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Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed

## Black Swamp Private Plan Change

Black Swamp and Raymond Bull Road, Mangawhai

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10 June 2024

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## Glossary

Classic	The later period of New Zealand settlement
Fire scoop	Fireplace used for various reasons (cooking, warming, etc.)
Hangi	An earth oven for cooking food
Midden	The remains of food refuse usually consisting of shells, and bone, but can also contain artefacts
Pa	A site fortified with earthworks and palisade defences
Pit	Rectangular excavated pit used to store crops by Maori
Radiocarbon	Method of absolute dating using known rates of decay of a carbon isotope
Terrace	A platform cut into the hill slope used for habitation
Wahi tapu	Sites of spiritual significance to Maori

## 1.0 Introduction

Cabra Mangawhai Ltd and Pro Land Matters Ltd commissioned Geometria Ltd to undertake an archaeological and historic heritage assessment for proposed private plan change at Black Swamp Road and Raymond Bull Road, on the south side of the Mangawhai harbour.

Under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 (HNZA; previously the Historic Places Act 1993), all archaeological sites are protected from any modification, damage or destruction except by the authority of Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (HNZPT; previously the Historic Places Trust).

This assessment uses archaeological techniques to assess archaeological values and does not seek to locate or identify wahi tapu or other places of cultural or spiritual significance to Maori. Such assessments may only be made by Tangata Whenua, who may be approached independently of this report for advice.

Likewise, such a cultural assessment by Tangata Whenua does not constitute an archaeological assessment, and permission to undertake ground disturbing activity on and around archaeological sites and features may only be provided by Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga, and may only be monitored or investigated by a qualified archaeologist approved through the archaeological authority process.

### 1.1 The Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014

Under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 (HNZPTA; previously the Historic Places Act 1993) all archaeological sites are protected from any modification, damage or destruction except by the authority of the Historic Places Trust.. Section 6 of the HNZPTA defines an archaeological site as:

*" 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)"*

To be protected under the HNZPTA an archaeological site must have physical remains that pre-date 1900 and that can be investigated by scientific archaeological techniques. Sites from 1900 or post-1900 can be declared archaeological under section 43(1) of the Act.

If a development is likely to impact on an archaeological site, an authority to modify or destroy this site can be sought from the local Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga office under section 44 of the Act. Where damage or destruction of archaeological sites is to occur Heritage New Zealand usually requires mitigation. Penalties for modifying a site without an authority include fines of up to \$300,000 for destruction of a site.

Most archaeological evidence consists of sub-surface remains and is often not visible on the ground. Indications of an archaeological site are often very subtle and hard to distinguish on the ground surface. Sub-surface excavations on a suspected archaeological site can only take place with an authority issued under Section 56 of the HNZPTA issued by the Heritage New Zealand.

## **1.2 The Resource Management Act 1991.**

Archaeological sites and other historic heritage may also be considered under the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA). The RMA establishes (under Part 2) in the Act's purpose (Section 5) the matters of national importance (Section 6), and other matters (Section 7) and all decisions by a Council are subject to these provisions. Sections 6e and 6f identify historic heritage (which includes archaeological sites) and Maori heritage as matters of national importance.

Councils have a responsibility to recognise and provide for the relationship of Maori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, wahi tapu, and other taonga (Section 6e). Councils also have the statutory responsibility to recognise and provide for the protection of historic heritage from inappropriate subdivision, use and development within the context of sustainable management (Section 6f). Responsibilities for managing adverse effects on heritage arise as part of policy and plan preparation and the resource consent processes.

## **2.0 Location**

The plan change proposal includes property is located between Black Swamp Road and Tomarata Road, a hundred metres east of the Black Swamp Road/Tomarata Road/Insley Street intersection on the eastern side of Mangawhai harbour (Figure 1). On the north side of Black Swamp Road and west and south of Raymond Bull Road, Cabra Mangawhai own Lot 1 DP 29903 of 19.01 ha and Section 3 Block IV Mangawai SD of 8.15ha. On the south side of Black Swamp Road, Pro Land Matters own Lot 2 DP 29903 is the northern parcel of 18.3ha while Section 25 Block IV Mangawhai SD is 12.5ha. The plan change includes other properties west of the Cabra property and north of the Pro Land Matters property. Covering 35ha.

Approximately two thirds of the plan change area comprises flat to rolling farmland, either side of an unnamed arm of the harbour, rising to approximately 50m above sea level in the southwest corner of the Pro Land Matters property. There is an existing barn, races, fences and shelter belts on the Cabra property but it is otherwise undeveloped. There is an existing house, and farm buildings, extensive fences and races, dams and shelter belts across the Pro Land Matters property, which is otherwise undeveloped.

The other properties west to the harbour include lifestyle blocks with private residences, a holiday park, brewery, orchards and saltmarsh. A Kaipara District Council esplanade strip abuts the western side of the plan change area, next to the harbour.

## **3.0 Proposed Development**

The proposed plan change area is currently zoned rural with a harbour overlay, in the Kaipara District Plan. The coastal strip is a Site of Significance to Maori, the Mangawhai Harbour Coastal Area statutory acknowledgement area in favour of Te Uri O Hau.

The applicants wish to rezone the proposed plan change area into a mix of large lot and low and medium density residential zones, with two mixed use zones and a neighbourhood centre zone. The neighbourhood centre would be located at the Black Swamp and Raymond Bull Road intersection.



Figure 1: Location of proposed Black Swamp Private Plan Change.



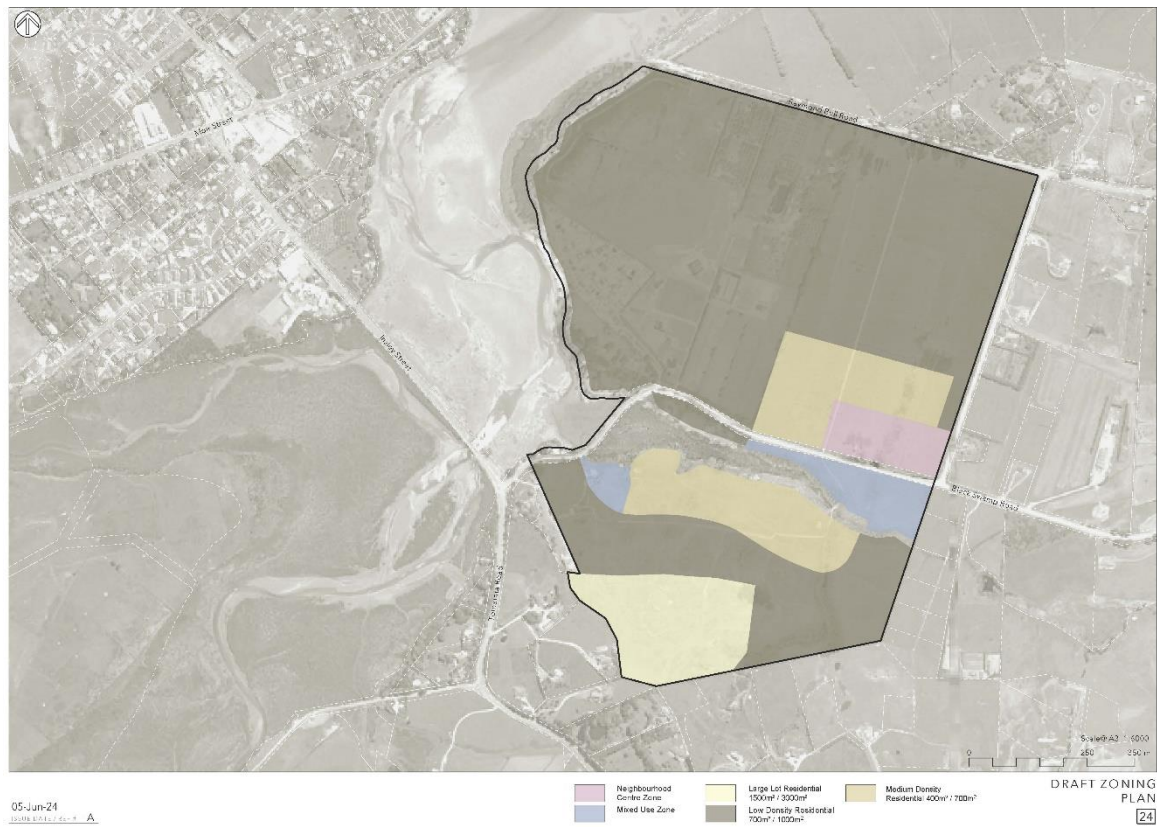


Figure 2: Proposed Zoning.



Figure 3: Cabra masterplan concept.





Figure 4: Pro Land masterplan concept.

## 4.0 Methodology

The methods used to assess the presence and state of archaeological remains on the property included both a desktop review and field survey. The desktop survey involved an investigation of written records relating to the history of the property. These included regional archaeological publications and unpublished reports, New Zealand Archaeological Association Site Record Files (NZAA SRF) downloaded via the ArchSite website, and land plans held at Land Information New Zealand.

The field assessment was undertaken over two days, on foot and by ATV. Limited probing and test pitting were undertaken during the field assessment.

## 5.0 Background

### 5.1 Archaeological Context

There is one recorded archaeological site on the Pro Land Matters property, and five archaeological sites within a kilometre of the plan change area, on the eastern side of the harbour. None of the other five sites on the eastern side of the harbour are closer than 500m to the subject property boundary. There are several more sites within a kilometre on the western side of the harbour around the coastline adjacent to Mangawhai village.

R08/256 was recorded in 2022 by the author of this report (Carpenter 2022), in the course of an assessment of an earlier development proposal by Pro Land Matters. It is a shell midden site located on the edge of the alluvial terrace on south side of the unnamed arm of the Mangawhai harbour which is crossed by Black Swamp Road, 100m ENE of the farmhouse on Lot 2 DP 29903.

Shell midden is visible in grass and stock trampled areas on the edge of an old alluvial terrace. The midden is in two deposits approximately 10 x 10m in size, based on probing. The eastern deposit extends from the top of the terrace, down the 1-1.5m high bank and on to the flats below. Highly fragmented cockle

shell midden is visible in the grass on the bank, with a more or less intact deposit of whole and some fragmentary cockle shell in black, charcoal stained soil present from 10cm below the surface in spade test units. The western deposit is on the flats below the terrace, exposed by stock trampling beneath a fallen tree and is highly fragmented on the surface. The site is consistent with evidence for a pre-European Contact Maori occupation.

The next nearest sites are R08/251 and R08/252 associated with gum digging 500-600m east of the subject property, on the low hills midway between Black Swamp and Sandhills Heights Road. The sites were recorded by A. Brown in 2020. R08/251 was a single pit on the brow of a low hill immediately above swampland. The pit was sub-rectangular in form, modified by stock trampling. The pit was 3m in diameter and 400mm deep, with a small bank on the downhill (north) of the feature where dirt has been piled when the pit was dug. R08/252 consists of a minimum of three pits each ~1m diameter and 200mm deep. They are located on an area of low, flat ground to the west of a wetland area.

Eight to nine hundred metres to the north of the subject property are sites R08/115, R08/116 and R08/253, midden recorded within the Tern Point subdivision. R08/115 and R08/116 were recorded by D. Nevin in 1998 in advance of the subdivision. R08/115 comprised two midden deposits 3 x 3m and 5 x 5m in size and 20m apart, in the old, stabilised dunes, 20m from a bank representing the old shoreline of the harbour, which is now half a kilometre away. The midden comprised broken cockle, pipi and fire-cracked rock in the low swale of the old dune. R08/116 was of a similar form and recorded similarly, on a south facing ridge slope. The sites were relocated and found to be as originally recorded, by C. Judge in 2021.

R08/253 was also recorded by C. Judge, between the two earlier sites that she re-recorded. A sparse shell midden deposit was identified along the edge of the driveway cutting along the northern boundary of the property at 34 Tern Point Mangawhai. The midden was visible along the cutting for c.8m and was identified through probing to extend into the bank for approximately 5m. The midden comprises predominantly cockle in a slightly charcoal stained soil.

Additional sites have been recorded at the Rako Drive/Tara Iti subdivision adjacent to Tern Point by L. Dawson and R. Clough in 2017 and 2019 and are of a similar nature to the Tern Point features. Further north on the Mangawhai sand spit there are numerous large midden occur as caps on sand dunes or deflated surface scatters (Pearce 1975). Investigation and radiocarbon dating of these and other remnant organic features on the dunes have suggested that forest clearance on a buried hillside beneath the more recent shifting sands began before the Kaharoa eruption of Taupo in approximately 1314AD, and subsequent erosion lead to the development of the sand dunes (Enright and Anderson 1988).

To the north west of the subject property around the coastline at Mangawhai village, historic and Maori midden and the remains of the old wharf have been recorded by M. Jackson and R. Gibb.

R. Foster recorded two shell midden on a 24ha subdivision on the western side of the north end of Molesworth Drive several kilometres to the north of the subject property in 2000, one of which was subsequently destroyed during a pine harvest on the property and the other being left intact in the course of residential development. The destroyed site, R08/122 was a very small cockle and pipi shell midden. Harlow also recorded a pa site R08/176 at this end of Mangawhai Heads on the basis of historic reports at the end of Olsen Ave.

A cluster of sites has been recorded six kilometres to the north west of the subject property on the fertile volcanic soils around Tara Road (Slocombe 2001), on the high ground at Bagnall Road, and to the north of the Mangawhai Harbour entrance on Bream Tail Farm (Harlow 2003).

In 2015 following vegetation clearance on Sections 68-71 Molesworth Suburbs Block III immediately south of Jordan St to Estuary Drive, a number of archaeological sites were recorded. Further survey and investigation revealed more than 40 discrete archaeological features on the surface, recorded as five

separate sites and including almost 1500m<sup>2</sup> of shell midden visible on the ground surface (Carpenter 2015 A-E). Subsequently Carpenter and Gibb have recorded numerous shell midden along the coastline of the Mangawhai Heads peninsula for Kaipara District Council and private landowners.

Further south, a large unrecorded pa site was noted (R08/197), along with scattered shell midden without obvious associated occupation areas (R08/199), another pa site at Moir's Point itself (R08/196), and the 19<sup>th</sup> century homestead site of the Moir Family (R08/200).

The impression gained from this brief overview of site recording and investigation is that there were relatively few sites recorded in the Mangawhai area prior to 2000, given its location on the east coast of the upper North Island and the range of resources available within the area. However the known archaeological sites recorded since that time in associated with amendments to the RMA in 2004 and a development boom in the same period is that sites are present across a range of environmental zones including on the older weathered Pleistocene dune landscape and coastal fringes of Mangawhai Heads, the steep clay country and open coastline to the north of the harbour mouth, and the inland areas where the light and fertile volcanic soils were amenable to Maori horticultural activities. The Holocene dunes of the sand spit also contain numerous recorded sites and evidence of forest clearance on the sand spit dates to before the Kaharoa eruption of Lake Taupo, suggesting a relatively early occupation. Fewer sites are recorded on the peat swamps and gum lands to the south and west of the harbour, which might be considered more marginal for occupation but would have been used intermittently.

Foster (2000: 5) noted that due to the lack of surveys or excavations around the Mangawhai harbour up until approximately the year 2000, it was difficult to place the results of his albeit limited investigation of the midden at the north end of Mangawhai Heads into any kind of local context. In her preliminary remarks on the archaeology of Mangawhai for an assessment of effects for the Ecocare wastewater scheme, Harlow noted that at the time of writing in 2006 resource consent for 875 new lots had been granted in Mangawhai with proposals to create another 1100 lots pending (in effect tripling the number of existing lots in the area). However it was not clear if any archaeological assessments had been undertaken for most of this new development (Harlow 2006: 21).

The coastal strip and central and northern portions of Mangawhai Heads were developed in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, prior to any legal protection and management requirements for archaeological sites, and subsequently without archaeological survey. Therefore it is likely that archaeological sites were once present but have been largely destroyed across the Mangawhai Heads area. In the last fifteen years where archaeological assessment has preceded development undertaken in the wider Mangawhai area, archaeological sites have been recorded. However the requirement for archaeological assessment in the area has been the exception rather than the norm because of the lack of previously identified sites to trigger the requirement for an archaeological assessment. The absence of recorded sites around the edge of the harbour and across Mangawhai Heads was thus seen to reflect the history of subdivision and development in the area, rather than a real absence of sites.





Figure 5: Archaeological sites in the vicinity of the subject property (in blue; ArchSite GIS).





Figure 6: Cockle shell midden R08/256.

## 5.2 Historic Background

### 5.2.1 Traditional Maori History

The traditional history of the Mangawhai area, its abandonment following the decisive battle of Te Ika a Ranganui near Kaiwaka in 1825, and its subsequent purchase by the Crown in 1854 are comprehensively outlined in the Kaipara Report of the Waitangi Tribunal (Wai 674, 2006). Te Uri O Hau has undertaken wananga subsequently and has provided additional detail to this narrative.

The Ngai Tahu tupuna that lived in Mangawhai did not come from the moe karaka waka, they came from the Tainui waka and came overland through Mangakahia and into the Kaipara in the late 1500'. After the battle of Te Ika a Ranganui, Ngai Tahu Tupuna alongside their Tainui whanaunga Te Tahinga from the southern side of the Oruawharo River and Ngati Kura whanaunga from the Hukatere Peninsula fled to the Waikato to stay with their Ngati Tahinga whanaunga (S. Worthington to J. Carpenter 13 March 2015).

Te Uri O Hau, who have mana whenua over Mangawhai and westwards to the Kaipara are of Ngati Whatua descent, tracing their ancestry and name to Haumoewharangi of Ngati Whatua. S. Percy Smith (1896) suggested Hau had lived some eight generations previous, or around 1650AD. A Ngapuhi claim to the area based on raupatu or conquest after their victory at Te Ika a Ranganui was not sustained by the Waitangi Tribunal as they did not occupy the area after Ngati Whatua decamped to points south and east following the battle. John Smith 2001: Volume 10 Chapter 1 18(A1) states that Mangawhai was also one of the places that canoes left from on their return voyages to Hawaiiiki. Ngatiwai and their whanaunga Ngati Manuhiri also have an interest in the coastal area from Mangawhai to Pakiri and around Cape Rodney dating to a more recent arrival.

Mangawhai itself takes its name from the Ngati Whatua chief Te Whai, who lived at Pakiri before being expelled by a Ngapuhi war party and retiring to Manga-Te-Whai, the place of Te Whai where the streams meet. This history is related by local historian Mabbet in her history of the then Rodney District, but she was unable to provide a timeframe for the arrival of Te Whai at Mangawhai (Mabbet 1977: 130). That Te Whai had his pa at Moir's Point was related to the author of this report when he moved onto an adjacent property in 1986-87 as a child. This information was also independently provided by B. Ross, the historian from the Mangawhai Museum and S. Worthington of Te Uri o Hau. The strategic value of Moir's Point is obvious, providing views up and down the harbour and ready access to the fish and shellfish resources of the harbour, the inland waterways and wetlands to the north west, west and south and the well-travelled portage to the Kaipara, and the open coast on the other side of the Mangawhai sand spit.

In 1825, a Ngapuhi taua or war party set off on a final reckoning as utu for their defeat at the hands of Ngati Whatua in 1807 at the battle of Moremorenui at Maunganui Bluff. They stopped to gather their forces at Mangawhai, decimating the local Ngati Whatua people then at their inland horticultural settlement on the rich volcanic soils at the Tara, before meeting the main Ngati Whatua force just east of Kaiwaka.

*"Hongi Hika came home with his war party and began to think of his old enemy the Ngati Whatua, at Kaipara (the place of the fern root, marattia salicina) and to avenge the death of Pokaia, so he went overland to Kai-para with a war party, and as soon as the Ngati Whatua heard that Hongi Hika was on his way towards them to kill them, and they determined to make peace, and the younger brother of Parore (mangrove fish or bream) called Hihi o Tote (defiant act of Tote, the cracking noise) made that peace, he went to the Ngati Whatua, and Matohi (cut into parts) the head chief of that tribe gave him a mere-pounamu, which he took to and gave to Hongi Hika, and Hongi and his war party returned home, and Te Whare-umu (the cook house) saw that Hongi Hika and his troop had come back home without achieving anything was very angry as men had not been killed, and he collected a war party of one hundred twice told and went by the east coast in canoes to Mangawhai (branch of a creek of the skate fish) and dragged his canoes over the portage to the Kaipara waters. Hongi Hika saw what Te Whareumu had done, and he also collected a troop of men and followed the war party of Te Whareumu and overtook him at Mangawhai, and Te Whareumu and Ngati Whatua fought a battle at Ika Ranganui (the fish of Ranganui) at Kaipara, and Te Whareumu was beaten by the Ngati Whatua, Hongi Hika seeing this, at once attacked the Ngati Whatua, and gained a victory, and the Ngati Whatua fled." (White 2001: 204).*

S. Percy Smith (1910) provides another account from both Ngati Whatua and Ngapuhi informants. It is worth quoting in detail for its description of events around Mangawhai and the physical and cultural landscape of the Mangawhai-Kaiwaka area in 1825:

*"Te Whare-umu was very wrath at the failure of [a previous] expedition, and blamed Te Hihi-otote for depriving him of an opportunity of avenging his relative Koriwhai. Not being satisfied to wait for Hongi-Hika, he gathered together his own immediate hapu, together with some others, and started on in advance, this time avoiding the Roroa territories. He proceeded by sea from the Bay of Islands to Manga-whai, the little harbour six miles to the south of Bream-tail Point. His force numbered 170 men, and the point of attack intended was the middle Kaipara districts of Otamatea, etc., where dwelt Te Uri-o-Hau division of Ngati-Whatua.*

*Hongi-Hika started from the Bay with a force of 300 warriors (some accounts say 400) in February, 1825, and followed up the advance guard, under Te Whare-umu, to Mangawhai, where he overtook him. In this taua were many divisions of Nga-Puhi, but I have only been able to obtain the names of a few of the chiefs. These were Hongi Hika as commander-in-chief, his son Hare Hongi, Te Whare-umu, Te Ahu, Te Puhi, Taiwhanga, Kaiteke (the chief tohunga) Moka, Te Morenga, and Te Tirarau (of the Parawhau).*

*With these Nga-Puhi people of the central and eastern districts of the Bay of Islands, was a contingent from Hokianga, under Patu-one, Nene, Moetara, Poutu, and others from the coast south of the Bay.*

...

*The country lying immediately to the west of Mangawhai consists of rolling undulating downs, bounded to the north and south by wooded ranges, but the country between these forests, at the time I write of, was open and covered with stunted fern and manuka. The soil is sterile, with a little richer land in the valleys, such as at Hakoru. Formerly this country was covered by fine kauri forests, as the natives tell us, and as is proved by the enormous quantities of kauri gum, or kapia, which have been dug out of it. The Maori, having no tools in former days to clear a path with, always accomplished this by setting fire to the country, and the result is that these fires, continued for ages, have destroyed, first the forests, then the vegetable humus which goes to form a soil, and hence the extent of sterile country north of Auckland. Eight miles or so to the west of Mangawhai the open country comes down by gentle slopes to the head waters of the Kaiwaka, one of the branches of the noble Otamatea, the most beautiful of all the beautiful rivers—or rather inlets, for the waters are salt—of the Kaipara harbour. There is a little freshwater stream named Waimako, running down from a wood, and at a mile from its junction with the Kaiwaka is Te Ika-a-ranga-nui, an undulating picturesque country, with a somewhat better soil than that to the east, and which is now covered with European farms. It was here the great battle was fought.*

*This open undulating country that has been described was used as a toanga waka, or portage, by Ngati Whatua, when they used to drag their canoes across from Kaipara to the east coast, at Mangawhai, and some of the Urio-Hau had been engaged in this work when the news of the near approach of Nga-Puhi drove them to arms*

...

*My old friend D. C. Wilson, of Whangarei, supplied me in 1898 with the following notes on the battle, which are interesting as coming from the opposite side to mine:—“The following was told me by an old toa, or brave, named Hoera, who was in the fight. The Nga-Puhi war party consisted of 800 picked men, or, as Hoera put it, E wha rau topu. They were drawn principally from the Bay of Islands, the coast between the Bay and Whangarei, and largely from Whangarei itself. The principal toa from Whangarei was a celebrated runner and jumper called Te Ihi\* and I have heard more about him than about Hongi-Hika himself. His home was at Limestone Island, Whangarei.*

*“Arrived at Mangawhai, a party of the Nga-Puhi dragged the canoes across towards Kaiwaka, but when within two miles of that river they were met by a superior force of Ngati-Whatua, defeated, and the canoes burnt. I saw the burnt fragments myself 40 years ago, and this point appeared to be the centre of the battle. While the Ngati-Whatua were burning the canoes, Hongi Hika with the main body came up. Hongi-Hika had a coat of mail with helmet and all complete. His men had three hundred muskets amongst them. Even then, owing to the superior numbers and bravery of the Ngati-Whatua he was nearly beaten, although the latter had very few guns. After a time Hongi’s side won, and terrible slaughter ensued. The pursuit extended right down to the Kaiwaka Creek, and some were killed there. Te Ihi distinguished himself on this occasion. He made a practice of overtaking and laming fugitives, leaving the slower runners to finish them, and he is said to have jumped the Kaiwaka Creek where it was about 30ft. wide! When I first saw the battle-field, 43 years ago, it was overgrown with high tea-tree, varying from 10ft. to 12ft. on the ranges to 20ft. in the gullies, but Hoera said when the battle was fought it was all under short fern about a foot high. Te Ika-a-ranga-nui was one of the most sanguinary battles ever fought in this country. Where the fragments of the canoes lay the ground was, in my time, littered with fragments of skulls and bones, the remains of the feast. A numerous tribe who inhabited the well-known Tara estate, about half-way*

*between Mangawhai and Kaiwaka, were practically exterminated, and the Kaipara people fled in all directions.” (Smith 1910: 333-352).*

### 5.2.2 European Purchase and Settlement

European settlement in the Mangawhai area began before the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi in 1840 although there is little evidence, historical or physical for this. William Mayhew, a settler of Te Wahapu in the Bay of Islands claimed 20,000 acres at Mangawhai in February 1841 (Figure 7). Mayhew had purchased the land from Henry Greensmith who had himself purchased it from James Reddy Clendon. Clendon had bought the land from Pomare, Ewite and others on 1 November 1839, presumably on the basis of the Ngapuhi victory at Te Ika-a-Ranganui in 1825, for £167 4s.

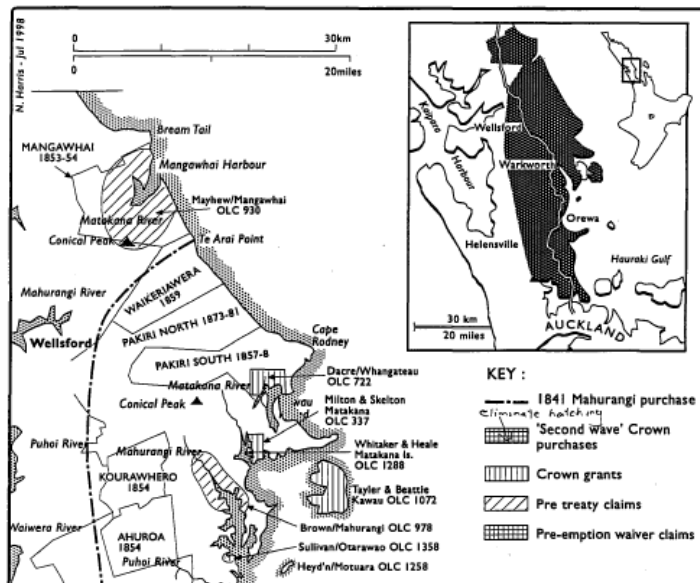


Figure 7: 1839 (Mayhew) and 1854 (Crown) purchases at Mangawhai (detail from Figure 1, Rigby (1998: 3).

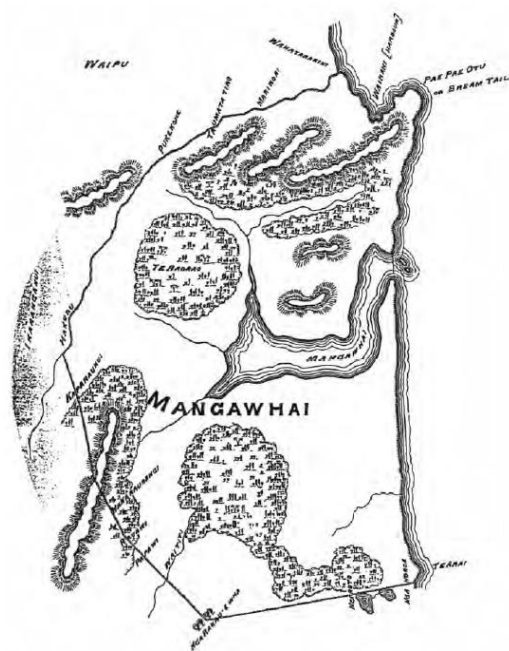


Figure 8: Crown Mangawhai Block Purchase of 1854 (Turton 1877).

Mayhew testified before the Land Claims Commission on 26 September 1842, with the other parties Maori and Pakeha testifying later. There was no survey and no description of boundaries but the various payments were agreed upon. The Commissioners Richmond and Godfery in reporting on the claim suggested that Pomare had no right to sell the land and that the actual payment had not occurred until after Governor George Gipps's proclamation forbidding such purchased on 14 January 1840. No grant was allowed but in recognition of Mayhew's outlay, a separate grant was made to him. There was some attempt by a subsequent claimant James Williamson in the course of the Bell Commission of the mid-1850s but by 1880 the claim had lapsed and Commissioner Heaphy declared it abandoned (Berghan 2006; Rigby 1998).

Negotiations for the purchased of the so-called Mangawhai Block (Figure 8) by the Crown began in late 1853, Land Commissioner John Grant Johnson began negotiations with Chief Tirarau who had fought with Ngapuhi at Te Ika a Ranganui in 1825, and continued with Ngati Whatua interests at Pakiri. Tirararau's interests in the block were ultimately settled with a payment of £200.

The deed to Mangawhai dated 3 March 1854 contained no formal survey and only descriptive boundaries, no Maori reserves, and no total acreage. The land was sold for £1060 However, a provision of 10% of any future sale by the Crown would be expended for the benefit of Maori was included (Turton, 1877). This provision continued until 1874, when £419 13s. 2d was distributed to the last Maori owners of the Mangawhai Block (Turton 1883: 8; Wai 674, 2006).

The wording of the Mangawhai deed describes the land involved as follows:

*"The boundaries of the land are these: commencing at Te Arai, thence along the sea coast to the mouth of Mangawai thence to Paepaeotu, thence to Kohekohe thence to Wairahi, Wakatarariki, Waipu, te Boundaries. Uritete thence inland to Poherangi, Pukehinau, Pohuenui, Pukeramarama thence in a southerly direction to the Raka, Puketotara, Rotomoeho, thence along the ridge to the source of Taotaoroa, the source of Te Haronga, the source of Waionepu, thence to Taumatatuhi, the source of Kaupare, thence to Kohiraunui thence along the ridge to Kapewhiti to Uriowhetau Waka Tararihi, thence to Mairiroai Taumatatirotiro Pukekohe thence to te Hakuru, and in the course of that stream to Kaparaunui thence to the sea, Wakaraurangi, Rauawe, Papawi, Waitete, Ngarakauewha and by the side of the lake to te Arai, where it ends. "*

The names of 63 owners were listed in the original deed, 23 of whom were chiefs, with the principals of the sale being Arama Karaka of Ngai Tahu and Eramiha Paikea of Te Uri o Hau.

All the general country land in the Mangawhai Block was open to settlement by the Waste Land Board in April 1855, excluding land designated for towns, suburbs, rural land and special occupation (Daily Southern Cross 1 May 1855). The first Crown land grant in the Mangawhai area was to Jane Skeen nee Liston, a teacher of Edinburgh remitted to start a school. She taught in Shetland and taught Robert Stout there, prior to moving to New Zealand. On arrival in New Zealand in 1856 she married Auckland widower and politician/journalist Robert Skeen and was granted Allotment 67 Suburb of Molesworth in 1858, at Moirs Point on the opposite side of the harbour from the subject property.

#### 5.2.3 Allotment 13 Parish of Mangawhai and Section 25 Block IV Mangawhai SD

The Pro Land Matters property Lot 2 DP 29903 was originally part of the 88 acre Allotment 13 Parish of Mangawhai, which included both sides of the stream. Section 25 was originally Section 3 of the Mangawai Kauri Gum Reserve.

Allotment 13 was originally granted to Mr J. H. R. Harrison by the Crown out of the Mangawhai Block purchase, on 29 July 1857. Harrison who conveyed it to Mathew Slattery in November 1857.



Unfortunately the relevant Crown Grant book (Crown Grants B1G County of Marsden) has not been digitised, but the subsequent deeds are available. Harrison and Slattery were both soldiers of the 58<sup>th</sup> Regiment, many of whom took their discharge in New Zealand, many in the North Auckland area and Mangawhai in particular. Slattery was the Quarter Master Sergeant in Auckland in the 1850s and Harrison was a lieutenant. Harrison returned with the regiment to the UK in 1859.

Allotment 13 was conveyed from Slattery to Mr Edward Insley in April 1858. Insley ran the 58<sup>th</sup> Regiment Commissariat and would go on to establish the first hotel in Mangawhai. Insley took multiple mortgages on the land at Black Swamp, nearly losing it to foreclosure before re-acquiring it by Right of Redemption. In 1868 the land ultimately ended up in the hands of one of his creditors, Dingwall, who would go on to sell it to Charles Hogan in 1876. Hogan arrived in New Zealand on a rotation with the 58<sup>th</sup> Regiment in 1854, was discharged in 1857 and had taken up land on the other side of the harbour in the late 1850s, and would go on to acquire a number of properties in the area. He was married to Elizabeth Rawlings and they had eight children.

Hogan discovered coal on the property when sinking foundations for his house near the water, around the time he purchased the land from Dingwall (New Zealand Herald, 8 July 1876; Auckland Star, 1 May 1880). The seam was 18 inches thick near the surface at the harbourside, apparently dipping under the river and appearing again on the other side at Albert's Creek, while to the east it ran under the hill behind. So much coal was found on the surface of the hill behind Hogan and Dingwalls, the area was given the name Coal Hill. The site of Hogan's original house has not been located but being as it described as near the water, it may have been on that portion of Allotment 13 immediately adjacent to the harbour and later subdivided off when Black Swamp Road was surveyed through the parcel.

In 1887 Charles Hogan died and the land passed to Elizabeth. Elizabeth appears to have sold the southwest portion of the property between Tomarata Road and the harbour to the Rodney County Council in 1891. Elizabeth died in 1911 (Pahiatua Herald, 25 April 1911) and in 1916 the remaining property was split between her descendants; unfortunately the Deeds Register for the final Hogan conveyance has not been digitised. The Hogan family were the longest serving proprietors of the land, and continued to farm the neighbouring Pt Lot 14 into the 1930s.

The 1922 geological survey plan shows a house near the harbour in the vicinity of the current house on what is now Lot 3 DP 29903, the tiny 30 perch lot surveyed out of Pt Allotment 13 in 1940; this may have been the original Hogan house but is annotated Young at the time the map was prepared. The current house on Lot 2 is also shown on this plan.

A kauri gum store was located in the vicinity of Section 25. That lot was originally part of the Mangawai Kauri Gum Reserve and the exact location of this store is shown on SO 27301, the subdivision of the Reserve in 1933. At that time, Section 25 was designated Section 3 of the Reserve subdivision. The gum store is located on the eastern arm of Section 25 where the parcel extends north towards Black Swamp Road. By the mid 1920s Pt Allotment 13 had come into the ownership of James Alexander Young, MP for Hamilton West and Minister for Health and Industry in the Reform government of Gordon Coates, prior to the Great Depression. He ran the land as a dairy farm.

Section 25, along with a number of other sections were surveyed out of Allotment 13 in 1934, as shown on SO 28009. In 1940, the land on the north side of Black Swamp Road which had been Pt Allotments 13 and 14 was amalgamated becoming Lot 1 DP 29903 while the portion of Pt Allotment 13 on the south side of the road became Lot 2 DP 29903, with the tiny Lot 3 described above. At this time, Section 25 and other lots to the east were owned by G. Tate.

A photograph in the Auckland Public Library collections shows the opening of the Insley St causeway and bridges in 1906. Behind the southern bridge is the Public Works depot from where the bridge and causeway, road construction and drainage projects were managed. To the left of the image and more

distant is a house in the vicinity of the current cottage. The 1928 geological Survey annotates this building as “Young”, with another house on the northwest side of the creek “Carpenter”. Aerial imagery from 1961 shows the farmhouse in its current location, and a shed in the immediate vicinity of the smaller of the two gum store buildings showing on SO 27301.

#### 5.2.4 Allotment 14 Parish of Mangawhai.

The Cabra Mangawhai property Lot 1 DP 29903 and Section 3 Block IV Mangawai SD, and the other properties west to the harbour were originally part of the 103 acre Allotment 14 Parish of Mangawhai. Allotment 14, was originally granted to Richard Clarke on 29 April 1861. He subsequently sold the lot to Edwin Fredrick Barnett on 2 July 1861.

Richard Clark was, at the time of grant, a resident of Emerald Hill in Melbourne, Victoria, and it seems unlikely he ever stepped foot on the property. Edwin Barnett kept an Education establishment at Emerald Hill, Melbourne and acquired the land in Mangawhai and presumably knew Clark. Barnett sailed to Auckland with his wife and family on the Claud Hamilton. They proceeded to Mangawhai and he took over the school from Jane Skeen in August 1864 (Ross 2011: 233). In the 1870s he was the master of a state school at Lyttleton and in the 1880s was running a private school in Christchurch. In 1892 he returned to Victoria and during his Christchurch valedictory, noted he had been teaching since 1844. The death of Charlotte Barnett, his wife was reported in 1880 and he sold his home in 1888. In 1894 the Lyttleton Times reported on his death in Sydney, at the age of 67.

Barnett sold to John Bull on 16 May 1865 and Bull, described as a master mariner of Auckland, sold the land to Robert Horne, merchant of Auckland on 9 February 1866. A Robert Horne was a prominent draper with a store on Queen St in Auckland at the time. Horne sold the land to Charles Hogan on 18 March 1880, four years after he purchased Allotment 13 (Deeds Index 1B: 418 and Deeds Index 3B: 500).



134

N<sup>o</sup> 13 in 116 of Mangawhai 241 B

No.	Receipt of Instrument.	Nature of Instrument.	Date of Instrument.	Where Recorded.	Reference.	SIGNATURE.
241 B	27 to 1 Pm 29 July 1857	Crown Grant	3 April 1857	B1 C 129		James Harrison
291 -	2 M p 11 Am 27 Oct 1857	Conveyance	12 Oct 1857	B1 - 166		H. Russell
372 -	1 Pm 7 April 1858	Conveyance	7 April 1858	B1 197		John McDonald
560 -	1 M p 11 Am 10 June 1859	Mortgage	17 May 1859	B1 202		James Russell
719 -	3 M p 11 Am 22 Feb 1860	Reconveyance	15 Feb 1860	B1 379		James Russell
720 -	4 M p 11 Am 22 Feb 1860	Mortgage	17 Feb 1860	B1 379		James Russell
721 -	5 M p 11 Am 22 Feb 1860	Mortgage	17 Feb 1860	B1 381		James Russell
851 -	11 A M 6 Oct 1860	Conveyance	29 Aug 1860	B1 471		W Russell
941 -	16 M p 12 Pm 19 April 1861	Transfer Mortgage	5 March 1861	B1 533		W Russell
1337 -	25 Pm 11 A M 5 May 1863	Mortgage	17 April 1863	B1 808		Henry Hill
3917 -	2-33 25 July 1867	Testing Order	13 July 1867	B3 271		Williamson
10542 -	10-102 23 Jan 1868	Conveyance	17 Jan 1868	B2 642		A. Whitaker
8510	2 12 Dec 1876	Conveyance	11 Dec 1876	B5 156		James Harrison
10422 -	10-20 23 July 1887	Probate	25 Mar 1887	B2 565	C 11261	Johnnie
119346	11-3 Dec 1891	Conveyance	25 Nov 1891	B38 860	C 23 351	W. C. Harrison
214040	10-11 Feb 1912	Probate	19 May 1911	R201 268	C 11262	Johnnie
241/126	10-30 15 Feb 1916	Conveyance	9 Feb 1916	B247 213	C 6 B 52-1	Johnnie
241/127	10-30 15 Feb 1916	Conveyance	11 Feb 1916	414	3 B 600	Johnnie

(This shows as road 10/11/16 left)

241/126 Mangawhai to Hogen Rd  
241/127 Mangawhai to Hogen Rd

Figure 9: Deeds Index 1B Folio 134 showing original Crown Grant to Harrison, and subsequent transactions for Allotment 13 Parish of Mangawhai.

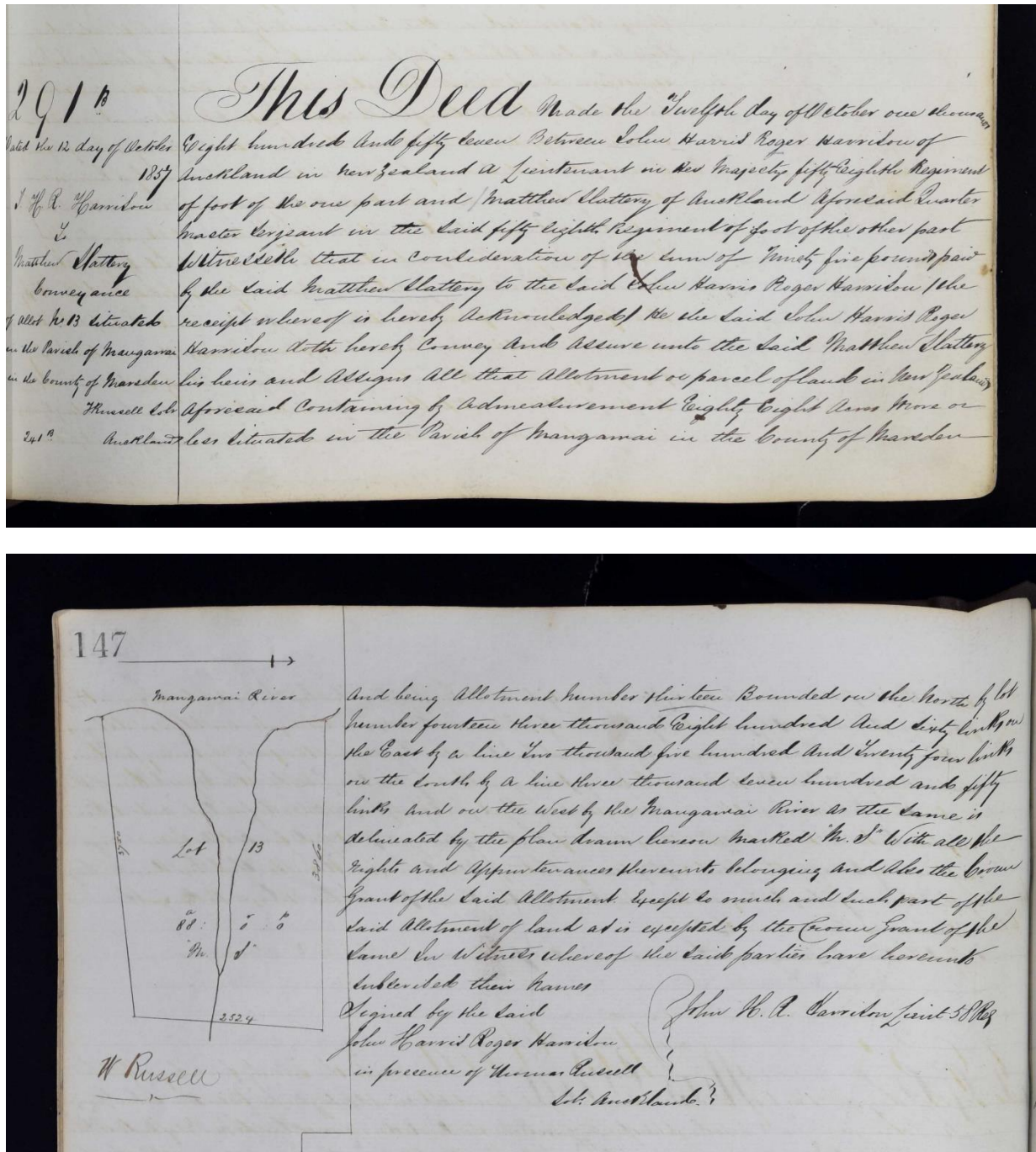


Figure 10: Deed Register 1B Folio 146-147 showing conveyance from Harrison to Slattery.



No.	Receipt of Instrument	Nature of Instrument	Date of Instrument	Where Recorded	Reference	SIGNATURE
956 B	11 1/2 A No 11 May 1861	Crown Grant	29 April 1861	B16 115		Pillsbury
2676	12 19 P No 19 Decr 1865	Conveyance	2 July 1861	B2 317		M Brassac
2677	12 20 - - - - -	Conveyance	16 May 1865	B2 318	3 B. 500	M Brassac
2830	1 25 P No 8 March 1866	Conveyance	27 Jan 1866	B3 2 405	1 B 418	M Brassac
2830-B	1 25 P No 8 March 1866	Conveyance	27 Jan 1866	B3 2 405	1 B 418	M Brassac
7915	2 19 July 1875	Conveyance	21 May 1875	B4 582		H Kennedy
8723 C	2 26 June 1877	Mortgage	14 May 1877	B5 559	C 6930	E H Lawrence
66836	10 21 Oct 1880	Transfer	7 Oct 1878	B11 499	C 6931	Jones & Smith
66837	" " "	Transfer	8 Oct 1880	B11 498	C 6932	Jones & Smith
82205	2 16 Nov 1883	Conveyance	2 Nov 1883	R3 150		M Brassac
12144 B	11 20 Aug 1882	Conveyance	15 Aug 1882	R43 171		A J. R. Ryan
122472	3 2 Dec 1882	Mortgage	1257 Nov 1882	R 44 137		Pillsbury
138299	11 28 Apr 1897	Receipt	21 Apr 1897	R47 495		Pillsbury
138300	11 28 Apr 1897	Mortgage	22 Apr 1897	- 495		Pillsbury
253473	10 30 28 Nov. 1919	Certificate	18 Sept. 1918	R514 - 94		
295143	12 16 15 Mar 1921	Conveyance	4 Mar 1921	R541 - 24		
353153	10 45 20 Oct 1925	Receipt	14 Oct 1925	R 471 409		
363154	10 45 20 Oct 1925	Mortgage	21 Oct 1925	R - 409		
3714893	11 15 20 Sept. 1927	Charging Order	19 Sept. 1927			
379135	2 10 19 Mar 1928	Order	16 Mar 1928	R566 154		
384848	3 26 Mar 1929	Quota	2 Oct 1928	R 566 254		
385166	10 50 16 Apr 1929	Conveyance	18 March 1929	R 572 432		
385167	10 50 16 Apr 1929	Mortgage	20 March 1929	R 571 296		
403695	12 30 17 Aug 1931	Receipt	17 Aug 1931	R 572 694		
<p style="text-align: center;">Certificate of Title, Vol. <u>577</u>          fol. <u>170</u>, issued under Land          Transfer Act <u>20/10/34</u>  <u>Applied 18.2.1940</u></p>						
956	Blank					
2676	Blank					
2677	Blank					
2830	Blank					
2830-B	Blank					
7915	Blank					
8723	Blank					
66836	Blank					
66837	Blank					
82205	Blank					
12144 B	Blank					
122472	Blank					
138299	Blank					
138300	Blank					
253473	Blank					
295143	Blank					
353153	Blank					
363154	Blank					
3714893	Blank					
379135	Blank					
384848	Blank					
385166	Blank					
385167	Blank					
403695	Blank					

Figure 11: Deeds Index 1B Folio 418 showing original Crown Grant to Clark and subsequent transactions for Allotment 14 (and 106) Parish of Mangawhai.

500

*Parish Mangawai* N<sup>o</sup> 14

Number.	Receipt of Instrument.	Nature of Instrument.	PARTIES.	Date of Instrument.	Where recorded.	Reference.	SIGNATURE.
2677	12.20.2. M. 19 Dec 1865	Conveyance	Barnett to Bull 14. 10320.	16 May 1865	32.2. 318	1 B. 418	H. P. 1865
2826	2. 11. 7 March 1866	Conveyance	13 etc to 14 same	9 Feb. 1866	182 402		James C. Muller
10019	11 19 Oct 1880	Conveyance	Hogan to Hogan	18 March 1880	34 175		John Parker
214064	10. 7 July 1912	Probate	W. L. Hogan (decd)	25 March 1887	R201-267	P 11261	John Parker
214070	10. 7 July 1912	Probate	W. L. Hogan (decd)	19 May 1911	268	P 11262	John Parker
244126	10. 30. 15 Feb. 1916	Conveyance	Hogan to Hogan Res.	9 Feb. 1916	R249. 412	6 B. 52.	H. Davis
244127	10. 30. 15 Feb. 1916	Conveyance	Hogan to Hogan Res.	11 Feb. 1916	413	3 B. 500	H. Davis
<i>Parish Mangawai</i> Pts 13 & 14.							
244127	10. 30. 15 Feb. 1916	Conveyance	Hogan to Hogan	11 Feb. 1916	R249. 413	114. 131. 3 B. 52.	H. Davis.
246744	2. 26 Feb. 1920	Conveyance	Hogan to Richards	28 Jan. 1920	R34/515		
246745	2. 26 Feb. 1920	Mortgage	Richards to Binks	28 Jan. 1920	R34/516		
246746	2. 26 Feb. 1920	Mortgage	Richards to Binks	28 Jan. 1920	" 518.		
284575	11. 20. 5 Aug 1920	Receipt	Duffus	9 July 1920	R328 113.		
292887	2. 15. 21 Jan 1921	Conveyance	Richards to Young	18 Sept 1920	R355 337		
331054	11. 40. 11 Feb 1921	Probate	A. B. C. Binks decd	5 Dec 1923	R226. 494		
331058	11. 40. 11 Feb 1921	Transfer	XX Intels to Colgrave	26 Feb. 1924	- 502		

Certificate of Title, Vol. 577  
fol. 171, issued under Land  
Transfer Act 20/10/34  
Alpha NO 239412 ✓

Figure 12: Deeds Index 3B Folio 500 showing conveyance of Lot 14 from Barnett to Bull, and subsequent transactions.



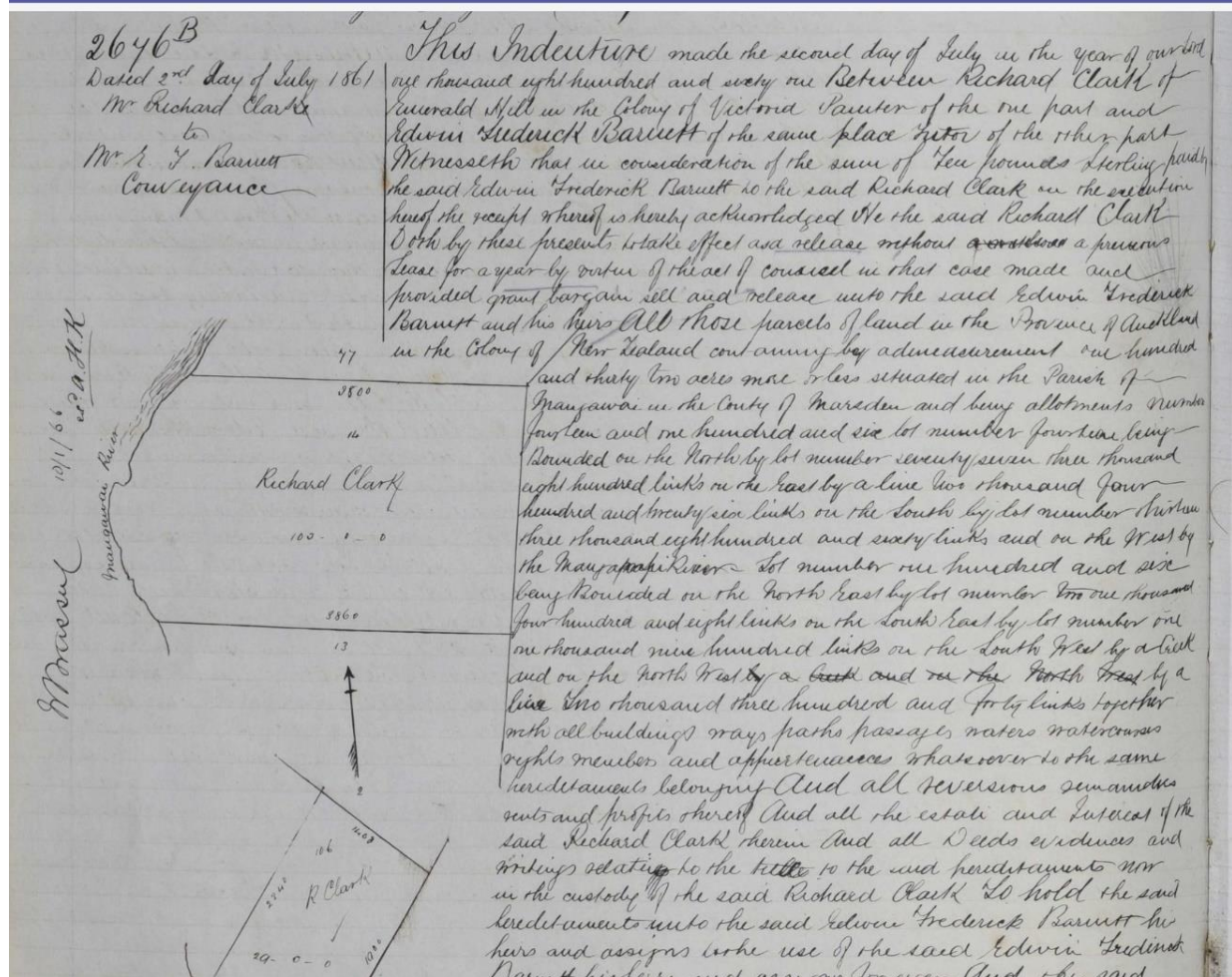


Figure 13: Deeds Register B2: 417 showing sale of Allotment 14 from original Grantee Richard Clark to Edwin Barnett.

ABOUT five years ago a seam of coal was found on a block of land belonging to Mr. Diogenes, at Mangawai, opposite the Mangawai Hotel. An analysis of the coal was made by the Government and favourably reported upon, but owing to a want of boring rods, which were promised by Sir Julius Vogel but not supplied, no thorough test of the value of the deposit has been made. Mr. Hogan, a practical miner of considerable experience, who has become the owner of the land, has rendered great service to the district by his explorations for minerals, and has been rewarded by making some valuable discoveries. A few days ago Mr. Hogan was engaged in sinking holes for blocks as the foundation for a house on his property, now near the water's edge, when he came upon an outcrop of coal, a sample of which has been left at this office, by Mr. E. H. Percy. The seam has been traced back into the hill, from which it appears to dip under the Mangawai river, cropping up again on the other side, near what is known as Albert's Creek. The specimens left at this office, are covered with oxide of iron, and are strongly impregnated with bitumen. We learn also, that none has been found in considerable quantities just above the White Bluff, and above three quarters of a mile from the coal deposit. There can be no doubt that the coalfield is very extensive, as it has been traced back for a distance of three miles near to Kelond grove. Messrs. Hogan and Percy have been trying to enlist the sympathies of capitalists, with the view of forming a company, and to secure the aid of Captain Colbeck, M.H.R. They intend also to apply to the Government for the use of a set of boring rods. Dr. Hector visited the district some time ago, but his geological survey was directed more to the discovery of auriferous country than coalfields, and he left without examining the seams, though he indicated a flat about a mile from the last discovery, where he thought coal would be likely to be found. The situation of the seam is near the water's edge, where vessels of some 30 to 35 tons can load or barges may be used. The gum-diggers had long been aware of the existence of coal all over the district. Some of them, however, were ignorant of the nature of the mineral, mistaking it for burnt kauri gum, and calling it, "Black Jack." One place the diggers named "Coalhill," from the abundance of coal found on the surface.

Figure 14: Auckland Star, 1 April 1880.

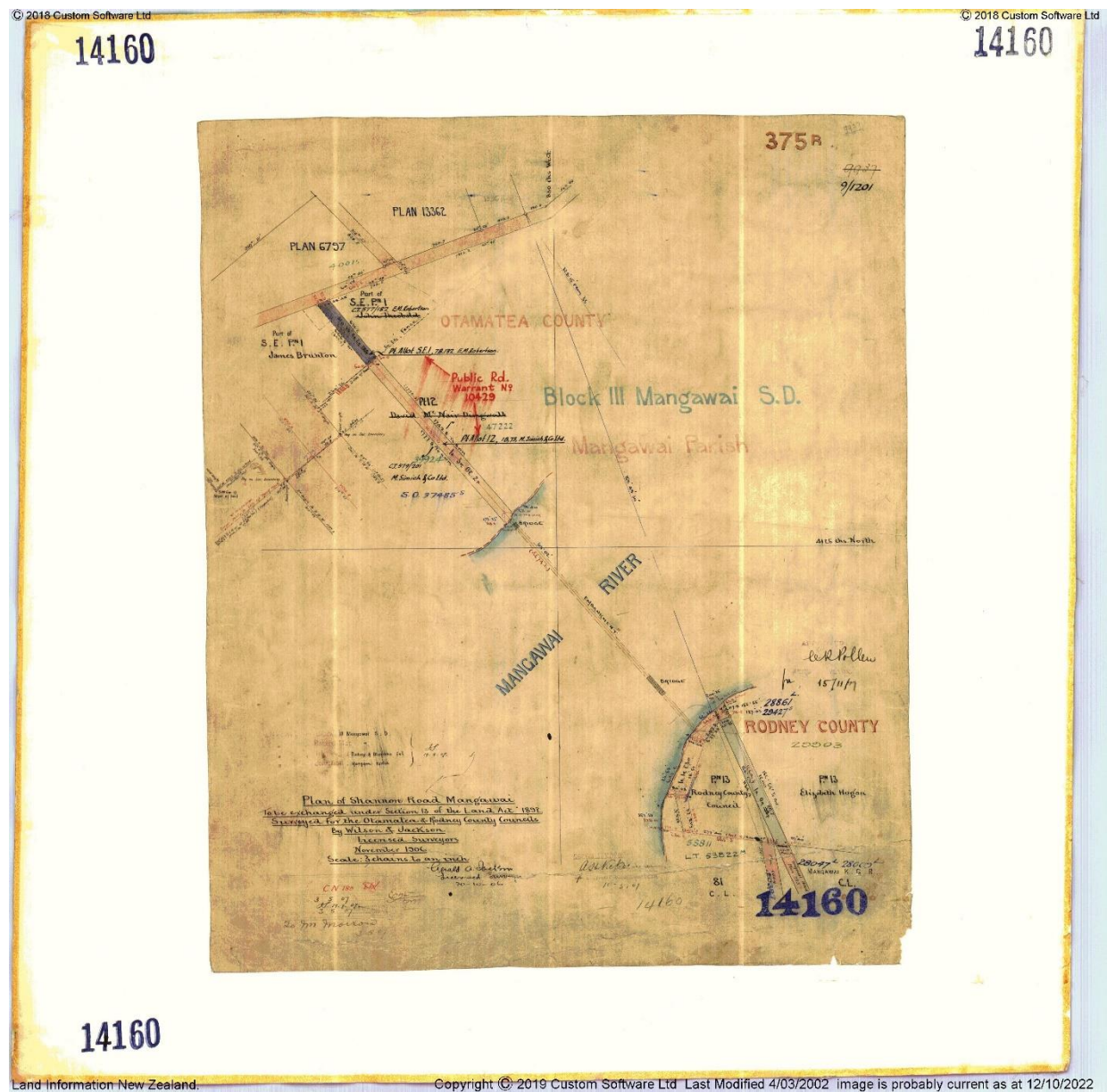


Figure 15: SO 14160 (1892) showing Elizabeth Hogan as owner of Pt Allotment 13 at the time of the transaction with the Rodney County Council.





Figure 16: Opening the Insley St causeway and bridges, 1906 (APL AWNS-19060621-05-04). Public Works Department depot above the Black Swamp Road/Tomarata Road intersection, and what would become the Young house.



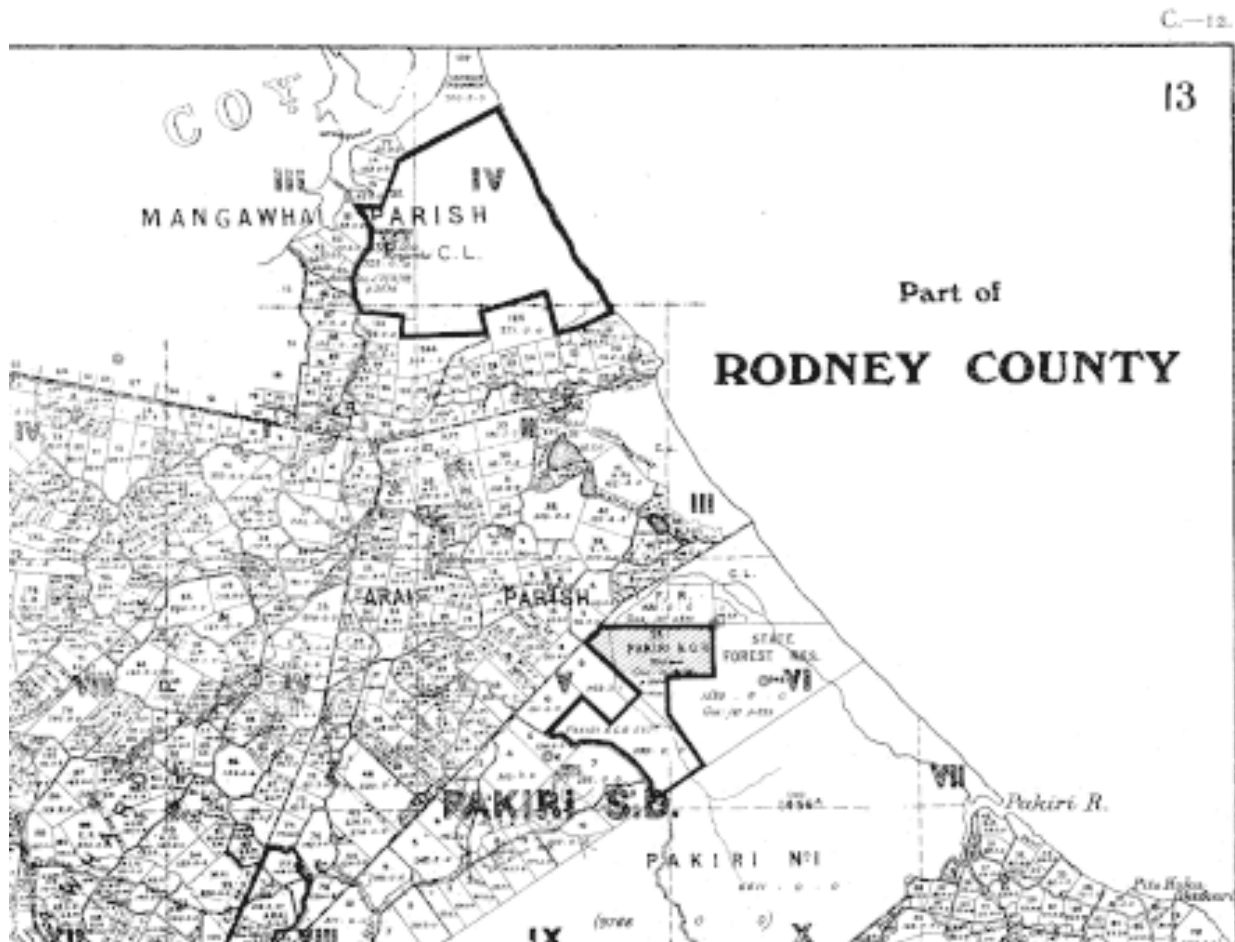


Figure 17: Mangawai Kauri Gum Reserve in 1914, incorporating what would become Section 25 Block IV Mangawhai SD.













Figure 23: DP 29903 (1940).





Figure 24: Aerial image SN 212 Run 426/60 (1961) with possible former gum store building circled.



Figure 25: Plan change area prior to orcharding (Aerial image SN 5027 F22, 1977).



Figure 26: Western part of plan change area in orchards, 1982 (SN 8104 E29, 1982).



### 5.2.5 Gumdigging on Allotment 13 and 14 and the Mangawai Kauri Gum Reserve.

The land directly to the east of the Plan Change area remained Crown Waste Land until the very end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, when the Kauri Gum Industry Act of 1898 allowed for the creation of kauri gum reserves on suitable Crown land. These gum reserve areas covered around 100,000 hectares and were exclusively for the use of British subjects (including Māori). A licensing system was also introduced and the regulations were partly aimed at restricting “Austrian” diggers, largely Croatians from the Dalmatian coast which at the time was part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. As a result, Dalmatians shifted their focus, and many made arrangements with private landowners, paying a rental for the right to dig gum.

A government Royal Commission of Inquiry in 1893 and again in 1898 was the precursor to the Act, the Kauri Gum Industry Report (Appendix to the Journals of the House of Representatives, 1898 Session I, H-12). The Inquiry visited 30 places, held 40 meetings and heard from 193 witnesses across the gumfields and in local centres. The Inquiry noted that by in large and similar to the state of the goldfields, the easiest gum had long been worked out in most places, leading to intense competition for smaller and smaller pieces that required more and more work to find. The price of gum was subsequently as high as it had ever been, and despite the ever-decreasing availability the annual output had more or less been the same for 20 years. Until the Act came into force, a licence fee of 5s a pound had been payable to the Crown for digging on Crown land, to be collected by the local Councils. But almost no Council was doing so, due to the costs of administration (AJHR 1898 Session I, H-12: 1-2).

The Inquiry visited Mangawhai in February 1898 (AJHR 1898 Session I, H-12: 54-57). Charles Hogan, who at that time owned 190 acres freehold stated that there were about 300 Austrians working there that year, the third year they had been in the area and the first year of such a large number. They were largely digging on the Crown land, or on absentee land without permission as there were no gum leases let on the Mangawhai side of the harbour. Hogan complained there were no British diggers apart from a few old squatters on the Crown land; that the Austrians dug without permission inside his fences and accosted him when he had them removed; that they sent most of their money back home rather than spending locally; and that they had no intention to settle but were intent on making their fortune and then leaving. He wanted the Austrians sent home, and if it could not be done peacefully, then a poll tax instituted.

Settler John Sellwood who had almost 100 acres, half freehold and half Crown lease, made similar complaints about encroachment on his land, and noted the Austrians paid no local taxes and bought only from the gumstore keepers, not the settlers. John Billich, an Austrian from Dalmatia explained how he and other came to hear about New Zealand when families back home received good remittances. He noted how his community lived and worked together. Francis Shannon, freeholding 240 acres at Te Arai noted that the road through the gum land was three or four miles long and supported 50-350 diggers, none of whom paid for its upkeep. He didn't think the Austrians were any worse trespassers than British gum diggers, but also wanted a poll tax and a stop to remittances.

William Sarah from the prominent Sarah family at Hakaru was a gum store owner who found the Austrians honest and industrious, and while the amount of gum he was sending out the district had not changed markedly in the nine years he had been in the business, the number of diggers was higher and the amounts they were selling individually were smaller and of poor quantity than in previous years. John Thomas Somerville, freeholder of 30 acres complained about the state the Austrian gum diggers left the land, and taking work from British diggers.

Constable Robert Henry Moir, having lived in the area forty years and being Constable for five, noted he had received complaints from most of the settlers about Austrian gum digging. He also noted the good character, respectfulness and industriousness of the Austrians, but that their presence meant that the settlers were missing out on the opportunity to dig gum to supplement their incomes, as had been the practice for most prior to the last few years. He otherwise confirmed the testimony of the other witnesses.

In order to manage the concerns of the British settlers, which were echoes across the gumland of the upper North Island, and in order to maximise the value of the gum in the ground on Crown land, the Act was passed later in the year. The first Crown Kauri Gum Reserve on the south side of the harbour at Black Swamp Road was gazetted in 1899.

Plans of Kauri Gum Reserves from the Kauri Gum Industry inquiry of 1914 and the Department of Lands and Survey 1928 show the Plan Change area immediately adjacent to the 725 acre Mangawai No.1 Kauri Gum Reserve, gazetted in 1898 and to the west of that reserve, a 2944 acre extension extending to the ocean gazetted in 1907

Molesworth KGR No.1 and No.2 reserves at the Heads at Molesworth and Moirs Point, and at Hakaru were gazetted in 1899, and Mangawai No.3. Kauri Gum Reserve, gazetted in 1901, the No.2 reserve at King Road, the No. 4 reserve between Devich Road and Lawrence Road, and the No. 5 reserve south of the Cames Road and Lawrence Road intersection.

In 1914, another Crown Commission of Inquiry was initiated in order to inspect and classify the reserves and identify which still had sufficient gum remaining to be retained as reserves, and which should have their designation uplifted and be used for settlement purposes. By that time, more than a quarter of a million acres of Crown land had been set aside as gum reserve. This was reported in the subsequent Kauri-Gum Reserves in The Auckland Land District report (Appendix to the Journals of the House of Representatives, 1914 Session I, C-12). Along with classifying the reserves, the inquiry noted the damage to the land that gum digging had caused, particularly on the poorly regulated Crown lands which were left full of holes and other diggings, burned over continuously, and thus subject to erosion of soil and costly remediation in order to break the land in for farming.

Remarks were made on the success of several different settlers in breaking in dug-over gumland for farming, including Daniel Bowmar of Mangawai who had successfully converted 300 acres of gum land west of Tara Road into sheep grazing and crops (AJHR 1914 Session I, C-12: 15). Bowmar's land had always been dug on the face, never potholed. He had ploughed over the land twice which had been dug from 1-10 feet deep for gum over the previous five years, but had not retrieved enough gum through ploughing to pay for the work. He then added 1.5 hundredweight of bone dust fertiliser and planted it in various grasses, with only the browntop and danthonia holding, but was also successfully growing potatoes and turnips. He estimated that it cost £10 an acre to break the ground in, but that it was worth £33 an acre once he had done so, or \$1900 an acre to \$6300 an acre in 2023 dollars (AJHR 1914 Session I, C-12: 64-65).

William Pearson, gumdigger of Mangawhai stated that the gum lands near Tara were winter fields and had three men digging on them in the previous winter. The Molesworth and Hakaru fields were also winter fields, as opposed to the Black Swamp-Coal Hill field which was dug in summer; but he had also dug at Molesworth, and on Hastie's farm up to King's boundary. Joseph Francis was also a local gum digger who dug on private land and the gum reserves. He had dug on the reserve behind Bowmar's (possibly the western side of the No. 3 reserve and had made 10s a day (\$95 in 2023) and considered that a fair and average wage for a good digger. Andrew Vuscko had dug on the Mangawai reserves as well as Coalhill and Molesworth, and had made £10-20 a month (\$1900-3800) on the former and considered the area a good payer (AJHR 1914 Session I, C-12: 66-69).

### 5.3 Other Heritage Listings

The Kaipara District Plan schedules of Sites of Significance to Maori and Heritage Buildings, Sites and Objects, and the Heritage New Zealand List were consulted to determine whether there were any scheduled or registered historic places on the subject property.

There are no Listed historic places under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014.

Aside from the Mangawhai Harbour Coastal Area site of significance to Maori, there are no heritage resources per the Kaipara District Plan on or in the vicinity of the property, the nearest being several historic buildings on the other side of the harbour in Mangawhai Village.

## 6.0 Site Visit

Two site visits have been undertaken, by J. Carpenter on 13 October 2022 of the Pro Land Matters Property and Carpenter and G. Kerby on 7 June 2024 of the Cabra property, the western margin of the Vandelay Industries property, and KDC esplanade reserves.

Conditions for survey were mixed, with the Pro Land and Cabra properties being in short, recently grazed grass, or recently ploughed and seeded and generally with good to excellent surface visibility, and good to poor visibility along the esplanade reserve, being in a mix of dense pampas and other weeds with the ground surface completely obscured, filled-over mown grass against a sea wall adjacent to the Riverside Holiday Park and adjacent private properties. Likewise the margins of the saltmarsh and rank grass on the western side of the Vandelay Industries property meant the ground was obscured in this area.

### 6.1 Pro Land Matters

The Pro Land Matters property was assessed on foot, with most attention paid to the creek banks and the ridges and spurs on the higher ground. There was no sign of an extensive Maori occupation such as might be indicated by earthworks features including terraces or pots.

As noted above, one new site was recorded in 2022, a midden on the northern side of the property adjacent to the stream. The site has been recorded as R08/256. As more information has come to light about gum digging in the area, the gum store has been recorded as site R08/259.

There are likely to be other subsurface archaeological features adjacent to the observed midden and based on past experience, along the creek and on the higher ground to the surface. These features are unlikely to be identified prior to large scale topsoil stripping, but are likely to consist of additional midden, associated hearths and ovens, and possible structural features like postholes although the latter features are typically poorly preserved in heavy clay soils. These features are likely to be of only low to moderate archaeological significance.

#### 6.1.1 R08/256 Midden

Midden R08/256 was recorded on the edge of alluvial terrace on south side of an unnamed arm of the Mangawhai harbour which is crossed by Black Swamp Road. The midden is 100m ENE of the farmhouse on Lot 2 DP 29903.

Shell midden was visible in grass and stock trampled areas on the edge of an old alluvial terrace. The midden comprised two deposits approximately 10 x 10m in size, based on probing. The eastern deposit extends from the top of the terrace, down the 1-1.5m high bank and on to the flats below. Highly fragmented cockle shell midden is visible in the grass on the bank, with a more or less intact deposit of whole and some fragmentary cockle shell in black, charcoal stained soil present from 10cm below the surface in spade test units.

The western deposit was separated from the eastern deposit by several metres where no shell appeared to be present, based on probing. The western deposit is on the flats below the terrace, exposed by stock trampling beneath a fallen tree, and is highly fragmented on the surface.

The approximate centre of the site is at grid reference Easting 1742596 Northing 6000209 (NZTM).

### 6.1.2 Gum Store

There was no sign of any remains relating to the gums store on the existing ground surface, but subsurface features are likely. The establishment of the Mangawai Kauri Gum Reserve occurred in 1899 and the site may post-date 1900, however it is clear that unregulated gum digging was occurring on Crown Land prior to 1900 in Mangawhai, and Hogan also ultimately sold gum digging leases on his property.

A single possible gum pit was noted on the north side of the creek, on the small flat between the water and Black Swamp Road.

The site has been recorded as R08/259 and the gum store is located at Easting 1743044 Northing 5999986.





Figure 27: Archaeological sites and features in the plan change area.





Figure 28; Looking north to north west from the south west corner of the property.



Figure 29: Looking west from the centre of the property.





Figure 30: Looking west along the stream on the northern side of the property.



Figure 31: Looking west over R08/256, from eastern midden (foreground) to western midden (beneath fallen tree).





Figure 32: Test unit with whole cockle shell midden, eastern midden,



Figure 33: Eastern midden, with exposed shell in grass.





Figure 34: Detail of exposed fragmented shell in grass.



Figure 35: Western midden, looking east, exposed by stock trampling.





Figure 36: Detail showing highly fragmented shell from stock trampling.



Figure 37: Approximate location of gum store, looking northwest from south east corner of Section 25.



## 6.2 Cabra and Esplanade

In June 2024 J. Carpenter and G. Kerby of Goemtria Ltd spent a day examining the Kaipara District Council esplanade reserve adjacent to the Plan Change area, the Cabra property, and the western side of the Vandely Industries property.

The esplanade was examined as it provided the best opportunity to identify potential archaeological features adjacent to the harbour, although as noted the ground surface was largely obscured by vegetation, sea walls and fill along most of its length. At the Cabra property attention was focussed on the northeastern side of property where remnant dunes with versatile soils are present, being slightly elevated and more productive than the lower lying peat flats. This area, having been pasture for a hundred years, was also less modified than the western part of the plan change area. Visibility in this area was excellent with the topsoil recently turned over and sown. No sign of any Maori occupation of this area was observed, and if present it is likely that shell midden, oven stones, and charcoal-rich occupation layers would have been turned over and visible on the surface.

A single archaeological feature was identified, eroding from the esplanade reserve northwest of Black Swamp Road and south of the holiday park, a historic artefact scatter and eroding layer recorded as R08/258.

### 6.2.1 R08/258 Historic Artefacts

Bottles, ceramics, brick, and iron artefacts and oyster shells were noted in the mud at the base of the eroding sandstone cliff, with a 30-40cm thick peaty sandy layer of sediment containing oyster shells and artefacts visible near the bottom of the cliff, at the high-tide mark. All of the glass artefacts appeared to be bottles with identifiable features including a torpedo bottle base, oil (taper up with skirt) finish, champagne (straight/flat/trail) finish, case gin base, pontil scarred olive green cylindrical bottle base,

Embossed lettering included “LOWELL MASS. U.S.A.” and “\_OOPERS TORA-L...CLEARS THE TUBES...\_SAVES THE LUN...” both on panelled flat sided bottle fragments, and “BONNINGTONS IRISH MOSS CHRISTCHURCH”

Ceramics included earthenware drain pipe, clay bricks and tableware decorated with under-glaze printed transfer decoration in blue, brown and red, including patterns of edge banding, aesthetic movement stylistic borders, and Willow and Asiatic Pheasants, and one example of green glazed basket moulded ware. Notable diagnostic features included hand applied (and often also tooled) finishes on all of the bottle tops that were briefly inspected, rather than those that have been partially formed in mould and then completed by hand tooling.

This site has been recorded as R08/258 and is located at Easting 1742450 Northing 6000410 (NZTM).

## 6.3 Other Properties in the Central Plan Change Area

The central part of the Plan Change area comprising 20 properties over 26ha including the Riverside Holiday Park, brewery, orchards and lifestyle blocks has not been inspected. It is clear from reference to aerial imagery dating from the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century to the present that most of this area was put into orchards between 1977 and 1982. The establishment of orcharding and subsequent disestablishment and creation of lifestyle blocks and other development in the area means there is little archaeological or historic heritage potential due to prior ground disturbance.



Figure 38: Raymond Bull road-end at the harbour, with saltmarsh.



Figure 39: Saltmarsh between Raymond Bull and Black Swamp Road.





Figure 40: Modified foreshore along esplanade/holiday park frontage.

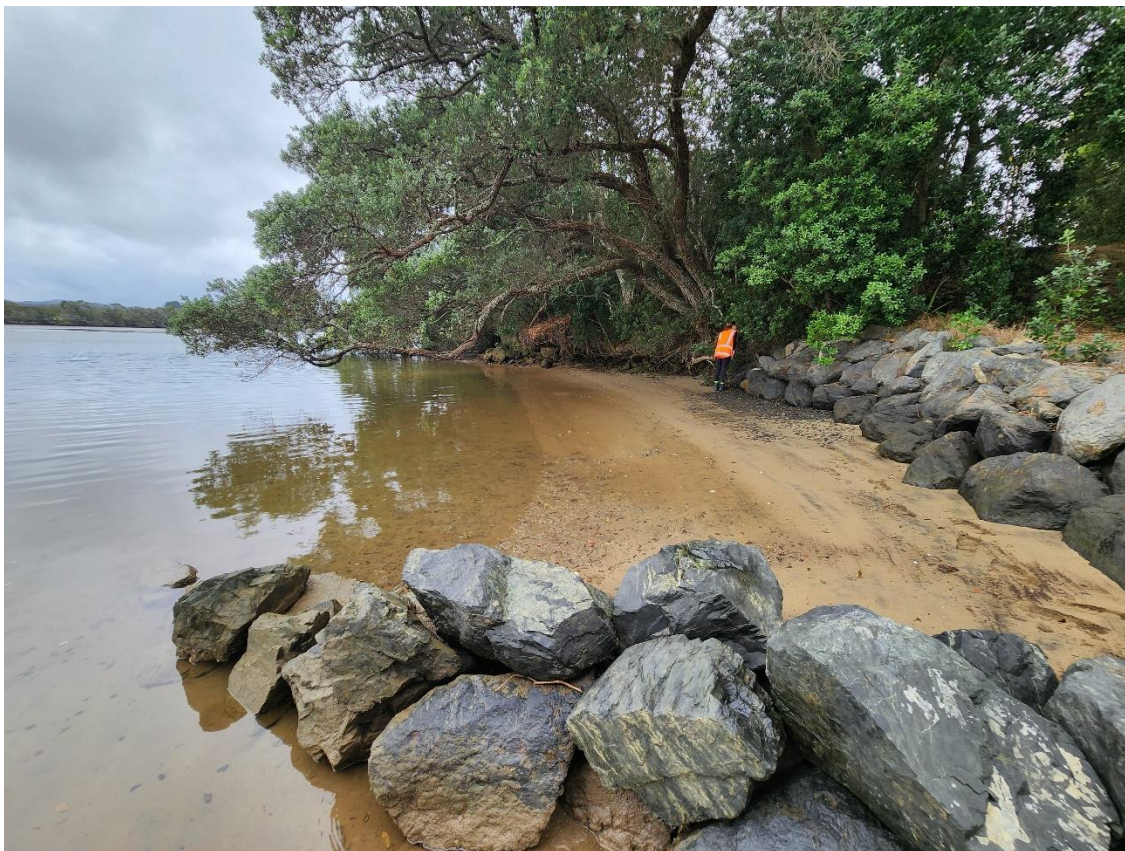


Figure 41: Looking northwest to historic artefact scatter and eroding layer R08/258.





Figure 42: eroding occupation layer.



Figure 43: Oyster, bottle glass and ceramics eroding from peat layer above sandstone.





Figure 44: Bottle glass, ceramics, copper dish in mud, as found.



Figure 45: Bottle glass and ceramics in mud, as found.



## 7.0 Significance Assessment

### 7.1 Assessment Criteria

The archaeological significance of the midden in the project area recorded as part of R08/256 is assessed using the following criteria.

The first set of criteria assess the potential of the site to provide a better understanding of New Zealand's past using scientific archaeological methods. These categories are focussed on the intra-site level.

*How complete is the site? Are parts of it already damaged or destroyed?*

A complete, undisturbed site has a high value in this section, a partly destroyed or damaged site has moderate value and a site of which all parts are damaged is of low value.

*How diverse are the features to be expected during an archaeological excavation on the site?* A site with only one or two known or expected feature types is of low value. A site with some variety in the known or expected features is of moderate value and a site like a defended kainga which can be expected to contain a complete feature set for a given historic/prehistoric period is of high value in this category.

*How rare is the site?* Rarity can be described in a local, regional and national context. If the site is not rare at all, it has no significance in this category. If the site is rare in a local context only it is of low significance, if the site is rare in a regional context, it has moderate significance and it is of high significance if the site is rare nationwide.

The second set of criteria puts the site into its broader context: inter-site, archaeological landscape and historic/oral traditions.

*What is the context of the site within the surrounding archaeological sites?* The question here is the part the site plays within the surrounding known archaeological sites. A site which sits amongst similar surrounding sites without any specific features is of low value. A site which occupies a central position within the surrounding sites is of high value.

*What is the context of the site within the landscape?* This question is linked to the one above, but focuses onto the position of the site in the landscape. If it is a dominant site with many features still visible it has high value, but if the position in the landscape is ephemeral with little or no features visible it has a low value. This question is also concerned with the amenity value of a site and its potential for on-site education.

*What is the context of the site within known historic events or people?* This is the question of known cultural association either by tangata whenua or other descendant groups. The closer the site is linked with important historic events or people the higher the significance of the site. This question is also concerned with possible commemorative values of the site.

An overall significance value derives from weighing up the different significance values of each of the six categories. In most cases the significance values across the different categories are similar.

### 7.2 Significance Assessment of R08/256 Midden, R08/258 Historic Artefacts and R08/259 Gum Store.

This significance assessment finds that R08/256 is of low to moderate archaeological significance. The features have been modified by stock trampling and other farming and land management practices, and on-going erosion. The site has little or no landscape or amenity value and there is no specific association with historic events or personalities. However the features and wider site still have information potential and appear to be more intact than the nearest other midden features recorded at Tern Point. They are



likely to be of significance to Te Uri O Hau as a physical reminder of their ancestors occupation of the area.

The historic artefact scatter R08/258 and gum store R08/259 are of low archaeological significance. The two sites relate to the lake 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century occupation of the area by settlers and gum diggers and are likely to have similar information potential and diversity of features as other sites of the period which are relatively ubiquitous. The sites are in poor condition, either below the surface or eroding away. However Mangawhai is proud of its gum digging heritage and it is likely that any investigation of the features is likely to be of interest to locals, some of whom may still have ancestral connections to the sites.

Table 1: Significance assessment of R08/256 midden.

Significance Category	Value	Comment
Integrity, Condition and Information Potential	Low-Moderate	Test units and probing suggests that extensive subsurface midden remains beneath the stock trampled material on the surface
Diversity	Low-moderate	The site consists of extensive shell midden deposit and associated subsurface features such as postholes, fire scoops and earth ovens are likely within the wider area; at a minimum ovens and fire scoops can be expected on the level ground of the alluvial terrace. There are no associated surface features such as terraces, storage pits or defensive works.
Rarity and Uniqueness	Low	This kind of archaeological site is common in the Mangawhai area.
Archaeological Context	Low	The feature is probably associated with the use and occupation of the area by Maori in the late prehistoric or proto historic period. There are few other similar sites or other signs of occupation nearby, as occupation appears to have been concentrated on the harbours edge to the north and west
Landscape Context and Amenity Value	Low	The midden is on private property, is not visible in the landscape and is not amenable to interpretation.
Historical and Community Associations	Moderate-High?	The site is not associated with any known historical personality or event. It is likely to be of significance to the Tangata Whenua, Te Uri O Hau.

Table 2: Significance assessment of R08/258 Historic artefacts/occupation layer.

Significance Category	Value	Comment
Integrity, Condition and Information Potential	Low-Moderate	While there is at least some in-situ archaeological material, it appears that most of the deposit has eroded onto the foreshore, with artefacts present in the mud.
Diversity	Low	The site consists of artefacts only, although a range of artefacts have been observed. It is not clear whether they related to an occupation which has eroded almost completely away, or have come from the high ground above.
Rarity and Uniqueness	Moderate	This kind of archaeological site is not common in the Mangawhai area. A similar deposit is present between Moir St and Pearson St in the village, but otherwise most of the sites recorded in the area are of prehistoric/Maori origin.
Archaeological Context	Low	The feature is probably associated with the use and occupation of the area by Maori in the late prehistoric or proto historic period. There are few other Europeans in the late 19 <sup>th</sup> or early 20 <sup>th</sup> century, possibly the Hogan or Carpenter families as historically attested.
Landscape Context and Amenity Value	Low	The midden is on public property, being a Kaipara District Council esplanade reserve.
Historical and Community Associations	Moderate-High?	The site is not associated with any known historical personality or event. It is likely to be of significance to the Tangata Whenua, Te Uri O Hau.

Table 3: Significance assessment of R08/259 Historic Gum Store.

Significance Category	Value	Comment
Integrity, Condition and Information Potential	Low	The site has some information potential, although turn of the century commercial enterprises are relatively common.
Diversity	Low	There is nothing present on the surface, but foundations, rubbish pits and waste gum may be present in the location.
Rarity and Uniqueness	Moderate	A number of gum stores were present in the area but they are not generally very common.
Archaeological Context	Low	The site is associated with turn of the century gum digging activity and while in-filled gum digging features may be present in the immediate vicinity, they are not apparent.
Landscape Context and Amenity Value	Low	The site has no physical features visible on the surface, and aside from noting its location and history in any future development, is of no amenity value.
Historical and Community Associations	Moderate	The gum digging history of Mangawhai is relatively well known and is an important subject of interest at the Mangawhai Museum. A number of local inhabitants are proud of their gum digging ancestors.



Figure 46: Archaeological sensitivity at the Black Swamp private plan change area.



## **8.0 Assessment of Effects**

There are likely to be archaeological effects from the proposed development of the plan change area, given the scale of the proposed changes.

### **8.1 Effects on Recorded Archaeological Sites and Features**

Any development in the vicinity of recorded site R08/256 may have effects on that site. The site will be wholly or completely reserved within the proposed esplanade reserve and covenanted areas. However, the extent of the features should be clearly defined by testing and formally surveyed to ensure they are fully within the area to be reserved/covenanted, and that any fencing which is required will not affect the site.

The vicinity of the turn of the century gum store R08/259 will be developed as medium density housing and roading and any subsurface features associated with that site will be destroyed. The possible gum pit on the north side of creek will be retained within an esplanade strip but other features in the vicinity, if present, may be modified or destroyed.

R08/258, the historic artefact scatter is in the KDC esplanade reserve and adjacent foreshore. It is subject to ongoing erosion, and potentially fossicking. The esplanade in this area has been encroached upon by private residences and the holiday park and it is conceivable that future residential development in the plan change area will put pressure on the esplanade for recreational purposes. It is also likely that other and/or associated archaeological sites and features are likely to be present within the esplanade and adjacent private property, particularly on the high ground behind the site, and the low lying areas immediately adjacent to the foreshore currently obscured and occupied by sea walls and the holiday park.

### **8.2 Effects on Unrecorded and/or Subsurface Archaeological Sites and Features**

No other archaeological sites or features were observed in the plan change area. However such features, most likely subsurface midden and associated features similar in form to R08/256, or features relating to gum digging activity or late historic period occupation similar to R08/258 and R08/259 are likely to be present on the coastal strip, the stream banks, and the higher ground at the southern end of the plan change area.

The development of roading, services, residential lots and community facilities is likely to modify, damage or destroy unrecorded subsurface archaeological sites and features. Such features are likely to be shallow on the higher ground, and no more than 20-30cm below the existing ground surface. If present on the flats they may be deeper due to sedimentation/alluvial filling).

It is unlikely that such subsurface features can be identified prior to large scale topsoil stripping, due to modification of the ground surface from 100 years of pastoral farming, and the extensive rehabilitation required to convert gumland to farmland.

They are most likely to be identified during site establishment (preparing yards, hardstands, sediment control etc) and large scale topsoil stripping for roading, services and house sites. At this stage, and with plans largely completed, the most common outcome will be features being destroyed by development following an appropriate level of investigation/recording. In some cases it may be possible to redesign to avoid features if they are significant enough to warrant doing so.

Subsurface archaeological features are likely to include midden, hearths or ovens, storage pits, and postholes from structures associated with pre-European contact Maori occupation. These are most likely on sheltered ridges, spurs and hillsides with a northerly aspect and due to the quality of the soils are unlikely to extend deeper than 60-80cm below the ground surface (in the case of pits or large postholes).

There may be features associated with 19<sup>th</sup> century settler occupation and gum digging on the privately owned land adjacent to the harbour coast including the holiday park, and the creek

Archaeological features associated with gum digging are perhaps more likely to be encountered given the apparent scale of such activity from the 1850s through to the 1920s. They are likely to include deep pits or holes, trenches, or terraces from digging for gum and removing subfossil trees, and occupation sites, either individually or in camps, represented by the structural remains of shanties, hearths, and rubbish pits. Gum digging holes and trenches may extend up to 4m below the ground surface, based on historical descriptions. These features may be present across the plan change area, and may be quite extensive. If present, some of these features may post-date 1900 and not meet the statutory definition of an archaeological site but it may not be possible to make a determination in the absence of diagnostic/datable artifacts or other materials.

### 8.3 Other Historic Heritage Effects

There are no other identified effects on historic heritage.

Overall the historic heritage effects of the proposed plan change are likely to be minor to less than minor, and potentially nil. No significant archaeological or historic heritage values have been identified within the plan change area, and any as-yet unidentified heritage features are unlikely to be significant.

## 9.0 Findings and Recommendations

- 1) Archaeological sites or features have been identified in the plan change area, including Maori midden, historic artefacts, and gum digging features and the site of a gum store. Some or all of the latter features may post-date 1900 and not meet the legal definition of archaeological site but it may not be possible to determine this without further investigation.
- 2) Identified and unidentified subsurface archaeological sites or features are likely to be modified by development or intensification within the plan change area.
- 3) The identified archaeological sites and features are of low archaeological significance, and the expected additional subsurface archaeological features are likely to also be of low significance.
- 4) There are unlikely to be unrecorded archaeological or heritage features of high significance in the plan change area, and overall development of the Plan Change area is likely to have minor to less than minor adverse effects on historic heritage.
- 5) An archaeological Authority under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 will be required for any development in the immediate vicinity of the identified archaeological sites and features and adjacent areas, which are highly archaeologically sensitive.
- 6) Such an Authority/Authorities will require consultation with the Tangata Whenua, Te Uri O Hau.
- 7) Expected measures to mitigate archaeological effects which are likely to be conditions of any Authority granted for the development include:
  - a) Archaeological Management Plan
  - b) Archaeological Research Strategy
  - c) Monitoring of topsoil stripping for site establishment and the construction of roads, services, building platforms, tracks and other amenities, and management of planting and other activities.



d) Investigation, analysis and reporting of any archaeological finds as necessary.

8) Additional areas of moderate archaeological sensitivity where it would be prudent to undertake additional assessment as development plans are progressed (or include within the archaeological Authority application noted above) and which may require an archaeological Authority include the southern coastal strip and the flats and higher ground from Black Swamp Road to the northern boundary of the holiday park, the stream margins adjacent to Black Swamp Road, and the high ground on the southern side of the plan change area owned by Pro Land Matters.

9) Development in the area previously in orchards on the western side of the plan change area and on the Cabra property is in an area of low archaeological sensitivity and may be undertaken with an accidental discovery protocol.

10) If suspected archaeological remains or buried cultural deposits (layers of shell midden, oven stones, artefacts etc) are encountered on the Cabra or Pro Land Matters properties in the course of any other e.g. farming activities, the owners or their agents should cease work in the immediate vicinity and contact Heritage New Zealand and Geometria Ltd for advice on how to proceed.

## 10.0 Summary

There are no archaeological or historic heritage impediments to the proposed private plan change at Black Swamp Road and Raymond Bull Road, and the proposal will have only minor or less than minor effects, on historic heritage.

There are likely to be archaeological effects but these are on archaeological sites of low to moderate significance, and largely on unrecorded subsurface features that will not be visible prior to topsoil stripping.

An archaeological Authority/Authorities will be required, dependant on staging of any development on the Cabra and Pro Land Matters property in order to manage effects on these sites. An archaeological management plan and research strategy will be required, given the scale of the project, along with monitoring and investigation as appropriate. Te Uri O Hau will need to be consulted with regarding the Authority application/s.

If archaeological remains or buried cultural deposits (layers of shell midden, oven stones, artefacts etc) are encountered on the property in the course of any other activities on their properties, Cabra Mangawhai Ltd and Pro Land Matters Ltd or their agents should cease work in the immediate vicinity and contact Heritage New Zealand and Geometria Ltd for advice on how to proceed.

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Whites Aviation, 20 May 1963. Aerial photograph 425/62. Held by Lands and Survey Ltd, Whangarei.



## Appendix A – Archaeological Site Record Forms

<div><div>Site Record Form</div></div>	<div>NZAA SITE NUMBER: R08/256</div> <div>SITE TYPE: Midden/Oven</div> <div>SITE NAME(s):</div> <div>DATE RECORDED:</div>
<div>SITE COORDINATES (NZTM) Easting: 1742596      Northing: 6000209      Source: Handheld GPS</div>	
<div>IMPERIAL SITE NUMBER:      METRIC SITE NUMBER: R08/256</div>	
<div></div>	
<div><div>Finding aids to the location of the site</div><div>On the edge of alluvial terrace on south side of an unnamed arm of the Mangawhai harbour which is crossed by Black Swamp Road, 100m ENE of the farmhouse on Lot 2 DP 29903</div></div>	
<div><div>Brief description</div><div>Shell midden</div></div>	
<div><div>Recorded features</div><div>Midden</div></div>	
<div><div>Other sites associated with this site</div></div>	



SITE RECORD HISTORY	NZAA SITE NUMBER: R08/256
<div><div>Site description</div><p>Updated 03/11/2022 (Field visit), submitted by jonocarpenter , visited 13/08/2022 by Carpenter, Jonathan Grid reference (E1742596 / N6000209)</p><p>Shell midden visible in grass and stock trampled areas on the edge of an old alluvial terrace. The midden is in two deposits approximately 10 x 10m in size, based on probing. The eastern deposit extends from the top of the terrace, down the 1-1.5m high bank and on to the flats below. Highly fragmented cockle shell midden is visible in the grass on the bank, with a more or less intact deposit of whole and some fragmentary cockle shell in black, charcoal stained soil present from 10cm below the surface in spade test units. The western deposit is on the flats below the terrace, exposed by stock trampling beneath a fallen tree and is highly fragmented on the surface..</p><div>Condition of the site</div><div>Statement of condition</div><p>Updated: 08/11/2022 - Good – Majority of visible features are intact, but some minor loss of definition and/or damage</p><div>Current land use:</div><p>Updated: 08/11/2022 - Grazing, Coastal margins</p><div>Threats:</div><p>Updated: 08/11/2022 - Stock trampling, Farming practices, Subdivision, Erosion</p></div>	

SITE RECORD INVENTORY	NZAA SITE NUMBER: R08/256
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Supporting documentation held in ArchSite

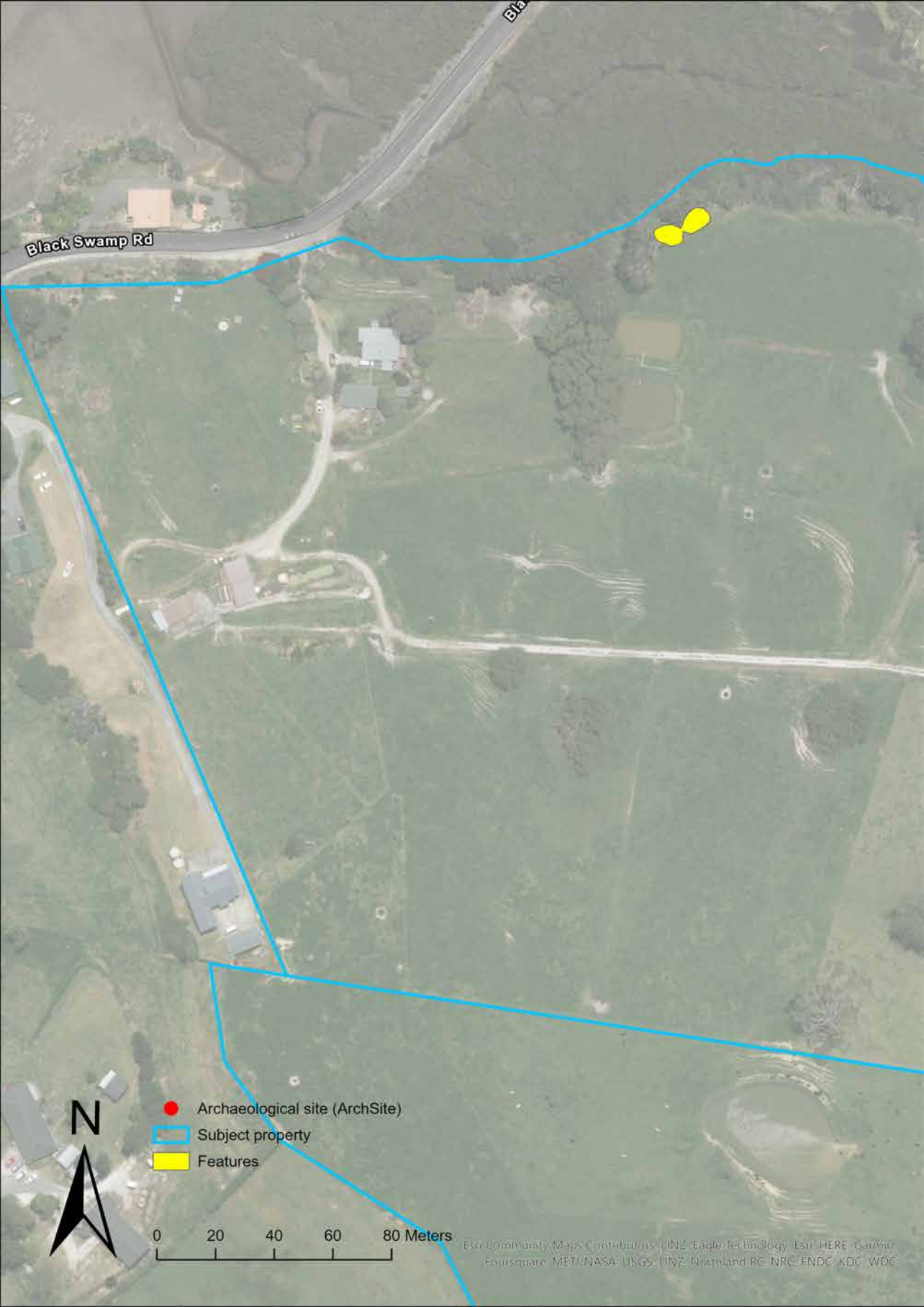










Site location





<div><div>Site Record Form</div></div>	<div>NZAA SITE NUMBER: R08/258</div> <div>SITE TYPE: Historic - domestic</div> <div>SITE NAME(s):</div> <div>DATE RECORDED:</div>
<div>SITE COORDINATES (NZTM) Easting: 1742450      Northing: 6000410      Source: Handheld GPS</div>	
<div>IMPERIAL SITE NUMBER:      METRIC SITE NUMBER: R08/258</div>	
<div></div>	
<div>Finding aids to the location of the site</div> <div>On foreshore and in bank 150m northwest of Black Swamp Road/15m north of private boat ramp. In mud and eroding out of base of 3-4m high sandstone cliff, just on the high tide line</div>	
<div>Brief description</div>	
<div>Recorded features</div> <div>Artefact - obsidian, Artefact - bottle, Artefact - ceramic</div>	
<div>Other sites associated with this site</div>	

SITE RECORD HISTORY	NZAA SITE NUMBER: R08/258
<div>Site description</div> <div>Updated 12/06/2024 (Field visit), submitted by jonocarpenter , visited 07/06/2024 by Carpenter, Jonathan Grid reference (E1742450 / N6000410)</div> <div>Bottles, ceramics, brick, concrete and iron artefacts and building materials and oyster shells were noted in the mud at the based of the eroding sandstone cliff, with a 30-40cm thick peaty sandy layer of sediment containing oyster shells and artefacts visible near the bottom of the cliff, at the high-tide mark.</div> <div>All of the glass artefacts appeared to be bottles with identifiable features including a torpedo bottle base, oil (taper up with skirt) finish, champagne (straight/flat/trail) finish, case gin base, pontil scarred olive green cylindrical bottle base,</div> <div>Embossed lettering included “LOWELL MASS. U.S.A.” and “_OOPERS TORA-L...CLEARS THE TUBES..._SAVES THE LUN...” both on paneled flat sided bottle fragments, and “BONNINGTONS IRISH MOSS CHRISTCHURCH”</div> <div>Ceramics included earthenware drain pipe, clay bricks and tableware decorated with under-glaze printed transfer decoration in blue, brown and red, including patterns of edge banding, aesthetic movement stylistic borders, and Willow and Asiatic Pheasants, and one example of green glazed basket moulded ware. Notable diagnostic features included hand applied (and often also tooled) finishes on all of the bottle tops that were briefly inspected, rather than those that have been partially formed in mould and then completed by hand tooling.</div> <div>Condition of the site</div> <div>Updated 12/06/2024 (Field visit), submitted by jonocarpenter , visited 07/06/2024 by Carpenter, Jonathan</div> <div>Eroding and prone to fossicking. Close to holiday park.</div> <div>Statement of condition</div> <div>Current land use:</div> <div>Threats:</div>	



SITE RECORD INVENTORY	NZAA SITE NUMBER: R08/258
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Supporting documentation held in ArchSite



## Site Record Form

**NZAA SITE NUMBER:** R08/259**SITE TYPE:** Gum digging**SITE NAME(s):****DATE RECORDED:****SITE COORDINATES (NZTM) Easting:** 1743053**Northing:** 5999986**Source:** On Screen**IMPERIAL SITE NUMBER:****METRIC SITE NUMBER:** R08/259**Finding aids to the location of the site**

On the western side of Section 25 Block IV Mangawhai SD, 50-90m south of the stream, based on survey plan SO 27301 (1933) and the geological survey (1922).

**Brief description****Recorded features**

Building, Pit

**Other sites associated with this site**



SITE RECORD HISTORY	NZAA SITE NUMBER: R08/259
<div>Site description</div> <div>Updated 13/06/2024 (other), submitted by jonocarpenter Grid reference (E1743053 / N5999986)</div> <div>A gum store was present on the property at the turn of the century, when it was part of the original Mangawhai Kauri Gum Reserve, possibly associated with the Sarah family of Hakaru. Survey plan SO 27301 (1933) shows two buildings annotated 'gum store' in this location, as does the 1922 geological survey field sheet and published plan by H. T. Ferrar et. al.</div> <div>A possible gum pit, circular and approximatley 80cm wide and 60cm deep with vertical sides was noted on the north side of the stream bank, 280m northwest, and 20m south of Black Swamp Road.</div> <div>Condition of the site</div> <div>Statement of condition</div> <div>Current land use:</div> <div>Threats:</div>	

SITE RECORD INVENTORY	NZAA SITE NUMBER: R08/259
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Supporting documentation held in ArchSite