
Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed New School Site

Lot 5 DP 388478

Kaiwaka

29 April 2023

Prepared for:

Ministry of Education
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Infrastructure & Digital
Whangarei

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Glossary

Classic	The later period of New Zealand settlement
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
Terrace	A platform cut into the hill slope used for habitation
Wahi tapu	Sites of spiritual significance to Maori

1.0 Introduction

D. Tantau, on behalf of the Ministry of Education commissioned Geometria Ltd to undertake an archaeological assessment of Lot 5 DP 388478 at Kaiwaka. A number of archaeological sites are recorded in the vicinity of the property, the site of a proposed new school.

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 Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga.

This report 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 an 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 subject property is located at 9 Tawa Avenue, immediately south east of the Tawa Avenue/Settlement Road intersection to the south east of Kaiwaka. The property is 4.2ha in size and is L-shaped, comprising rolling country that rises from both road boundaries. The western side of the property is a ridgeline which rises gently from north to south, while the eastern side of the property drops away to a watercourse in the valley below, before rising again. The easternmost third of the property of approximately 1.4ha east of the stream is in remnant and regenerating native forest under a QEII covenant, dominated by totara, rimu and kahikatea with a few emerging kauri. The western part of the property is largely in pasture of approximately 2.6ha, with the balance in landscaped gardens, house, and outbuildings.

The underlying geology around the subject property is of muddy limestone interbedded with minor amounts of sandstone and mudstone weathering to calcareous clayey soils to depths of 2m. The north western part of the property adjacent to the intersection is Maungatoroto clay, which has formed over limestone previously covered in broadleaf forest. The soil is weakly to strongly leached, poorly drained, wet and prone to pugging in winter and drying and cracking in summer. Most of the property to the south and east is on Aponga clay. The soil is clayey, poorly drained, and prone to pugging and erosion. It is difficult to cultivate due to the amount of clay in the soil.

Tonkin and Taylor (2021) noted the presence of two small natural wetlands and two modern farm ponds on the south east side of the property, and six poorly drained areas which did not meet the wetland criteria elsewhere.



Figure 1: Lot 5 DP88478 (in blue; NRC GIS).



Figure 2: Ecological opportunities and constraints (Tonkin and Taylor 2021).

3.0 Proposed Development

No plans for the proposed school are available but the working assumption for this assessment is that the western two thirds of the property will be developed and require extensive earthworks to rehabilitate the area of the existing dwelling and buildings, and provide platforms for new facilities including school buildings, carparking, playgrounds and playing fields across the western three hectares of the property.

4.0 Methodology

4.1 Desktop and Field Assessment

The methods used to assess the presence and state of archaeological remains in the project area 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 - ArchSite - www.archsite.org.nz - is the online repository of the NZAA SRF), and land plans held at Land Information New Zealand.

The field assessment involved pedestrian survey with limited subsurface probing. No spade testing was undertaken as there were numerous opportunities to view soil profiles in eroded and cut areas, and no potential archaeological features to test.

4.2 Significance Assessment

Where archaeological sites, features and/or values are present in the vicinity of the proposed subdivision, two sets of criteria are used to assess their significance:

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.

5.0 Archaeology and History

5.1 Archaeological Sites and Context

Few archaeological surveys and no archaeological excavations have been undertaken in the Kaiwaka area, despite the area's known importance as a portage for Maori between the east and west coast, in the pre-European contact period. Likewise Kaiwaka was the site of the important battle of Te-Ika-a-Ranginui in the early post-contact period. However there are few archaeological sites recorded around the modern settlement of Kaiwaka, and little development has occurred around those sites in recent years which might trigger archaeological assessment and investigation.

At Tawa Avenue and Settlement Road, there are three sites recorded in the vicinity of Lot 5 DP 388478 (Figure 3-Figure 6). Q08/96 is a storage pit complex several hundred metres south of the subject property in the ArchSite database. It was recorded by A. Walton of the Department of Conservation during a review of historic aerial photographs and is noted as being visible on aerial photograph 428/49. No other information about the site is provided on the site record form, and there is no date for the record or the photograph.

Aerial imagery available on Google Earth shows an extensive pit complex along the summit of the ridgeline 670m south east of the southern boundary of the subject property (Figure 5). The complex comprises two clusters of pits, a smaller group of four pits (or possibly three pits and a terrace) to the west, and a larger group of ten well-defined pits and six or more less-well-defined pits or terraces 50m to the west. There appear to be smaller or otherwise less obvious features between the two clusters. This is likely to be the site recorded as Q08/96 by Walton.

The next nearest site is Q08/26 and was recorded by D. Nevin, Crammond, and W. Spring-Rice in 1987. This site is shown on ArchSite as being 730m east of the subject property and is also a pit complex. A map is included in the record, drawn from a tape and compass survey, and the site consists of 12 storage pits and 17 terraces on a sloping hillside. This site was also re-located based on aerial imagery (Figure 6)

Q08/25 is another pit complex, recorded by Nevin and Crammond, and located north of Settlement Road, 630m north east of the subject property. The site comprises nine pits and five terraces at the trig on the ridgeline at 104m above sea level. Features associated with this site could not be identified on recent aerial imagery due to the vegetation cover over the area the site was likely to be located in. This site, along with Q08/26 were both recorded by H. T. Ferrar on his geological survey plan for the area (Ferrar et. al 1928, Figure 7).

There are only a few formal archaeological assessments on-file for the Kaiwaka area in the Heritage NZ digital library. A reconnaissance-level survey of archaeological sites in the Otamatea District was

undertaken by and S. L. Phillips and M. Horwood in 1983, under the auspices of the Project Employment Programme (i.e. the “PEP Scheme”). They surveyed the peninsula between the Otamatea and Whakaki Rivers, west of Kaiwaka.

More recently there has been monitoring of archaeological sites during logging in the Topuni Forest south of Kaiwaka (Johnson 2003), a pre-planting survey of a farm lot west of Kaiwaka on the Otamatea River (Johnson 1997), and an assessment of a house site at Parakura Road (Nevin 1997).

None of these reports have any more than general bearing on the potential redevelopment of Lot 5 DP 388478, with Phillips and Horwood (1983) identifying a range of typical Maori archaeological sites south of the Otamatea River including pa, pit and terrace complexes, and shell midden. A historic track and house associated with the occupation of the area from the 1860s by Reverend Gittoes was also noted in the 1997 survey by Johnson. On the western side of the Topuni Forest, Johnson monitored timebr harvesting on and around two extensive late pre-European contact Maori habitation sites consisting of numerous pits and terraces with associated shell midden. Despite harvesting disturbing parts of the sites including midden, no radiocarbon dating, midden sampling or investigation occurred, apart from recording the features and their condition in detail.

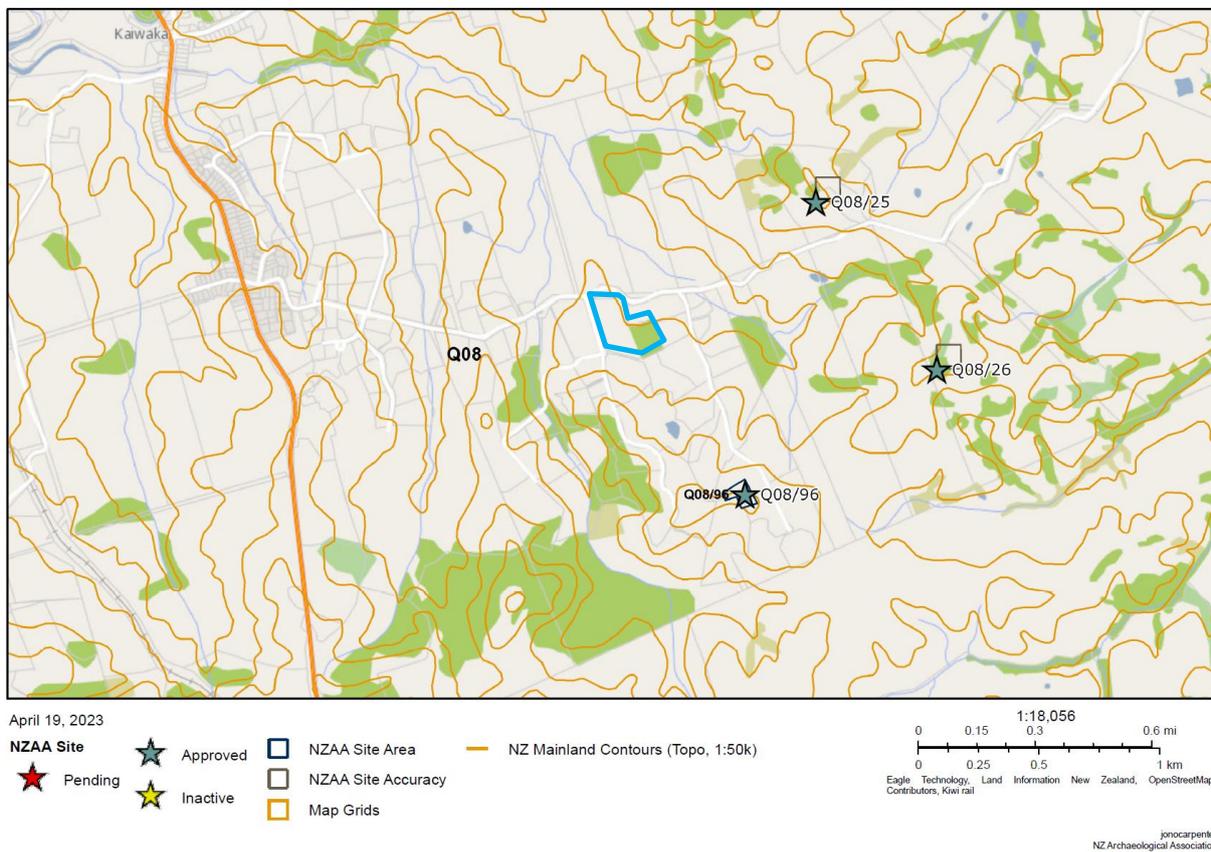


Figure 3: Archaeological sites recorded in the vicinity of the project area (in blue; Archsite GIS).



Figure 4: Site locations circled red, and subject property in blue (Google Earth).



Figure 5: Q08/96, circled red (Google Earth).



Figure 6: Q08/26 circled red.

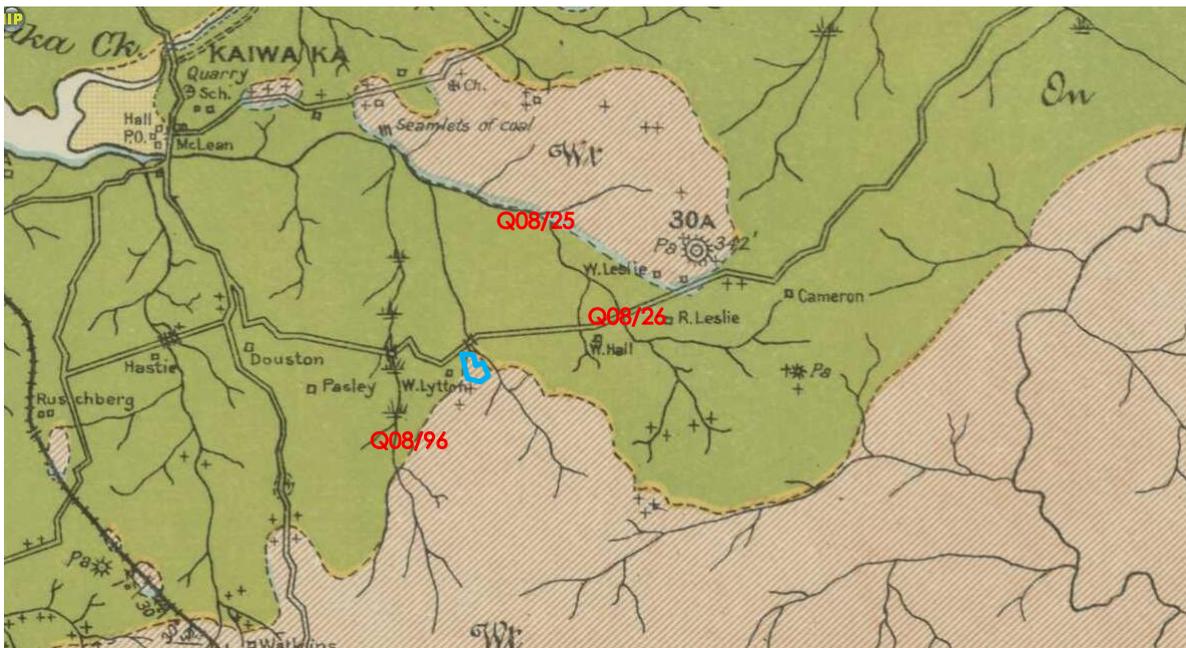


Figure 7: Geological survey (Ferrar et. al. 1928) showing Q08/25 and Q08/26 as pa, and W. Lytton (W. Littin Jun.). Approximate location of subject property is outlined in blue, and approximate location of Q08/96 labelled.

5.2 Historic Context

5.2.1 Maori History

The traditional history of the northern Kaipara, including the occupation of the area by Ngati Whatua/Te Uri o Hau, the catastrophic battle of Te Ika a Ranganui between them and Nga Puhi at Kaiwaka in 1825, and the subsequent depopulation of the area and later land sales, are canvassed in the Waitangi Tribunal inquiry Wai 674 Kaipara Report (Waitangi Tribunal 2006).

Te Uri O Hau, who have mana whenua over the area, are a hapu of Ngati Whatua descent, tracing their ancestry and name to Haumoewharangi of Ngati Whatua (Waitangi Tribunal 2006: 4, Environs Ltd 2016: 9). S. Percy Smith (1896) suggested Hau had lived some eight generations previous, or around 1650AD, but the ancestral canoe of Ngati Whatua arrived much earlier, around 1250AD at Taporapora in the eastern Kaipara. A later 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.

In the late 18th and early 19th century, two rising federations of tribes, Ngapuhi and Ngati Whatua clashed repeatedly in the Kaipara area, culminating in the battle known as Te Ika a Ranganui in 1825 resulting in a massive defeat for Te Uri O Hau/Ngati Whatua and abandonment of the area by Maori for some time.

5.2.2 European Settlement of the Area

It was not until the late 1830s that there was any Pākehā settlement in the Kaipara district. The main deterrent to trade was the treacherous Kaipara Harbour entrance – a European sailing ship did not successfully negotiate the shifting sand banks until January 1836. In November 1836, the Wesleyan missionary James Wallis negotiated with the chiefs Tirarau of Te Parawhau and Paikea of Te Uri o Hau for a site for a mission station at Tangiteroria on the upper Wairoa River. Also in that year, George Stephenson established a trading station further down the Wairoa River from Tirarau's kainga at Aotahi, at a place known as Rahurahu or Te Wharau, about 12 kilometres upstream from Dargaville.

To the east, 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. There was no survey and no description of boundaries but the various payments were agreed upon, however the purchase was negotiated with Bay of Islands Chiefs on the basis of their victory and subsequent claim over the area after 1825.

When the Crown subsequently investigated the purchase, it was disallowed and the Crown entered into its own negotiations for the purchased of the so-called Mangawhai Block in late 1853, Land Commissioner John Grant Johnson began negotiations with Chief Tirarau who had fought alongside Ngapuhi at Te Ika a Ranganui in 1825, and continued with Ngatiwhatua interests at Pakiri. The first formal European settlement began in the late 1850s, with settlements established at Mangawhai Heads, the Village, and Hakaru in short order.

The Kaiwaka area was purchased by the Crown slightly later through the Ika-a-Ranganui Block purchase of 1858, which bounded the Mangawhai Block; the subject property is at the southern end of this block. The deed, receipt, and a copy of the plan referred to therein can be found in Turton (1877a and 1877b; Figure 8 below):

“This Deed written on this nineteenth day of February in the Year of our Lord 1858 is a full and final sale conveyance and surrender by us the Chiefs and People of the Tribe Ika-A-Ranga-Nui. of Te Uriohau Ngatiwhatua whose names are hereunto subscribed And Witnesseth that on behalf of ourselves our relatives and descendants we have by signing this Deed under the shining sun of this day parted with and for ever transferred unto Victoria Queen of England Her Heirs the Kings and Queens who may succeed Her and Her and Their Assigns for ever in consideration of the Sum of Five Hundred Pounds to us paid by John Rogan on behalf of the Queen Victoria (and we hereby acknowledge the receipt of the said monies) all that piece of our Land situated at Kaipara and named Te Ika-a-ranga-nui the boundaries whereof are set forth at the foot of this Deed and a plan of which Land is annexed thereto with its trees minerals waters rivers lakes streams and all appertaining to

the said Land or beneath the surface of the said Land and all our right title claim and interest whatsoever thereon To Hold to Queen Victoria Her Heirs and Assigns as a lasting possession absolutely for ever and ever. And in testimony of our consent to all the conditions of this Deed we have hereunto subscribed our names and marks. And in testimony of the consent of the Queen of England on her part to all the conditions of this Deed the name of John Rogan Commissioner is hereunto subscribed. These are the boundaries of the Land commencing on the North at Marunui (S 52. W 37. Boundaries. 37353 links) thence in a direct line westerly to Hauparoa, thence crossing the tributaries of the Kaiwaka stream and on to Matawherohia turning thence it runs (12 S. 9 W. 4061 links) and crosses the river of Kaiwaka thence on (17¼ SW 6420 links) till it reaches the Kaitara stream at Te Roto where it turns and runs in a Southerly direction (S.E 37. 14450 links to Pukenui, proceeding on thence crossing the Mungamunga and Rota streams till it reaches Tikapuarauui and turning in an easterly direction the line running N. 67° 30' E. 7004 links (N.E 48°. 21582 links) till it falls into the Hakoru river, continuing on thence in the course of the said river till it meets the survey line (N 70° 30' W. 2368 links) along which it runs to Marunui where the boundaries join.

John Rogan, Dist. Commr.

Piripi.

Perana.

Mo te Uriohau.

Mo Ngatiwhatua na (by) Ceaine.

Ceaine.

Paikea x his mark.

Pairama.

Amakaraka.

Wiremu Tipene.

Eramihi.

Ehikiera.

Te Reweti x.

Hetaraka.

Karena.

Witnesses to the payment and signatures—

(Sd.) William B. Baker, Chf. Clk., Nat. Dept.

R. G. Fountain, Clerk, Auckland.

Henry Monro, Interpreter, N.S.O.

Received this Nineteenth day of February in the Year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and fifty eight the Sum of Five hundred pounds sterling (£500) being the full consideration money expressed in the above-written Deed to be paid by John Rogan on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen to us.

Witnesses—

Ceaine.

Wiremu.

(Sd.) George Friend.

John White, Interpreter, Land Pur. Dept.

*William B. Baker.
R. G. Fountain.
Henry Monro.”*

‘Albertland special settlements’ were established there, and the neighbouring Paparoa and Oruawhoro Blocks. The Albertland scheme was New Zealand’s last Special Settlement Scheme and between 1862 and 1865, eight ships brought parties of non-conformist (i.e. non-Church of England/Anglican) settlers, while others came independently to join the settlements. William Brame, a Baptist minister from Birmingham, had founded the Albertland Special Settlement Association in 1861 and took advantage of the Auckland Provincial Council’s special settlement scheme which provided land for settlers provided they paid their own fare and stayed on the land for five years, built a house, and began farming. Settlers received 40 acres each for a man and his wife, and 20 acres for each child between five and 18 years old if they remained in the settlement. Paikea and Te Uri o Hau welcomed the settlers to the area, supported them as they established themselves, and pledged to protect them during the fighting that erupted in Waikato in 1863, shortly after the first settlers arrived (Brett and Hook 1979; Waitangi Tribunal 2006: 37-39).

By 1863 a store had been established at Kaiwaka, from which the first blocks of land for sale in the newly purchased Crown block were auctioned off (Figure 10). The individual lots and Grantees are illustrated on survey plan SO 913 (Figure 9, presumably dating to the early 1860s) and Deeds Index 1B and 13 County of Marsden, Hobson, Whangarei, Otamatea and Rodney provide the details of the original grants and subsequent transactions (Figure 11-Figure 13).

The subject property falls across what were two separate lots of the original Te-Ika-a-Ranganui purchase, from west to east Lot 43 and Lot 42 South West, and abutting Lot 42 Middle. All the sections were relatively narrow and extended south from Settlement Road to the southern boundary of the Ika-a-Ranganui Block.

Section 43 was a 180 acre block originally granted to John Weymouth on 20 April 1864. Weymouth sold his land to William H. Littin in 1879. John Weymouth was an Auckland-based accountant and there is no indication that he ever took up occupation of his land in Kaiwaka. He died at his residence on Dunedin St, Ponsonby in 1892 (New Zealand Herald, 10 December 1892) at the age of 72. He had arrived in New Zealand in 1859, having been born in Wales. As well as working as public accountant, he had been appointed as Under-Secretary of Defence during the Waikato War, served on the Auckland City Council, and was the commodore of the Auckland Yacht Club.

The Littin family headed by W. H. Littin and his wife moved to New Zealand from Devonshire in 1859, settling for a while in Otahuhu and Hunua before the Waikato war had them move north to Kaiwaka in 1866. They had five children, one of whom was still living in Kaiwaka when his mother died there in 1922, the others largely living in the wider mid-North (New Zealand Herald, 8 September 1922). Mr Littin lived, at least according to publicly available accounts, the typical life of a responsible and community minded settler farmer. He would chair the highway board, the local Blue Ribbon Army temperance group, was badly gored by a cow but survived, lobbied for the extension of the North Auckland railway line to Whangarei, and exhibited his produce at the local A & P shows. He and his wife moved to Kamo in 1897, and he died around 1909, but the land remained with his descendants into the 1930s.

Section 42 South West was 40 acres granted to J. H. Harris in 1866. He held the property for many years, before selling to Baillie in 1915.

Section 42 Middle was 80 acres granted to John Waldron in November 1866. The adjacent 35 acres Section 42 North West was granted to Thomas Bell 12 September 1863 and conveyed to Waldron in June 1864 (Deeds Index 1B: 638). He left the land to his wife Mary Sarah Waldron on his death in 1877.

Waldron died tragically in December of that year, after being run over by a bullock dray full of stones that he was returning with from Mangawhai, having startled the leading bullocks when he slipped and fell on the road. He was travelling with his nephew J. H. Harris, possibly the same Harris noted above. The report on the coronial inquest states that he was born in Lydford, Devonshire and was 52 when he died. He had lived in New Zealand for 19 years, and was well-known in Auckland and Thames. He had no children, but left his widow “comfortably provided for” (New Zealand Herald, 1 January 1878).

In 1906 someone named Prince sold the land to Baillie. The Rodney and Otamatea Times of 6 January 1906 reports on a valedictory occasion for Mrs S. Prince three weeks earlier. Mrs Prince had arrived in the area with her first husband and “...had passed through all the ups and downs incidental to early colonial life in the bush”, and had recently lost her second husband, and was moving south to spend her remaining years with family. The same paper reported that Mrs Prince’s farm of 80 acres was sold at auction to Mrs M. Baillie for £250. Baillie retained the farm until March 1920 when she sold it to Mr A. J. Miller. Sarah Waldron presumably married Mr Prince after the death of John Waldron and retained her interest in the land until she left the district in the early 20th century.

Survey plan SO 13814 (1906, Figure 14) shows a deviation of Settlement Road, with Lot 43 owned by Littin Bros, Lot 42 south west is shown as having an unknown owner, although it was still J. H Harris at this time, and Lot 42 middle is also unlabelled as to ownership but was Sarah (Waldron) Price’s at the time. Another road deviation occurred in 1920 as shown on SO 21917 (Figure 15), with the Littins named as W. J. and W. H. Littin. By this time Hall owns Lot 42 middle, having recently purchased it from Miller.

By the late 1920s, a single homestead occupied by Littin was shown on the south side of Settlement Road, in the vicinity of the western side of the subject property, when the first geological survey was undertaken in the area (Harris and Hannah 1928, Figure 16). In 1961 when the first aerial photography (Figure 17) of the area was undertaken, a single homestead and outbuildings are still the only features present and are likely to be the old Littin homestead. Most of the subject property appears to be in regenerating native scrub with a more established area of forest on the eastern side in the vicinity of the current covenant.

Based on this historical review, and preparation of composite maps by georeferencing historic plans and aerials to modern cadastral information (Figure 17-Figure 18) it is unlikely that there was any pre-1900 European occupation of the subject property, although it may have been broken in for farming prior to 1900 by the Littin family, and then left to regenerate in the early 20th century. There is no evidence to support Maori occupation of the immediate area.

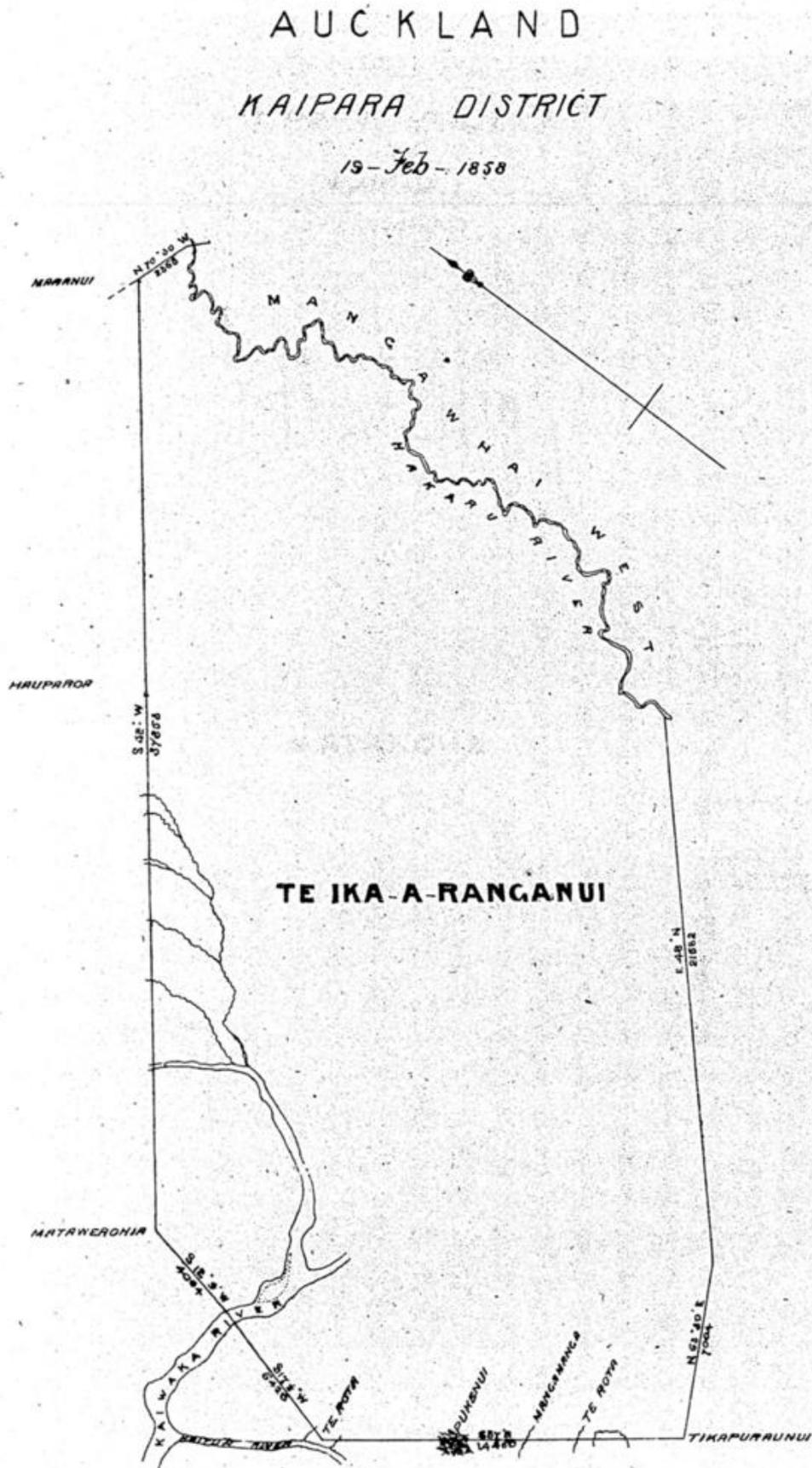


Figure 8: Te Ika a Ranganui Block.

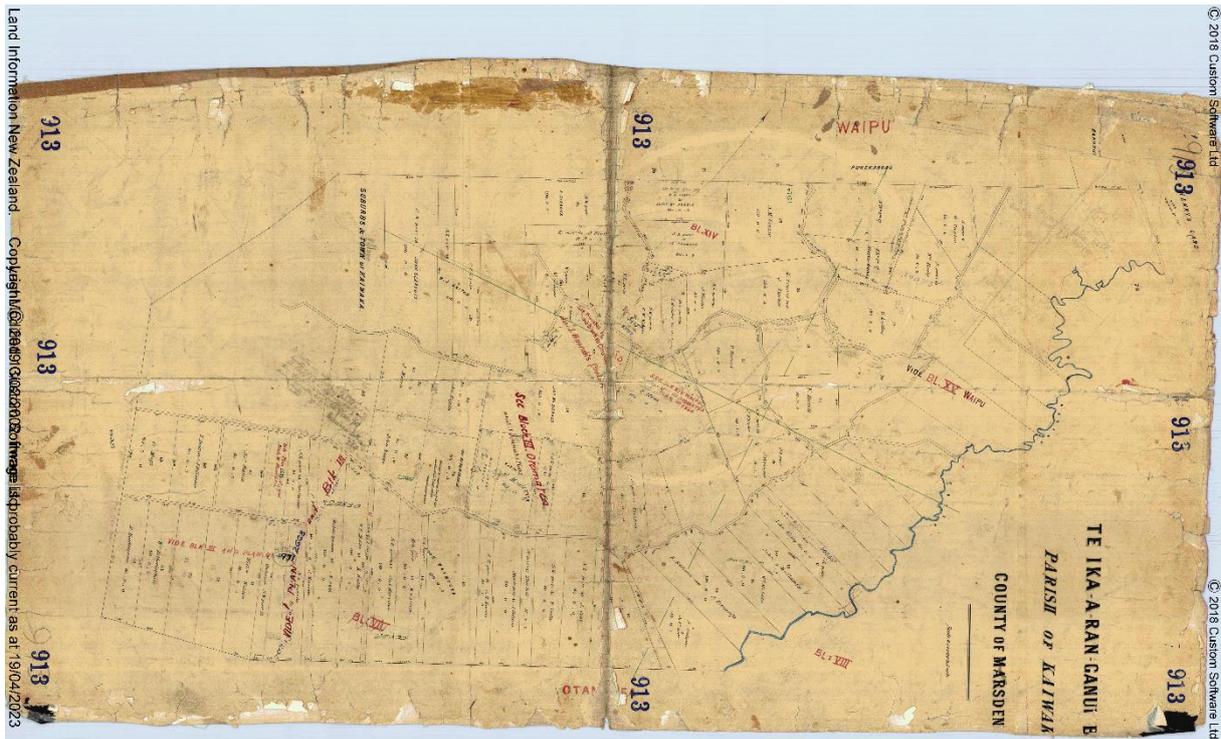


Figure 9: SO 913 (ca.1859).

A Provincial Government Gazette was published yesterday. It contains a notification that the following "General Country Lands" will be open for sale on and after the 2nd May, 1859, at the upset price of 10s. per acre:—To Ika a Ranganui, Parish of Kaiwaka, County of Marsden: Lots 15, 16, 35, 37, and 41 to 61; containing from 80 to 280 acres each; Parish of Maungatapere, County of Marsden; Lots 75 to 80; containing from 47 acres 3 roods to 86 acres each; Parish of Maungakaramea, County of Marsden; Lots 59 to 86; containing from 38 acres to 391 acres each; Parish of Omaha, County of Marsden; Lots 27 and 28; containing 269 and 320 acres respectively; Parish of Ruakaka, County of Marsden; lots 8 to 17; containing from 53 to 104 acres each; Parish of Waiwera, County of Marsden; lots 137 and 138, containing 320 acres each.

The accounts of the Hundred of Panmure, 1858, are published; and a list of license holders in the Hundred of Howick.

Notice is further given that from the 1st April, 1859, the following scale of charges for the Store Rent of Merchants' Gunpowder deposited in the Magazines of the War department in New Zealand, will be adopted in lieu of that hitherto used, viz.:— Packages or barrels measuring under 2½ feet cube, 1d. per week; packages or barrels exceeding 2½ feet cube, and not exceeding 5 feet cube; 2d. per week; packages or barrels exceeding 5 feet cube, per foot cube, ¾d. per week.

Figure 10: Daily Southern Cross, 1 April 1859.

755						
Parish Kaiwaka						
N ^o 43 <i>North East</i> N ^o 44						
No.	Receipt of Instrument.	Nature of Instrument.	Date of Instrument.	Where Recorded.	Reference.	SIGNATURE.
1688 ^b	3. 50 P M 4 July 1864	Crown Grant	20 April 1864	B 19. 652		W. Maymont
1719 ^f	3. 00 20 July 1864	Mortgage	19 July 1864	B 2-60		W. Maymont
53018 ^c	1 2 Dec 1875	Appointment	29 March 1875	20A 578	100	Thos. Lohewell
8075 ^b	1 " "	Transfer	12 Oct 1875	B 5 94		J. D. Whewell
53022 ^c	" " "	Disclaimor	15 Nov 1875	29 D 810	300	Thos. Lohewell
53023 ^c	" " "	Appointment	15 Nov 1875	28 D 883	300	Thos. Lohewell
9503 ^{bc}	1 13 Febry 1879	Assignment full	25 Sept. 1878	B 6 651	100	Thos. Lohewell
9721 ^a	1 7 Augt 1879	Conveyance	25 June 1879	E 7 11		Thos. Lohewell
9723 ^b	" " "	Mortgage	26 June 1879	E 7 15		Thos. Lohewell
80079	1 20 Febry 1883	Reconveyance	1 Febry 1883	WA 783		Thos. Lohewell
80080	1 20 Febry 1883	Mortgage	1 Febry 1883	WA 823		Thos. Lohewell
85535	1 12 Aug 1884	Probate	22 June 1884	RI 4 53	100	Thos. Lohewell
93615	12 14 May 1885	Transfer	2 March 1885	712 52		C. Gilson
101 120	1 20 30 Sept 1885	Reconveyance	2 Sept 1885	717 890		C. J. Deane
101 131	1 20 30 Sept 1885	Mortgage	2 Sept 1885	" 891		C. J. Deane
105964	1 23 Dec 1887	Reconveyance	20 Nov 1887	R 22 719		J. Ball
105965	1 23 Dec 1887	Conveyance	20 Nov 1887	" 711	CB 502	J. Ball
105966	1 23 Dec 1887	Conveyance	20 Nov 1887	" 711	1 B 255	J. Ball
Parish Kaiwaka						
105966	1 23 Dec 1887	Conveyance	20 Nov 1887	" 711	1 B 255	J. Ball
115642	1 8 Oct 1890	Conveyance	20 Sept 1890	R 37-324		J. Ball
135624	2 2 July 1896	Receipt	23 June 1896	R 51 567		M. Kynoch
171088	10 12 Jan 1905	Mortgage	23 Dec 1904	R 108-75		W. Maymont
190169	2 30 19 May 1908	Release	26 Mar. 1908	R 109 206		W. Maymont
190170	2 30 19 May 1908	Mortgage	8 April 1908	" 206		W. Maymont
209741	1 29 Mar 1911	Receipt	28 Mar 1911	R 187-201		W. Maymont
209742	1 29 Mar 1911	Mortgage	28 Mar 1911	R 187-203		W. Maymont
287028	10 1 Sept. 1916	Probate	5 July 1916	R 24 615		J. Kiffin
355420	2 40 14 Dec 1928	Probate	22 Mar 1928	321-188		J. Kiffin
414169	12 4 Sept 1936	Receipt	1 Aug 1936	R 593-256		J. Kiffin
414170	12 4 Sept 1936	Conveyance	31 Aug 1936	R 593-256		J. Kiffin
414171	12 4 Sept 1936	Conveyance	1 Sept 1936	R 593-260	6B 579	J. Kiffin
414172	12 4 Sept 1936	Conveyance	1 Sept 1936	R 593-261	6B 580	J. Kiffin
Closed						
1688 ^b	W. Maymont to Crown					
1719 ^f	W. Maymont to Fenton & James					
53018 ^c	Fenton & James to George Fies					
8075 ^b	Fenton to George					
53022 ^c	Francis Hart Fenton					
53023 ^c	G. J. Deane to Fies					
9503 ^{bc}	Fenton to Fies & G. J. Deane					
9721 ^a	W. Maymont to Fies					
9723 ^b	Littin to Deane					
	80079 Fies to Littin					
	80080 Littin to Manning					
	85535 Deane to Manning					
	93615 Deane to Manning					
	101 120 Deane to Littin					
	101 131 Deane to Littin					
	105964 Littin to Deane					
	105965 Deane to Littin					
	105966 Deane to Littin					
	115642 Deane to Littin					
	135624 Deane to Littin					
	171088 Deane to Littin					
	190169 Deane to Littin					
	190170 Deane to Littin					
	209741 Deane to Littin					
	209742 Deane to Littin					
	287028 Deane to Littin					
	355420 Deane to Littin					
	414169 Deane to Littin					
	414170 Deane to Littin					
	414171 Deane to Littin					
	414172 Deane to Littin					

Figure 11: Lot 43 and Lot 44 north east Parish of Kaiwaka. Deeds Index 1B: 755.

Part 1 Kaiwaka

N^o 42

Number.	Receipt of Instrument.	Nature of Instrument.	PARTIES.	Date of Instrument.	Where recorded.	Reference.	SIGNATURE
1366 ^R	11. 20. 22. 1866	Crown Grant	Harris M. 20. 20.	11 Oct. 1866	530-239		<i>Joseph Harris</i>
		Proclamation	to 2264 taking road				
243709	11. 11 Aug 1915	conveyance	Harris to Baillie	28 June 1915	R253326		C. S. Jackson
243803	2. 15 April 1920	conveyance	Harris to Baillie	15 Aug. 1920	R20-178		
243804	2. 15 April 1920	Mortgage	Baillie to Harris	14. Aug. 1920	" 179		
244422	23. 7 May 1922	conveyance	Baillie to Baillie	16 Sept. 1920	R20-461		
244423	23. 7 May 1922	Mortgage	Baillie to Baillie	20 Sept. 1920	" 467		
248644	10. 20. 18 June 1921	Submortgage	Baillie to McMichael	June 1921	R20-508		
244491	2. 28. 20 Feb 1921	Receipt	McMichael	10 Feb 1921	R20-380		
223270	12. 7 Aug 1923	Assignment	Baillie to Alexander	10 Oct. 1923	R20-610		
223271	12. 7 Aug 1923	Receipt	Maid	27 July 1923	R20-617		
223272	12. 7 Aug 1923	Reconveyance	Alexander to Hall	27 July 1923	" "		
223273	12. 7 Aug 1923	Mortgage	Hall to State Bank	27 July 1923	" 618		
223278	10. 9 Aug 1923	Mortgage	Hall to Maid.	26 July 1923	" 416-205		
223283	12. 7. 15 July 1923	Probate	Mrs. E. H. Wood	1 Feb 1922	R20-508		

Certificate of Title, Vol. 514
 fol. 68. issued under Land
 Transfer Act 1919
 for part
 of Lot 2264

Land in Proc. 2264 left back in under

Figure 12: Lot 42 south west. Deeds Index 3B: 1.

Parish Kaiwaka

N^o Middle 42

Number.	Receipt of Instrument.	Nature of Instrument.	PARTIES.	Date of Instrument.	Where recorded.	Reference.	SIGNATURE.
3619	10 April 1867	Crown Grant	Waldron & Co	29 Nov 1866	63G 37		<i>John Waldron</i> <i>John Waldron</i> <i>Prince to Bailie</i> <i>22nd taking road</i>
4007	11 Feb 1878	Will	John Waldron	22 June 1877	75 719		
176933	10.30.17 Jan. 1906	Conveyance	Prince to Bailie	12 Jan. 1906	R120-136		
		Proclamation to					
248803	2. 15 April 1920	Conveyance	Bailie to Bailie.	15 Nov. 1920	R326-148		
248804	2. 16 April 1920	Mortgage	Bailie to Bailie	15 Nov. 1920	" 179		
249722	10.30.5 May 1920	Conveyance	Bailie to Bailie	16 Apr 1920	R319-466		
249729	10.30.5 May 1920	Mortgage	Kall to Kall	20 Apr 1920	" 467		
208644	10.20.18 May 1921	Mortgage	Bailie to Bailie	1 June 1921	R306-509		
314491	2. 4.5 Feb. 1923	Receipt	McMiken	10 Feb 1923	16394-384		
323270	12 7 Aug. 1923	Conveyance	Bailie to Alexander	10 Oct 1923	R 610-616		
323271	12 7 Aug. 1923	Receipt	Mau	27 July 1923	" 617		
323272	12 7 Aug. 1923	Conveyance	Alexander to Kall	27 July 1923	" "		
323273	12 7 Aug. 1923	Mortgage	Kall to State Advances	27 July 1923	" 618		
323273	10 9 Aug 1923	Mortgage	Kall to Mau	30 July 1923	" "		
406453	12.5.15 July 1922	Probate	NEW C.S. Deed	1 Feb. 1932	R577-588		

Certificate of Title, Vol. 577
 fol. 68 issued under Land
 Transfer Act 25-9-34
 for part
 of plan N^o 22868C.

Land taken by Rec. 2286 left back in indiv

Figure 13: Lot 42 Middle. Deeds Index 3B: 25.

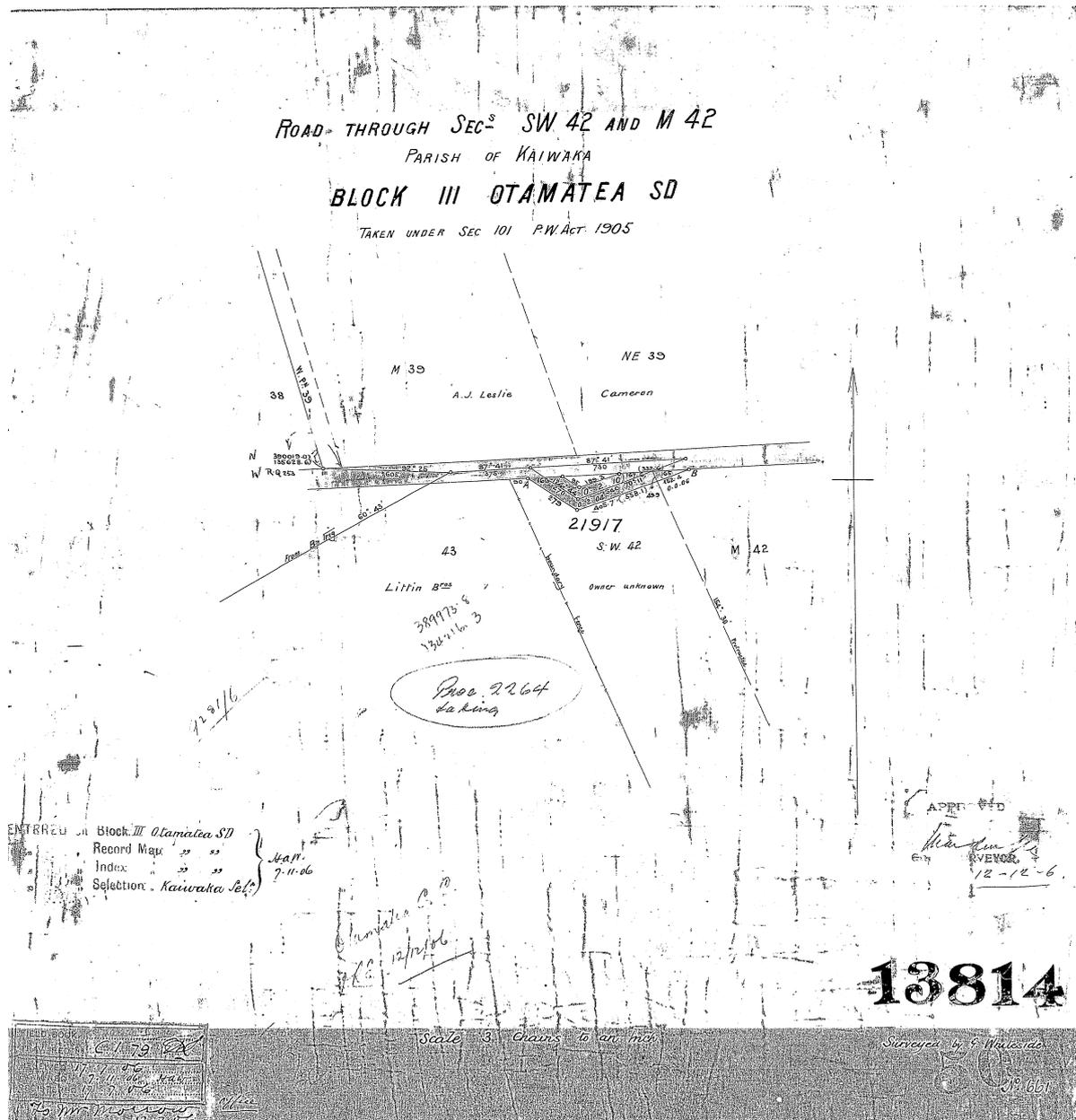


Figure 14: SO 13814 (1906).



Figure 16: Detail from SN 212 Run428A (1961).

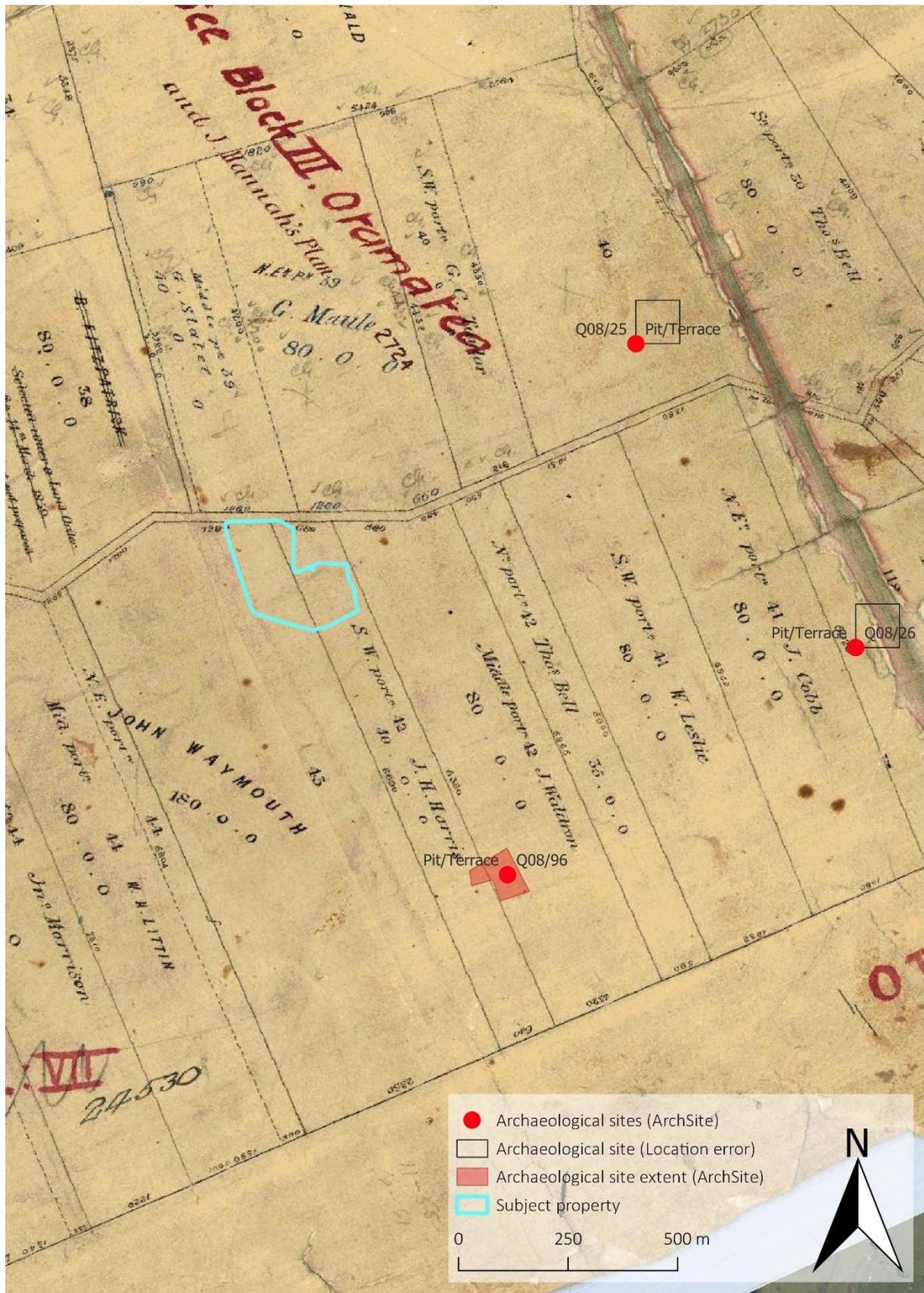


Figure 17: SO 913 and subject property.



Figure 18: 1961 Aerial and subject property.

6.0 Site Visit

The property was visited on the morning of 18 April 2023. The weather was overcast and rainy. The existing buildings and earthworks on the western side of the property/top of the ridge were examined first (Figure 19-Figure 22), followed by the eastern side slopes (Figure 23-Figure 24).

Conditions for survey were good to excellent, with short, recently grazed grass/mown grass over the ridge, and up to knee high grass on the recently grazed slopes. Particular attention was paid to building platforms and batters and spoil of driveways and other stock trampled, bare or eroded areas. Probing was undertaken over a knoll on the southeast side of the property adjacent to the covenanted area, and on the northern end of the ridgeline north of the barn.

No archaeological sites or features were observed on the property.



Figure 19: Looking south up the ridge line.



Figure 20: Looking southeast along ridgeline over existing house and driveway.



Figure 21: Looking south along ridgeline over driveway and septic area.



Figure 22: Looking north over platforms with outbuildings.



Figure 23: Looking east towards covenanted area and knoll.



Figure 24: Looking northwest from knoll towards ridge.

7.0 Significance Assessment

No significance assessment has been undertaken as no archaeological sites have been identified on the property.

8.0 Assessment of Effects

There are unlikely to be any archaeological or other historic heritage effects.

9.0 Findings and Recommendations

- 1) No archaeological sites or features have been identified on the property, and the area where sites are most likely on the north-facing ridgeline parallel to Tawa Avenue has been highly modified already.
- 2) No archaeological sites or features are likely to be modified by future development of the property for a new school.
- 3) An archaeological authority under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 is not required.
- 4) 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, the Ministry of Education 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

Geometria Ltd was commissioned D. Tantau to undertake an archaeological survey and assessment of Lot 5 DP 388478 at 9 Tawa Avenue, for the Ministry of Education.

No archaeological sites or features were observed.

It is unlikely that there will be archaeological or other historic heritage effects from redeveloping the property for a school. An archaeological Authority under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 is not required but a standard accidental archaeological protocol should be in place when earthworks are undertaken.

11.0 References

- Harris, G. E. and J. E. Hannah, 1928. Geological map of Otamatea survey district. New Zealand Geological Survey, Wellington.
- Johnson, L., 1997. Archaeological Survey of the Linell Property (Rangiora). Otamatea River, Kaiwaka. Unpublished report for P. F. Olsen Ltd. Northern Archaeological Research, Devonport.
- Johnson, L., 2003. Archaeological Monitoring of the Logging of Sites Q08/381 and Q08/382, Topuni Forest, Kaiwaka. Forest Resources/Carter Holt Harvey Ltd. Northern Archaeological Research, Devonport.
- Nevin, D., 1997. Personal Communication to McVeigh Fleming, Manurewa. Re Mr T. J. Nathan Purchasing Lot 1 Parakura Road, Kaiwaka.
- Land Information New Zealand. Deeds Index 1B. Country of Marsden, Whangarei, Hobson, Rodney, Otamatea.
- Land Information New Zealand. Deeds Index 3B. Country of Marsden, Whangarei, Hobson, Rodney, Otamatea.
- Phillips, S. L., and M. Horwood. Otamatea District Archaeological Site Survey. Project Employment Programme.
- Turton, H. H., 1877a. Maori Deeds of Old Land Purchases. George Didsbury, Government Printer, Wellington.
- Tonkin and Taylor, 2022. Ecological Opportunities and Constraints Assessment. Unpublished report for the Ministry of Education, Auckland. Tonkin and Taylor, Auckland.
- Turton, H. H., 1877b. Plans of Old Land Purchases. George Didsbury, Government Printer, Wellington.
- Turton, H. H., 1883. An Epitome of Official Documents Relatives to Native Affairs and Land Purchases in the North Island of New Zealand. George Didsbury, Government Printer, Wellington.
- Waitangi Tribunal. 2006. *Wai 674. The Kaipara Report*. Legislation Direct. Waitangi Tribunal, Wellington.

Appendix A – NZAA Archaeological Site Record Forms



Site Record Form

NZAA SITE NUMBER: Q08/96

SITE TYPE: Pit/Terrace

SITE NAME(s):

DATE RECORDED:

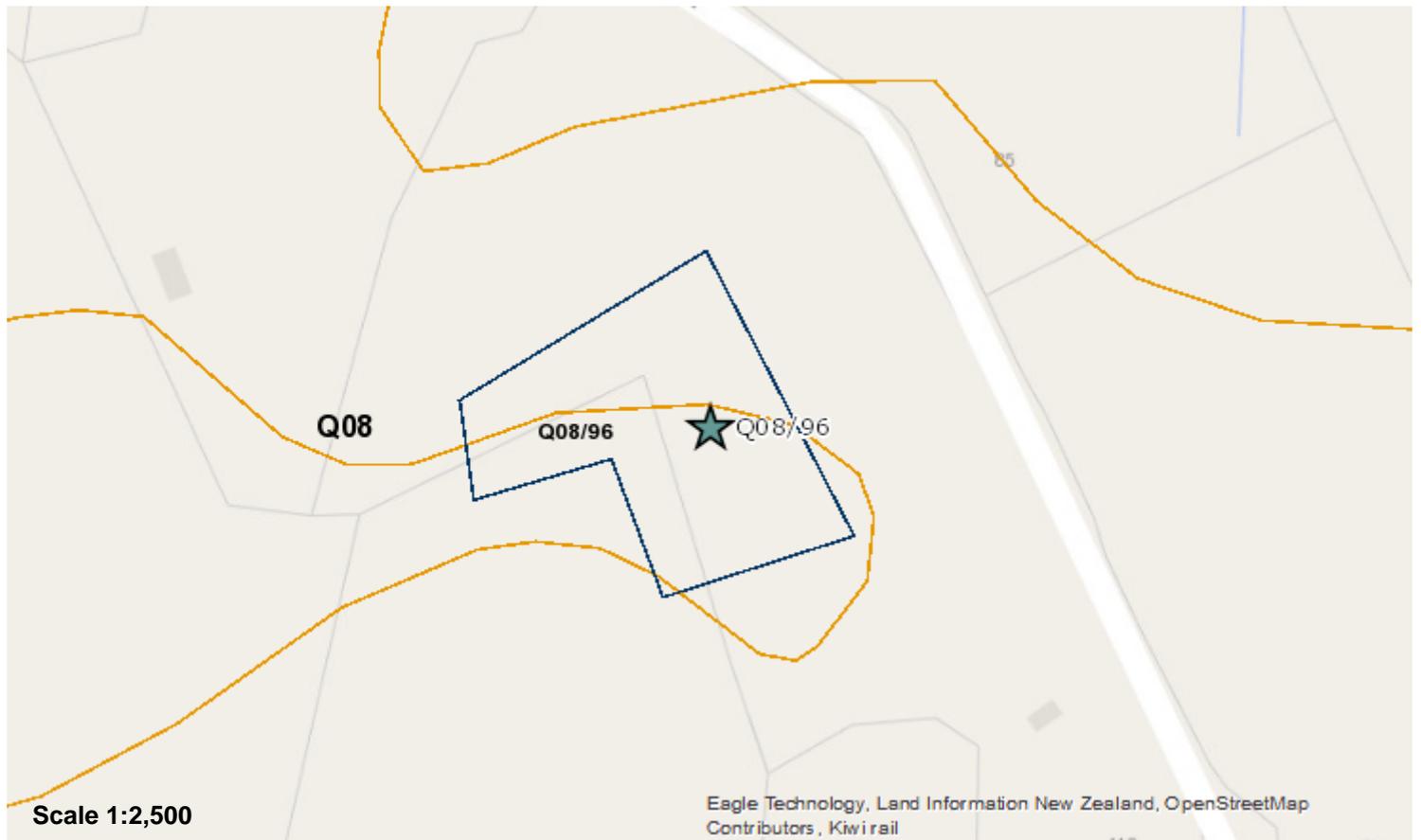
SITE COORDINATES (NZTM) Easting: 1732210

Northing: 5995314

Source: On Screen

IMPERIAL SITE NUMBER: N28/96

METRIC SITE NUMBER: Q08/96



Finding aids to the location of the site

Located on ridge that separates 111 Tawa Avenue (Lot 21 DP 388478) from 112 Vista Lane (Lot 14 DP 388478), Kaiwaka.

Brief description

More than fifteen pits along ridge top.

Recorded features

Pit

Other sites associated with this site

SITE RECORD HISTORY**NZAA SITE NUMBER:** Q08/96**Site description**

Updated 30/08/2018 (Field visit), submitted by ardencruickshank , visited 16/08/2018 by Cruickshank, Arden
Grid reference (E1732210 / N5995314)

Site has not been visited, but partially viewed from neighbouring property.

This site was recorded from a 1961 aerial photograph by Tony Walton at some point between 1981 and 1983. The site record was brief, and only mentions a site type of 'pits'. These pits are still visible on the 2015 aerials of the area, and there appear to be in excess of 15 pits along the top of a ridge.

The original CINZAS grid reference was out by approximately 200m, which has now been corrected by georeferencing the 1961 aerial and confirming with 2015 aerials. See attached images showing the location of the site. The extent is only indicative of features visible on aerial photography.

It does not appear that this site has ever been visited by an archaeologist.

Condition of the site

Updated 30/08/2018 (Field visit), submitted by ardencruickshank , visited 16/08/2018 by Cruickshank, Arden

Condition is unknown, but there are visible features still present in the 2015 aerials.

Statement of condition

Updated: 17/09/2018, Visited: 16/08/2018 - Fair - Some intact features, but others may be unclear or damaged

Current land use:

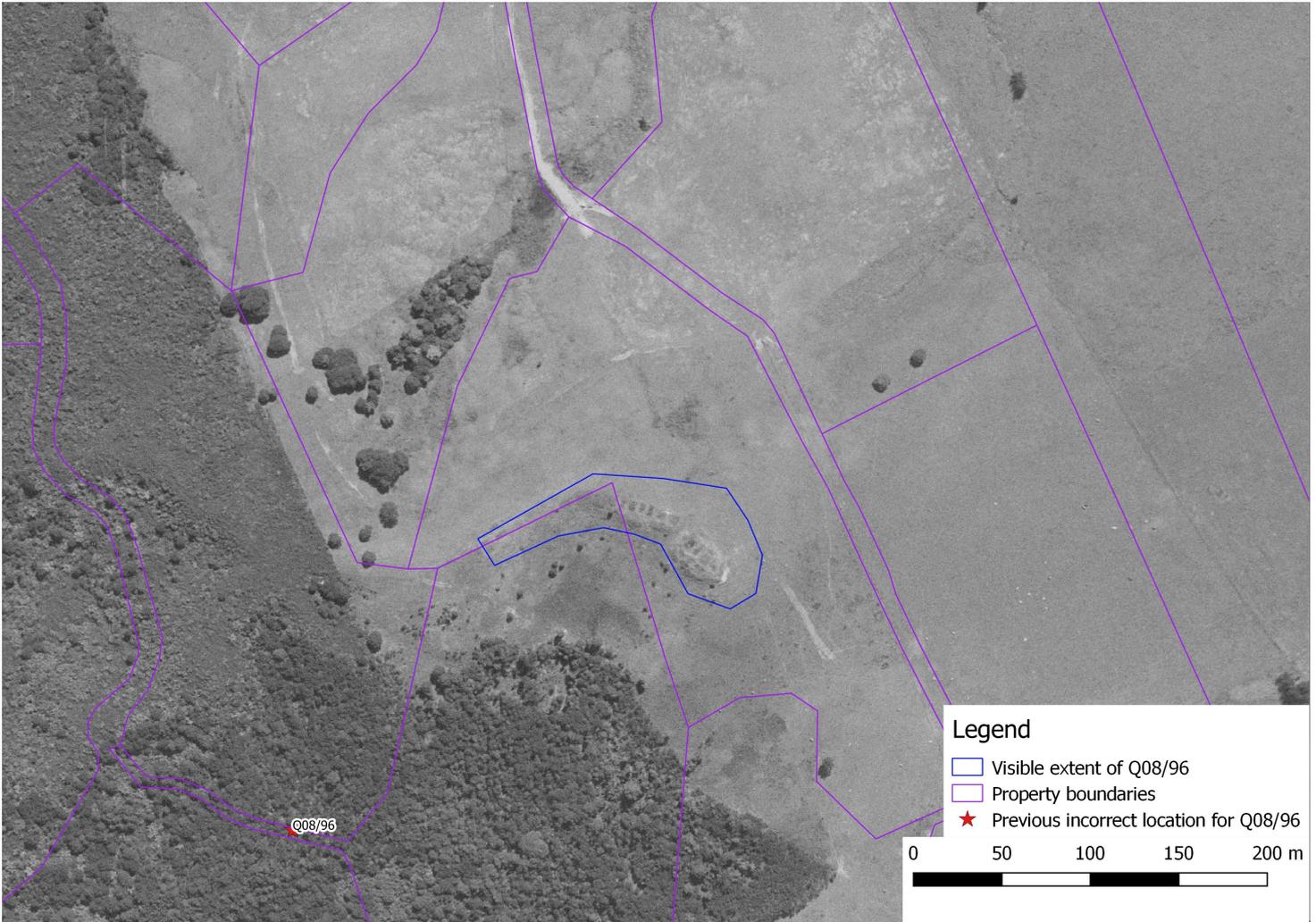
Updated: 17/09/2018, Visited: 16/08/2018 - Rural residential

Threats:

Updated: 17/09/2018, Visited: 16/08/2018 - Stock trampling, Farming practices, Erosion, Residential activities, Tree planting (other than forestry), Vegetation clearance

Supporting documentation held in ArchSite

1961 aerial with property boundaries and indicative site extent. Cruickshank 2018.





View east from the property boundary shared with 109 Tawa Avenue showing the closest identifiable depressions.



NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION SITE RECORD FORM (NZMS1)		NZAA NZMS 1 SITE NUMBER N28/96 DATE VISITED _____ SITE TYPE Pits SITE NAME: MAORI OTHER _____																									
NZMS 1 map number N 28 NZMS 1 map name Maungaturoto NZMS 1 map edition 2nd, 1974																											
Grid Reference Easting 1 9 8 5 0 0		Northing 7 4 1 6 0 0																									
1. Aids to relocation of site (<i>attach a sketch map</i>)																											
2. State of site and possible future damage																											
3. Description of site (<i>Supply full details, history, local environment, references, sketches, etc. If extra sheets are attached, include a summary here</i>)																											
4. Owner Address		Tenant/Manager Address																									
5. Nature of information (<i>hearsay, brief or extended visit, etc.</i>) Photographs (<i>reference numbers, and where they are held</i>) Aerial photographs (<i>reference numbers, and clarity of site</i>) 428/49 clear																											
6. Reported by Address A. Walton N.Z.H.P.T. Wellington		Filekeeper Date																									
7. Key words																											
8. New Zealand Register of Archaeological Sites (<i>for office use</i>) NZHPT Site Field Code																											
<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">A</td><td style="padding: 2px;">M</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">-</td><td style="padding: 2px;">-</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">-</td><td style="padding: 2px;">-</td></tr> </table> Type of site	A	M	-	-	-	-	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">-</td><td style="padding: 2px;">-</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">A</td><td style="padding: 2px;">A</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">F</td><td style="padding: 2px;">F</td></tr> </table> Present condition and future danger of destruction	-	-	A	A	F	F	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">-</td><td style="padding: 2px;">-</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">A</td><td style="padding: 2px;">A</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">F</td><td style="padding: 2px;">F</td></tr> </table> Security code	-	-	A	A	F	F	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">-</td><td style="padding: 2px;">-</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">A</td><td style="padding: 2px;">A</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">F</td><td style="padding: 2px;">F</td></tr> </table> Local body	-	-	A	A	F	F
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Site Record Form

NZAA SITE NUMBER: Q08/26

SITE TYPE: Pit/Terrace

SITE NAME(s):

DATE RECORDED:

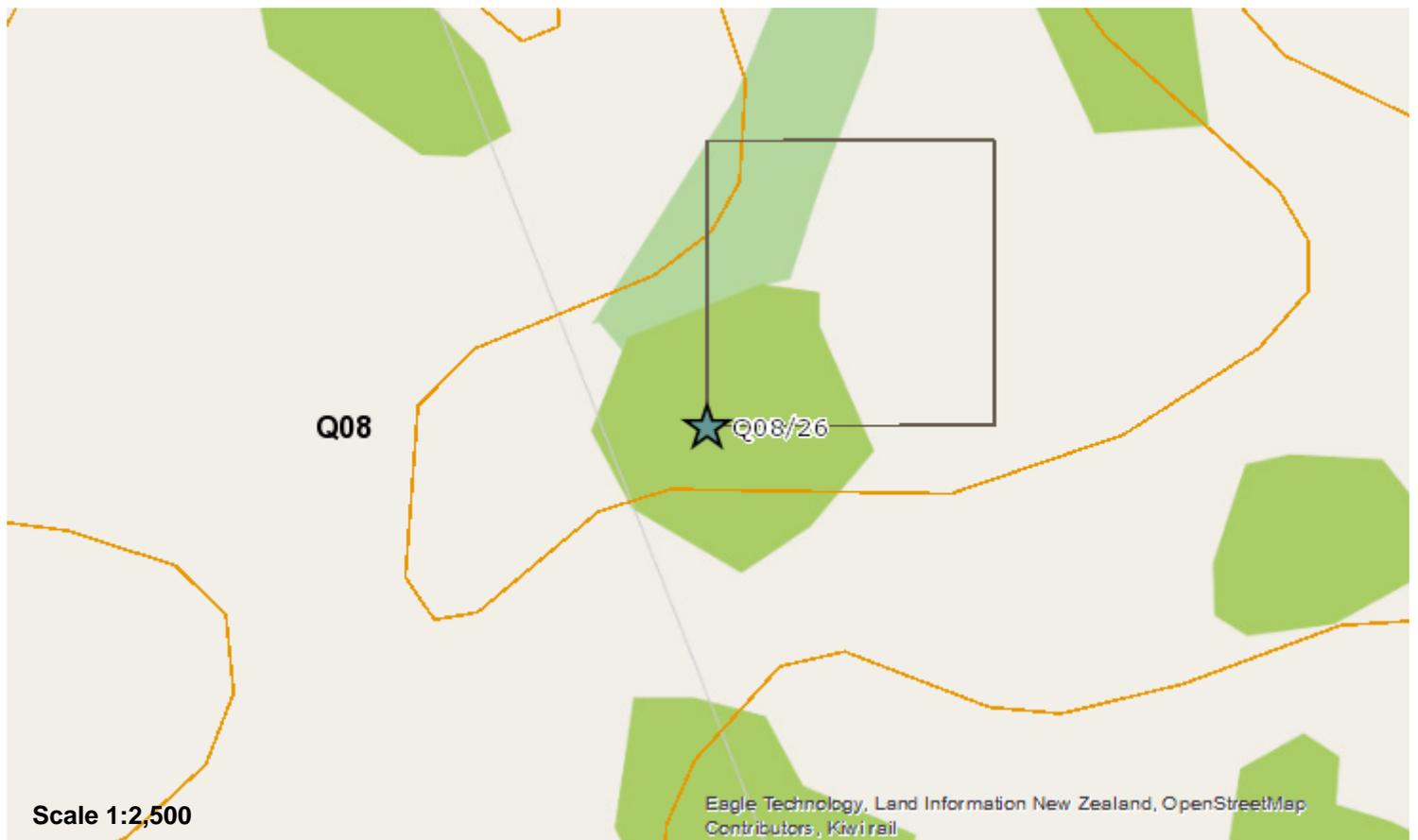
SITE COORDINATES (NZTM) Easting: 1733005

Northing: 5995836

Source: CINZAS

IMPERIAL SITE NUMBER: N28/29

METRIC SITE NUMBER: Q08/26



Finding aids to the location of the site

Brief description

PITS/TERRACES

Recorded features

Terrace, Pit

Other sites associated with this site

SITE RECORD HISTORY	NZAA SITE NUMBER: Q08/26
<p>Site description</p> <p>Condition of the site</p> <p>Statement of condition</p> <p>Current land use:</p> <p>Threats:</p>	

SITE RECORD INVENTORY	NZAA SITE NUMBER: Q08/26
------------------------------	---------------------------------

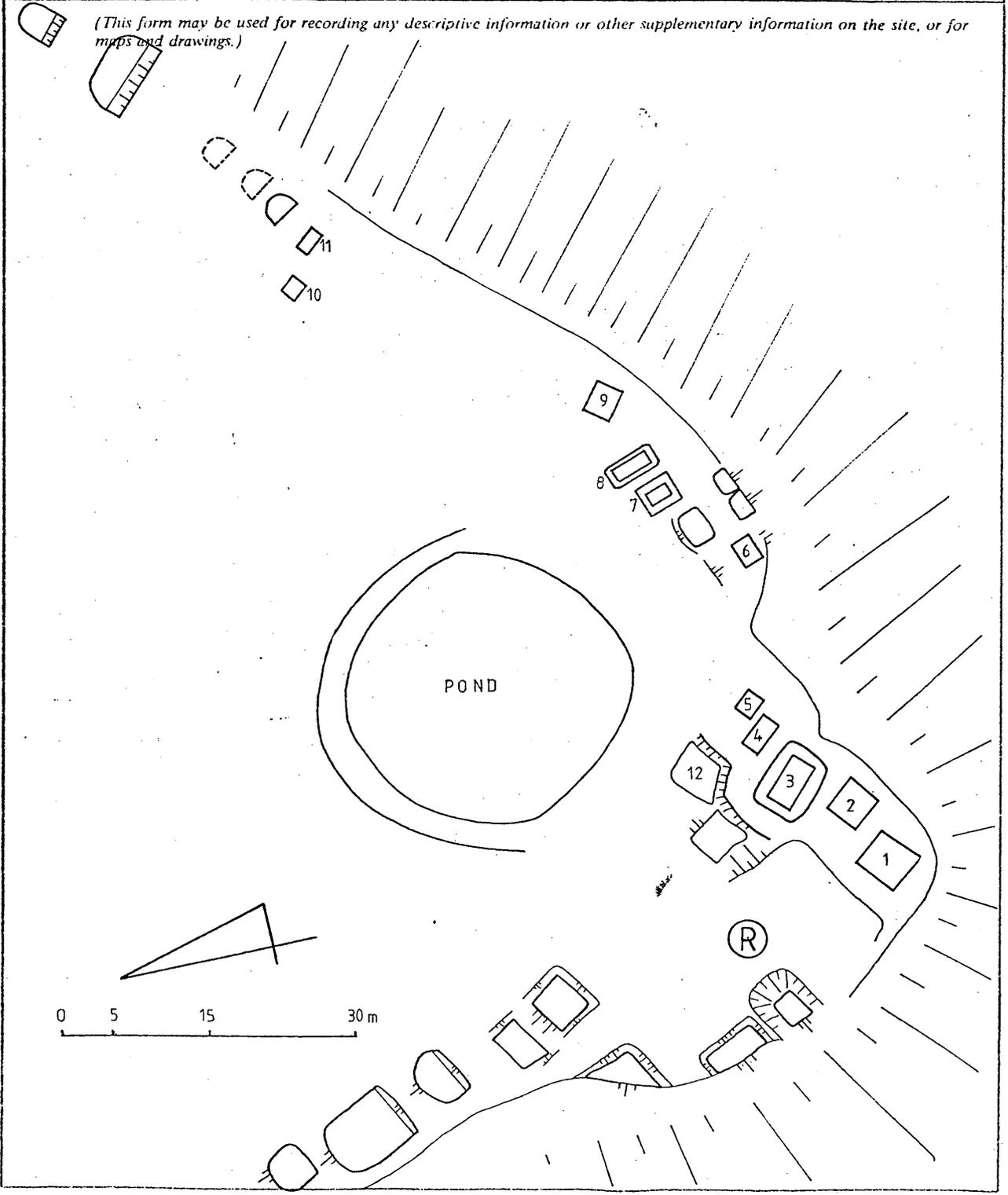
Supporting documentation held in ArchSite

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION SITE RECORD FORM (NZMS1)		NZAA NZMS 1 SITE NUMBER N28/29. DATE VISITED 5.10.81 SITE TYPE pits/terraces SITE NAME: MAORI -- OTHER --												
NZMS 1 map number N28 NZMS 1 map name Maungaturoto NZMS 1 map edition 2nd 1965														
Grid Reference Easting <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; text-align: center;"><tr><td>1</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr></table> Northing <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; text-align: center;"><tr><td>7</td><td>4</td><td>2</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr></table>	1	9	9	6	0	0	7	4	2	4	0	0		
1	9	9	6	0	0									
7	4	2	4	0	0									
1. Aids to relocation of site (attach a sketch map) 500m south of Settlement Rd, Spot height 390' on NZMS1, 120m on NZMS270. NZMG Q08d E2643650 N6557682.														
2. State of site and possible future damage Fairly good, pasture, reservoir and pond added.														
3. Description of site (Supply full details, history, local environment, references, sketches, etc. If extra sheets are attached, include a summary here) Site description forms. 12 pits, 17 terraces on sloping hilltop.														
4. Owner Address Ieslie Stewarts Rd Hakaru	Tenant/Manager Address													
5. Nature of information (hearsay, brief or extended visit, etc.) Tape and compass. Photographs (reference numbers, and where they are held) No Aerial photographs (reference numbers, and clarity of site) I&S 428A/49-50 clearly 1963														
6. Reported by Address Nevin, Cramond, Spring-Rice 17 Wakelin St Whangarei	Filekeeper S Bartlett Date 25.10.81 <i>Ad.</i>													
7. Key words 12 open rect. pits, 17 terraces.														
8. New Zealand Register of Archaeological Sites (for office use) NZHPT Site Field Code														
<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; text-align: center;"> <tr><td>A</td><td>O</td></tr> <tr><td>B</td><td>C</td></tr> <tr><td>A</td><td>C</td></tr> </table> Type of site Local environment today Land classification	A	O	B	C	A	C	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; text-align: center;"> <tr><td>B</td><td>B</td></tr> <tr><td>A</td><td>A</td></tr> <tr><td>F</td><td>F</td></tr> </table> Present condition and future danger of destruction Security code Local body		B	B	A	A	F	F
A	O													
B	C													
A	C													
B	B													
A	A													
F	F													



NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION SITE DESCRIPTION FORM		SITE NUMBER N28/29
Map Number N28 Map Name Maungaturoto Map Edition 2nd 1965 Grid Reference 996424	SITE NAME: MAORI -- OTHER --	
		SITE TYPE Pits/terraces

(This form may be used for recording any descriptive information or other supplementary information on the site, or for maps and drawings.)



NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION SITE DESCRIPTION FORM		SITE NUMBER N28/29
Map Number N28	Map Name Maungaturoto	SITE NAME: MAORI -- OTHER --
Map Edition 2nd 1965	Grid Reference 996424	SITE TYPE Pits/terraces

(This form may be used for recording any descriptive information or other supplementary information on the site, or for maps and drawings.)

This site is on a sloping triangular hilltop, 120m asl., in the midst of rolling clay country, 3.5k to tidal Kaipara influence at Kaiwaka and 9k to east coast at Mangawhai estuary. Hekeru River 1.2k to east.

The hill slopes gently to the north and east. The south and west sides are steep. The features are on the higher and better drained parts of the hill.

Farmers have added a concrete reservoir on the highest part and a farm pond on the gentle slope.

Pit/terrace site on trig 30A, 800m to NW.

Terraces are poorly defined and some are probable only.

Twelve open rectangular pits,

P1	5 x 4 x 1m
2	4 x 4 x 0.6m
3	7.5 x 5.5 x 1m
4	3 x 2 x 0.5m
5	2 x 2 x 0.5m
6	3 x 2 x 0.1m
7	4 x 3 x 0.65m
8	5.5 x 2.5 x 0.6m
9	3.5 x 3 x 0.5m
10	2 x 2 x 0.2m
11	2.5 x 1.5 x 0.3m
12	4 x 4 x 0.2m



Site Record Form

NZAA SITE NUMBER: Q08/25

SITE TYPE: Pit/Terrace

SITE NAME(s):

DATE RECORDED:

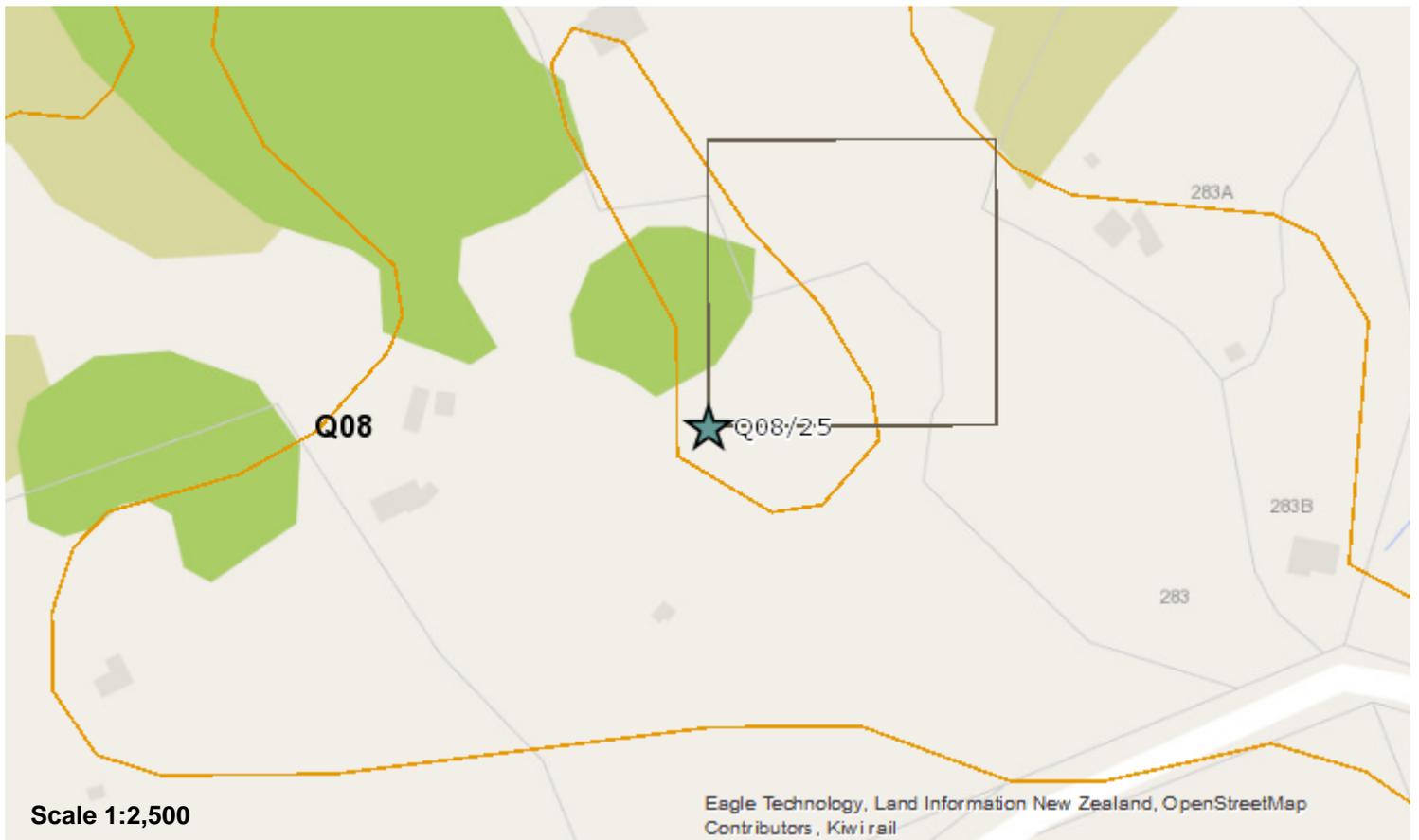
SITE COORDINATES (NZTM) Easting: 1732503

Northing: 5996535

Source: CINZAS

IMPERIAL SITE NUMBER: N28/28

METRIC SITE NUMBER: Q08/25



Finding aids to the location of the site

Brief description

PITS/TERRACES

Recorded features

Terrace, Pit

Other sites associated with this site

SITE RECORD HISTORY	NZAA SITE NUMBER: Q08/25
<p>Site description</p> <p>Condition of the site</p> <p>Statement of condition</p> <p>Current land use:</p> <p>Threats:</p>	

SITE RECORD INVENTORY	NZAA SITE NUMBER: Q08/25
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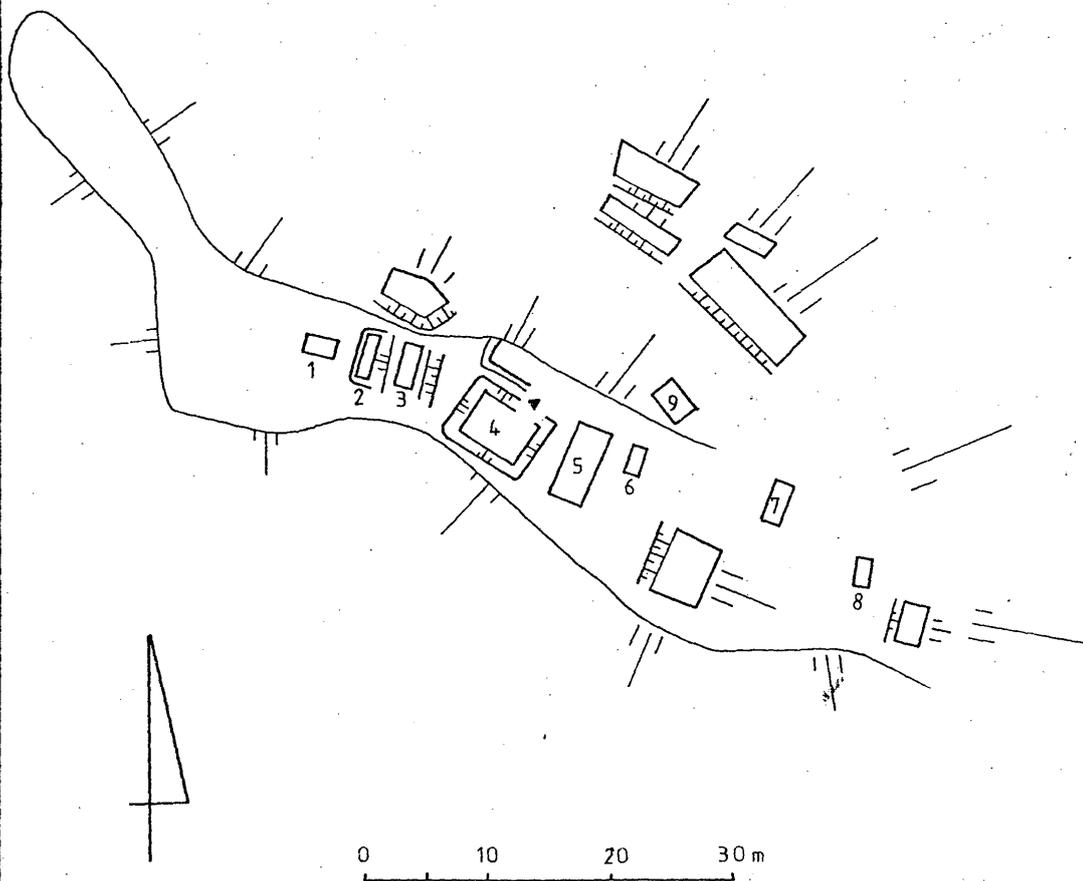
Supporting documentation held in ArchSite

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION SITE RECORD FORM (NZMS1) NZMS 1 map number N28 NZMS 1 map name Maungaturoto NZMS 1 map edition 2nd 1965	NZAA NZMS 1 SITE NUMBER N28/28 DATE VISITED 6.10.81 SITE TYPE Pits/terraces. SITE NAME: MAORI -- OTHER												
Grid Reference Easting 1 9 8 9 0 0 Northing 7 4 3 0 0 0													
1. Aids to relocation of site (<i>attach a sketch map</i>) Trig 30A , 150m North of Settlement RD. NZMG Q08d E2643137 N6558300.													
2. State of site and possible future damage Excellent, pasture.													
3. Description of site (<i>Supply full details, history, local environment, references, sketches, etc. If extra sheets are attached, include a summary here</i>) Site description forms. 9 pits, 8 terraces.													
4. Owner Leslie Address Stewarts rd Hakaru.	Tenant/Manager Address												
5. Nature of information (<i>hearsay, brief or extended visit, etc.</i>) Pace, tape and compass. Photographs (<i>reference numbers, and where they are held</i>) No Aerial photographs (<i>reference numbers, and clarity of site</i>) L & S 428A/48-49 clearly 1963.													
6. Reported by Nevin, Cromond Address 17 Wakelin St Whangarei	Filekeeper S Bartlett Date 25.10.87 <i>AMB</i>												
7. Key words 9 pits, 8 terraces on hill.													
8. New Zealand Register of Archaeological Sites (<i>for office use</i>) NZHPT Site Field Code													
<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">A</td><td style="padding: 2px;">O</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">B</td><td style="padding: 2px;">C</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">A</td><td style="padding: 2px;">C</td></tr> </table> Type of site Local environment today Land classification	A	O	B	C	A	C	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">A</td><td style="padding: 2px;">A</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">A</td><td style="padding: 2px;">A</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">F</td><td style="padding: 2px;">F</td></tr> </table> Present condition and future danger of destruction Security code Local body	A	A	A	A	F	F
A	O												
B	C												
A	C												
A	A												
A	A												
F	F												



NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION SITE DESCRIPTION FORM	SITE NUMBER N28/28
	SITE NAME: MAORI -- OTHER --
	SITE TYPE Pits/terraces
Map Number N28	
Map Name Maungaturoto	
Map Edition 2nd 1965	
Grid Reference 989430	

(This form may be used for recording any descriptive information or other supplementary information on the site, or for maps and drawings.)



NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION SITE DESCRIPTION FORM		SITE NUMBER N28/28
Map Number N28	Map Name Maungaturoto	SITE NAME: MAORI -- OTHER --
Map Edition 2nd 1965	Grid Reference 989430	SITE TYPE Pits/terraces

(This form may be used for recording any descriptive information or other supplementary information on the site, or for maps and drawings.)

This site occupies a hilltop on a low gentle range, 104m asl. It is 3 kilometres west to tidal influence at Kaiwaka and 1.8 kilometres east to Hakaru River (Kainare watershed). 800m SE is another larger pit/terrace site.

Soils in the area are described as leached yellow brown earth - clays.

The pits occupy the higher gentle east-west trend of the ridge line. Four terraces are 5-7m below the top, down the steep NE side. The ridge to the west is flat without visible features. The site is in good condition. A 2.5m diam. mound of soil was formed to put the trig on, modifying P4 and a terrace.

Noted by H T Ferrar, 1934, as a pa.

Eight terraces drawn to scale, their scarps range from 0.15m to a well defined 1m.

Nine open rectangular pits,

P1	2.5 x 1.5 x 0.5m
2	4 x 1 x 0.5m
3	3.5 x 1.5 x 0.5m
4	5 x 4 x 1m
5	6.5 x 3 x 0.6m
6	2.5 x 1 x 0.4m
7	3.5 x 1.5 x 0.4m
8	2.5 x 1 x 0.1m
9	3 x 2 x 0.3m