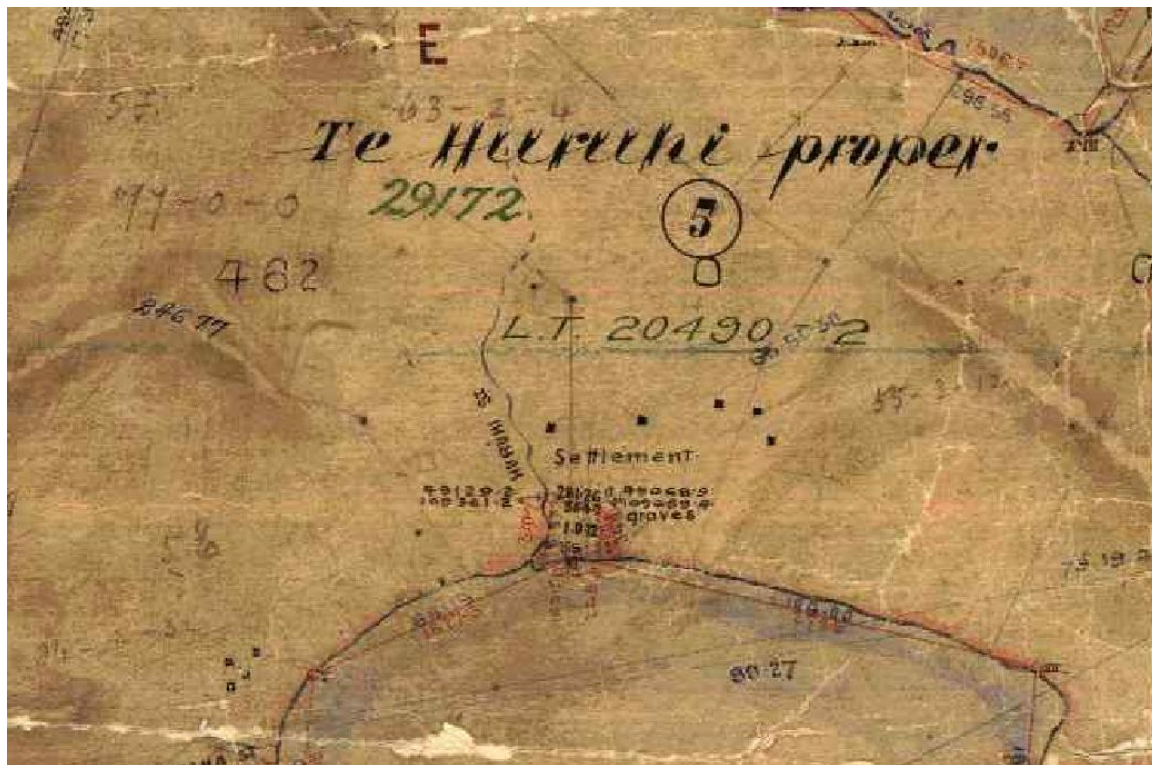


Figure 16. Detail of ML 1088A (1897) showing the settlement at Te Huruhi. Source: Quickmap 2024



Figure 17. Detail of ML 1088(A) overlaid onto a modern aerial photograph showing the Te Huruhi Beach settlement in relation to the areas of proposed works. Note the presence of houses/structures along the general alignment of Moa Avenue and Nikau Road (marked). The urupā is shown south of Rata Street. Map source: Quickmap 2024

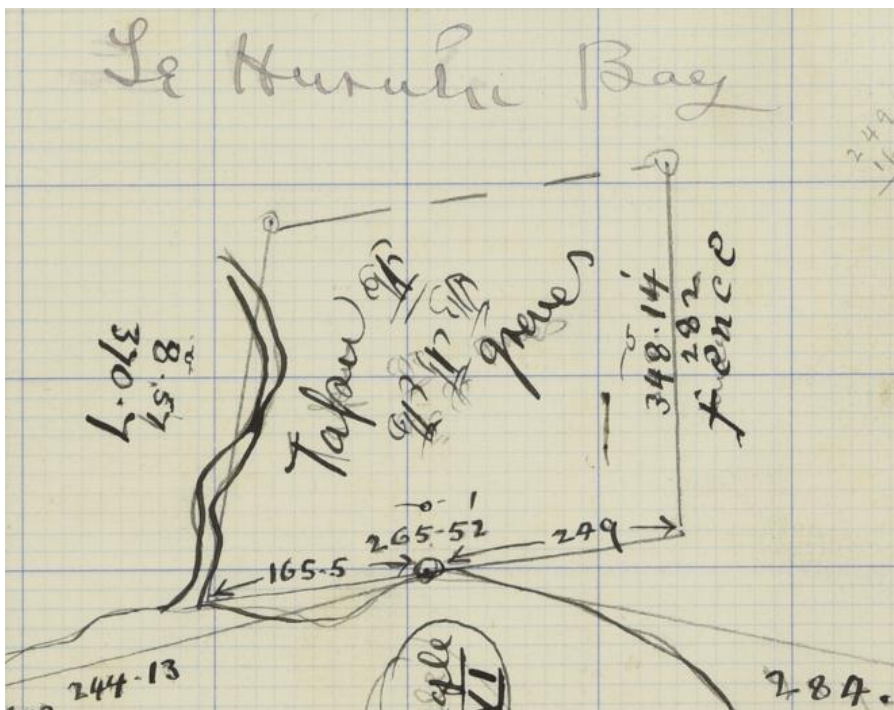


Figure 18. Detail of field book NA 1241 by C C Otway, dated to 1899 showing the surveyed boundaries of the urupā, with the small stream alignment running along and slightly into the western boundary. Source: LINZ Field Book 1241 pg. 6.



Figure 19. Detail of ML 8703 (1912) showing houses, cultivations and the urupā at Te Huruhi Beach/Blackpool. Map source: Quickmap 2024



Figure 20. Detail of ML 8703 (1912) overlaid onto a modern aerial



Figure 21. Detail of 1940 aerial photograph showing Te Huruhi/Blackpool. Tahatai Road, to the west of the project area, is evident on the left, and Moa Avenue is evident on the right. Source: LINZ historic photos ref. C4

ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Waiheke Island has over 700 recorded archaeological sites ranging in date from the ‘archaic’ (or period of early Polynesian settlement) through to the 19th century, relating to centuries of Māori occupation as well as 19th century European occupation and industry. Archaeological sites recorded across Waiheke are generally focussed around the coastal edge, on elevated hills and ridgelines and around permanent streams.

The majority of sites recorded at Te Huruhi Bay and across the narrow neck of land to Oneroa comprise coastal midden deposits. Pā are recorded on the headland bounding the eastern edge of Te Huruhi Beach (S11/12) and at the end of the headland protecting the eastern entrance to Te Huruhi Bay (S11/14). Food storage pits and/or terraces have also been recorded on some of the ridge crests surrounding Te Huruhi Bay (R11/180, R11/183, R11/184, R11/185, S11/11, S11/890, S11/1911 and S11/1912). Burial sites have also been recorded at Surfdale Beach (S11/1134) and at Little Oneroa Beach (S11/636) (Figure 22).

Recent works undertaken as part of the Piritahi Marae wastewater upgrade project at the western end of Te Huruhi beach identified a modified cultivation soil (since recorded as R11/3297) as well as a scatter of shell midden previously recorded as site R11/3261 (Judge et. Al. 2020).

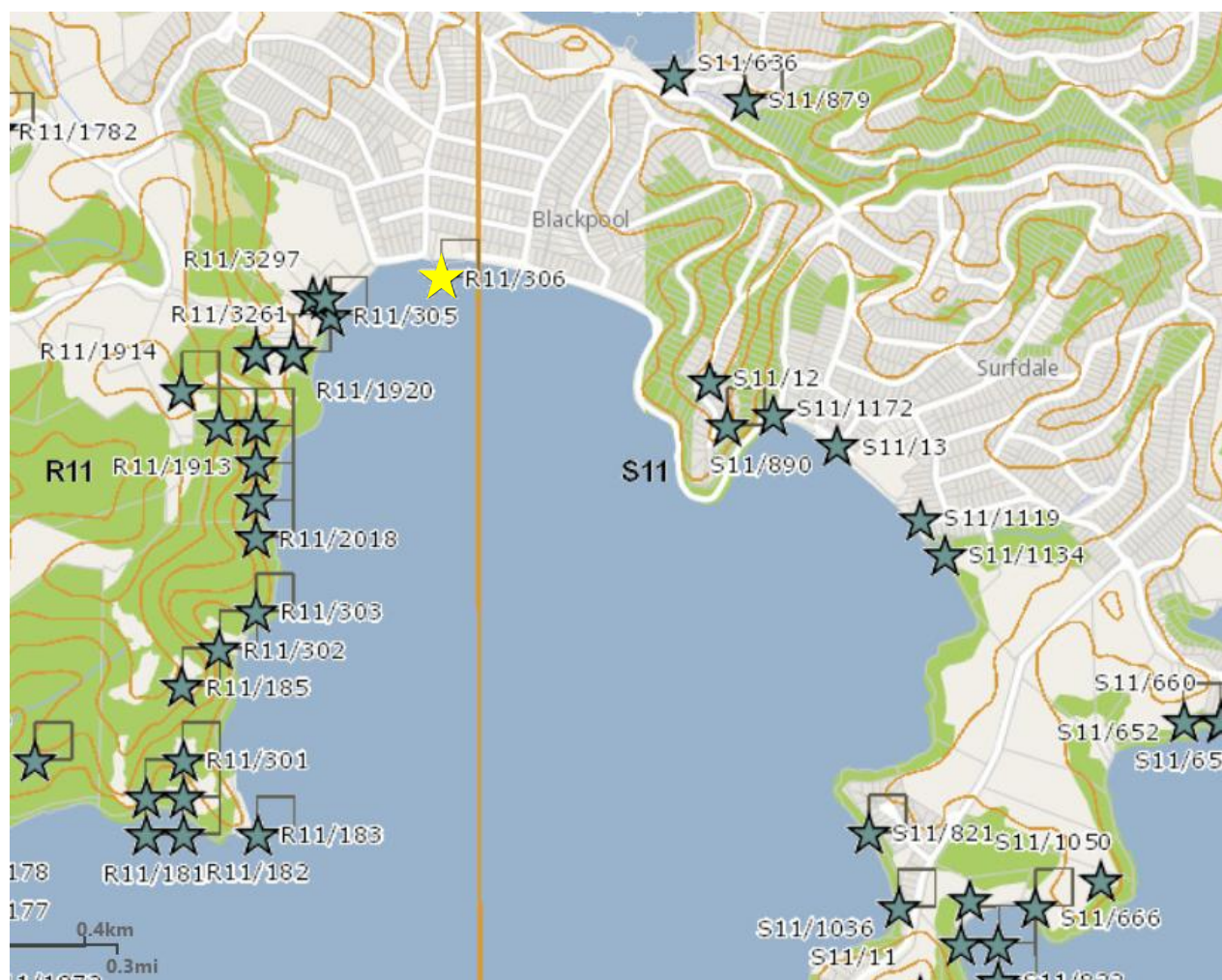


Figure 22. Map showing distribution of recorded archaeological sites within the wider project area. Map source: NZAA ArchSite 2024

Archaeology of the Project Area

There is currently one archaeological site recorded within the project area (shown as a yellow star on Figure 22). The site comprises a shell midden deposit recorded as R11/306. The site was first recorded by Atwell in 1977 as a shell midden exposed and eroding from the beach front at Blackpool, particularly ‘in area of cemetery’. The midden was described as predominantly cockle with some greywacke flakes also noted. This was amended in 2002 to an ‘extensive midden of mostly cockle, charcoal, ash and stone running along the beach at Blackpool’ with no greywacke flakes noted (NZAA SRF). The site was revisited by Judge in 2019 as part of the proposed Moa Avenue stormwater upgrade and archaeological deposits including a small number of greywacke flakes were identified exposed along the coast towards the end of Moa Avenue and beneath the grass verge on the side of the road. A rock seawall had been constructed along much of the coastal bank around the bay, preventing visibility of most of the foreshore bank. As such, no further deposits were able to be identified (Judge & Clough 2019).

In addition to the NZ Archaeological Association recorded archaeological sites, the Auckland Council Cultural Heritage Inventory also records the Te Huruhi urupā (CHI 2888; also known as the Blackpool Cemetery Reserve), located along the beachfront, and the Blackpool Library and Classroom (CHI 22097) which was opened in the 1930s (Figure 23). The Te Huruhi urupā is scheduled within the District Plan as a Category A archaeological site (ref. 8-5; Figure 24). The Blackpool/Te Huruhi Library and Classroom are scheduled within the District Plan as buildings of special value (ref. 8-2; Figure 25).

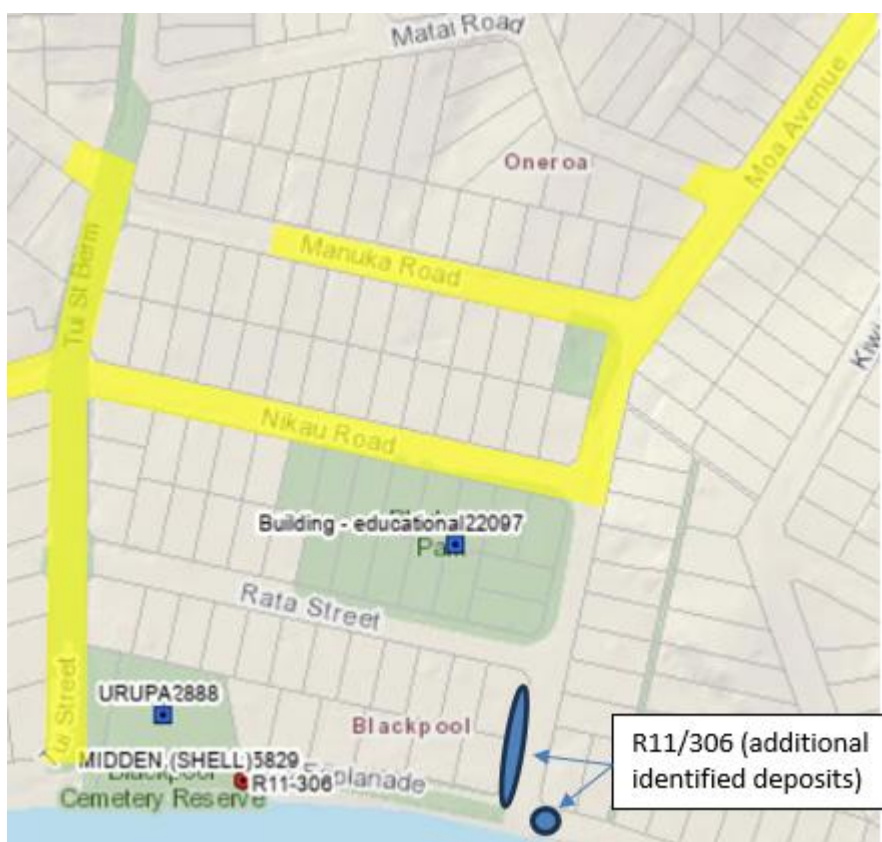


Figure 23. Aerial showing distribution of archaeological and other heritage sites recorded within the Auckland Council CHI in relation to the current project area (overlaid in red). Aerial source: Auckland Council Geomaps 2024



Figure 24. Aerial showing the District Plan scheduled extent for Te Huruhi urupā, District Plan scheduled archaeological site 8-5 (outlined in green). Aerial source: Auckland Council Geomaps



Figure 25. Aerial showing the District Plan scheduled location of the Te Huruhi Classroom and Library Buildings (outlined in red) (ref. 8-2) and the scheduled site surrounds (outlined in green). Source: Auckland Council Geomaps

FIELD ASSESSMENT

A pedestrian field survey of the project area was undertaken on 17 July 2024. The extent of the proposed areas of works were inspected and subsurface testing with a probe and spade was undertaken where required to determine if subsurface archaeological deposits were present. Visual inspection of exposed soil profiles (road cut banks and existing cut swale drains) was also undertaken. The existing road corridors have been modified in the past to a moderate degree for the formation of the sealed roads (some of which have been benched), installation of power and drainage. Existing swale drains are present down most of the road alignments (**Error! Reference source not found.-Error! Reference source not found.**).

No in-situ archaeological remains were able to be identified within the project area. The soil profile typically comprises a thin mid-brown clayish topsoil overlying often pebbly/gravelly mid-grey/brown or yellow clay subsoils (Figure 33). Subsurface testing close to Te Huruhi beach at the southern end of Tui Street identified natural gravelly subsoils. Patches of scattered shell were noted eroding out of the stream bank at the southern end of Tui Street, however subsurface testing along the adjacent bank did not identify in-situ archaeological deposits (Figure 28-Figure 34). The shells may have originated from archaeological deposits associated with midden site R11/306 or may be naturally occurring beach shell.

There is considered to be moderate-high potential for previously unrecorded subsurface in-situ archaeological deposits associated with site R11/306 to be present within the grassed reserve area at the southern end of Tui Street (adjacent to the historic urupā) which is proposed to be lowered and planted (Figure 35). There is also varying limited-moderate potential for unrecorded archaeological sites to be encountered across the remainder of the project area.



Figure 26. View looking south down Tui Road



Figure 27. View looking north over the stream outlet at the end of Tui Road with grassed reserve on the left and urupā at centre right.



Figure 28. View looking north from the end of Tui Road showing the grassed reserve area proposed to be lowered and replanted



Figure 29. View looking east along Nikau Road



Figure 30. Existing cut swale drain along Nikau Road



Figure 31. Historic Blackpool School along Nikau Road



Figure 32. View looking north up Moa Avenue



Figure 33. Exposed soil profile along stream/drain cutting on eastern side of Tui Street



Figure 34. Subsurface testing within the grassed reserve at the southern end of Tui Street showing natural beach gravels below a thin layer of mid-brown topsoil.



Figure 35. Aerial showing the proposed area of works at the southern end of Tui Street (outlined in white), in relation to scattered shell noted in stream bank and area of wider potential archaeological value (shaded)

SUMMARY AND DISCUSSION

Summary of Results

No in-situ archaeological remains were identified within the proposed areas of works as a result of the current assessment. There is however considered to be potential for previously unrecorded subsurface in-situ archaeological remains to be present particularly within the grassed reserve at the southern (coastal) end of Tui Street.

Archaeological Value and Significance

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

The Auckland Unitary Plan Regional Policy Statement (RPS) identifies several criteria for evaluating the significance of historic heritage places. In addition, Heritage NZ, has provided guidelines setting out criteria that are specific to archaeological sites (condition, rarity, contextual value, information potential, amenity value and cultural associations) (Heritage NZ 2006: 9-10). Both sets of criteria have been used to evaluate the value and significance of archaeological site R11/306, previously unrecorded components of which may be located within the proposed area of works at the southern end of Tui Street (see Tables 1 and 2).

Overall, site R11/306 is currently considered to have moderate overall archaeological value based on the criteria discussed. This is based on the historical value, information potential and contextual values. This assessment of the sites archaeological values is provisional only and is based upon what was identified as a result of the current assessment and what has been identified during previous site visits. Note that this assessment is for archaeological values only and does not include an assessment of cultural values which can only be competently undertaken by mana whenua.

Table 1. Assessment of the historic heritage significance of site R11/306 based on the criteria in the AUP (Chapter B5.2.2)

Criterion	Comment	Significance Evaluation
a) historical: The place reflects important or representative aspects of national, regional or local history, or is associated with an important event, person, group of people or idea or early period of settlement within New Zealand, the region or locality	The site is likely to relate to both pre-European Māori and post-contact Māori occupation at Te Huruhi Bay and reflects this aspect of local history. The site has no known association with any important event, person or group and there currently no indication that it is of early date.	Limited-Moderate
b) social: The place has a strong or special association with, or is held in high esteem by, a community or cultural group for its symbolic, spiritual, commemorative, traditional or other cultural value	There are no known community associations with the site.	None
c) Mana Whenua: The place has a strong or special association with, or is held in high esteem by, Mana Whenua for its symbolic, spiritual, commemorative, traditional or other cultural value	To be determined by mana whenua	Not assessed
d) knowledge: The place has potential to provide knowledge through scientific or scholarly study or to contribute to an understanding of the cultural or natural history of New Zealand, the region, or locality	The site has potential to provide significant information relating to the pre-European and post contact Māori occupation of Te Huruhi Bay through archaeological investigation, particularly as very few sites have been investigated within the wider area.	Moderate-Significant
e) technology: The place demonstrates technical accomplishment, innovation or achievement in its structure, construction, components or use of materials	N/A – the site consists of accumulated cultural deposits rather than constructed elements.	None
f) physical attributes: The place is a notable or representative example of a type, design or style, method of construction, craftsmanship or use of materials or the work of a notable architect, designer, engineer or builder;	The site is not a notable or representative example of an occupation or shell midden site within the region. However, the site is potentially quite extensive – although as it is subsurface and located within an urban environment, this is difficult to confirm.	Limited
g) aesthetic: The place is notable or distinctive for its aesthetic, visual, or landmark qualities	The site is barely visible on the surface and has no aesthetic, visual or landmark value.	None
h) context: The place contributes to or is associated with a wider historical or cultural context, streetscape, townscape, landscape or setting	The site contributes in a moderate way to the pre/post European Maori historical/archaeological landscape of Te Huruhi and the wider Waiheke area.	Moderate

Table 2. Assessment of the archaeological values of site R11/306 based on Heritage NZ criteria (Heritage NZ 2006: 9-10)

Value	Assessment
Condition	The site is located subsurface and appears to have suffered modification through coastal erosion, road formation, residential development, utilities installation etc. However, it is clear that archaeological deposits have remained intact subsurface. The site is considered likely to be in fair condition.
Rarity	Shell midden sites are common across Waiheke and the Auckland Region.
Contextual value	The site contributes in a moderate way to the archaeological landscape of Te Huruhi and the wider Waiheke area. Te Huruhi Bay was a focus of Māori settlement during the 19 th century and likely for centuries earlier and this shell midden/cultural layer is evidence of extensive settlement across the coastal flats.
Information potential	The site retains good information potential. Very few archaeological investigations have previously been undertaken within the wider area and any required investigation would have the potential to provide dates of occupation (through radiocarbon dating) and environmental data (through midden analysis, microfossil analysis, charcoal analysis) which will provide important information relating to the settlement within this area.
Amenity value	The site currently has no real amenity value. Only very small patches of the shell midden/cultural deposit were evident within the coastal bank, once sand and seaweed were removed from the exposed bank face. The remainder of the site is subsurface.
Cultural associations	The site is associated with Māori settlement and cultural significance of the site is for mana whenua to determine.

Effects of the Proposed Works

While no in-situ archaeological remains were identified within the extent of the proposed works as a result of the field survey with minor subsurface testing, there is considered to be moderate-high potential for unidentified subsurface archaeological remains associated with previously recorded midden/occupation site R11/306 to be encountered as a result of the proposed works within the reserve area at the southern end of Tui Street (Figure 35). Works within this area comprise the benching of the existing stream bank between the stream and Tui Street to a depth of up to c.1m and planting with native grasses. If archaeological remains were encountered during works, these would likely be removed/destroyed. The works are located within and along the western side of the stream and would have no identified effects on the recorded/fenced extent of the Te Huruhi urupā (CHI 2888), located on the eastern side of the stream; but will impede slightly on the scheduled extent of the site where it extends over to the western side of the stream (refer following RMA section). It is likely that the stream alignment (which previously ran slightly further to the east) formed a natural western boundary to the urupā, however the potential that burials could have been undertaken outside of the surveyed/designated area cannot be discounted.

The proposed works will have no identified effects on the 20th century Blackpool/Te Huruhi Classroom and Library buildings (CHI 22091) or surrounding scheduled property.

In any area where archaeological sites have been recorded in the past, there is potential for unidentified subsurface archaeological remains to be present. While the most likely archaeological remains to be encountered within the proposed area of works are shell midden deposits and remains

of cooking and potentially cultivated soils; archaeological features and remains can take the form of burnt and fire cracked stones, charcoal, rubbish heaps including shell, bone and/or 19th century glass, crockery, metal etc., ditches, banks, pits, terraces, old building/structural foundations, artefacts of Māori and early European origin or human burials.

Legislation and Policy

There are two main pieces of legislation in New Zealand that control work affecting archaeological and significant historic heritage sites. These are the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) and the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act (2014).

Resource Management Act 1991

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

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

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

Regional, district and local plans contain sections that help to identify, protect and manage archaeological and other heritage sites. The plans are prepared under the rules of the RMA. The Auckland Council District Plan – Operative Hauraki Gulf Islands Section is relevant to the proposed activity.

This assessment has established that the proposed works extend slightly into the District Plan Category A scheduled extent for the Te Huruhi urupā (CHI site 2888; Figure 36). The site is scheduled for its knowledge (a), representative (B), diversity (c), rarity (d), visual landscape contribution (F), setting (G), intactness (H), education and interpretation value (i), community association (J) and people (l) values. The proposed works are located within and on the western side of the Te Huruhi Stream, whilst the urupā is located on the flat to the east of the stream. The works will have no identified effects on the values for which the site is scheduled. In addition, works to control stormwater flooding across the wider area, will help to protect the urupā from future damage as a result of extreme weather events.

No archaeological sites were identified within the proposed areas of works, however there is potential for subsurface in-situ archaeological remains associated with midden/occupation site R11/306 as well as other previously unrecorded subsurface archaeological sites to be exposed/affected. Site R11/306 is not scheduled within the District Plan. Any effects on archaeological deposits or features can be appropriately mitigated through archaeological investigation and recording to recover information relating to the history of Te Huruhi and Waiheke Island.

If resource consent is granted, it is recommended that a condition requiring archaeological monitoring of preliminary earthworks is included. It is also recommended that an advice note regarding the provisions of the HNZPTA is included, as an Authority under that Act will be required for any modification and investigation of archaeological remains.

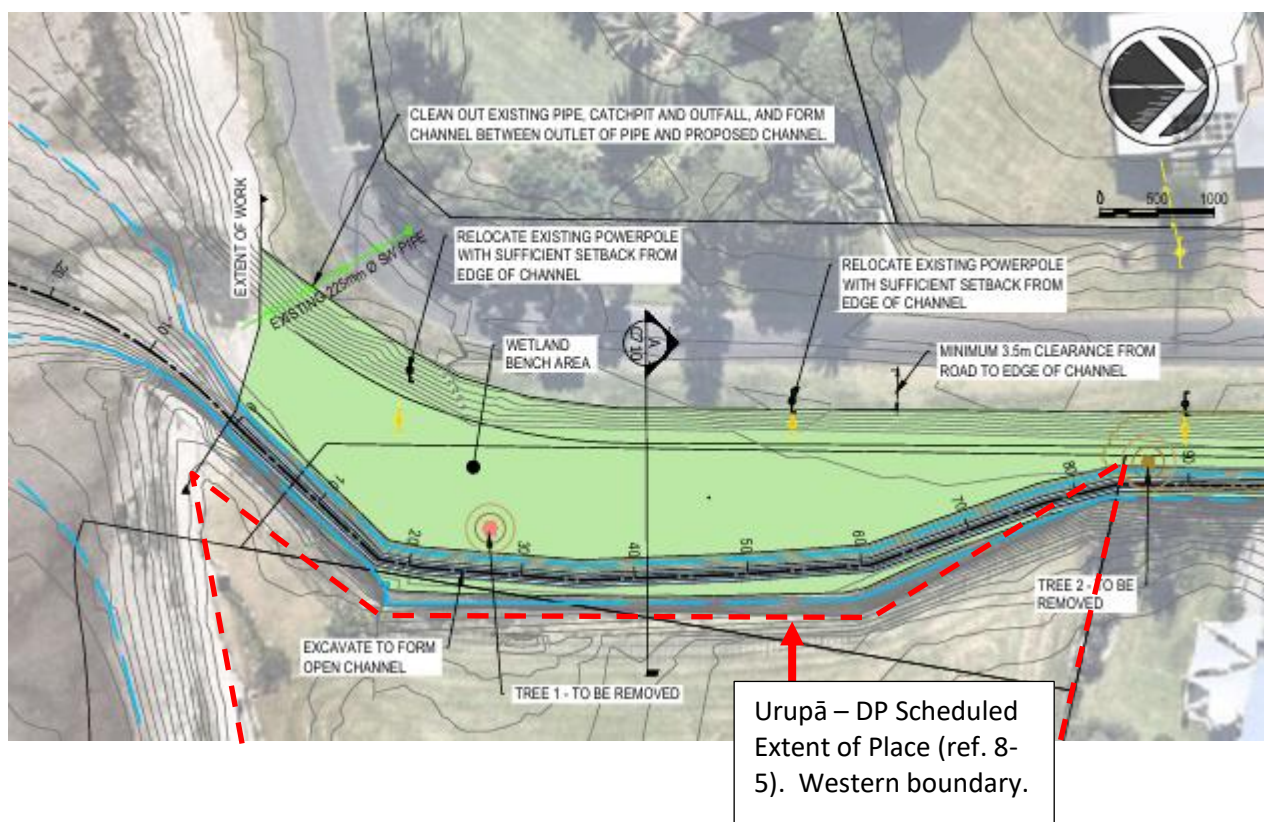


Figure 36. Scheduled extent of CHI site 2888 (Te Huruhi urupā) overlaid in red onto the proposed plan of works.

Heritage New Zealand Puohere Taonga Act 2014

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

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

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

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

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

vessel where the wreck occurred before 1900; and

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

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

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

As the proposed works have the potential to affect previously unidentified subsurface archaeological remains, an Authority under Section 44(a) of the HNZPTA must be sought prior to the start of works. The conditions of the Authority are likely to include the archaeological recording/investigation of any remains affected.

Conclusions

The proposed stormwater upgrade works are located at Te Huruhi/Blackpool, across an area of significant historic Māori settlement. No in-situ archaeological remains were identified during survey of the proposed areas of works, however there is moderate-high potential that subsurface archaeological remains associated with previously recorded archaeological midden/occupation site R11/306 may be exposed as a result of works within the reserve at the southern end of Tui Street. There is also potential for further previously unrecorded subsurface archaeological sites to be exposed across the remainder of the project area. Site R11/306 is not scheduled within the District Plan.

The proposed works also extend slightly into the District Plan scheduled extent for the Te Huruhi urupā archaeological site but will have no identified effects on the previously recorded and fenced extent of the site. Whilst the stream alignment at the southern end of Tui Street forms a natural boundary to the urupā, the potential for burials to be located outside of the designated historic urupā boundaries cannot be discounted.

RECOMMENDATIONS



- As the proposed works have the potential to affect previously unrecorded subsurface archaeological remains, an Authority to modify archaeological sites within the project area must be sought under Section 44(a) of the HNZPTA prior to the start of earthworks. Note that this is a legal requirement.
- Confirmation should be sought from Auckland Council as to whether resource consent will be required for the proposed minor works within the scheduled extent of Te Huruhi urupā (ref. 8-5; see Figure 36).
- An archaeologist should be present to monitor preliminary earthworks across the project area. Any archaeological remains encountered should be investigated, recorded and sampled in accordance with the Heritage NZ Authority and Resource Consent obtained for the project.
- If significant post-1900 historic heritage remains are exposed, then the provisions of the AUP Accidental Discovery Rule (E12.6.1) must be complied with.
- Due to the significance of the area to Māori and since archaeological survey cannot always detect sites of traditional significance to Māori, such as wāhi tapu; tangata whenua should be consulted regarding the cultural values of the project area and the effects of the proposal on those values.

REFERENCES

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- Monin, P. 1996. The Islands Lying Between Slipper Island in the South-East, Great Barrier Island in the North and Tiritiri-Matangi in the North-West. Report prepared for the Waitangi Tribunal for claim WAI 406.
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- New Zealand Heritage List, accessed at <http://www.historic.org.nz>
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APPENDIX A: SITE RECORD FORMS

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

 Site Record Form		NZAA SITE NUMBER: R11/306 SITE TYPE: Midden/Oven SITE NAME(s): DATE RECORDED:
SITE COORDINATES (NZTM) Easting: 1779451 Northing: 5926548 Source: CINZAS		
IMPERIAL SITE NUMBER: N42/310 METRIC SITE NUMBER: R11/306		
		
Finding aids to the location of the site		
Brief description MIDDEN		
Recorded features Midden		
Other sites associated with this site		

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

SITE RECORD INVENTORY

NZAA SITE NUMBER: R11/306

Supporting documentation held in ArchSite

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION SITE RECORD FORM		WAIHEKE ISLAND	
Map number	N42	AA AN-BB AA NR SITE NUMBER N42/310	
Map name	Auckland	SITE NAME: MAORI OTHER	
Map edition	2nd	SITE TYPE Hidden	
Grid Reference	523680		
1. Aids to relocation of site E2S2300 N669000 On beach front at Blackpool, particularly in area of cemetery.			
2. State of site; possibility of damage or destruction Exposed, eroding.			
3. Description of site (NOTE: This section is to be completed ONLY if no separate Site Description Form is to be prepared.) Predominantly cockle midden; some greywacke flakes also noted (greenish in colour).			
4. Owner Address		Tenant/Manager Address	
Attitude		Attitude	
5. Methods and equipment used Noted only. Photographs taken: Yes/No (Describe on Photograph Record Form) Date recorded June 1975			
6. Aerial photograph or mosaic No.		Site shows: Clearly/badly/not at all	
7. Reported by Address	E.G. Atwell R.D.1, Karo	Filekeeper	J. Davidson
Date Oct. 1977		Date	Nov. 1977

Search results			
Hide record		View record details	
CHI Places Number	2888	NZAA Metric Site Number	
NZMS 260 map number	R11	Date of Visit	07 Feb 2003
NZMS 260 map name	Waiheke	Type of site or area	URUPA
NZMS 260 map edition	Edition 1 1983	Name of site or area	Te Huruhi Urupa
Grid References:			
NZMG Easting	2689913	NZMG Northing	6488295
GPS Easting		GPS Northing	
NZTM Easting	1779464	NZTM Northing	5926643
Grid Reference Source		GPS	
1. Aids to relocation of site (attach a sketch map): <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> Huruhi Urupa The Esplanade Blackpool Waiheke Island Hauraki Gulf Offshore Island Auckland City NZAA Record Status identify how comprehensive record is (e.g. Brief or Detailed) and whether any location maps or site sketch plans are attached.			
2. State of site and possible future damage: Additional information by Mica Plowman and Marianne Nolan (7 Feb 2003). Well maintained, no obvious threats.			
3. Description of site (supply full details, history, local environment, references, sketches, etc. If extra sheets are attached include a summary here): Maori Cemetery. This maori grave site is not catergorised as Waahi Tapu in the District Scheme but has the potential to be pending on consultation with Tangata Whenua.			
Additional Notes: Additional information by Mica Plowman and Marianne Nolan (7 Feb 2003). Easily found at the northeast end of Blackpool Beach, surrounded by red stained wooden fence. Immediately north of the intersection of Esplanade and Tui Streets, and small stream which runs down to Blackpool Beach. Large 100mx100m well maintained Urupa with only seven marked graves. Three are also marked by concrete surrounds and slabs, only one of these has a headstone. A fourth appears to be for a child - small concrete slab. A fifth has what remains of a concrete headstone. Two other graves appear to be much more recent. They are simple earthen covered burials with some flowers planted on them. They are marked by a small white cross each and in both cases the earth is still somewhat convex, rising c.20cm above the surrounding ground level. These two graves are more aesthetic than the concrete marked ones. The one at the western end of the site has a moderately sized (c.10cm in length) white stone of Maori etching and the inscription "DAD" (Charles Tutaki, Popata - small plaque on white cross). Four of the burials are located closely together in a neat east-west row. The other three appear to be more randomly situated which gives the impression that there are likely to be many other unmarked burials in this cemetery. Furthermore, there are occasional depressions visible, mostly towards the peripheries of the site. These may indicate the location of older grave sites. The Urupa is well maintained, pleasant and peaceful to visit. It is surrounded by an ornate red stained fence and is located right beside the beach. Maori Cemetery			
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):		Scheme	

CHI Places Number	22097	NZAA Metric Site Number	
NZMS 260 map number	None	Date of Visit	01/08/2018
NZMS 260 map name	None	Type of site or area	Building - educational
NZMS 260 map edition		Name of site or area	Blackpool Library and Classroom
Grid References:			
NZMG Easting		NZMG Northing	
GPS Easting		GPS Northing	
NZTM Easting	1779632	NZTM Northing	5926741
Grid Reference Source		GIS Calculated	

1. Aids to relocation of site (attach a sketch map):

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.

23-35 Nikau Road | Blackpool | Waiheke

NZAA Record Status identify how comprehensive record is (e.g. Brief or Detailed) and whether any location maps or site sketch plans are attached.

2. State of site and possible future damage:

Good. Exterior and Interior scheduled in HGI Plan

3. Description of site (supply full details, history, local environment, references, sketches, etc. If extra sheets are attached include a summary here):

- The school site was purchased in November 1935 for 100 pounds. A one room school was ready for opening in 1936 (building today known as 'library'). The second classroom was opened in 1940. The classroom block reflects the architecture of 'open air classroom', which focused on providing a lot of windows and opening mechanisms, for fresh air and sunlight for students. Its design is attributed to Auckland Education Board Architect of the time, A.B Miller, while G. Whittingham was the main builder.

- The school came about after issues with the Surfdale School which had limited building facilities in the Surfdale Hall for hosting a school. The Blackpool School remained named 'Surfdale School', as that remained its school district, until 1958 when it was renamed to Blackpool School. In due course it became evident it was too small. By 1948 it was at full capacity. Its two rooms had 42 and 43 pupils (85 in total). Alternative locations were used to assist with the numbers of students but was unsatisfactory as well. The situation was so bad that a two shift system was adopted, whereby pupils had to attend either earlier or later in the day. By 1958, it peaked at 185 students enrolled.

[Laklc.govt.nz/SuperUser/NZAASRF_input.aspx?id=463189](http://laklc.govt.nz/SuperUser/NZAASRF_input.aspx?id=463189)

1:55 PM

NZAA Data Editing Template

Sufficient accommodation was only achieved with completion of a new two classroom block to the left/front of the main building.

- Blackpool School closed in 1969 shortly after the opening of the new Waiheke Island Area School in that year. At this time the 'forgotten' later school building was moved to Waiheke Area School (it is unknown if it remains extant).

- Several later additional facilities such as a school pool no longer remain. The tennis court asphalt still remains in front.

- The land and the buildings on the site were leased to the Waiheke Lions Club until 1994 (but still using the old library for their meetings). The former classroom is currently used as a community venue, while the former library is leased for a costume hire business.

Images taken August 2018 (Cara Francesco):

22097_1: Classroom and Library exterior

22097_2: Library exterior

22097_3: Classroom doors and porch

22097_4: Classroom interior

22097_5: Library Interior

22097_6: Gates

Additional Notes:

4. Owner:

Owner Address:







Tenant/Manager:

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): Cara Francesco (Aug 2018): 22097_1-6

Images currently attached to CHI Places record      

6. Reported by:

Cara Francesco

Date reported:

01/08/2018

Address:

Filekeeper:

Date (NZAA SRF Entry Date)

7. Keywords:

Blackpool | classroom | HGI Category B | HGI8_2 | LIBRARY

APPENDIX B: BLACKPOOL STORMWATER DETAILED CONSTRUCTION PLANS

