

***NORTH HARBOUR 2 WATERMAIN AND
NORTHERN INTERCEPTOR SHARED CORRIDOR:
PRELIMINARY ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
(TECHNICAL REPORT I)***

Report prepared for
Watercare Services Ltd and AECOM

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Summary

This report has been prepared for Watercare Services Ltd to assess the effects on archaeological and historic heritage values of the proposed North Harbour 2 Watermain and Northern Interceptor Shared Corridor. This report does not include an assessment of effects on Maori cultural values.

The assessment included a review of relevant historic heritage databases including the New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite database, the Auckland Council Cultural Heritage Inventory (CHI), District Plan and Proposed Auckland Unitary Plan schedules and the New Zealand Heritage List. Previous archaeological reports relevant to the project area were consulted, as were early survey plans held at Land Information New Zealand (LINZ) and historic aerial photographs. Visual inspections of the proposed alignment were undertaken on 23 November 2015.

Multiple archaeological and historic heritage sites have previously been recorded within c.100m of the full extent of the proposed North Harbour 2 Watermain alignment; however, the proposed works have the potential to affect only one of these sites (Don Buck's camp, CHI 15094) which is recorded within the proposed NoR 1 section of the alignment. However, it is unknown whether any subsurface features or deposits associated with the camp are located within the proposed area of works. The potential archaeological significance of the site is considered to be limited, but the site has moderate local historic heritage significance based on its association with Don Buck.

The proposed works are located primarily within areas of low archaeological potential, but there remains a low risk of previously unrecorded archaeological or other historic heritage remains to be exposed as a result of the proposed works.

Overall, the potential effects of the proposed activity on archaeological values are considered to be minor, and can be appropriately mitigated through archaeological information recovery.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY, CONTINUED

Recommendations It is recommended:

- That there should be no major constraints on development on archaeological grounds, as no confirmed sites will be affected, and the possibility that archaeological remains may be present can be managed through the provisions of the HNZPTA, Designation conditions and any future conditions of consent.
- That as there is some (limited) potential for pre-1900 archaeological remains to be exposed by the proposed works, consideration should be given to applying for an Authority to modify an archaeological site as a precaution prior to any subsurface excavations being carried out, to minimise delays should any archaeological remains be exposed during construction.
- That earthworks within 50m of CHI site 15094 on the corner of Don Buck Road and Glen Road (at the Swanson Stream crossing) within the proposed NoR1 section of the alignment are monitored by an archaeologist to determine whether any historic heritage remains are present; and that any remains exposed are investigated and recorded.
- That any surviving pre-1900 archaeological remains exposed during construction are archaeologically investigated and recorded in accordance with the conditions of an Authority from the Heritage NZ.
- That the construction methodology and programme allow sufficient time for the investigation and recording of any remains that may be exposed.
- That in the event of koiwi tangata (human remains) being uncovered, work should cease immediately in the vicinity of the remains and the tangata whenua, Heritage NZ, NZ Police and Council should be contacted so that appropriate arrangements can be made.
- That specific tangata whenua will be listed in the archaeological / heritage management plan.
- That since archaeological survey cannot always detect sites of traditional significance to Maori, such as wahi tapu, the tangata whenua should be consulted regarding the possible existence of such sites in the project area.

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INTRODUCTION

Project Background

Clough & Associates has been commissioned by Watercare Services Limited (Watercare) to assess the potential effects on archaeological and historic heritage values of the construction, operation and maintenance of Watercare's proposed North Harbour 2 Watermain (NH2) project between Titirangi and Albany and the land use effects associated with the construction, operation and maintenance of the Northern Interceptor (NI) project between Westgate and Hobsonville, where a shared corridor is proposed for both water and wastewater infrastructure.

The NH2 will convey potable water from storage reservoirs in Titirangi, via west Auckland and North Shore to storage reservoirs in Albany (a length of approximately 33km). Its purpose will be to increase capacity and resilience of the water supply network to western and northern Auckland.

The NH2 project incorporates:

- Pipeline installation, operation and maintenance of a new watermain of 1200mm (west of Greenhithe Bridge) and 900mm (east of Greenhithe Bridge) nominal diameters (DN);
- Pipeline length of approximately 33km mostly within public road reserve; and
- Other features including valve chambers, scour valves, air valves, line valves, bulk supply points, pipe bridges, and associated works.

Most of the watermain will be constructed by open trenching, micro tunnelling or bored tunnel (the latter two referred to as 'trenchless technology') within a typical construction corridor of 12–22m width with additional areas required for erosion and sediment control devices, traffic management, construction yards and storage areas at intervals along the route for construction purposes.

The NI project comprises of a new wastewater pipeline and associated activities to convey flows from northwest Auckland to the Hobsonville Pump Station, and then to the Rosedale Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP).

The proposed NI project in the shared corridor begins in the vicinity of Hobsonville Road (West Harbour), near the intersection of the Upper Harbour and North Western Motorways (SH18 and SH16). From this location, the alignment follows the southern side of the SH18, continuing northeast to the Hobsonville Pump Station. Future phases of the NI project will also include new pipelines between the Hobsonville Pump Station and the SH18 causeway.

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INTRODUCTION, CONTINUED

**Project
Background,
continued**

Within the shared corridor, the NI project incorporates the following:

- A new 5km wastewater pipeline of 2100mm DN;
- 16 pits / shafts for trenchless technology construction purposes. 5 of these will be permanent manholes (MT Pits 2, 7, 11, 13 & 17) while the others (MT Pits 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15 and 16) will be temporary only until construction / testing is completed;
- MT Pit 7 will be a drop structure with permanent access, to allow for a future wastewater pipeline connection across SH18;
- A new 50m long wastewater pipeline and manholes connecting the 2100mm ND pipeline to the existing pump station;
- A new 1750 l/s Pump Station with future capacity across the site of 3,500l/s;
- Wastewater storage (within pipeline);
- Two 800m 1500mm DN rising mains (length to the causeway); and
- A 2100mm DN pipe installed by trenchless technology at SH18.

The proposed alignment of NH2 and the location of the NI project are shown in Figure 1 below.

A full description of the proposed works and construction methodology is included in the North Harbour 2 Watermain and Northern Interceptor Shared Corridor Assessment of Effects on the Environment (the AEE report) prepared by AECOM Consulting Services (NZ) Ltd (AECOM) and Jacobs New Zealand Limited (Jacobs).

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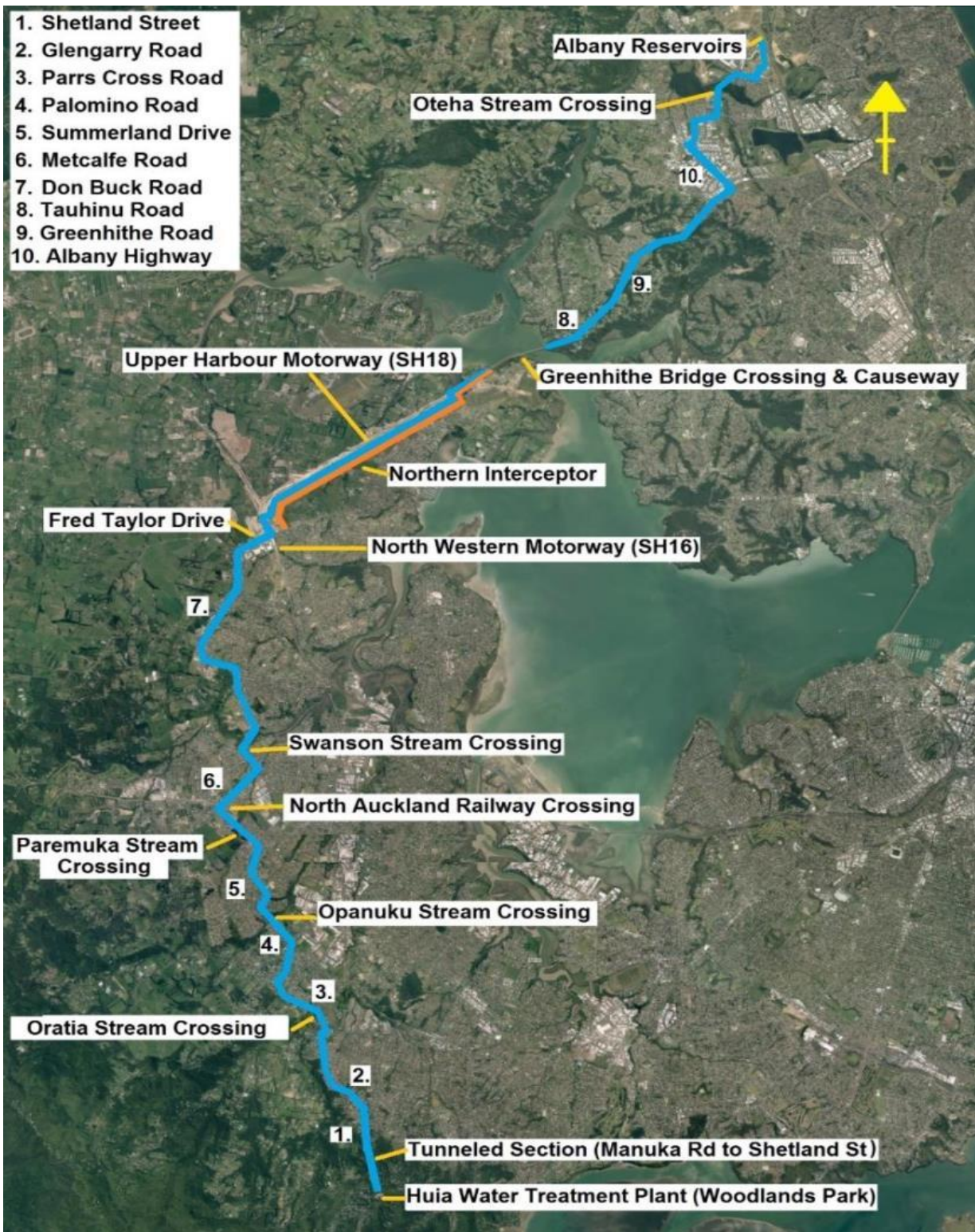


Figure 1. Blue line is the proposed NH2 route and Orange line is NI section within shared corridor

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INTRODUCTION, CONTINUED

**Project
Background,
*continued***

Watercare is proposing to designate land for the NH2 project between Titirangi and Albany and the NI project between Westgate and Hobsonville, and will also be seeking various resource consents for NH2 under the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA). This technical report provides specialist input for the AEE which supports the Notices of Requirement for designation (NR) and the resource consent applications. The alignment drawings referred to in this report are contained within Volume 3 of the AEE. Resource consents required for works associated with the NI project will be sought by Watercare at a later date, nearer to the proposed date of construction.

This report provides the following:

- A brief overview of the proposed works;
- A description of the methodology employed in preparing the report;
- An overview of the historic background of the project area;
- An overview of the archaeological background of the project area;
- Results of field survey;
- An assessment of the actual or potential effects on the archaeological and historic heritage environment through the proposed construction, having reference to the statutory framework. This includes the identification of activities that could result in adverse effects and, in turn, identifying design refinements or construction methodologies that could avoid, remedy or mitigate such effects;
- Conclusions.

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INTRODUCTION, CONTINUED

Methodology The New Zealand Archaeological Association's (NZAA) site record database (ArchSite), Auckland Council's Cultural Heritage Inventory (CHI), District Plan and Proposed Auckland Unitary Plan (PAYP) schedules and the Heritage New Zealand (Heritage NZ) New Zealand Heritage List were searched to determine whether any archaeological sites had been recorded on or in the immediate vicinity of the proposed alignment. Literature and archaeological reports relevant to the area were consulted (see Bibliography). Early plans held at Land Information New Zealand (LINZ) and aerial photographs were checked for information relating to past land use.

A visual inspection of the proposed alignment was undertaken on 23 November 2015. As the majority of the proposed alignment is located within existing roads, the extent of the alignment was inspected by car. Areas that had undergone less modification and had some potential for archaeological remains (i.e. stream crossings and reserves) were inspected by pedestrian survey and limited subsurface testing with a probe was undertaken to determine whether buried archaeological features could be identified. Exposed and disturbed soils were examined where encountered for evidence of earlier modification, and an understanding of the local stratigraphy. Photographs were taken to record the topography and features of interest.

The assessment of effects on archaeological values took into account the potential for effects on any archaeological remains of pre-1900 date and any significant post-1900 archaeological remains up to the mid-20th century.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Maori Settlement

Tamaki-makau-rau was a very favourable area for settlement by Maori from the earliest times, with its two harbours, the Waitemata and the Manukau, rich and easily accessible marine resources and its extensive volcanic fields which provided excellent agricultural soils. The distribution of archaeological sites of pre-European date on the Isthmus reflects the general pattern of settlement in pre-European times. Archaeological sites include: shell midden and settlement sites around the coast and along the waterways leading inland; Maori agricultural and garden areas around the volcanic cones and in other suitable locations; and defensive settlements on higher points with a broad outlook. The harbour catchments combined access to marine resources, agricultural soils and fresh water, and communication routes via harbours, waterways and overland (Clough, Macready and Bickler 2010).

Maori history in the project area within West and North Auckland reaches back over 800 years of occupation, conquests and intermarriage between groups, with periods of abandonment during times of turmoil (see Taua 2009; Paterson 2009). At different times the area lay within the rohe of at least three iwi, with short term usage by other groups. The main iwi known to have links to the area are Te Kawerau a Maki, Waiohua and Ngati Whatua (Low & Phear 2014; Clough & Tanner 2004). However, other hapu from outside the region also maintained rights to fish in the waters of the Waitemata through the summer months, and sites in the area may relate to any of these groups.

The distribution of Maori archaeological sites around the West Auckland region is predominantly focussed around the coastlines, rivers and streams. While the eastern foothills of the Waitakere Ranges proved largely inhospitable for permanent settlement, tracts of land along the margins of the Manukau and Waitemata Harbours were favoured for their proximity to marine resources, and both seasonal and temporary fishing and shellfish gathering camps were commonly established in these areas. Also preferred were the coastal fringes and navigable streams and rivers of the upper Waitemata Harbour which enabled access by canoe to areas such as Riverhead and Hobsonville, as well as overland routes between the east and west coasts. Sites are also clustered near to the traditional ara (walkways) which traversed West Auckland, including the significant Kaipara-Whau walking track located between the Riverhead and Whau portages (Burnett 2014).

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HISTORICAL BACKGROUND, CONTINUED

Maori Settlement, continued

Around the Greenhithe area, the records that survive indicate that settlement focused on the upper reaches of the harbour around Hellyers and Lucas Creeks, particularly at the entrance to these creeks. Te Wharemoenanu was a small settlement on a small peninsula on the southern side of the entrance to Lucas Creek (Okahukura). On the northern side at the entrance to Hellyers Creek was the settlement at Tauhinu pa (also known as NZAA site R11/285). There were numerous occupation sites along the entire foreshore as well as settlements bordering on Lucas Creek, stretching as far upstream as the township of Albany. These continued along branches of the estuary – for example, there was a settlement known as Te Karaka near the head of the Te Wharau Creek and another located on Awaiti, an arm of Te Wharau Creek. These settlements were occupied permanently, with fluctuations in use associated with seasonal gathering by groups coming from the larger Tamaki isthmus region.

The Okahukura (Lucas Creek), reaching out from the Waitemata, and the Okura river on the east coast, like many rivers and estuaries on the isthmus, were of considerable significance as communication routes. In combination with inland route ways such as the Oteha Valley and the continuous ridgeway of Lonely Track Road, these rivers would have provided easy access to coast and harbour. The importance of these waterways to Maori is attested by the presence of pa such as Dacre Point (R10/291) at the head of the Okura, and Tauhinu, which commanded the entrance to the upper harbour near Oruamo/Hellyers Creek, and the many shell midden and other sites recorded along the river and stream banks.

European Settlement

European settlement from 1840 onwards spread rapidly outwards from what is now Auckland's CBD, and initially had the same focus on the coastline and the rivers, which were an essential part of the colonisation of the Isthmus. In West Auckland a number of industries sprang up along the rivers, which provided the necessary water supply as well as a means of transportation in the days before road and rail systems had been developed. The large stands of kauri forest were the first to attract European interest and initial settlements (including Henderson, Swanson, Waitakere and Oratia) were built up around the lucrative timber milling industry.

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HISTORICAL BACKGROUND, CONTINUED

European Settlement, *continued*

Among the earliest timber milling operators in West Auckland was William Swanson, working the forest around Swanson Stream which fed into the Huruuru Creek. By 1852 Thomas Henderson and William Swanson had erected driving dams on Henderson Creek and Swanson/Huruuru Stream respectively to assist the transportation of logs to the mills (Diamond 1966:43, 107; Tatton & Clough 2005, 2006). The remnants of the kauri logging and timber industry make up a significant portion of historic sites recorded within West Auckland and include sawmills, timber yards, wharves, dams and tracks. Don Buck's gumdiggers' camp is also recorded in the Swanson/Henderson area. Don Buck was a notable local figure after whom Don Buck Road is named. He was a Portuguese immigrant named Francisco Rodrigues Figuero, who set up various businesses in the area. He established a gumdiggers' camp populated largely by newly released prisoners, and had the reputation of being a hard man who always carried a pistol, ruled the camp with an iron fist, but was an honest trader and generous to those in trouble (Diamond 1966). Further information is provided below.

The accessibility of the general Greenhithe and Albany areas via the estuary is reflected in its European history and archaeology, with Lucas Creek also becoming the centre of one of the very early timber industries in Auckland. Both the Okahukura and Okura waterways were the scene of considerable industry, with barges plying their waters throughout the latter part of the 19th century (Rickard 1984).

After the ephemeral industries of gum and timber extraction more permanent settlers moved into the area. The early farmers remained bound to the estuaries, dependent on them for transport and supplies, and encountered very poor quality leached soils, resulting in many abandoning their land in disgust. Some horticulture was established, but purely at the subsistence level until the late 19th century, when commercial fruit growing was established. Henry James Blyth was shipping apples, peaches, plums, pears and lemons to the Auckland market by 1887 (Dunmore 2001).

A booming ceramics industry soon started along the shores of the upper Waitemata, which provided ongoing commercial viability for the area. The early development of Hobsonville from the 1860s until the late 1920s was dominated by the pottery industry centered on Limeburners Bay and Scott Point on the southern side of the Hobsonville peninsula (Clough et al. 2008; Clough & Associates 2010). By the early 20th century, however, the Hobsonville area was also known for the commercial growing of grass seed and oats were successfully cultivated, although after World War I most of the farmland was converted to pasture for stock grazing (Dawson 2007: 15-17).

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HISTORICAL BACKGROUND, CONTINUED

European Settlement, continued

In the late 1920s the heavy clay industry at Hobsonville came to an end, but fortunately for the local economy the Hobsonville peninsula was chosen by New Zealand's fledgling air force to become an airbase for both land and sea planes. Work began on the development of the airbase in 1927 and it was not until 2002 that the base finally closed, surplus to Defence requirements (Dawson 2007; Macready & Clough 2008). The former airbase land is now under development as a Special Housing Area.

Don Buck's Gumdiggers Camp

The site of Don Buck's Gumdiggers Camp is likely to have been situated on the area of river flat between Glen Road and the Swanson Stream, to the west of the Don Buck Road/Glen Road intersection, Massey. The Don Buck Corner Reserve incorporates part of the camp site, although the remainder is now largely covered in residential housing and a narrow esplanade strip.¹

Don Buck's Camp was largely established on Allotment 15, Parish of Waipareira, which was bounded to the north by the Swanson Stream and extended across both sides of what is now Glen Road. The allotment covered an area of 200 acres and was conveyed by Crown Grant to Clement Partridge, a gentleman, on 7 August 1854 for the sum of £90 (Figure 2).² In 1859 Partridge transferred part of the original block, comprising 150 acres (inclusive of the project area), to Samuel Furley, a settler, who arranged for the land to be held in trust for his daughter, Mary Furley, in 1863.³ A lease agreement was conveyed to Joseph Sansom Willmott, a settler, in 1876 which stipulated a term of 21 years and required the lessee to 'deliver up all buildings erected or hereafter to be erected on the said premises hereby demised in good and tenantable repair order and condition.'⁴ The following year Willmott assigned the lease to William Alexander Kelly, a farmer, who took out a mortgage on the property and was declared bankrupt soon afterwards in 1878.⁵ The remaining term of the leasehold was later transferred to Hugh Fulton in 1883 and assigned yet again to Thomas Taylor Masefield, a prominent businessman and resident of Ponsonby, in 1884.⁶

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¹ CHI Record, Place No. 15094, Auckland Council.

² Crown Grant 1G/1634, BAJZ A 1660 23663 952/a, Archives New Zealand.

³ Application File No. 5542, Archives New Zealand.

⁴ Deeds Register 31D/421, BAJZ A 1660 23641 703/a, Archives New Zealand.

⁵ Application File No. 5542, Archives New Zealand; *New Zealand Herald*, 24 January 1878, p.3.

⁶ Application File No. 5542, Archives New Zealand; *New Zealand Herald*, 2 May 1908, p.6.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND, CONTINUED

Don Buck's Gumdiggers Camp, *continued*

It remains unclear how the early owners and lessees of Allotment 15 utilised the land; however, by the late 19th century the surrounding district had been largely cleared of native forest to enable farming. A survey map of the Waipareira Parish, dated 1885, describes a large tract of the allotment, near present day Glen Road, as 'grassed' and indicates a number of structures near the intersection of Old North Road (now Don Buck Road) (Figure 3 and Figure 4). Cleared areas of former kauri forest often yielded lucrative quantities of kauri gum which could be dug out of the ground with a spear or ploughed up.⁷

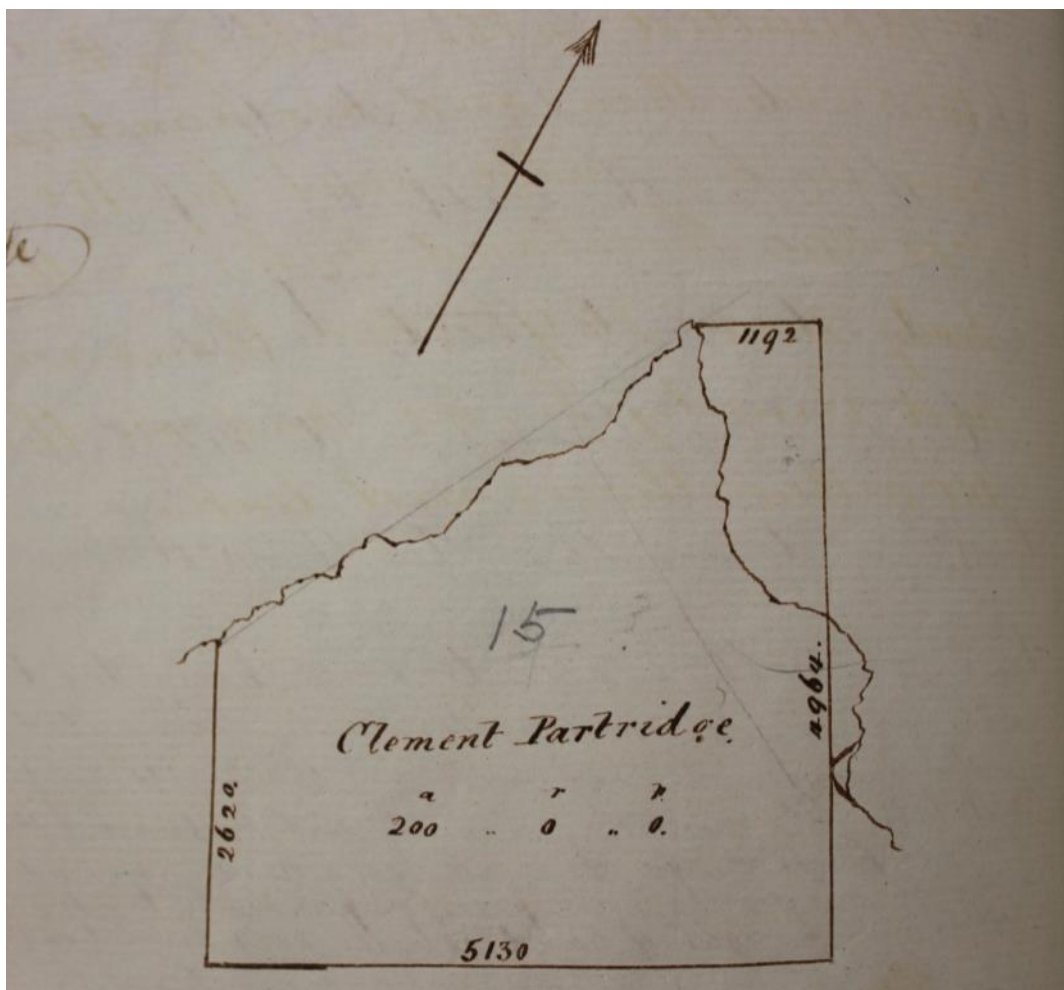


Figure 2. Sketch plan, dated 1854, showing the extent of Allotment 15, Parish of Waipareira, as conveyed by Crown Grant to Clement Partridge. Note: curving line denotes the Swanson Stream (source: Crown Grant 1G/1634, BAJZ A1660 23663 952/a, Archives New Zealand)

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⁷ John T. Diamond, *Once the Wilderness*, 1977, p.25.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND, CONTINUED



Figure 3. SO 3575, dated February 1885, showing part of the extent of Allotment 15, Parish of Waipareira, with areas of grass and grassed paddock indicated. The intersection of present day Glen Road and Don Buck Road is circled in red (source: Quickmap)

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HISTORICAL BACKGROUND, CONTINUED

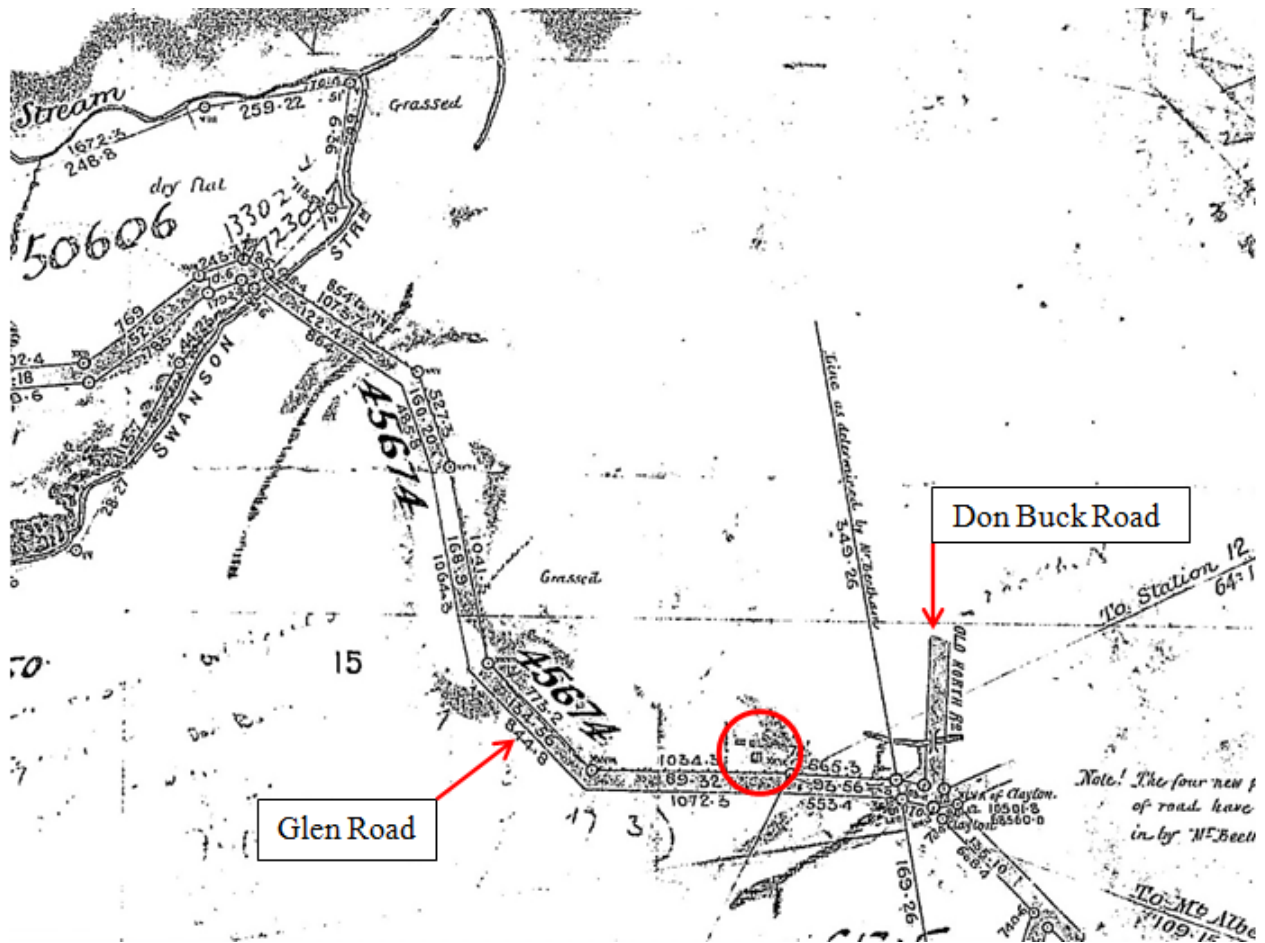


Figure 4. Close-up of SO 3575, dated 1885, showing part of Allotment 15 near the present-day intersection of Glen Road and Don Buck Road. Possible extant buildings are circled in red (source: Quickmap)

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HISTORICAL BACKGROUND, CONTINUED

Don Buck's Gumdiggers Camp, *continued*

Gumdiggers were predominantly seen as itinerant workers, but were also settlers 'who, by extracting the gum on their lands or visiting other fields in the slack season, made enough money to enable their families to live more comfortably or to reduce the mortgage on their property.'⁸ In *Colonial Outcasts: A search for the Remittance Men*, Nell Hartley suggests that a gumdiggers' camp was first established on Allotment 15 in the 1880s by two men nicknamed 'Jim the Devil' and 'Sydney Bill'⁹ Although no record of these men could be found in any of the historical sources consulted for this project, it is possible that some early gum digging activities took place on the land under the lessees – particularly Masfield, who is known to have lived and worked in the Ponsonby Ward and who may have retained the lease on the property until around 1898.

In 1904 an order under The Settled Land Act 1886 conferred the right to sell Pt Allotment 15 to Mary Farrell (née Furley), and in December that same year a conveyance for the land was issued to Francisco Rodrigues Figueira, a storekeeper from Swanson, for the sum of £300.¹⁰

Figueira was a well-known character in Auckland from the late 1890s and gained a reputation of some notoriety. Also known as Franciesco Rodriguez Figuera/Randoff Sanfrisco Figuero, he signed his name 'Don Buk' and was known to most as 'Don' or 'Don Buck'.¹¹ Born in the Canary Islands around 1869, Figueira is thought to have immigrated to New Zealand aboard a trading schooner sometime between 1887 and 1892.¹² His early business ventures along Auckland's waterfront ended in failure, and the loss of almost all of his funds; however, after observing the high demand for kauri gum exports he turned his attention to the valuable trading opportunities of West Auckland.¹³

In the rural outskirts of the Auckland township Figueira cut an imposing figure. He has been variously described as a 'barrel-chested, pistol packing...adventurer...wearing theatrical clothes: black, buttoned calf-length coat, bright waistcoat, wide Mexican sombrero and knee-length boots.'

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⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Hartley notes that it was 'Sydney Bill' and 'Jim the Devil's' original camp which was later taken over and renamed by Don Buck. Nell Hartley, *Colonial Outcasts: A search for the Remittance Men*, 1993, p.153.

¹⁰ Mary Furley married Robert Farrell in 1878. BDM 1878/2416; Deeds Register R102/255 BAJZ A1660 23641 151/a, Archives New Zealand; Deeds Register R112/198 BAJZ A1660 23641 161/a, Archives New Zealand.

¹¹ Jack Adam, Vivien Burgess and Dawn Ellis, *Rugged Determination: Historical Window on Swanson, 1854-2004*, Auckland, 2004, pp.52-3.

¹² Anthony G. Flude, *Don Buck's Gum-digger's Camp: Birdwood, Nr. Henderson, 1899-1915*, Orewa, 2012, p.1; Adam, Burgess and Ellis, 53; Hartley, p.153.

¹³ Flude, pp.1-2.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND, CONTINUED

Don Buck's Gumdiggers Camp, *continued*

‘His dress, heavy build, swarthy features and handsome black moustache, either waxed or drooping, gave him an air of the heroic.’¹⁴ In 1926, ‘Vagabond’ writing for the *Auckland Star* noted: ‘Don was tall, good-looking, with a deep voice, handy with his fists, always had some "shooting irons" about the house, and he was held in considerable respect.’¹⁵ A sketch drawing by Charles Freeman captures Figueira’s likeness according to historical accounts, and a recently released image from the K.A. Corban photographic collection may be the only known photograph of ‘the Don’ (Figure 5 and Figure 6).

Flude notes that Figueira’s earliest point of contact in West Auckland was at the Falls Hotel in Henderson where he enquired about the availability of land and kauri gum.¹⁶ By the late 1890s he is known to have established himself as a merchant in the Henderson area and in 1898 he wrote a letter to the editor of the *Auckland Star* which he signed ‘Don Buck, gum buyer and storekeeper, near Henderson.’¹⁷ References to ‘Don Buck’s [Gumdiggers] Camp’ appear in newspaper sources from 1902 which describe the position of the site ‘some five or six hundred yards away’ from the Falls Hotel, Henderson, ‘across the fields from the railway line, to the rear of the hotel.’¹⁸ The following year Buck’s camp and store were discussed by the Waitemata Council in regards to sanitation at Henderson, and it was noted:

“D. Buck’s Camp,” Henderson:—“No privy accommodation exists here, and as the huts, though of the most primitive description, are leased as dwellings, they come under section 46, Public Health Act. Probably two privies would prove sufficient for the group, including the store. The present lack of accommodation is offensive, and tends to endanger the purity of the water in the creek, which is used for domestic purposes. I recommend therefore that the Council take action to compel the owner to provide privies.”¹⁹

Figueira eventually purchased two large tracts of land in the Birdwood (Massey) area – Pt Allotment 5A, Parish of Waipareira, located alongside the Huruhuru Creek and comprising 157 acres, in 1902 (Figure 7); and Pt Allotment 15 in 1904.²⁰

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¹⁴ Adam, Burgess and Ellis, p.52.

¹⁵ *Auckland Star*, 10 August 1926, p.9.

¹⁶ Flude, p.2.

¹⁷ Note: the exact location of Figueira’s early store remains unclear. *Auckland Star*, 28 November 1898, p.4.

¹⁸ *New Zealand Herald*, 30 October 1902, p.2.

¹⁹ *Auckland Star*, 4 September 1903, p.2.

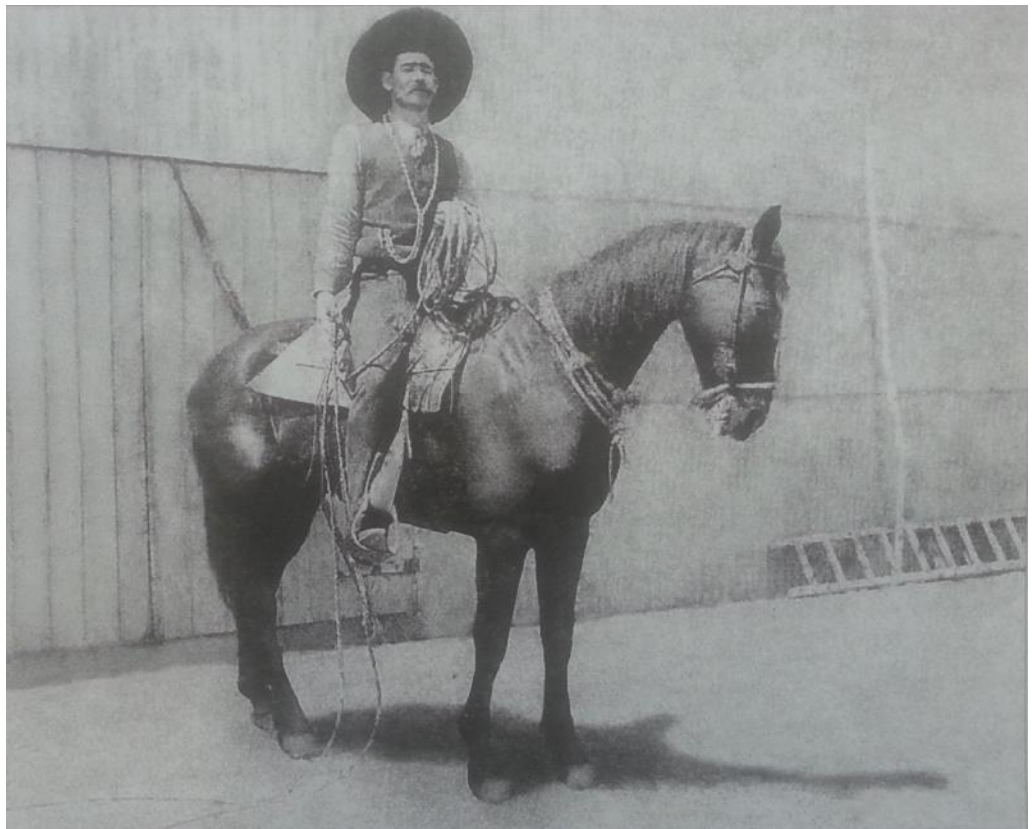
²⁰ NA109/147, LINZ; Deeds Index 9A/774, Archives New Zealand. It remains unclear when the camp site at Birdwood was established; however, it is likely to have been sometime around the purchase of Pt Allotment 15.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND, CONTINUED

Figure 5.
Undated sketch
drawing of Don
Buck, by Charles
Freeman (source:
Jack Adam,
Vivien Burgess
and Dawn Ellis,
*Rugged
Determination:
Historical
Window on
Swanson, 1854-
2004, Auckland,
2004: 52*)



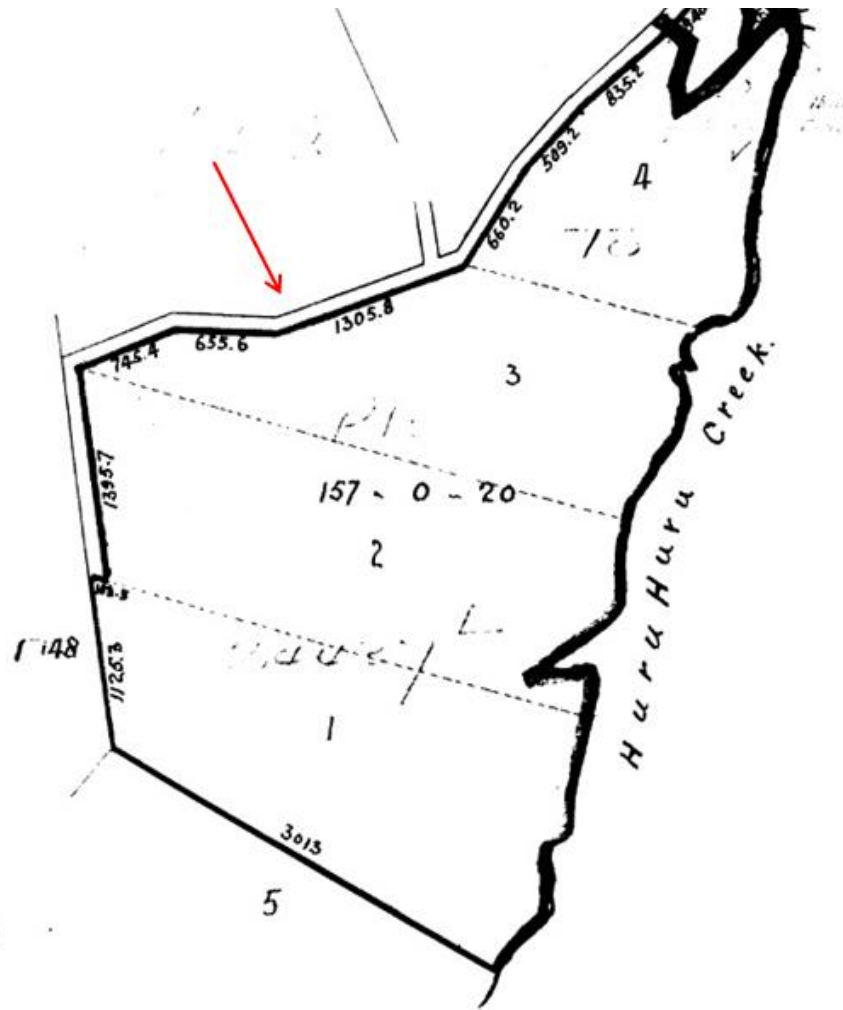
Figure 6.
Undated
photograph,
possibly showing
Don Buck
(source: West
Auckland
Research Centre,
Waitakere
Central Library)



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HISTORICAL BACKGROUND, CONTINUED

Figure 7. Sketch plan, dated 1902, showing the boundaries of Pt Allotment 5A, Parish of Waipareira, as conveyed to Francisco Figueira. Note: the location of Waimumu Road is arrowed in red (source: NA109/147, LINZ)



Scale ~ 10 Chains to an Inch

Geo. Sturtevant
Draftsman

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HISTORICAL BACKGROUND, CONTINUED

Don Buck's Gumdiggers Camp

With a sizeable expanse of flat land, swift running waterway and mature macrocarpa trees offering shelter, the area of land near the intersection of Glen Road and Don Buck Road presented Figueira with a highly suitable site for a second gumdiggers' camp (Figure 8).²¹ Flude notes that locals were employed to assist the erection of 'a small shanty using the black wattle trees which grew in abundance along the stream and adjacent area' and later 'a large timber gum store, with better accommodation at one end and a stable for his horses at the other...'²² The location of the camp was described by a correspondent for the *Auckland Star* in 1926 who recalled:

'The Black Bridge is on the Great North Road, about a mile from Swanson railway station, and at the foot of what used to be called Don Buck's Hill, well known to gumdiggers and anyone bound Helensville-wards. Just on the left-hand side of the bridge, looking north, there is some rising ground, gorse-covered, with a few old pines round a deserted house. A few years ago that house was a busy store, and the knoll was encircled with the queerest imaginable collection of sack shanties and whares. In a semicircle they stretched round the store, all under the eagle eye of Don Buck.'²³

A more detailed description of the structures found at the camp was provided by Inspector Grieve in 1913, following an investigation into the health and sanitation conditions of the site. Aspects of the report were published by the *Auckland Star* with the following:

'The report states that this man [Figueira] owns a block of land midway between Henderson and Swanson. He lives in a fairly well-built wood and iron house on his property. Scattered round the main building are a number of huts, and the remains of several which have apparently collapsed. They vary in size from about 12 by 12 to 8 by 8. Six of these huts are riddled with toredo holes. They have neither lining nor windows.'

Continued on next page

²¹ Flude, p.3.

²² Ibid. Note: this account contrasts with an article in *The New Zealand Observer*, dated 1934, which states: 'In the early days Don Buck's homestead was a store and homestead of sorts...Before Figueira took possession in the 'nineties, the place was known as Evans' store.' And also with a later *Western Leader* article, dated 1978, which noted: 'His first store and house, which at one time had been a public house, was an old building, ran before Don Buck's time by a man called Lynch.' It is possible that the early house/store/hotel building was located at Don Buck's earlier camp near the Falls Hotel, Henderson but further research would be needed to clarify this. *The New Zealand Observer*, 29 November 1934, p.5; *Western Leader*, 29 August 1978, p.2.

²³ *Auckland Star*, 10 August 1926, p.9.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND, CONTINUED

Don Buck's Gumdiggers Camp, *continued*

'There are three other sod huts with sacks for roof covering. At the time of the inspector's visit the whole camp was deserted and all huts locked up. The whole of the shanties present a very squalid appearance.'²⁴

Generally, men who sought work at Don Buck's camp were required to erect their own shelter and were given provisions upon their arrival:

'Whenever a down-and-out arrived at the camp, it might be from some other field, but it was more often from gaol, the procedure was always the same; Don would furnish him with an axe and some sacks. With the axe the newcomer would go down to the bush-clad creek and cut some poles, and with these and the sacks he would build himself a sack shanty, making one more in the large semi-circle. Then Don would come to light with a week's stores, spade and spear, and then he would keep his protégé under surveillance. If the newcomer turned up regularly with his gum, Don would know he was playing the game, and he would be admitted to the freedom of the camp.'

While gumdigging itself was often viewed as an isolated and individualistic existence, life in Don Buck's camp relied on communal activities. Cooking was done by the group, with fresh meat provided by wild pigs and a herd of goats which roamed through the area. Preservation of the meat was attempted by wrapping the carcass in muslin cloth and storing it in large holes dug into the banks of the Swanson Stream, above the high water mark. Using this method, meat could stay fresh for several days.²⁵

Don Buck's labour supply was predominantly sourced from Auckland's prison or law courts, and one visitor to the site described the place as 'an encampment of the worst desperadoes and ruffians that could possibly be gathered together.'²⁶ According to Flude, Figueira brokered an arrangement with two Police Magistrates who agreed to give 'drunks, petty thieves and lay-about's' the option of two weeks in Mount Eden gaol, or the same working at Don Buck's Camp.²⁷

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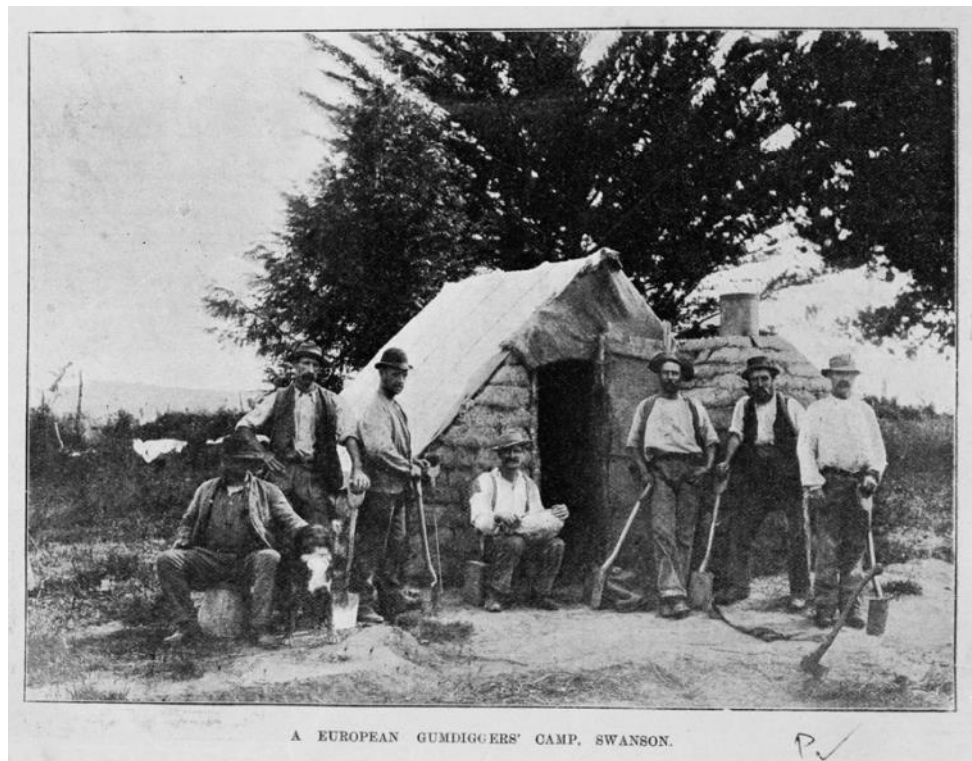
²⁴ *Auckland Star*, 18 January 1913, p.11. Also note: writing for the *The Dictionary of New Zealand Biography*, Marianne Simpkins stated that 'The first accommodation at the camp was a large bunkhouse with a surrounding ditch and wall. Later the typical gum-digger shanties with turf chimneys and iron or raupo roofs were built; they were rented for a shilling a week.' Simpkins' article references only two sources (dated 1939 and 1978) and further research may be needed to clarify whether the bunkhouse accommodation was built at the Birdwood or Henderson site. Marianne Simpkins, 'Figueira, Francisco Rodrigues, F6' in *The Dictionary of New Zealand Biography, Volume 2, 1870-1900*, Wellington, 1993, p.142.

²⁵ Flude, p.3.

²⁶ Adam, Burgess and Ellis, p.53.

²⁷ Flude, p.2.

Figure 8.
Photograph,
dated 1900,
showing a typical
gumdiggers’
accommodation
at the turn of the
century in
Swanson (source:
Sir George Grey
Special
Collections,
Auckland
Libraries, 7-
A2866)



Don Buck’s **Gumdiggers** **Camp,** *continued*

Those released from Mount Eden were simply given a train ticket to Henderson where they were met by Don Buck, offered food, work and shelter, and duly marched to the camp site.²⁸ Given the criminal associations of Buck’s workers it is unsurprising that the camp quickly gained a sordid and notorious reputation and attracted a number of female camp followers, such as ‘Tiger Lilly’ (or Tiger Lil), a remittance woman.²⁹ During the 1910s local newspapers ran sensational headlines with accounts of camp life and in 1926 ‘Vagabond’ recalled:

‘Bacchanalian and fearful were the scenes enacted at the camp on wine days. The ordinary jollification of a gum diggers’ community is sometimes colossal, but at Don Buck’s they went a bit too far. One man was hacked to death with an axe, another couple disfigured each other with the jagged ends of broken wine bottles, and one man got so completely drunk that he fell face down in the fire, and was suffocated where he lay.’³⁰

Continued on next page

²⁸ Ibid.

²⁹ Adam, Burgess and Ellis, p.53.

³⁰ *Auckland Star*, 10 August 1926, p.9.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND, CONTINUED

Don Buck's Gumdiggers Camp, *continued*

Following a fatality in Don Buck's Camp in 1912 a representative of the *Auckland Star* visited the camp and made the following observations:

'Buck's Camp, situated midway between Henderson and Swanson, and already notorious in regard to several previous tragedies, has during the past week-end been the scene of a drunken orgy, culminating in the death of a man named Harry Whitesides... The central habitation of the camp is a galvanised iron house occupied by a Spaniard named Don Buck. It is surrounded by numerous whares and shanties occupied by people who are ostensibly gumdiggers. This morning it was apparent that a number of the residents had been indulging in a serious drinking bout during the past few days. In endorsement of this, information was given all along the road wherever inquiries were made as to the locality of Buck's camp, that a big spree had been in progress for quite a while.'³¹

Persistent notoriety at the site, along with increasing public objections, eventually saw the police clear out Don Buck's Camp from around 1913.³² That same year Figueira began to subdivide and sell portions of Allotment 15 and by 1916 he had conveyed 104 acres from his original 150 acre block.³³

'Vagabond' noted: 'Once deprived of his subjects Don seemed to lose all zest for life. First he got a cold, then dropsy set in, and at the comparatively early age of 56, or perhaps less, he passed away. A careful man, he from time to time bought up for a mere song whole tracts of the cheap gum land, and at his death he left an estate worth several thousand pounds.'³⁴ Figueira was in fact 47 years at the date of his death in 1917 and his remaining estate passed to the Public Trustee.³⁵ One of the last vestiges of the original Don Buck Camp at Birdwood was conveyed to Henry Alexander Winch on 5 February 1923 (Figure 9 and Figure 10).³⁶

During the early-mid 20th century the land on which Don Buck's camp stood continued to be subdivided and aerial photographs of the area show the steady encroachment of nearby residential housing by 1959 (Figure 11 to Figure 13). The site near the intersection of Don Buck Road and Glen Road later became known as 'Don Buck Corner' and a memorial plaque was placed at the corner as a reminder of the camp location and as a tribute to the colourful character at its helm.

³¹ *Auckland Star*, 18 November 1912, p.5.

³² *Auckland Star*, 10 August 1926, p.9.

³³ Deeds Index 9A/774, Archives New Zealand.

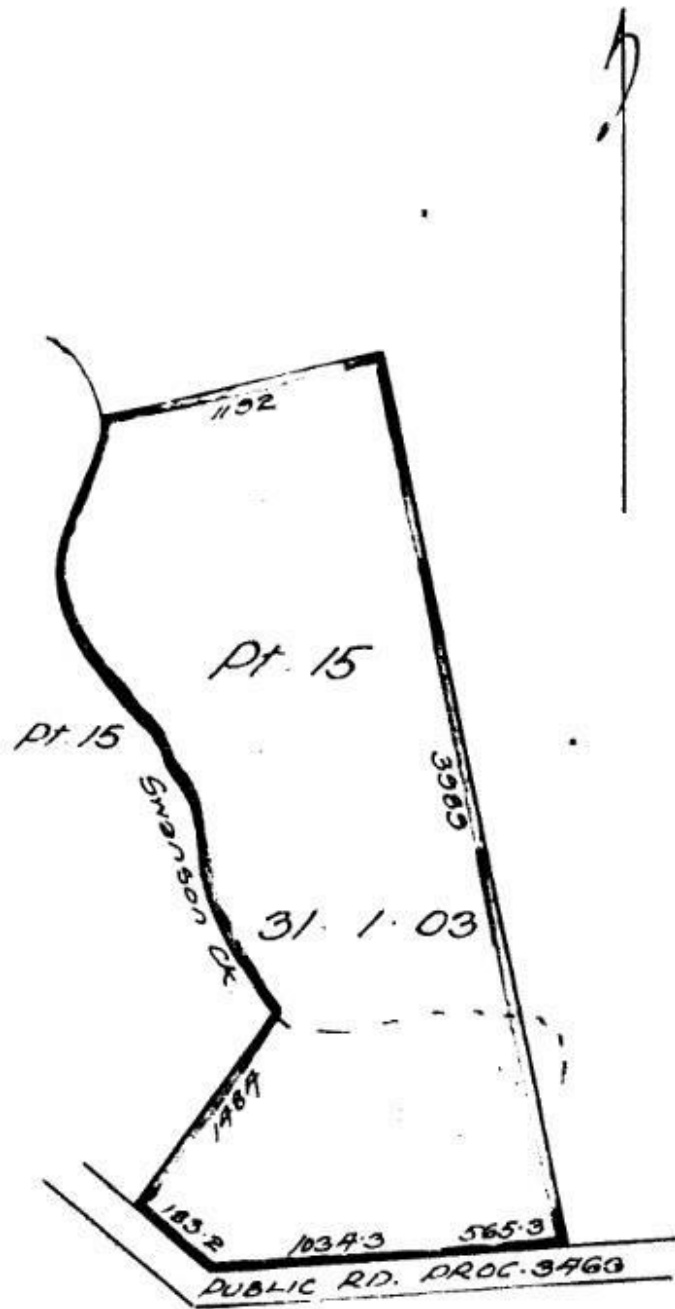
³⁴ *Auckland Star*, 10 August 1926, p.9.

³⁵ BDM 1917/4728; Deeds Index 9A/774, Archives New Zealand.

³⁶ Deeds Index 9A/718, Archives New Zealand.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND, CONTINUED

Figure 9. Sketch plan of Pt Allotment 15, Parish of Wai pareira, as transferred to Winch in 1923 (source: NA500/55, LINZ)



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HISTORICAL BACKGROUND, CONTINUED

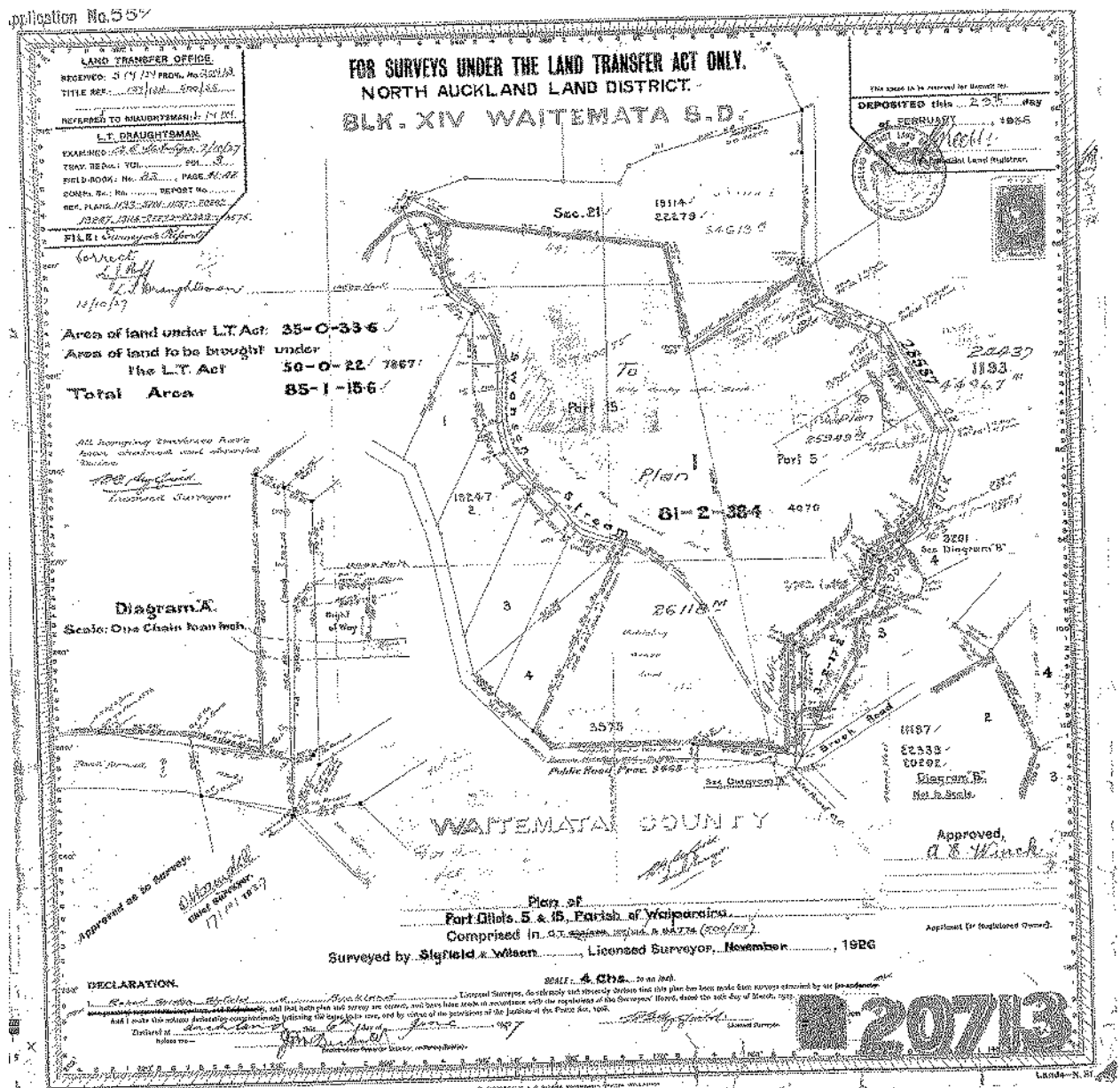


Figure 10. DP 20713, dated November 1926, showing the subdivided portions of Allotment 15 near the intersection of Don Buck Road and Glen Road (source: Quickmap)

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HISTORICAL BACKGROUND, CONTINUED

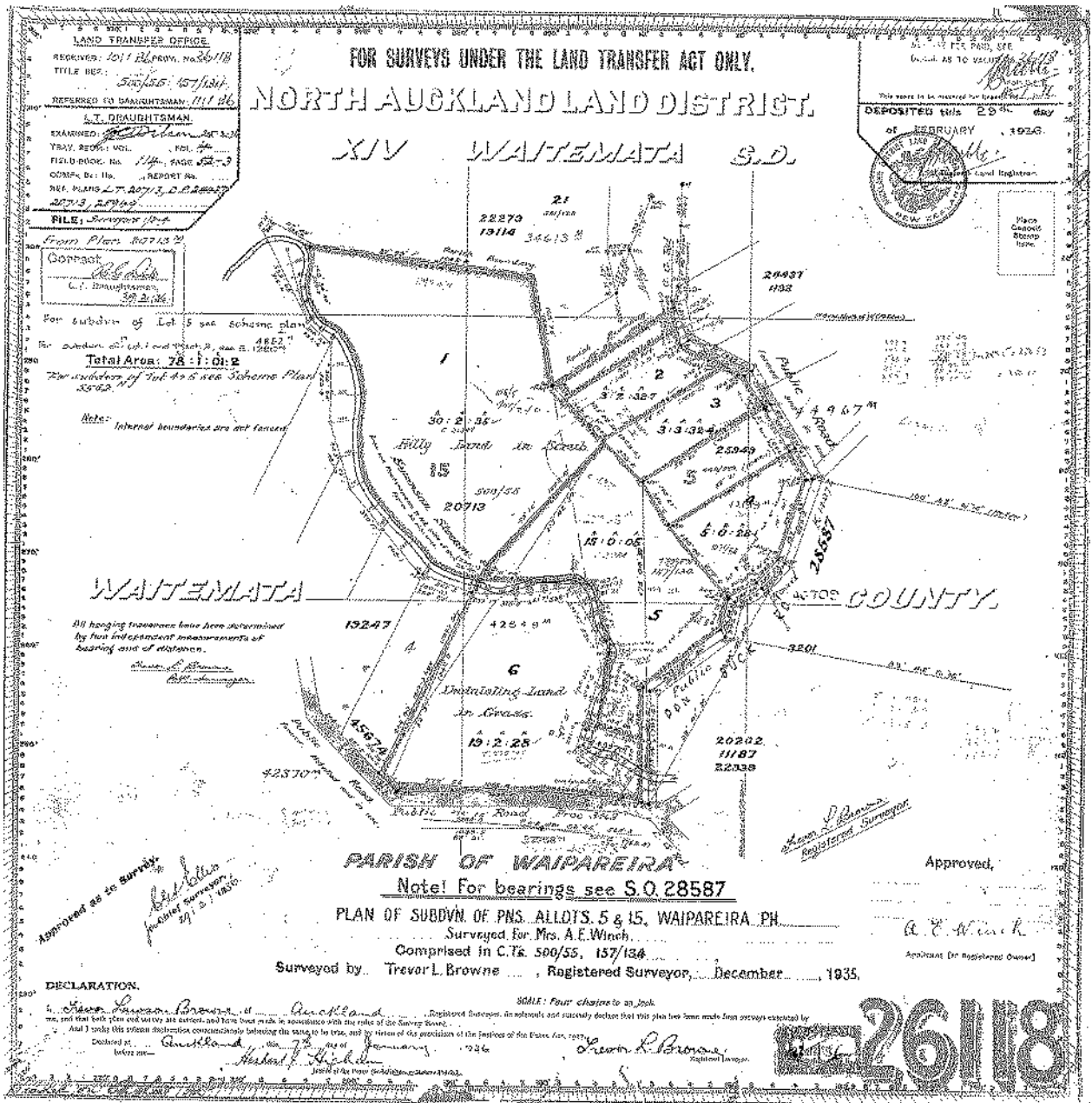


Figure 11. DP 26118, dated December 1935, showing continued subdivision of Allotment 15, near the intersection of Don Buck Road and Glen Road (source: Quickmap)

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HISTORICAL BACKGROUND, CONTINUED

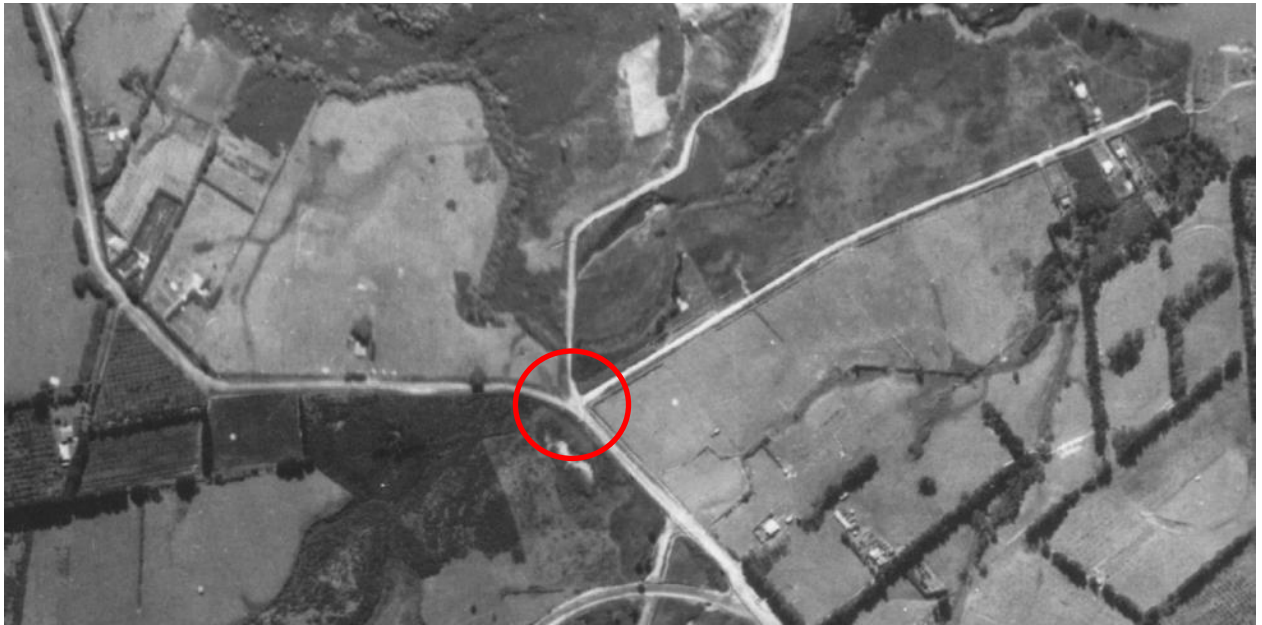


Figure 12. Aerial photograph, dated 1940, showing the area of Don Buck's Camp, near the intersection of Don Buck Road and Glen Road (circled in red) (source: Auckland Council GIS Viewer)



Figure 13. Aerial photograph, dated 1959, showing the area of Don Buck's Camp, near the intersection of Don Buck Road and Glen Road (circled in red) (source: Auckland Council GIS Viewer)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Physical Environment

The proposed North Harbour 2 Watermain alignment runs from Titirangi, through Oratia, Swanson and Hobsonville, crossing the Waitemata via the SH18 bridge (not included within this assessment) and continuing alongside SH18 to Albany.

The majority of the works are located within the existing highly developed road reserves, with only short sections planned through existing undeveloped areas and stream crossings.

NoR 1 – Titirangi to Westgate

Multiple archaeological assessments have previously been undertaken at various points along the proposed North Harbour 2 alignment from Titirangi to Westgate. These include: a survey of the Oratia Valley structure plan area (Clough & Prince 1995); an assessment of a proposed subdivision at Parrs Cross Road (Clough & Prince 1997a); assessments of proposed subdivisions at 121 and 131-133 Sturges Road, Henderson (Baquie 1997a and 1997b); an assessment of a residential development at Munroe Road, Swanson (Clough & Prince 1997b); an assessment of the Birdwood Basin, Massey (Clough & Prince 1998); an assessment of the Swanson structure plan area (Clough & Turner 2000) and an assessment of 9 Chamberlain Road, Massey West (Foster 2008).

Of particular interest to the current area of works is an assessment undertaken in 2006 by Clough & Associates for Waitakere City Council's 'Twin Streams' project. The assessment focused on the stream catchments of Henderson Creek, Opanuku Stream, Oratia Stream, Swanson Stream and Waikumete Stream. The assessment found that there was some evidence to suggest that Maori settlement had spread around the Oratia Stream by Parrs Corner; however, the use of the land over the last 150 years had generally modified traces of earlier Maori use and occupation in these areas (Tatton & Clough 2006). The assessment of Swanson Stream determined that the Swanson area itself proved generally unsuitable for pre-European Maori settlement and sites relating to this period are uncommon around the upper reaches of the stream. Early European sites have, however, been recorded in the area, including Don Buck's gumdiggers' camp, which was located at what is now the junction of Don Buck Road and Glen Road, Massey during the early 20th century.

Continued on next page

ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND, CONTINUED

**NoR 1 –
Titirangi to
Westgate,
*continued***

The assessments all indicate a pattern of pre-European Maori settlement around the coastal margins of the Waitemata, with very few sites recorded further inland due primarily to the poor soils and lack of access to marine resources. Sites related to early European settlement in the area are located further inland and are dominated by sites related to the timber, gum and farming industries over the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

**NoR 1 –
Titirangi to
Westgate,
*continued***

Recorded Historic Heritage Sites:

There are currently 11 archaeological and/or historic heritage sites recorded within c.100m of the proposed NH2 alignment from Titirangi to Westgate (Table 1; Appendix A Figure 27–Figure 35). The sites comprise predominantly historic buildings (CHI 3327, 3332, 3333, 3721, 3729 and 3804) or the sites of former historic buildings (CHI 3685 and R11/1458; CHI 11271), but there is also one historic orchard (CHI 19865) and the gumdiggers' camp site (CHI 15094). One shell midden related to pre-European Maori occupation of the area has also previously been reported (R11/503; CHI 5963).

Sites CHI 3804 (former Massey Post Office; PAUP ID 51), CHI 11271 (R11/1458; cottage site; PAUP ID 2481) and CHI 19865 (Tara Orchard; PAUP ID 2481) are all scheduled as Category B historic heritage places within the PAUP. The PAUP historic heritage extent of place for the former Massey Post Office is shown on Figure 14 and the Tara Orchard and cottage site is shown on Figure 15.

Continued on next page

ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND, CONTINUED

Table 1. Archaeological and historic heritage sites recorded within c.100m of the proposed North Harbour 2 alignment (Titirangi to Westgate). Source: Auckland Council CHI and NZAA ArchSite 2015

CHI No.	NZAA No.	Site Type	Name	Location	District/ Regional Plan Name	NZTM Easting	NZTM Northing
3327		Building - Dwelling	Midgely House	17 Hobsonville Road, West Harbour	<i>Note: incorrect grid coordinates within the CHI</i>	1743482	5923820
3332		Building - Dwelling		194A Waimumu Road, Massey		1743446	5921128
3333		Building - Dwelling		205 Waimumu Road, Massey		1743416	5921209
3685		House site		Huia Road, Titirangi		1745840	5910808
3721		Building - Dwelling		1-3 Phillip Ave, Glen Eden		1745718	5912386
3729		Building - Dwelling		262 Glengarry Rd, Glen Eden		1744946	5913271
3804		Building - Post Office	Massey Post Office (former)	399 Don Buck Road, Massey	Auckland Council District Plan: Operative Waitakere Section 2003, Category II /PAUP Category B Scheduled Historic Heritage Place (Appendix 9.1: ID 51)	1742982	5922272
5963	R11/503	Shell Midden (Reported)				1745081	5912879
11271	R11/1458	Cottage site		99 Parris Cross Road, Oratia	PAUP Category B Scheduled Historic Heritage Place (Appendix 9.1: ID 2481)	1744578	5914478
15094		Gum Diggers Camp / Monument / Plaque	Don Bucks Camp Don Francisco Rodriquez Figuero	Don Bucks Comer Reserve, Ranui		1743467	5919613
19865		Orchard	Tara Orchard Packing Shed and Homestead (former)	99 Parris Cross Road, Oratia	PAUP Category B Scheduled Historic Heritage Place (Appendix 9.1: ID 2481)	1744566	5914409

Continued on next page

ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND, CONTINUED

Figure 14. PAUP historic heritage extent of place for the former Massey Post Office (PAUP ID 51)



Figure 15. PAUP recorded historic heritage extent of place for Tara Orchard, Packing Shed and Cottage site (PAUP ID 2481)



Continued on next page

ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND, CONTINUED

NoR 2 – Eastern side of Greenhithe Bridge to Albany Reservoir

A number of archaeological assessments have previously been undertaken at various points along the proposed North Harbour 2 alignment from the eastern side of the Greenhithe Bridge to Albany Reservoir. These include: an assessment of the proposed Albany to Wairau Road Overhead Transmission Line (Foster 1998), an assessment of the Upper Harbour Corridor, Greenhithe Deviation now known as the Upper Harbour Highway (Foster 2001), a coastal survey of the upper harbour inlet (Brassey 2010). In addition, Clough & Associates has recently undertaken an assessment of the far western end of the proposed NoR 2 alignment works as part of the proposed NI alignment (Judge & Clough 2015).

The assessments all indicate that sites related to pre-European Maori occupation of the area are primarily located along the bank of the upper harbour, high vantage points overlooking the harbour/streams and navigable waterways. Very few sites have been recorded further inland. Early European sites tend to comprise residential house sites and civic buildings.

Recorded Historic Heritage Sites:

There are currently no archaeological or other historic heritage sites recorded within c.100m of the proposed North Harbour 2 alignment from the eastern side of Greenhithe Bridge to the Albany Reservoir (Appendix B Figure 36-Figure 40).

NoR 3 – Westgate to Western end of Greenhithe Bridge

The proposed NoR 3 alignment includes both the NH2 alignment from Westgate to the western end of Greenhithe Bridge and the NI Shared Corridor.

Multiple archaeological assessments, investigations and heritage assessments have previously been undertaken within the general area of the proposed alignment from Westgate to the western end of the Greenhithe Bridge. These include: a broad scale assessment of the Waiarohia Structure Plan Area (Clough & Prince 1999), an assessment of the Brighams Creek Road Subdivision (Clough & Prince 1996), an assessment of the property at 2-4 Sinton Road (Foster 2006), an various assessments of the Hobsonville Airbase (Clough & Macready 2008, 2009a, b, 2012, 2013; Macready & Clough 2008).

Continued on next page

ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND, CONTINUED

**NoR 3 –
Westgate to
Western end of
Greenhithe
Bridge,
*continued***

In addition, works undertaken for the construction of the new alignment of SH18 at Hobsonville in 2007 resulted in the monitoring and excavation of the site previously recorded as Sinton's House and Store (CHI 13437; R11/2000). The results of the investigation proved to be somewhat ambiguous, with a brick floor of an unidentified structure (probably an outbuilding/shed that formed part of the Sinton property) being located, but no evidence for the house (Foster 2007).

Recorded Historic Heritage Sites:

There is currently one archaeological site and six other historic heritage sites recorded within c.100m of the proposed NoR3 stage of works (Table 2, Appendix C Figure 41–Figure 43; Appendix D Figure 44–Figure 46). The sites comprise: a historic dwelling on Sinton Road (CHI 3498), historic workers' cottages located along Clarks Lane (CHI 12874, CHI 12875 and CHI 12876), a historic house on Clarks Lane (CHI 3516), the former Sinton Road Church (CHI 3792) and the site of a former historic homestead, Sinton House and store (CHI 13437; R11/2000). Both CHI 13437 (R11/2000) and CHI 3498 were recorded/investigated and destroyed under NZ Historic Places Trust (now Heritage NZ) Authority as part of the recent Upper Harbour Motorway (SH18) works – see overview of monitoring and investigation works above.

Sites CHI 3792, 12874, 12875 and 12876 are scheduled within the Auckland Council District Plan: Operative Waitakere Section 2003 as Category II historic sites. Prior to demolition, CHI 3498 was scheduled within the Auckland Council District Plan: Operative Waitakere Section 2003 as a Category III historic site. Sites CHI 12874, 12875 and 12876 are also scheduled within the PAUP as Category B Significant Historic Heritage Places (Appendix 9.1, ID 247 and 248) (see Figure 16).

The proposed works are also located within close proximity to the PAUP historic heritage extent for site ID 130, comprising Duke House and Servants Quarters (Figure 17).

Continued on next page

ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND, CONTINUED

Table 2. Archaeological and historic heritage sites recorded within c.100m of the proposed North Harbour 2 alignment and Northern Interceptor shared corridor (Westgate to Greenhithe Bridge). Source: Auckland Council CHI and ArchSite 2015

CHI No.	NZAA No.	Site Type	Location	District/Regional Plan Name	NZTM Easting	NZTM Northing
3498		Building - Dwelling	2-4 Sinton Road, Hobsonville, Auckland	Auckland Council District Plan: Operative Waitakere Section 2003, Category III	1746743	5926442
3516		Building - Dwelling	Cnr Ockleston Road and Clarks Lane, Hobsonville	-	1746958	5926625
3792		Building - Ecclesiastical (Former Sinton Road Church)	7 Clarks Lane, 1 Brighams Creek Road (Former), Hobsonville	Auckland Council District Plan: Operative Waitakere Section 2003	1746923	5926701
12874		Building - Dwelling	5 Clarks Lane, Hobsonville	Auckland Council District Plan: Operative Waitakere Section 2003. Category II / PAUP Category B Historic Heritage Place (Appendix 9.1:ID 246)	1746933	5926672
12875		Building - Dwelling	4 Clarks Lane, Hobsonville	Auckland Council District Plan: Operative Waitakere Section 2003. Category II/ PAUP Category B Historic Heritage Place (Appendix 9.1: ID 247)	1746888	5926633
12876		Building - Dwelling	6 Clarks Lane, Hobsonville	Auckland Council District Plan: Operative Waitakere Section 2003, Category II/ PAUP Category B Historic Heritage Place (Appendix 9.1: ID 248)	1746873	5926666
13437	R11/2000	Historic House (Sinton House)	Sinton Road, State Highway 18, Hobsonville	-	1746654	5926380

Continued on next page

ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND, CONTINUED



Figure 16. Aerial showing the defined extents of place for historic heritage places scheduled within the PAUP at the western end of the Hobsonville section of the proposed NH2 alignment. Source: Auckland Council PAUP GIS 2014

Continued on next page

SURVEY RESULTS

Field Survey A field assessment of the proposed pipe alignment was undertaken on 23 November 2015. The length of the proposed alignment was driven, with areas where the alignment passed through reserves, stream embankments or other open areas of land being surveyed on foot with minor subsurface testing undertaken.

NoR 1 Survey – Titirangi to Westgate The proposed NoR 1 section of the proposed North Harbour alignment runs from the proposed Woodlands Park Reservoir, through Tawini Reserve, along Shetland Street, Glengarry Road, a short section of West Coast Road, Parrs Cross Road, Forest Hill Road, Palamino Drive, Summerland Drive, Munroe Road, Metcalfe Road and Swanson Road, then along Don Buck Road and up to Fred Taylor Drive culminating at Westgate.

A number of locations along this section of the alignment were inspected for potential archaeological or historic heritage remains. The pedestrian survey focused on the proposed Woodlands Park Reservoir site, Tawini Reserve, the Oratia Stream crossing (and surrounds – Figure 18), the Opanuku Stream crossing, the Paremuka Stream crossing and the Swanson Stream crossing (Figure 19).

The proposed route alignment through Woodlands Park and Tawini Reserve runs through steeply sloping bush covered terrain. No archaeological or other historic heritage remains were identified within these areas. Shell is evident washing down the steep south facing slope from some Tawini Road properties where shell has been utilised on garden paths.

No archaeological or other historic heritage remains were identified along the proposed works alignment within any of the stream crossings. Although vegetation cover did restrict visibility along stream banks, visibility was generally adequate for the purposes of this assessment. Previously recorded archaeological site R11/503 (shell midden) was not relocated with the original location now covered in residential housing to the west of Glengarry Road.

Continued on next page

SURVEY RESULTS, CONTINUED

Figure 18.
Oratia Stream
crossing



Figure 19.
Swanson Stream
crossing



Continued on next page

SURVEY RESULTS, CONTINUED

NoR 1 Survey – Titirangi to Westgate, *continued*

Previously recorded historic heritage sites located within close proximity of the proposed alignment were also inspected. The sites are discussed separately below:

CHI 3327 (historic house): Midgely House located at 17 Hobsonville Road. The proposed works within the vicinity of the recorded site are located within the road reserve and will have no known effects on the building.

CHI 3721 (historic house): this residential house dates to the 1920s and is located on the property at 1-3 Phillip Avenue (corner of Glengarry Road). The proposed works within the vicinity of the recorded site are located within the road reserve and will have no known effects on the building (Figure 20).

CHI 3729 (historic house): this residential house dates to the 1910s and is located on the property at 262 Glengarry Road. The proposed works within the vicinity of the recorded site are located within the road reserve and will have no known effects on the building (Figure 21).

CHI 3804 (Post Office): the post office is recorded at 399 Don Buck Road. The building remains as originally recorded on the eastern side of Don Buck Road. The proposed works within this area are located towards the western side of Don Buck Road and will have no known effects on the building (Figure 22).

CHI 11272 (R11/I458 – cottage site): the site was recorded as the original cottage site of the Izard family within the property at 79-97 Parrs Cross Road, Glen Eden. There are no surface remains, and as the site is located within private property, it will not be affected as a result of the proposed works within the road reserve.

CHI 15094 (gumdiggers' camp/plaque): the plaque is located within Don Buck Reserve at the Swanson Stream crossing. The plaque marks the general area within which Don Buck's gumdiggers' camp dating to the early 20th century was located (the CHI report states that it was established in the 1890s; however no evidence has been found to corroborate this). The proposed alignment currently runs through the general area identified through historic research as Don Buck's former gumdiggers' camp. An assessment of the area within the immediate vicinity of the proposed works did not identify any archaeological or other historic heritage remains. The plaque is located adjacent to the playground outside of the proposed area of works (Figure 23–Figure 25).

Continued on next page

SURVEY RESULTS, CONTINUED

**NoR 1 Survey
– Titirangi to
Westgate,
*continued***

CHI 19865 (Tara orchard packing shed and homestead): the site is recorded within the private property at 99 Parrs Cross Road. The property is currently utilised as a gallery and café. The proposed works are located within the road reserve and will have no known effects on the site.

**Figure 20. CHI
3721, 1-3 Phillip
Avenue, Glen
Eden. Viewed
from Phillip
Avenue.
Glengarry Road
on far right**



Continued on next page

SURVEY RESULTS, CONTINUED

**Figure 21. CHI
3729, 262
Glengarry Road.**



**Figure 22.
Looking south
towards CHI
3804 – former
Massey Post
Office**



Continued on next page

SURVEY RESULTS, CONTINUED

Figure 23.
Looking east
over Don Buck's
Reserve and the
location of the
proposed works



Figure 24.
Location of
plaque adjacent
to playground



Continued on next page

Figure 25. Don Buck Camp plaque



**NoR 2 Survey
– Eastern end
of Greenhithe
Bridge to
Albany**

The proposed alignment runs down the northern side of the Upper Harbour Motorway (SH18), turning north down William Pickering Drive, along Douglas Alexander Parade, Rosedale Road and Bush Road (crossing Oteha Stream), before crossing beneath the Albany Expressway and running along Data Way and Corinthian Drive to culminate at the Albany Reservoir.

The majority of the proposed alignment is within areas that have been extensively developed in the recent past for both roads and commercial, industrial and residential development.

The only area along the proposed NoR 2 alignment route that has not been extensively developed was the Oteha Stream crossing along Bush Road. A visual survey of this area including minor subsurface testing within the proposed areas of works failed to identify any archaeological or other historic heritage remains (Figure 26).

Continued on next page

SURVEY RESULTS, CONTINUED

Figure 26.
Location of the
Oteha Stream
crossing



NoR 3 Survey
– Westgate to
Hobsonville

The proposed NH2 alignment runs down the southern side of the Upper Harbour Motorway (SH18), crossing over to the northern side of the motorway east of Brigham Creek Road. This section of the alignment culminates to the west of Greenhithe Bridge where the Greenhithe Bridge Watermain Duplication Project (GBWD) begins.

The proposed alignment is located entirely within the road reserve within an area that has been extensively modified in the recent past for the construction of the North Western Motorway. The alignment does pass within close proximity to the scheduled historic workers' cottages at the southern end of Clarks Lane (PAUP ID 246, 247 and 248) and Duke House and Servants Quarters (PAUP 130). However, these will not be affected and the proposed works should not impact on the recorded historic heritage extent of place for the sites.

Continued on next page

SURVEY RESULTS, CONTINUED

**NoR 3 Survey
– Westgate to
Hobsonville,
*continued***

The proposed Northern Interceptor Shared Corridor alignment runs down the southern side of SH18 within the existing road reserve which has been extensively modified in the recent past for the construction of the motorway. The works pass within close proximity to previously recorded archaeological and historic heritage sites, Sinton house (CHI 3498) and the former Sinton House and store (CHI 13437; R11/2000) which were recorded/investigated and destroyed/removed as part of the motorway development (Foster 2008; CHI records).

There are currently no known historic heritage or archaeological sites within the proposed NoR 3 section of the alignment.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

Summary of Results

NoR 1 – Titirangi to Westgate:

Multiple historic heritage sites have previously been recorded within c.100m of the proposed alignment from Titirangi to Westgate. However, the proposed works have the potential to affect only one of these sites. The site comprises the location of Don Buck's gumdiggers' camp (CHI 15094). The site dates to the early 20th century. The exact location of the camp has previously been debated; however research has confirmed that the camp site was most likely located at the junction of Don Buck Road with Glen Road, within the location of the proposed pipe alignment. No other historic heritage sites were identified within the proposed area of works.

NoR 2 – Eastern end of Greenhithe Bridge to Albany Reservoir:

No archaeological or other historic heritage sites have previously been recorded within c.100m of the proposed NoR 2 alignment from the eastern end of Greenhithe Bridge to the Albany Reservoir. This stretch of the proposed alignment runs through an area that has been heavily modified in the recent past. No archaeological or other historic heritage sites were identified along this section of the alignment as a result of the current assessment.

NoR 3 – Westgate to the western end of Greenhithe Bridge:

Multiple historic heritage and archaeological sites have previously been recorded within c.100m of the proposed NoR 3 alignment (NH2 and NI Shared Corridor). The proposed works are, however, located within the existing road reserve that was extensively modified as a result of the construction works for the Upper Harbour Motorway (SH18). Previously recorded sites Sinton House (CHI 3498) and the former Sinton house and store (CHI 13437; R11/2000) were destroyed under Heritage NZ authority as part of the development of SH18. No archaeological or other historic heritage sites are now located within the current proposed area of works.

Maori Cultural Values

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

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

Continued on next page

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS, CONTINUED

Survey

Limitations

It should be noted that archaeological survey techniques (based on visual inspection and minor subsurface testing) cannot necessarily identify all subsurface archaeological features, or detect wahi tapu and other sites of traditional significance to Maori, especially where these have no physical remains.

Subsurface testing was limited due to the majority of the proposed alignment being undertaken within road reserve and beneath existing formed road surfaces.

Archaeological Value and Significance

The general area of proposed works contains sites related to both pre-European Maori settlement and early European industry and settlement of the west Auckland and Upper Waitemata Harbour area. However, very few sites have been recorded within the immediate area of proposed works. The only heritage site identified as being potentially located within the proposed alignment comprises the early 20th century gumdiggers' camp known as Don Buck's camp (CHI 15094). However, it is not known whether any archaeological remains of the camp have survived.

The Proposed Auckland Unitary Plan (PAUP) identifies a number of criteria for evaluating the significance of historic heritage places. In addition Heritage NZ has provided guidelines setting out criteria that are specific to archaeological sites (condition, rarity, contextual value, information potential, amenity value and cultural associations) (Heritage NZ 2006: 9-10). Both sets of criteria have been used to evaluate the potential value and significance of historic heritage site CHI 15094 (Table 3 and Table 4).

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

Continued on next page

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS, CONTINUED

Archaeological Value and Significance, *continued* Overall, site CHI 15094 located within the proposed NoR 1 section of the alignment is considered to have limited archaeological value based on the criteria discussed, but moderate historic heritage value based on its association with Don Buck. Historic research has shown that the site dates from the early 20th century.

Table 3. Assessment of the archaeological values of site CHI 15094 based on Heritage NZ (2006: 8-9) criteria

Value	Assessment
Condition	Unknown, there are currently no known remains of the site.
Rarity	An established, long term gumdiggers' camp such as Don Buck's was known to be is relatively rare within the Auckland region.
Contextual value	If evidence of the site survives it would potentially form a significant part of the early 20th century historical landscape of the Swanson area.
Information potential	Any investigation of the site may assist in confirming its location, which has been a matter of debate in the past. The site of the camp would have some potential to provide knowledge through archaeological investigation that would contribute to our understanding of the social and industrial history of the Swanson area during the early 20th centuries. However, it is not known if there are any existing subsurface remains.
Amenity value	The site currently has no amenity value, however if any required investigation uncovered remains of the camp site, this information could be incorporated into the existing information available on the site.
Cultural associations	The site is associated with European settlement of the area. Other cultural associations are currently unknown.
Other	n/a

Continued on next page

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS, CONTINUED

Table 4. Assessment of the historic heritage significance of site CHI 15094 based on the criteria in the Proposed Auckland Unitary Plan (Chapter B: 4.1)

Criterion	Comment	Significance evaluation
a) historical: The place reflects important or representative aspects of national, regional or local history, or is associated with an important event, person, group of people or idea or early period of settlement within New Zealand, the region or locality	The site is directly associated with an important local historical figure – Don Buck, after whom Don Buck Road is named.	Moderate
b) social: The place has a strong or special association with, or is held in high esteem by, a particular community or cultural group for its symbolic, spiritual, commemorative, traditional or other cultural value	A plaque on the site commemorates Don Buck's camp and historical association with the area. The site may be known to the immediate local community, but there is no indication that it is held in high esteem	Little
c) Mana Whenua: The place has a strong or special association with, or is held in high esteem by, Mana Whenua for its symbolic, spiritual, commemorative, traditional or other cultural value	To be determined by mana whenua	
d) knowledge: The place has potential to provide knowledge through scientific or scholarly study or to contribute to an understanding of the cultural or natural history of New Zealand, the region, or locality	If remains have survived, the place has some potential to provide knowledge through archaeological investigation that would contribute to our understanding of the social and industrial history of the Swanson area. However, it is not known if there are any existing subsurface remains.	Little
e) technology: The place demonstrates technical accomplishment, innovation or achievement in its structure, construction, components or use of materials	N/A	None
f) physical attributes: The place is a notable or representative example of a type, design or style, method of construction, craftsmanship or use of materials or the work of a notable architect, designer, engineer or builder;	There are no visible surface or known subsurface remains.	None
g) aesthetic: The place is notable or distinctive for its aesthetic, visual, or landmark qualities	There are no visible surface remains.	None
h) context: The place contributes to or is associated with a wider historical or cultural context, streetscape, townscape, landscape or setting	If evidence of the site survives it would potentially form a significant part of the early 20th century historical landscape of the Swanson area.	Moderate

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Effects of Proposal

NoR 1 – Titirangi to Westgate:

The proposed works within the North Harbour 2 NoR 1 section of the proposed alignment have the potential to affect remains that form part of the former Don Buck's gumdiggers' camp (CHI 15094) located at the junction of Don Buck Road and Swanson Stream. However, it is not known whether there are any subsurface remains associated with the camp located within the project area. If the site is confirmed as extending into the proposed area of works, subsurface features and deposits may be modified or destroyed by surface excavations during construction. However, the archaeological significance of the site is considered to be limited (see above) and any adverse effects are likely to be minor. Operation and maintenance are unlikely to have any additional adverse effects.

NoR 2 – Eastern end of Greenhithe Bridge to Albany Reservoir:

The proposed works along the NOR 2 alignment will have no known effects on any archaeological or other historic heritage sites.

NoR 3 – Westgate to the western end of Greenhithe Bridge:

The proposed works along the NoR 3 (NH2 and NI Shared Corridor) alignment will have no known effects on any archaeological or other historic heritage sites.

All Sections:

In any area where archaeological sites have been recorded in the general vicinity it is possible that unrecorded subsurface remains may be exposed during development. While it is considered unlikely in this situation due to the heavily modified nature of the majority of the proposed alignment, the possibility can be provided for by putting procedures in place ensuring that the Council, project archaeologist and/or Heritage NZ are contacted should this occur.

Archaeological features and remains can take the form of burnt and fire cracked stones, charcoal, rubbish heaps including shell, bone and/or 19th century glass and crockery, ditches, banks, pits, old building foundations, artefacts of Maori and early European origin or human burials.

Effects Overall:

Overall, the potential effects of the proposed North Harbour 2 Watermain and Northern Interceptor Shared Corridor on archaeological values are considered to be minor, and can be appropriately mitigated through archaeological information recovery.

Continued on next page

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS, CONTINUED

**Resource
Management
Act 1991
Requirements**

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

Archaeological and other historic heritage sites are resources that should be sustainably managed by ‘Avoiding, remedying, or mitigating any adverse effects of activities on the environment’ (Section 5(2)(c)).

Archaeological sites are not defined in terms of date and significant archaeological remains of 20th century date would meet the definition of historic heritage under the RMA.

The proposed activity has the potential to affect CHI site 15094 (Don Buck’s Gumdigger’s Camp) which is located within the proposed NoR 1 section of the alignment. This site is not scheduled on the Auckland Council District Plan: Operative Waitakere Section 2003, North Shore Section 2002 or the Proposed Auckland Unitary Plan 2013 (PAUP). Historic research indicates that the site is of early 20th century date, rather than 1890s as suggested in the CHI record. However, if remains of the site have survived they would still be of archaeological value. The proposed activity also has the potential to affect unidentified subsurface archaeological remains that may be exposed during development.

Any effects on archaeological deposits or features are likely to be minor, and can be appropriately mitigated through archaeological investigation and recording to recover information relating to the history of the Swanson and greater West Auckland/North Harbour areas.

If resource consent is granted, it is recommended that a condition requiring monitoring of works within c.50m of the recorded location of CHI site 15094 is included. If any in situ historic heritage remains are identified, they should be recorded in accordance with accepted archaeological practice prior to removal. The remainder of the works should be undertaken under an Archaeological Discovery Protocol. It is also recommended that an advice note regarding the provisions of the HNZPTA is included, as an Authority under that Act would be required for any modification and investigation of pre-1900 archaeological remains.

Continued on next page

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS, CONTINUED

Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 Requirements

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

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

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

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

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

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

(b) includes a site for which a declaration is made under section 43(1),³⁷

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

Research indicates that Don Buck’s camp is of early 20th century date, therefore there are no requirements to obtain an authority to modify the site. However, while no known archaeological sites (under the HNZPTA definition) would be affected by the proposed works, it is possible that unidentified subsurface pre-1900 archaeological remains may be exposed during development and if so could not be modified without first obtaining an authority from Heritage NZ.

Continued on next page

³⁷ Under Section 42(3) an Authority is not required to permit work on a pre-1900 building unless the building is to be demolished. Under Section 43(1) a place post-dating 1900 (including the site of a wreck that occurred after 1900) that could provide ‘significant evidence relating to the historical and cultural heritage of New Zealand’ can be declared by Heritage NZ to be an archaeological site.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS, CONTINUED

**Heritage New
Zealand
Pouhere
Taonga Act
2014
Requirements,
*continued***

In order to avoid any delays, should unidentified subsurface features be exposed by the proposed works, consideration should be given to applying for an authority under Section 44(a) of the HNZPTA to cover all works undertaken for this project, as a precaution. This should be obtained before any earthworks are carried out. The conditions of the authority are likely to include the investigation and recording of any remains exposed.

Conclusions

Multiple archaeological and historic heritage sites have previously been recorded within c.100m of the proposed NH2 and Northern Interceptor Shared Corridor alignment from Titirangi to Albany. However, only one of these sites (CHI 15094 gumdiggers' camp) has previously been recorded within the immediate area of proposed works. The site is recorded as being located within the proposed NoR 1 section of the alignment on the corner of Don Buck Road and Glen Road, Massey. Although there are currently no known remains associated with the site, there is potential for remains of the camp to be exposed as a result of the proposed works. Any potential effects of the proposed works on the site are likely to be minor..

Research undertaken into the history of the site for this assessment indicates that the site dates to the early 20th century, rather than the 1890s as stated on the CHI record and it would therefore not be considered an archaeological site as defined under the HNZPTA. However, if subsurface remains have survived they would have archaeological value in terms of the information that could be recovered relating to the history of the area and would be considered a historic heritage site as defined under the RMA.

In addition, there is some potential for previously unrecorded pre-1900 archaeological remains to be uncovered during works. Due to this potential it is recommended that consideration is given to applying for an Authority under the HNZPTA as a precaution prior to the start of works.

Overall, the potential effects of the proposed activity on archaeological values are considered to be minor, and can be appropriately mitigated through archaeological information recovery.

RECOMMENDATIONS

**It is
Recommended:**

- That there should be no major constraints on development on archaeological grounds, as no confirmed sites will be affected, and the possibility that archaeological remains may be present can be managed through the provisions of the HNZPTA, Designation conditions and future conditions of consent.
 - That as there is some (limited) potential for pre-1900 archaeological remains to be exposed by the proposed works, consideration should be given to applying for an Authority to modify an archaeological site as a precaution prior to any subsurface excavations being carried out, to minimise delays should any archaeological remains be exposed during construction.
 - That earthworks within 50m of CHI site 15094 on the corner of Don Buck Road and Glen Road (at the Swanson Stream crossing) are monitored by an archaeologist to determine whether any historic heritage remains are present; and that any remains exposed are investigated and recorded.
 - That any surviving pre-1900 archaeological remains exposed during construction are archaeologically investigated and recorded in accordance with the conditions of an Authority from the Heritage NZ.
 - That the construction methodology and programme allow sufficient time for the investigation and recording of any remains that may be exposed.
 - That in the event of koiwi tangata (human remains) being uncovered, work should cease immediately in the vicinity of the remains and the tangata whenua, Heritage NZ, NZ Police and Council should be contacted so that appropriate arrangements can be made.
 - That since archaeological survey cannot always detect sites of traditional significance to Maori, such as wahi tapu, the tangata whenua should be consulted regarding the possible existence of such sites in the project area.
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APPENDIX A: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC HERITAGE SITE DISTRIBUTION – NH2 NoR 1

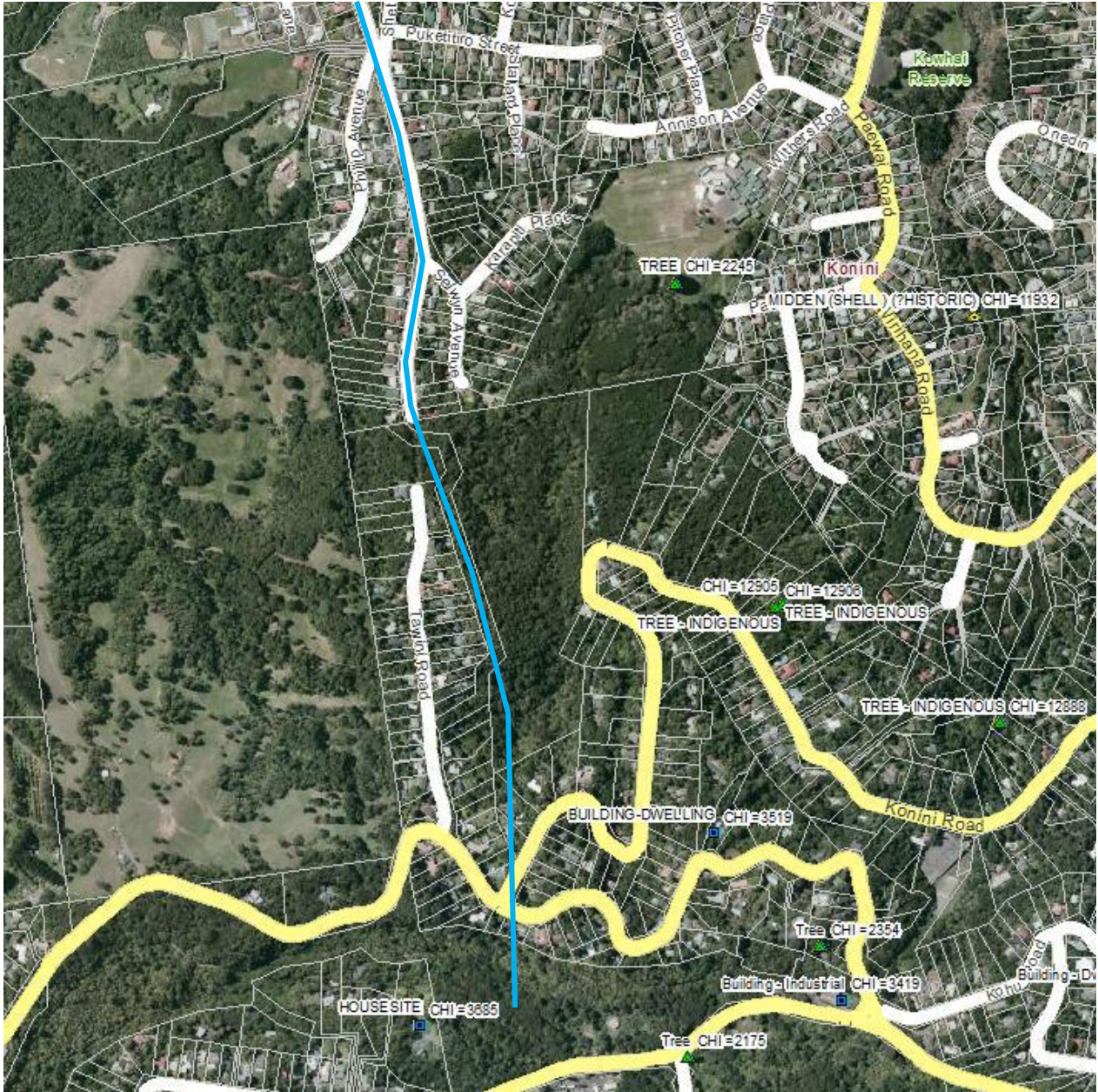


Figure 27. NH2 proposed alignment (overlaid in blue) from Woodlands Park to Shetland Street showing distribution of recorded archaeological and historic heritage sites within the general vicinity. Note: site locations are only accurate to within c.100m. Aerial source: Auckland Council GIS 2015

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APPENDIX A: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC HERITAGE SITE DISTRIBUTION – NH2 NOR 1, CONTINUED

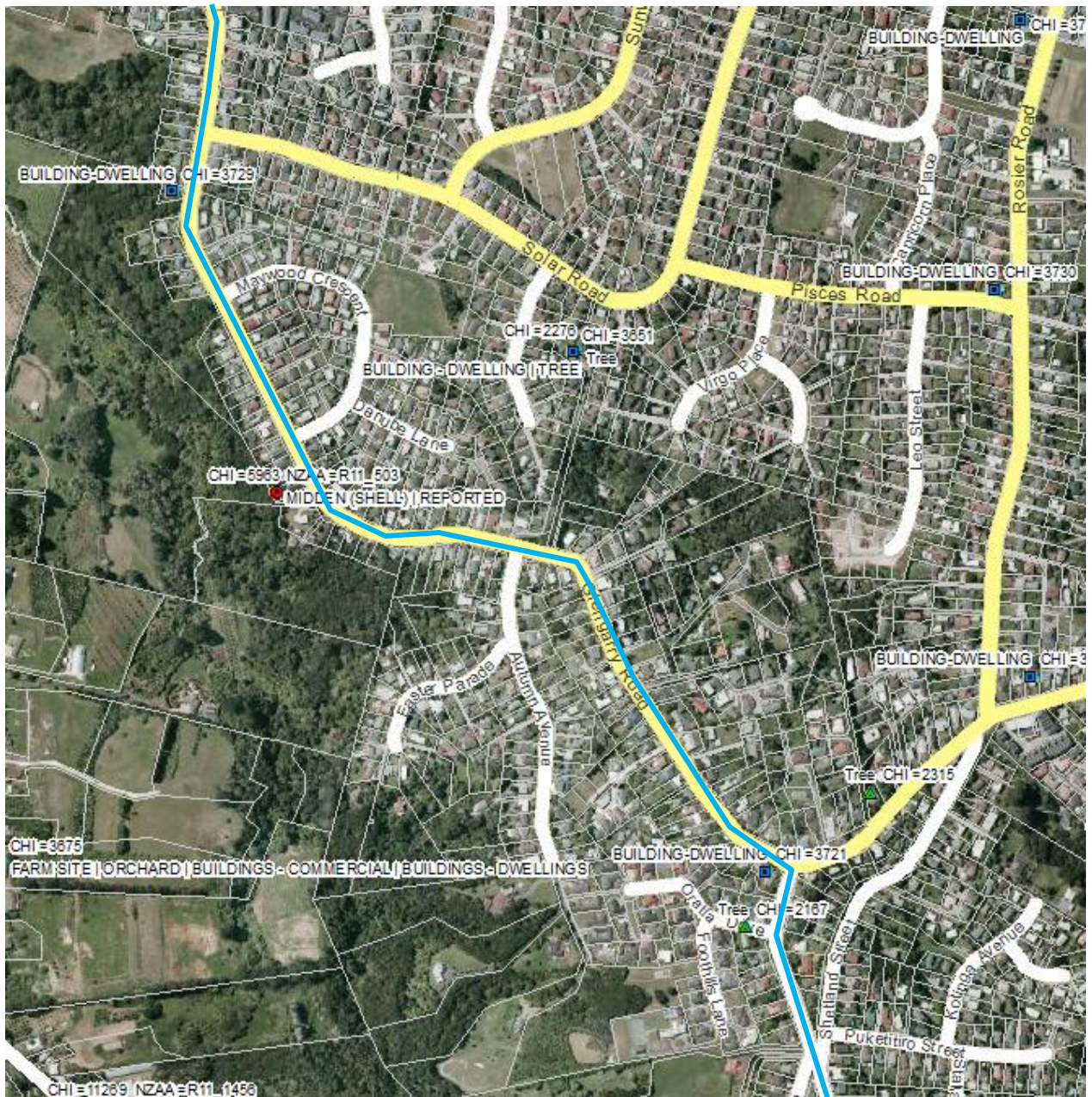


Figure 28. NH2 proposed alignment (overlaid in blue) from Shetland Street to Glengarry Road, showing distribution of recorded archaeological and historic heritage sites within the general vicinity. Note: site locations are only accurate to within c.100m. Aerial source: Auckland Council GIS 2015

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APPENDIX A: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC HERITAGE SITE DISTRIBUTION – NH2 NOR 1, CONTINUED

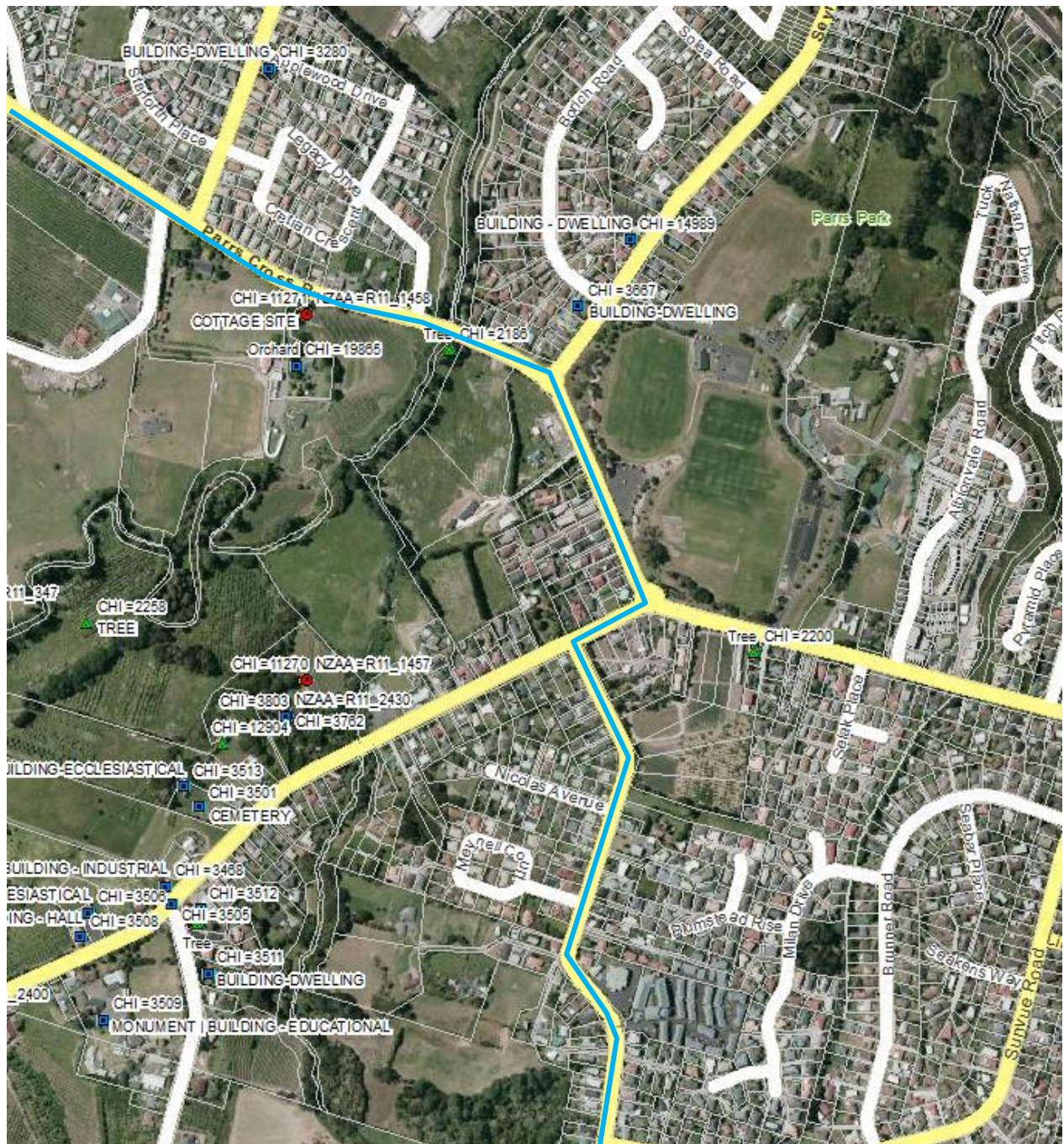


Figure 29. NH2 proposed alignment (overlaid in blue) from Glengarry Road to Parrs Cross Road, showing distribution of recorded archaeological and historic heritage sites within the general vicinity. Note: site locations are only accurate to within c.100m. Aerial source: Auckland Council GIS 2015

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APPENDIX A: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC HERITAGE SITE DISTRIBUTION – NH2 NOR 1, CONTINUED

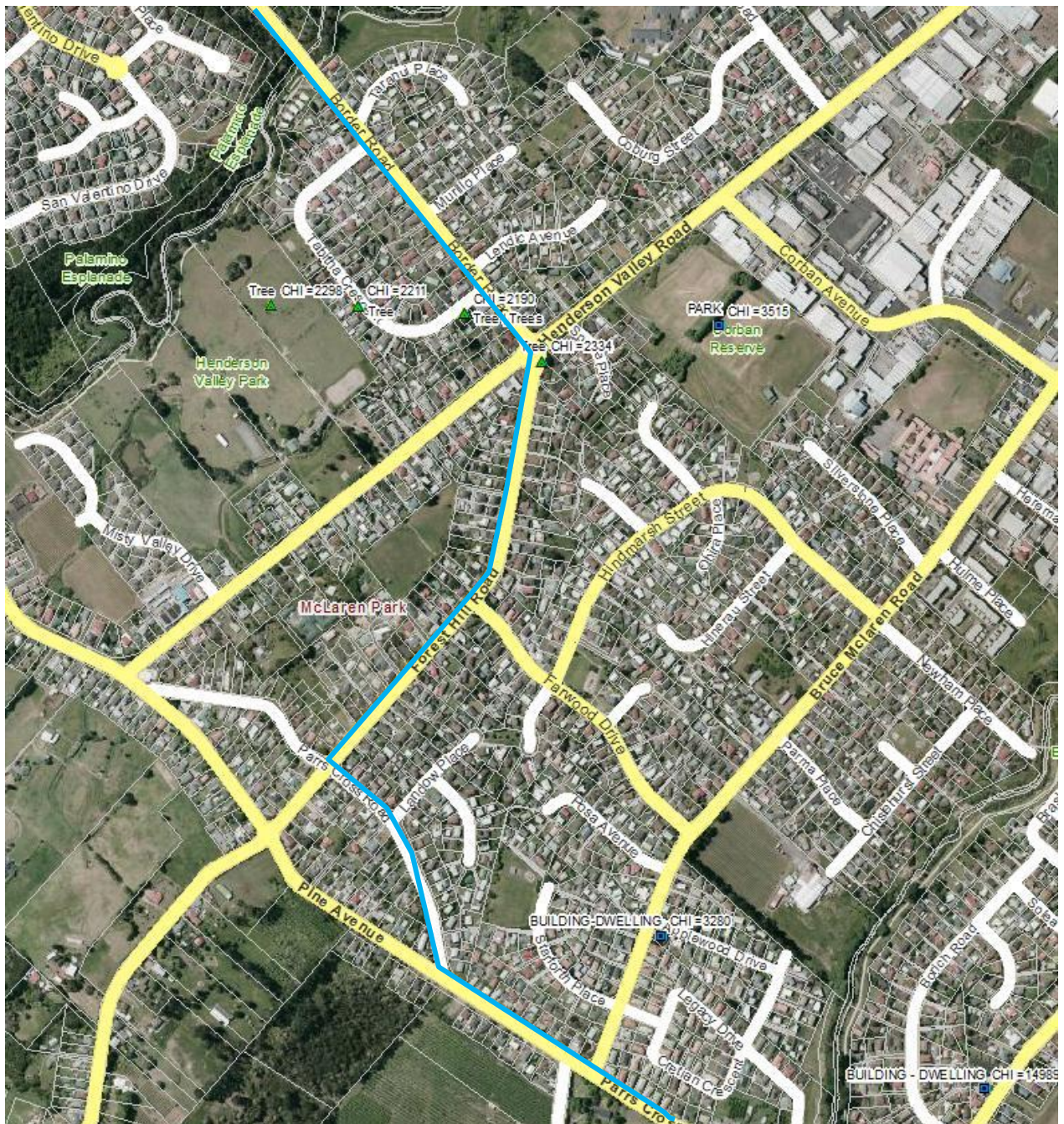


Figure 30. NH2 proposed alignment (overlaid in blue) from Parrs Cross Road to Border Road, showing distribution of recorded archaeological and historic heritage sites within the general vicinity. Note: site locations are only accurate to within c.100m. Aerial source: Auckland Council GIS 2015

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APPENDIX A: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC HERITAGE SITE DISTRIBUTION – NH2 NOR 1, CONTINUED



Figure 31. NH2 proposed alignment (overlaid in blue) from Border Road to Summerland Drive, showing distribution of recorded archaeological and historic heritage sites within the general vicinity. Note: site locations are only accurate to within c.100m. Aerial source: Auckland Council GIS 2015

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APPENDIX A: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC HERITAGE SITE DISTRIBUTION – NH2 NOR 1, CONTINUED



Figure 32. NH2 proposed alignment (overlaid in blue) from Summerland Drive to Metcalfe Road, showing distribution of recorded archaeological and historic heritage sites within the general vicinity. Note: site locations are only accurate to within c.100m. Aerial source: Auckland Council GIS 2015

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APPENDIX A: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC HERITAGE SITE DISTRIBUTION – NH2 NOR 1, CONTINUED

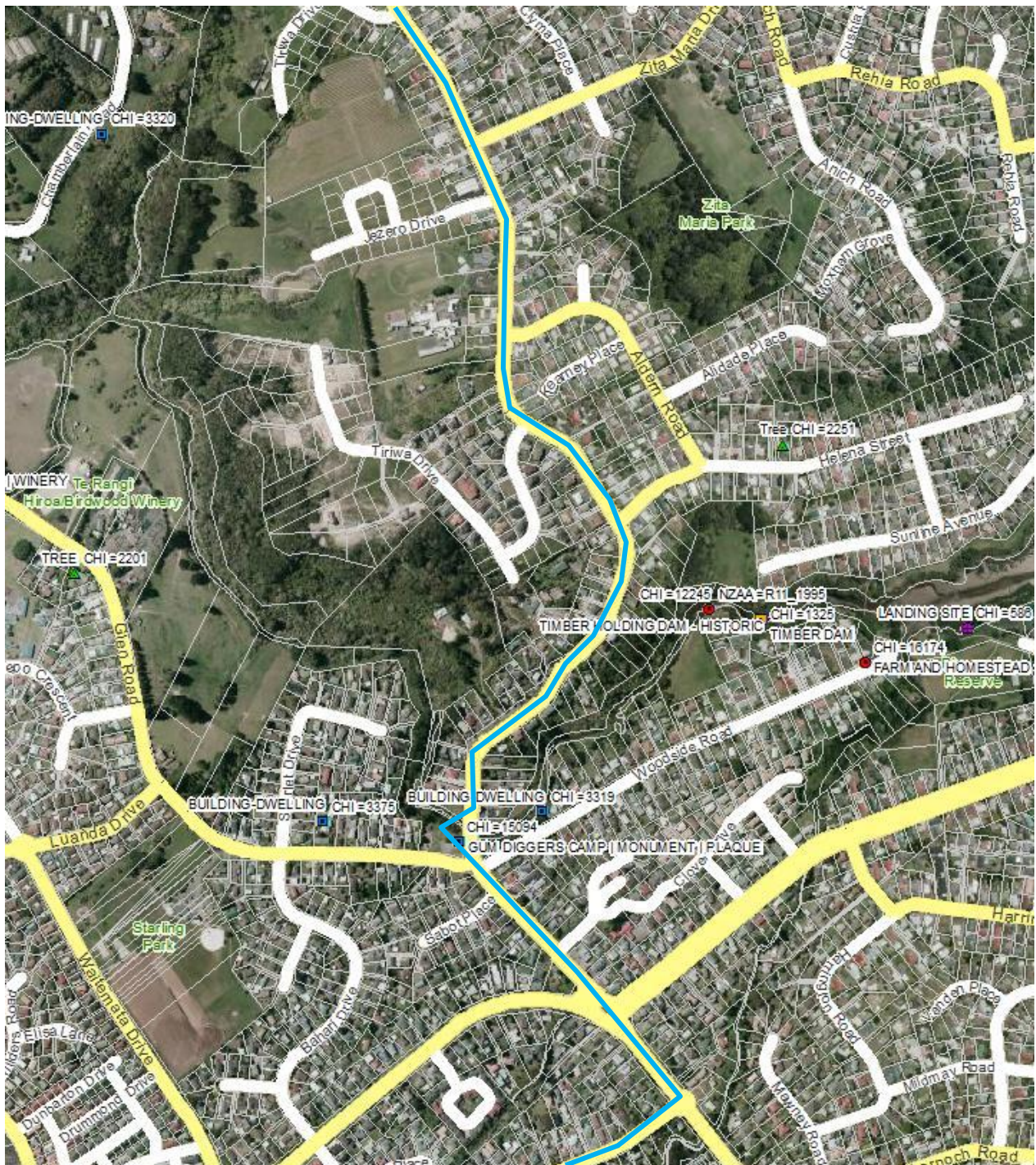


Figure 33. NH2 proposed alignment (overlaid in blue) from Metcalfe Road to Don Buck Road, showing distribution of recorded archaeological and historic heritage sites within the general vicinity. Note: site locations are only accurate to within c.100m. Aerial source: Auckland Council GIS 2015

Continued on next page

APPENDIX A: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC HERITAGE SITE DISTRIBUTION – NH2 NOR 1, CONTINUED

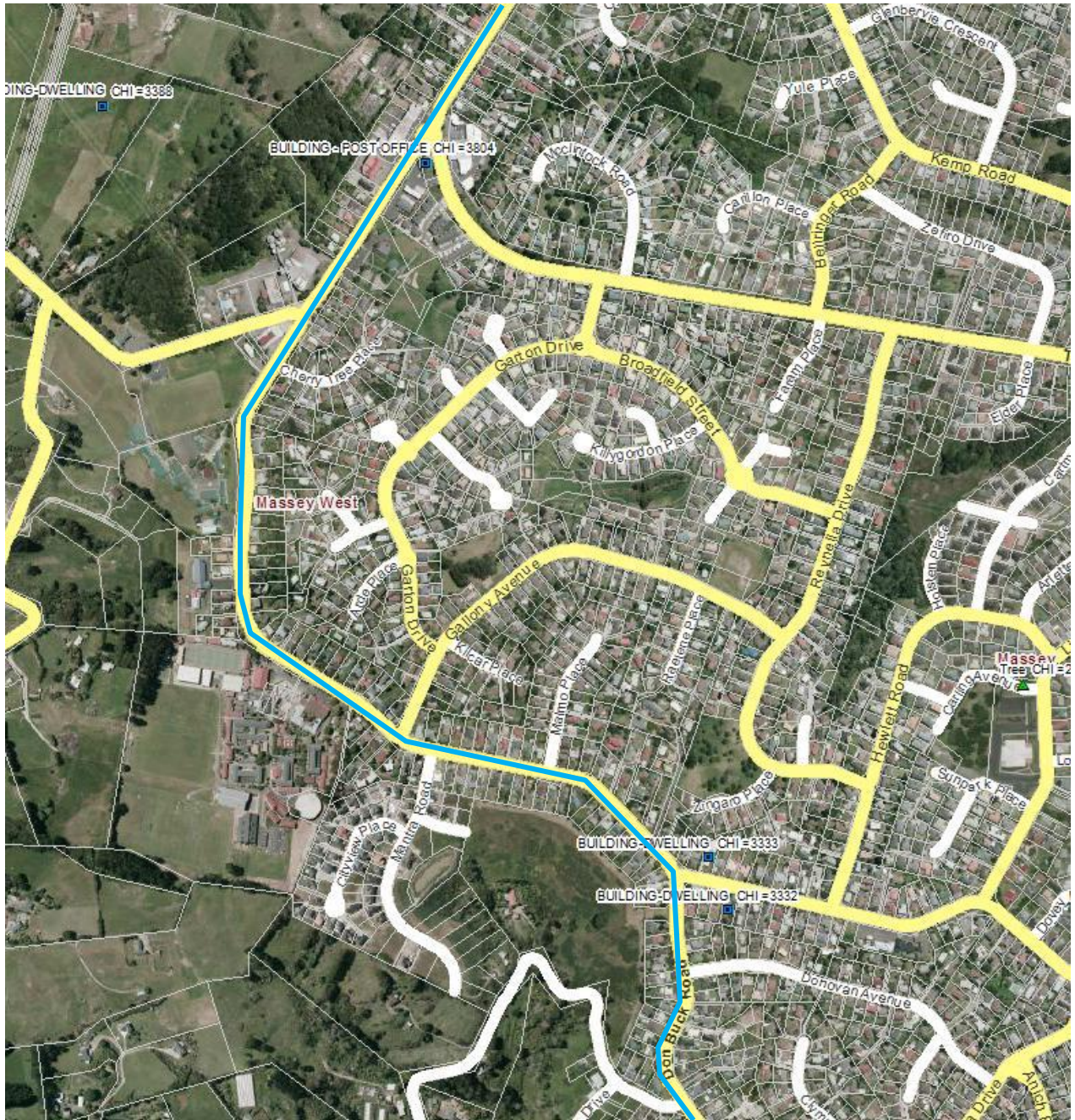


Figure 34. NH2 proposed alignment (overlaid in blue) along Don Buck Road, showing distribution of recorded archaeological and historic heritage sites within the general vicinity. Note: site locations are only accurate to within c.100m. Aerial source: Auckland Council GIS 2015

Continued on next page

APPENDIX A: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC HERITAGE SITE DISTRIBUTION – NH2 NOR 1, CONTINUED

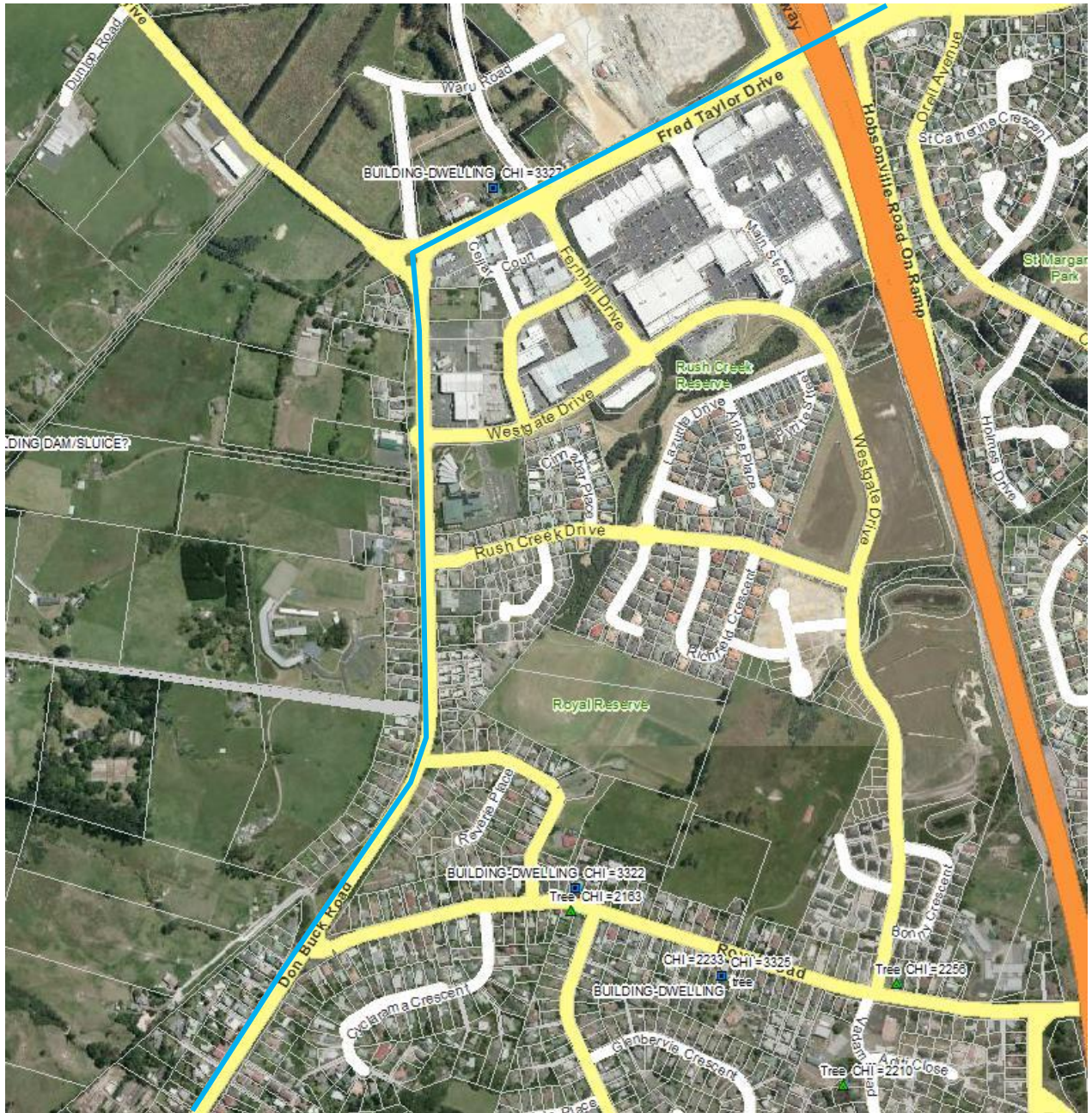


Figure 35. NH2 proposed alignment (overlaid in blue) from Don Buck Road to Fred Taylor Drive and Westgate, showing distribution of recorded archaeological and historic heritage sites within the general vicinity. Note: site locations are only accurate to within c.100m. Aerial source: Auckland Council GIS 2015

APPENDIX B: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC HERITAGE SITE DISTRIBUTION – NH2 NoR 2



Figure 36. NH2 proposed alignment (overlaid in blue) from the eastern end of Greenhithe Bridge to Greenhithe Road, showing distribution of recorded archaeological and historic heritage sites within the general vicinity. Note: site locations are only accurate to within c.100m. Aerial source: Auckland Council GIS 2015

Continued on next page

APPENDIX B: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC HERITAGE SITE DISTRIBUTION – NH2 NOR 2, CONTINUED



Figure 37. NH2 proposed alignment (overlaid in blue) from Greenhithe Road along the Upper Harbour Highway, showing distribution of recorded archaeological and historic heritage sites within the general vicinity. Note: site locations are only accurate to within c.100m. Aerial source: Auckland Council GIS 2015

Continued on next page

APPENDIX B: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC HERITAGE SITE DISTRIBUTION – NH2 NOR 2, CONTINUED

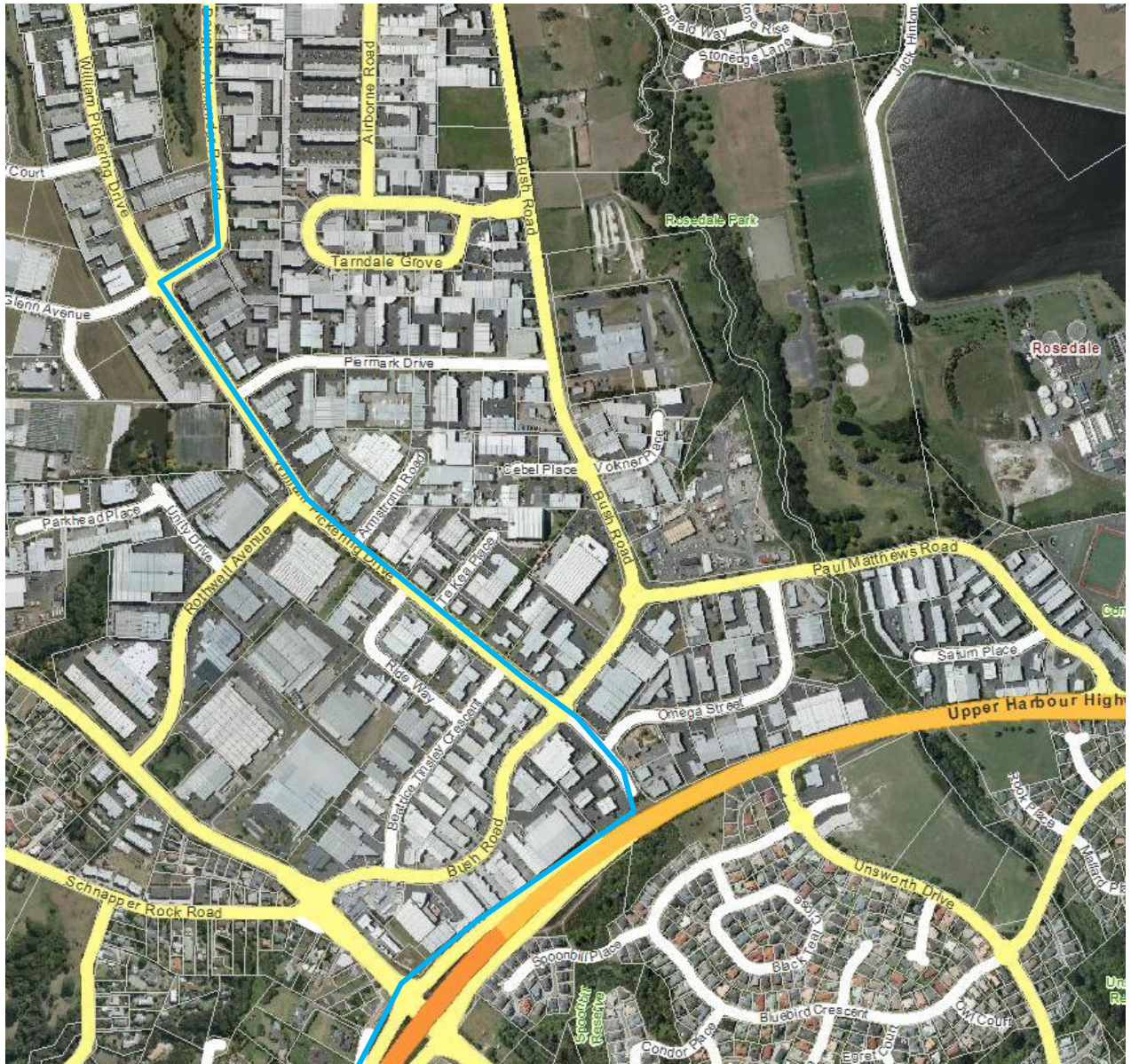


Figure 38. NH2 proposed alignment (overlaid in blue) from Upper Harbour Highway to Douglas Alexander Parade, showing distribution of recorded archaeological and historic heritage sites within the general vicinity. Note: site locations are only accurate to within c.100m. Aerial source: Auckland Council GIS 2015

Continued on next page

APPENDIX B: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC HERITAGE SITE DISTRIBUTION – NH2 NOR 2, CONTINUED



Figure 39. NH2 proposed alignment (overlaid in blue) from Douglas Alexander Parade to Bush Road, showing distribution of recorded archaeological and historic heritage sites within the general vicinity. Note: site locations are only accurate to within c.100m. Aerial source: Auckland Council GIS 2015

Continued on next page

APPENDIX B: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC HERITAGE SITE DISTRIBUTION – NH2 NOR 2, CONTINUED



Figure 40. NH2 proposed alignment (overlaid in blue) from Bush Road to Albany Reservoir, showing distribution of recorded archaeological and historic heritage sites within the general vicinity. Note: site locations are only accurate to within c.100m. Aerial source: Auckland Council GIS 2015

APPENDIX C: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC HERITAGE SITE DISTRIBUTION – NH2 NoR 3



Figure 41. NH2 proposed alignment (overlaid in blue) from Westgate and along the Upper Harbour Motorway, showing distribution of recorded archaeological and historic heritage sites within the general vicinity. Note: site locations are only accurate to within c.100m. Aerial source: Auckland Council GIS 2015

Continued on next page

APPENDIX C: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC HERITAGE SITE DISTRIBUTION – NH2 NOR 3, CONTINUED



Figure 42. NH2 proposed alignment (overlaid in blue) along the Upper Harbour Motorway to Clarks Lane, showing distribution of recorded archaeological and historic heritage sites within the general vicinity. Note: site locations are only accurate to within c.100m. Aerial source: Auckland Council GIS 2015

Continued on next page

APPENDIX C: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC HERITAGE SITE DISTRIBUTION – NH2 NOR 3, CONTINUED

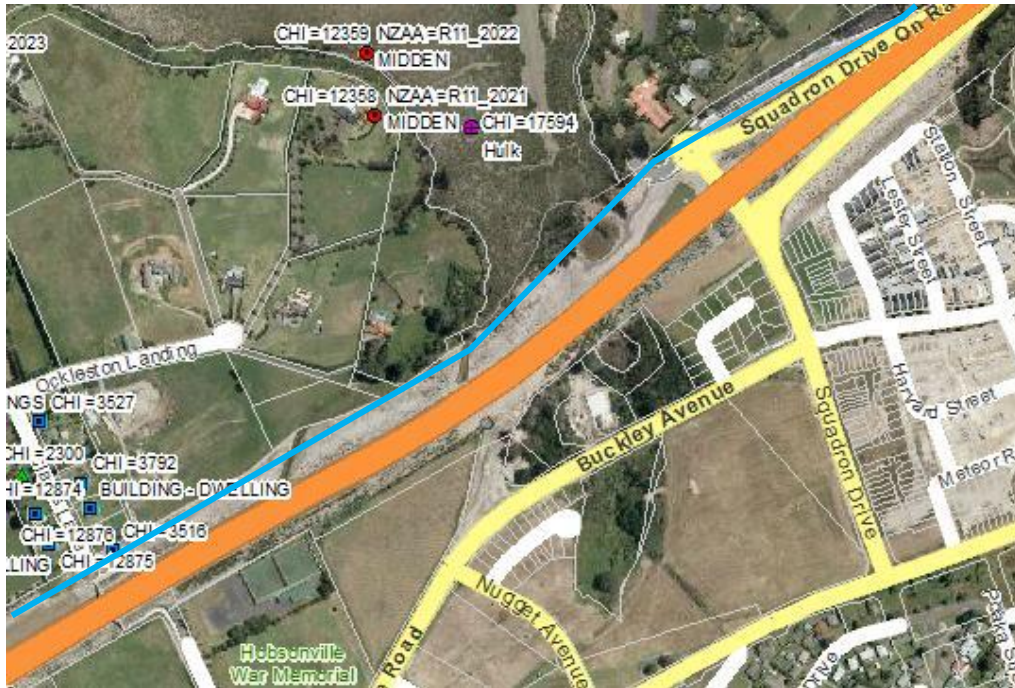


Figure 43. NH2 eastern end of proposed alignment (overlaid in blue) to the start of the GBWD, showing distribution of recorded archaeological and historic heritage sites within the general vicinity. Note: site locations are only accurate to within c.100m. Aerial source: Auckland Council GIS 2015

APPENDIX D: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC HERITAGE SITE DISTRIBUTION – NORTHERN INTERCEPTOR SHARED CORRIDOR

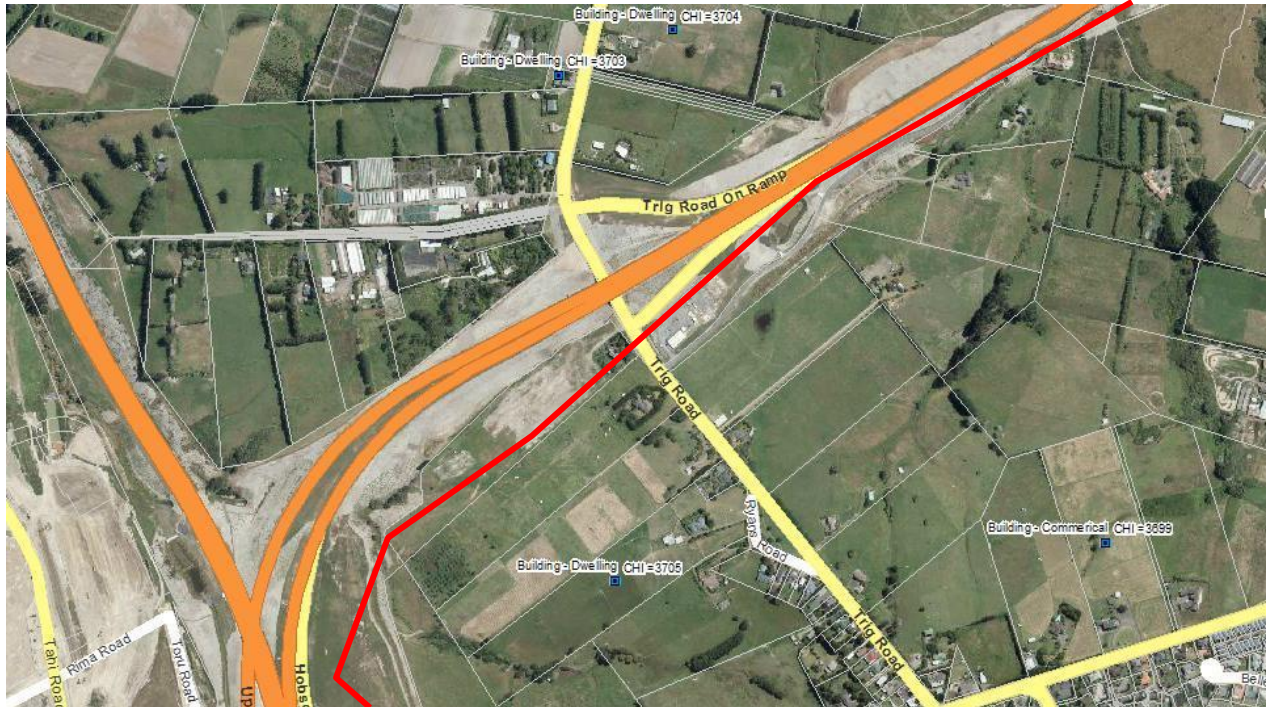


Figure 44. Northern Interceptor proposed alignment from Hobsonville Road to SH18 (overlaid in red), showing distribution of recorded archaeological and historic heritage sites within the general vicinity. Note: site locations are only accurate to within c.100m. Aerial source: Auckland Council GIS 2015

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APPENDIX D: ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC HERITAGE SITE DISTRIBUTION – NORTHERN INTERCEPTOR SHARED CORRIDOR, CONTINUED



Figure 45. Northern Interceptor proposed alignment along SH18 (overlaid in red), showing distribution of recorded archaeological and historic heritage sites within the general vicinity. Note: site locations are only accurate to within c.100m. Aerial source: Auckland Council GIS 2015



Figure 46. Eastern end of Northern Interceptor proposed alignment (overlaid in red), showing distribution of recorded archaeological and historic heritage sites within the general vicinity. Note: site locations are only accurate to within c.100m. Aerial source: Auckland Council GIS 2015

APPENDIX E: SITE RECORD FORMS

CHI places report

Wednesday, November 25, 2015

CHI Places Number	3327	NZAA Site Number	
NZMS 260 map number	R11	Date of visit	
NZMS 260 map name	None	Type of site or area	BUILDING-DWELLING
NZMS 260 map edition		Name	Midgely House
Grid references Easting:		Northing	
1. Aids to relocation of site (attach a sketch map):			
Hobsonville 17 Hobsonville Road West Harbour			
2. State of site and possible future damage:			
good some additions			
3. Description of site (supply full details, history, local environment, references, sketches, etc. If extra sheets are attached include a summary here)			
Large house with hip roof, gabled bay. Decorative exposed rafters on filled in porch. double hung windows, white weatherboard, shingles, under gable eaves			
Additional Notes:			
Additional Information by Sarah Ross (August 1998). Dinah Holman notes that this is located at 37 Hobsonville Road. Additional information by Rod Clough and Vanessa Tanner (00/00/2005): From CHI biblio 5449: Background research identified one heritage building (CHI No.3327) within the area. There is some confusion with the CHI record as the form notes a large house with a gabled bay located at 45 Hobsonville Rd, while also on the form Dinah Holman notes that this is located at 37 Hobsonville Rd. The location map provided by the ARC places a marker in the middle of a kiwifruit orchard within the area. However, as neither 37 or 45 Hobsonville Rd are located within the West gate survey area, there is probably an error in the grid reference. Further research indicates that the record refers the building at 17 Hobsonville Rd (Figure 4) which is a large older weatherboard and tile house set in manicured grounds. No detailed inspection of the house was possible at the time of the visit, but according to Ian Midgely (the present owner) it was built in 1928/9 by a rubber plantation owner for his daughter (married name of Pottinger), and the original farmhouse was moved further from the road. Ian Midgely's parents purchased the property in 1945/6. The old farmhouse is still there although it was extensively renovated in 1968 and has few of the original elements remaining.			
4. Owner	G B Nicholas	Tenant/Manager	
Owner Address	45 Hobsonville Road, West Harbour	Tenant/Manager Address	
5. Nature of information (heresay, brief or extended visit, etc.)			
Aerial photographs (reference numbers, and clarity of site)			
Photographs (reference numbers, and where they are held)			
6. Reported by	Waitakere City Council Sarah Ross Rod Clough and Vanessa Tanner	Date recorded	15/12/1993 00/08/1998 00/00/2005
Filekeeper		Date (NZAA SRF Entry Date)	
Address			
7. Keywords	Hobsonville Road Midgely House		
8. New Zealand Register of Archaeological Sites (for office use)			
NZHPT Site Field Code			
Latitude S	Latitude E		

CHI Places Number	3332	NZAA Site Number	
NZMS 260 map number	R11	Date of visit	
NZMS 260 map name	None	Type of site or area	BUILDING-DWELLING
NZMS 260 map edition		Name	
Grid references Easting:	2653881	Northing	6482854
1. Aids to relocation of site (attach a sketch map):			
194A Waimumu Road Massey			
2. State of site and possible future damage:			
good			
3. Description of site (supply full details, history, local environment, references, sketches, etc. If extra sheets are attached include a summary here)			
white weatherboard, 1910's white picket fence box window at front with leadlight fanlights above casement windows. small pocket of bungalow houses in this area of Massey (Hewlett Road, Don Buck)			
Additional Notes:			
4. Owner		Tenant/Manager	
Owner Address		Tenant/Manager Address	
5. Nature of information (heresay, brief or extended visit, etc.)			
Aerial photographs (reference numbers, and clarity of site)			
Photographs (reference numbers, and where they are held)			
6. Reported by	Waitakere City Council	Date recorded	17 12 93
Filekeeper		Date (NZAA SRF Entry Date)	
Address			
7. Keywords			
8. New Zealand Register of Archaeological Sites (for office use)			
NZHPT Site Field Code			
Latitude S		Latitude E	
	Type of site		Present condition and future danger of destruction
	Local environment today		Security Code
	Land classification		Local body

CHI Places Number	3333	NZAA Site Number	
NZMS 260 map number	R11	Date of visit	
NZMS 260 map name	None	Type of site or area	BUILDING-DWELLING
NZMS 260 map edition		Name	
Grid references Easting:	2653851	Northing	6482935
1. Aids to relocation of site (attach a sketch map):			
205 Waimumu Road Massey			
2. State of site and possible future damage:			
needs maintenance			
3. Description of site (supply full details, history, local environment, references, sketches, etc. If extra sheets are attached include a summary here)			
small square fronted house, entrance at side, weatherboard, fibrolite base roof slopes back behind front small decorative detail, diamond shape on timber wood louvred vents 1940's			
Additional Notes:			
4. Owner		Tenant/Manager	
Owner Address		Tenant/Manager Address	
5. Nature of information (heresay, brief or extended visit, etc.)			
Aerial photographs (reference numbers, and clarity of site)			
Photographs (reference numbers, and where they are held)			
6. Reported by	Waitakere City Council	Date recorded	17 12 93
Filekeeper		Date (NZAA SRF Entry Date)	
Address			
7. Keywords			
8. New Zealand Register of Archaeological Sites (for office use)			
NZHPT Site Field Code			
Latitude S		Latitude E	
	Type of site		Present condition and future danger of destruction
	Local environment today		Security Code
	Land classification		Local body

CHI Places Number	3498	NZAA Site Number	
NZMS 260 map number	R11	Date of visit	15/12/1993
NZMS 260 map name	None	Type of site or area	Building - Dwelling
NZMS 260 map edition		Name	Two Unit Houses
Grid references Easting:	2657189	Northing	6488162
1. Aids to relocation of site (attach a sketch map):			
2-4 Sinton Road Hobsonville Auckland			
2. State of site and possible future damage:			
<p> Good. Sinton House and the remains of the former house site (CHI 13437) was demolished and in line with Transit NZ's designation and with an authority from NZHPT. A report by Dave Pearson was prepared on the house as part of the conditions of the consent order relating to the designation. there is an authority granted by Historic Places Trust and Sinton House was demolished last year. The SH18 will pass directly through the former house site and some of the material from the old concrete house has been saved to create an artwork/feature beside the motorway when it is built in a few years time.</p> <p> Information regarding the destruction of the sites was provided by Alina Wimmer, Principal Advisor - Heritage, Waitakere City Council, 23 August 2007.</p>			
3. Description of site (supply full details, history, local environment, references, sketches, etc. If extra sheets are attached include a summary here)			
1900s building is good example of semi-detached house, oblong single storey bldg divided into 2 units. Outside walls have been plastered - seems to have been built of ceramic bricks made at the pottery factory of R O Clark.			
Additional Notes:			
4. Owner	Lynn, A & K, Howell K & G	Tenant/Manager	
Owner Address	4 Sinton Road, Hobsonville	Tenant/Manager Address	
5. Nature of information (heresay, brief or extended visit, etc.)			
Aerial photographs (reference numbers, and clarity of site)			
Photographs (reference numbers, and where they are held)			
6. Reported by	Waitakere City Council	Date recorded	15/12/1993
Filekeeper		Date (NZAA SRF Entry Date)	
Address			
7. Keywords	CEMENT RENDER STUCCO CERAMIC BRICKS CLARK DESTROYED HISTORIC HOUSE PROPOSED PLAN SCHEDULE Semi detached SINTON		
8. New Zealand Register of Archaeological Sites (for office use)			
NZHPT Site Field Code			
Latitude S		Latitude E	
	Type of site		Present condition and future danger of destruction
	Local environment today		Security Code
	Land classification		Local body
ACC Heritage Number			

CHI Places Number	3516	NZAA Site Number	
NZMS 260 map number	R11	Date of visit	
NZMS 260 map name	None	Type of site or area	BUILDING-DWELLING
NZMS 260 map edition		Name	
Grid references Easting:	2657405	Northing	6488344
1. Aids to relocation of site (attach a sketch map):			
Ockleston Road (corner) Clarks Lane (corner) Hobsonville			
2. State of site and possible future damage:			
3. Description of site (supply full details, history, local environment, references, sketches, etc. If extra sheets are attached include a summary here)			
Single storey, square, hip roofed wooden bldg with verandah across front. Antique cars - exhibition			
Additional Notes:			
4. Owner		Tenant/Manager	
Owner Address		Tenant/Manager Address	
5. Nature of information (heresay, brief or extended visit, etc.)			
Aerial photographs (reference numbers, and clarity of site)			
Photographs (reference numbers, and where they are held)			
6. Reported by	Waitakere City Council	Date recorded	15 12 93
Filekeeper		Date (NZAA SRF Entry Date)	
Address			
7. Keywords			
8. New Zealand Register of Archaeological Sites (for office use)			
NZHPT Site Field Code			
Latitude S		Latitude E	
	Type of site		Present condition and future danger of destruction
	Local environment today		Security Code
	Land classification		Local body
ACC Heritage Number			

CHI Places Number	3685	NZAA Site Number	
NZMS 260 map number	None	Date of visit	
NZMS 260 map name	None	Type of site or area	HOUSESITE
NZMS 260 map edition		Name	
Grid references Easting:	2656276	Northing	6472727
1. Aids to relocation of site (attach a sketch map):			
Huia Road Titirangi			
2. State of site and possible future damage:			
no longer there			
3. Description of site (supply full details, history, local environment, references, sketches, etc. If extra sheets are attached include a summary here)			
John Bishop's house was one of the earliest in Titirangi, Bishop children: Mr JJ Bishop father of Mr TA Bishop, Mrs Esse Hodge & Misses A & C Bishop; Mr W Bishop father of Mr Alec Bishop & Mrs Dora Jones			
Additional Notes:			
Additional information by Rachel Ford (03/11/2009): Location estimated from historical maps (SO11895 [3685_1] & SO23767 [3685_2]) the latter of which shows the location of a house site on the Bishop land. A structure appears in the same position in the 1940's aerial, though it is unclear if this is the same house on the 1925 map. The location is estimated from the location of the Bishop land parcels, it may or may not represent the earliest house. Extract from "West" (Biblio 8023) page 95: "During this period Auckland [?] is threatened with attack by the Maoris and there was also fear of attack by Russia. A quantity of arms and ammunition was stored at 'Dunvegan' the Bishop homestead, and the men of the district paraded in an adjacent paddock for instructions under Sergeant Duanne. On one occasion the women and children moved to their house in Auckland for safety. However the next day the eldest daughter, Christina, then in her early teens, walked home to be with her father. Provisions for the family had to be bought in Auckland. This meant a three day trip about every three months in the bullock dray. The bullocks were let loose in Surrey Crescent, shopping took up the following day and the third day was spent finding the bullocks and getting home" - From TA Bishop at the Bishop family reunion, 1965.			
4. Owner		Tenant/Manager	
Owner Address		Tenant/Manager Address	
5. Nature of information (heresay, brief or extended visit, etc.)			
Aerial photographs (reference numbers, and clarity of site)			
Photographs (reference numbers, and where they are held)			
6. Reported by	Waitakere City Council Rachel Ford	Date recorded	15/12/1993 03/11/2009
Filekeeper		Date (NZAA SRF Entry Date)	
Address			
7. Keywords	Bishop John Bishop Huia Titirangi Dunvegan		
8. New Zealand Register of Archaeological Sites (for office use)			
NZHPT Site Field Code			
Latitude S		Latitude E	
	Type of site		Present condition and future danger of destruction
	Local environment today		Security Code

CHI Places Number	3721	NZAA Site Number	
NZMS 260 map number	R11	Date of visit	
NZMS 260 map name	None	Type of site or area	BUILDING-DWELLING
NZMS 260 map edition		Name	
Grid references Easting:	2656136	Northing	6474106
1. Aids to relocation of site (attach a sketch map):			
1-3 Phillip Ave Glen Eden			
2. State of site and possible future damage:			
very good			
3. Description of site (supply full details, history, local environment, references, sketches, etc. If extra sheets are attached include a summary here)			
1920s dormer windows on roof, clay tile roof, timber w-board, decorative shutters by windows, large picture window at back, lattice window at front, 2 storeys brick chimney, timber casement windows			
Additional Notes:			
4. Owner	Perry B M	Tenant/Manager	
Owner Address		Tenant/Manager Address	
5. Nature of information (heresay, brief or extended visit, etc.)			
Aerial photographs (reference numbers, and clarity of site)			
Photographs (reference numbers, and where they are held)			
6. Reported by	Waitakere City Council	Date recorded	
Filekeeper		Date (NZAA SRF Entry Date)	
Address			
7. Keywords			
8. New Zealand Register of Archaeological Sites (for office use)			
NZHPT Site Field Code			
Latitude S		Latitude E	
	Type of site		Present condition and future danger of destruction
	Local environment today		Security Code
	Land classification		Local body
ACC Heritage Number			

CHI Places Number	3729	NZAA Site Number	
NZMS 260 map number	R11	Date of visit	29/04/2009
NZMS 260 map name	None	Type of site or area	BUILDING-DWELLING
NZMS 260 map edition		Name	
Grid references Easting:	2655365	Northing	6474992
1. Aids to relocation of site (attach a sketch map):			
262 Glengarry Rd Glen Eden			
2. State of site and possible future damage:			
good			
3. Description of site (supply full details, history, local environment, references, sketches, etc. If extra sheets are attached include a summary here)			
Bungalow, 1910s, with exposed rafters, fancy fanlight windows and 'stick' bungalow details, ornate house			
Additional Notes:			
Additional information by Carole-Lynne Kerrigan (00/06/2009): Plain timber weatherboard bungalow with decorated shingled gable end featuring 'stick' detailing. Short run corrugated iron roof with finials. Timber windows include bow windows with shingled canopies, ornate detailing and coloured glass fanlights. New rainwater goods, front door, chimney and rooflight.			
4. Owner	Grattan P & Rogers R	Tenant/Manager	
Owner Address		Tenant/Manager Address	
5. Nature of information (heresay, brief or extended visit, etc.)			
Aerial photographs (reference numbers, and clarity of site)			
Photographs (reference numbers, and where they are held)			
6. Reported by	Waitakere City Council Carole-Lynne Kerrigan	Date recorded	15/12/1993 00/06/2009
Filekeeper		Date (NZAA SRF Entry Date)	
Address			
7. Keywords	Weatherboard bungalow		
8. New Zealand Register of Archaeological Sites (for office use)			
NZHPT Site Field Code			
Latitude S		Latitude E	
	Type of site		Present condition and future danger of destruction
	Local environment today		Security Code
	Land classification		Local body
ACC Heritage Number			

CHI Places Number	3792	NZAA Site Number	
NZMS 260 map number	R11	Date of visit	
NZMS 260 map name	Auckland	Type of site or area	BUILDING-ECCLESIASTICAL
NZMS 260 map edition	Edition 1 1981	Name	Former Church Sinton Road Church (Former)
Grid references Easting:		Northing	
1. Aids to relocation of site (attach a sketch map):			
7 Clarks Lane 1 Brighams Creek Road (Former) Whenuapai Hobsonville			
2. State of site and possible future damage:			
3. Description of site (supply full details, history, local environment, references, sketches, etc. If extra sheets are attached include a summary here)			
This church is located on the corner of State Highway 16 and Brighams Creek Road. This church dates from the late 19th Century and is built in the typical building style of that period, including small pane casement windows. Single storey wooden building, Sinton homestead. Built in 1892 - church			
Additional Notes:			
Additional information by Rachel Ford (10/06/2014): This record and CHI 19028 are duplicates. Though CHI 19028 calls the church the 'Sinton Road Church' all evidence points to this church being the one previously located at the intersection of Brighams Creek Road and SH16, near to the original Sinton Houses. The form and size of the building relocated to Clarks lane matches this. The information in 19028 where it mentions moving from Sinton Road can not be corroborated with the reference it gives (biblio 8775). Though historically it may have been known as the 'Sinton Road Church' or 'Sinton Church' there is no indication of a church on Sinton Road at or before it's time of removal in 2010. It is also possible road names have changed since the church was built. The original location of the church at the SH16/Brighams Creek intersection was 1742416 N 5926546 E. It is now located at 7 Clarks Lane. The information from CHI 19028 has been migrated to this record and 19028 has been deleted. CHI 19028: Condition unknown. Removed from Sinton Road location to Clarks Lane. Small wooden church. Was located on Sinton Road near the Brigham Creek end. Has been removed to Clarks Lane (along with other historic buildings that also needed to be moved from the area). because of the new roundabout that is to be built at the Brigham Creek end of the Northwestern Motorway. Natasha Barrett 10/06/2010			
4. Owner		Tenant/Manager	
Owner Address		Tenant/Manager Address	
5. Nature of information (heresay, brief or extended visit, etc.)		Scheme	
Aerial photographs (reference numbers, and clarity of site)			
Photographs (reference numbers, and where they are held)			
6. Reported by	Catherine Liang Rachel Ford	Date recorded	15/12/1993 10/06/2014
Filekeeper		Date (NZAA SRF Entry Date)	
Address			
7. Keywords	CHURCH FORMER CHURCH PROPOSED PLAN SCHEDULE UP Category B UPID00096		
8. New Zealand Register of Archaeological Sites (for office use)			
NZHPT Site Field Code			
Latitude S		Latitude E	

CHI Places Number	3804	NZAA Site Number	
NZMS 260 map number	R11	Date of visit	
NZMS 260 map name	Auckland	Type of site or area	BUILDING - POST OFFICE
NZMS 260 map edition	Edition 1 1981	Name	Massey Post Office (former)
Grid references Easting:	2653400	Northing	6483960
1. Aids to relocation of site (attach a sketch map):			
399 Don Buck Road Don Buck Road 399 Massey Triangle Road			
2. State of site and possible future damage:			
good verandah altered support			
3. Description of site (supply full details, history, local environment, references, sketches, etc. If extra sheets are attached include a summary here)			
Built in the 1930's, this is one of the oldest buildings in Massey. It adds a definite character to the area and is a community focal point. Presently used by United Realty - real estate signs unsympathetic. Shop front with facade, gabled roof behind, white w.bd,			
Additional Notes:			
Additional information by Anna Boyer 19/09/2011 The site location was changed from 393-397 Don Buck Road to 399 Don Buck Road. The previous site address was incorrect.			
4. Owner		Tenant/Manager	
Owner Address		Tenant/Manager Address	
5. Nature of information (heresay, brief or extended visit, etc.)		Scheme	
Aerial photographs (reference numbers, and clarity of site)			
Photographs (reference numbers, and where they are held)			
6. Reported by	Catherine Liang Anna Boyer	Date recorded	15/12/93 16/09/2011
Filekeeper		Date (NZAA SRF Entry Date)	
Address			
7. Keywords	CIVIC BUILDING POST OFFICE Proposed Auckland Unitary Plan PROPOSED PLAN SCHEDULE UP Schedule B UPID00051		
8. New Zealand Register of Archaeological Sites (for office use)			
NZHPT Site Field Code			
Latitude S		Latitude E	
	Type of site		Present condition and future danger of destruction
	Local environment today		Security Code
	Land classification		Local body
ACC Heritage Number			

CHI Places Number	5963	NZAA Site Number	R11_503
NZMS 260 map number	R11	Date of visit	17 Aug 1977
NZMS 260 map name	Auckland	Type of site or area	MIDDEN (SHELL) REPORTED
NZMS 260 map edition	Edition 1 1981	Name	
Grid references Easting:	2655500	Northing	6474600
1. Aids to relocation of site (attach a sketch map):			
Oratia New Lynn Waitakere			
2. State of site and possible future damage:			
NZAA Condition: Partly damaged, no information on danger In short grass, gorse and blackberry. No longer visible. Site no longer exists			
3. Description of site (supply full details, history, local environment, references, sketches, etc. If extra sheets are attached include a summary here)			
Glengarry Road. 15m west of road and 100m south of V.M. Sande's Orchard Shed. On flat ridge crest beside long straight stretch of road. 1 x 1m shell patch, mostly cockle, visible on surface after vegetation cleared and seen by Diamond and others around 1956. On route of Maori track.			
Additional Notes:			
4. Owner		Tenant/Manager	
Owner Address		Tenant/Manager Address	
5. Nature of information (heresay, brief or extended visit, etc.)		Jack Diamond 1956	
Aerial photographs (reference numbers, and clarity of site)			
Photographs (reference numbers, and where they are held)			
6. Reported by	Bruce W. Hayward and John (Jack) T. Diamond	Date recorded	1977
Filekeeper		Date (NZAA SRF Entry Date)	1977
Address			
7. Keywords	MIDDEN PREHISTORIC PATH MAORI REPORTED		
8. New Zealand Register of Archaeological Sites (for office use)			
NZHPT Site Field Code			
Latitude S		Latitude E	
AA	Type of site	BD	Present condition and future danger of destruction
IO	Local environment today		Security Code
--	Land classification	MK	Local body
ACC Heritage Number			

CHI Places Number	11271	NZAA Site Number	R11_1458
NZMS 260 map number	R11	Date of visit	1995
NZMS 260 map name	Auckland	Type of site or area	COTTAGE SITE
NZMS 260 map edition	Edition 1 1981	Name	
Grid references Easting:	2655000	Northing	6476200
1. Aids to relocation of site (attach a sketch map):			
99 Parris Cross Road Oratia Henderson			
2. State of site and possible future damage:			
NZAA Condition: No information on condition, no information on danger			
3. Description of site (supply full details, history, local environment, references, sketches, etc. If extra sheets are attached include a summary here)			
Site of small cottage occupied by the Izards until the present homestead at Tara was constructed in the 1920s. No remains on surface - of interest because it is a known former location of one of the early settler cottages in the valley.			
Additional Notes:			
4. Owner		Tenant/Manager	
Owner Address		Tenant/Manager Address	
5. Nature of information (heresay, brief or extended visit, etc.)			
Aerial photographs (reference numbers, and clarity of site)			
Photographs (reference numbers, and where they are held)			
6. Reported by		Date recorded	1995
Filekeeper		Date (NZAA SRF Entry Date)	1995
Address			
7. Keywords	Draft Unitary Plan HISTORIC		
8. New Zealand Register of Archaeological Sites (for office use)			
NZHPT Site Field Code			
Latitude S		Latitude E	
ES	Type of site	--	Present condition and future danger of destruction
--	Local environment today		Security Code
AE	Land classification	MK	Local body
ACC Heritage Number			

CHI Places Number	12874	NZAA Site Number	
NZMS 260 map number	R11	Date of visit	
NZMS 260 map name	None	Type of site or area	BUILDING - DWELLING
NZMS 260 map edition		Name	Workers Dwelling
Grid references Easting:		Northing	
1. Aids to relocation of site (attach a sketch map):			
5 Clarks Lane 2 Clarks Lane (Former) Hobsonville			
2. State of site and possible future damage:			
3. Description of site (supply full details, history, local environment, references, sketches, etc. If extra sheets are attached include a summary here)			
Single-storeyed weatherboard house, built 1880s. These houses are all similar in design and construction - were homes for workers in the nearby potteries. They are single storeyed wooden bldgs. with a verandah across the front and a low offset gable roof the shorter length to the front			
Additional Notes:			
Additional information by Sally Burgess (March 2000): The workers cottages on Clarks Road (nos .2,4,6,8,9,10) were previously described as being on Ockleston Road (CHI 3527, 12874 - 12877) Additional information by Rachel Ford (10/06/2014): House has been relocated from number 2 to number 5 Clarks Lane. Original grid reference: E1746901 N5926582.			
4. Owner		Tenant/Manager	
Owner Address		Tenant/Manager Address	
5. Nature of information (heresay, brief or extended visit, etc.)			
Aerial photographs (reference numbers, and clarity of site)			
Photographs (reference numbers, and where they are held)			
6. Reported by	Sally Burgess	Date recorded	
Filekeeper		Date (NZAA SRF Entry Date)	
Address			
7. Keywords	HOUSE - HISTORIC PROPOSED PLAN SCHEDULE UP Category B UPID00246 WORKERS DWELLING		
8. New Zealand Register of Archaeological Sites (for office use)			
NZHPT Site Field Code			
Latitude S		Latitude E	
	Type of site		Present condition and future danger of destruction
	Local environment today		Security Code
	Land classification		Local body
ACC Heritage Number			

CHI Places Number	12875	NZAA Site Number	
NZMS 260 map number	R11	Date of visit	
NZMS 260 map name	None	Type of site or area	BUILDING - DWELLING
NZMS 260 map edition		Name	Workers dwelling
Grid references Easting:		Northing	
1. Aids to relocation of site (attach a sketch map):			
4 Clarks Lane Hobsonville			
2. State of site and possible future damage:			
3. Description of site (supply full details, history, local environment, references, sketches, etc. If extra sheets are attached include a summary here)			
Single-storeyed weatherboard house, built 1880s. These houses are all similar in design and construction - were homes for workers in the nearby potteries. They are single storeyed wooden bldgs. with a verandah across the front and a low offset gable roof the shorter length to the front			
Additional Notes:			
Additional information by Sally Burgess (March 2000): The workers cottages on Clarks Road (nos .2,4,6,8,9,10) were previously described as being on Ockleston Road (CHI 3527, 12874 - 12877)			
4. Owner		Tenant/Manager	
Owner Address		Tenant/Manager Address	
5. Nature of information (heresay, brief or extended visit, etc.)			
Aerial photographs (reference numbers, and clarity of site)			
Photographs (reference numbers, and where they are held)			
6. Reported by	Sally Burgess	Date recorded	
Filekeeper		Date (NZAA SRF Entry Date)	
Address			
7. Keywords	HOUSE - HISTORIC Proposed Auckland Unitary Plan PROPOSED PLAN SCHEDULE UP Category B UPID00247 WORKERS DWELLING		
8. New Zealand Register of Archaeological Sites (for office use)			
NZHPT Site Field Code			
Latitude S		Latitude E	
	Type of site		Present condition and future danger of destruction
	Local environment today		Security Code
	Land classification		Local body
ACC Heritage Number			

CHI Places Number	12876	NZAA Site Number	
NZMS 260 map number	R11	Date of visit	
NZMS 260 map name	None	Type of site or area	BUILDING - DWELLING
NZMS 260 map edition		Name	Workers dwelling
Grid references Easting:		Northing	
1. Aids to relocation of site (attach a sketch map):			
6 Clarks Lane Hobsonville			
2. State of site and possible future damage:			
3. Description of site (supply full details, history, local environment, references, sketches, etc. If extra sheets are attached include a summary here)			
Single-storeyed weatherboard house, built 1880s. These houses are all similar in design and construction - were homes for workers in the nearby potteries. They are single storeyed wooden bldgs. with a verandah across the front and a low offset gable roof the shorter length to the front			
Additional Notes:			
Additional information by Sally Burgess (March 2000): The workers cottages on Clarks Road (nos .2,4,6,8,9,10) were previously described as being on Ockleston Road (CHI 3527, 12874 - 12877)			
4. Owner		Tenant/Manager	
Owner Address		Tenant/Manager Address	
5. Nature of information (heresay, brief or extended visit, etc.)			
Aerial photographs (reference numbers, and clarity of site)			
Photographs (reference numbers, and where they are held)			
6. Reported by	Sally Burgess	Date recorded	
Filekeeper		Date (NZAA SRF Entry Date)	
Address			
7. Keywords	HOUSE - HISTORIC Proposed Auckland Unitary Plan PROPOSED PLAN SCHEDULE UP Category B UPID00248 WORKERS DWELLING		
8. New Zealand Register of Archaeological Sites (for office use)			
NZHPT Site Field Code			
Latitude S		Latitude E	
	Type of site		Present condition and future danger of destruction
	Local environment today		Security Code
	Land classification		Local body
ACC Heritage Number			

CHI Places Number	13437	NZAA Site Number	R11_2000
NZMS 260 map number	R11	Date of visit	18/08/1998
NZMS 260 map name	Auckland	Type of site or area	Historic House
NZMS 260 map edition	Edition 1 1983 Reprinted 1986	Name	Sinton House
Grid references Easting:	2657100	Northing	6488100
1. Aids to relocation of site (attach a sketch map):			
Sinton Road SH18 SH 18 State Highway 18 Hobsonville Waitakere			
2. State of site and possible future damage:			
NZAA SRF (Aug 1998): Under threat from proposed realignment of SH18.			
Sinton House (3498) and the remains of the former house site was demolished and in line with Transit NZ's designation and with an authority from NZHPT. A report by Dave Pearson was prepared on the house as part of the conditions of the consent order relating to the designation. there is an authority granted by Historic Places Trust and Sinton House was demolished last year. The SH18 will pass directly through the former house site and some of the material from the old concrete house has been saved to create an artwork/feature beside the motorway when it is built in a few years time.			
Information regarding the destruction of the sites was provided by Alina Wimmer, Principal Advisor - Heritage, Waitakere City Council, 23 August 2007.			
3. Description of site (supply full details, history, local environment, references, sketches, etc. If extra sheets are attached include a summary here)			
NZAA SRF Jeff Mosen (18 Aug 1998): Proceed down Sinton Road to where road bends (dog leg) and continues on in a more northerly direction. Proceed through galvanized iron farm gate that is directly opposite the old "concrete" house. Continue on in a south westerly direction following the fence line for about 150m. Site is just east of the Norfolk pines and Macrocarpa trees in amongst old flower beds, onion weed, tobacco plant etc. Site consists of a cobbled brick area underlain by 11cm of dark black topsoil. Probing indicates it measures 5m x 4.5m in area. This is the same locality as where the Sinton house and nearby store was sited. The Sinton's were the first Europeans to settle the area. For Further information see survey report "Archaeological Characteristics of tech new SH18 and SH16 route corridors, Auckland" by Bioresearches.			
Additional Notes:			
Additional information by Natasha Barrett (28/06/2010). NOT CLEAR IF THIS RECORD IS A DUPLICATE OF CHI PLACES 13241 (SINTON HOUSE) OR IF THERE WERE TWO SINTON HOUSES. NOTE THE DIFFERENT LOCATIONS. Work on the Clarks Lane Bridge (cycle and pedestrian) is underway. 'Sinton House Windows' (windows removed from the property prior to demolition) will be situated near the relocated houses in Clarks Lane, adjacent to Clarks Lane Bridge. Records of all historic properties (three heritage buildings along Clarks Lane and Brigham Creek Road which were relocated as well as Sinton House and Ockleston House which were demolished) have been kept.			
4. Owner	Steve and Anne Taylor and ?	Tenant/Manager	
Owner Address	Sinton Road, Hobsonville	Tenant/Manager Address	
5. Nature of information (heresay, brief or extended visit, etc.)		NZAA SRF Website	
Aerial photographs (reference numbers, and clarity of site)			
Photographs (reference numbers, and where they are held)		Image 13437_1 from NZTA online document 'SH18 Hobsonville Deviation & SH16 Brigham Creek Extension', Sept 2008.	
6. Reported by	Jeff Mosen Natasha Barrett	Date recorded	18/08/1998 28/06/2010
Filekeeper	Sarah Macready	Date (NZAA SRF Entry Date)	

CHI Places Number	15094	NZAA Site Number	
NZMS 260 map number	R11	Date of visit	Jun 2005 Mar 2006
NZMS 260 map name	None	Type of site or area	GUM DIGGERS CAMP MONUMENT PLAQUE
NZMS 260 map edition		Name	Don Bucks Camp Don Francisco Rodriquez Figuero
Grid references Easting:	2653899	Northing	6481338
1. Aids to relocation of site (attach a sketch map):			
Don Bucks Corner Reserve Glen Road Don Buck Road Ranui			
2. State of site and possible future damage:			
No visible remains other than the monument and plaque			
3. Description of site (supply full details, history, local environment, references, sketches, etc. If extra sheets are attached include a summary here)			
<p>This site is located on the river flat lying between Glen Road and the Swanson Stream immediately west of the Glen Road/Don Buck Road intersection. A stone with a plaque stating "At or near this stone Don Francisco Rodriquez Figuero established Don Bucks Camp about 1892. Died Aug. 1917. Erected by the Henderson Rotary Club", marks the site in the Don Bucks Corner Reserve.</p> <p>Figuero, described as a benevolent hardman whom few crossed, supplied camp inmates wishing to work with lunch, a spear, a spade and sack on the condition that all gum obtained be sold to him. His camp was notorious in the 1890s as a haven for vagrants, criminals and their followers. LINZ records reveal that between 1904 and 1913 (DP 7867, CT 41/65, 80/156, 123/85, 157/134 and Application No. 5443) Figuero purchased parcels of land totalling 831 acres. These were situated on either side of the southern end of Don Buck Road from the Huruhuru Creek to the junction of the Momutu and Swanson Streams.</p>			
Additional Notes:			
Additional information by Kim Tatton Mar 2006 - No visible remains of this camp survive. The Don Bucks Corner Reserve encompasses part of the area covered by this camp, while the remaining area is now covered in residential housing and a narrow esplanade strip. An approximately 10m wide natural stream terrace in esplanade reserve runs along the western side of Swanson Stream upstream from the Don Bucks Corner Reserve where archaeological remains associated with this camp may survive.			
4. Owner	Waitakere City Council	Tenant/Manager	
Owner Address		Tenant/Manager Address	
5. Nature of information (heresay, brief or extended visit, etc.)		Brief visit	
Aerial photographs (reference numbers, and clarity of site)			
Photographs (reference numbers, and where they are held)			
6. Reported by	Kim Tatton Rod Clough	Date recorded	Jun 2005
Filekeeper		Date (NZAA SRF Entry Date)	
Address	Auckland Regional Council		
7. Keywords	GUM DIGGERS CAMP MONUMENT PLAQUE DON BUCKS CAMP DON FRANCISCO RODRIQUEZ FIGUERO		
8. New Zealand Register of Archaeological Sites (for office use)			
NZHPT Site Field Code			
Latitude S		Latitude E	

CHI Places Number	19865	NZAA Site Number	
NZMS 260 map number	None	Date of visit	Not visited
NZMS 260 map name	None	Type of site or area	Orchard
NZMS 260 map edition		Name	Tara Orchard Packing Shed and Homestead (former)
Grid references Easting:		Northing	
1. Aids to relocation of site (attach a sketch map):			
99 Parrs Cross Road Oratia			
2. State of site and possible future damage:			
3. Description of site (supply full details, history, local environment, references, sketches, etc. If extra sheets are attached include a summary here)			
<p>The site at 99 Parrs Cross Road was part of a much larger original allotment (No. 5, Parish of Waikomiti) purchased by William Potter in 1855. After he died in Epsom in April 1878, his family subdivided the property, selling 33 acres and a right of way to Jacob Larsen in October 1903. In August 1910, the property was transferred to Mrs Frances Mary Izard, wife of Henry Stratton Izard. When the Izard family acquired the property, a number of early structures were already established on the site, including a thatched cottage which became the principal dwelling.
Henry Stratton Izard (c.1862-1946) was a son of Charles Beard Izard who arrived in Auckland in May 1860, and settled in Wellington, founding the legal firm of Bell, Gully and Izard. H S Izard was born in Wellington, and studied law at Lincoln's Inn, London, before being admitted to the bar as a barrister in 1887 and as a solicitor of the Supreme Court the same year. In 1890, Izard established his own law practice in Greytown North, Wairarapa, and was Mayor of Greytown North from 1898-1899.
By c.1914, H S Izard appears in Oratia as a fruit-grower. Following the death of his first wife, Izard marries Georgina Frances in July 1921. In November 1928, Georgina assumes title for the property from the executors, Wellington Solicitors Charles Hayward Izard and Thomas Shailer Weston. At no point was the property ever in the name of Henry S Izard; yet he became prominent in the fruit-growing industry from c.1925, an industry strongly associated with Oratia. He was secretary of the Auckland Provincial Control Fireblight Committee in 1920; on the committee of the NZ Fruitgrowers Federation from 1923 to at least 1933; elected to a seat on the Fruit Export Control Board in 1925; and attended the 1927 conference for the NZ Nurseryman's Association. In 1922, he was one of the earliest residents in Oratia to have a phone line from the Henderson exchange.
A row of modest outbuildings have stood on the site possibly from as early as 1910. These include a garage/store, a wood shed and a room affectionately known as George's Room, a worker at the orchard who lived in the 'room' for around 50 years. In 1928, the current homestead was built for H S Izard by a Russian named Grin, a local resident. It is understood that the adjacent packing shed was constructed around time. The 33¼ acre farm was subdivided in 1951, and in 1959 the residue transferred to Henry and Georgina Izard's daughter Betty Stratton Davis and her husband Jonathan
Philip Davis. The property was acquired by their daughter Francis Ann Stone and her husband Charles Hilary Pirie Stone in 1994. In 1996, proposals were put forward to convert the packing shed into a gallery and tea room, and the modest outbuildings into craft shops; uses that are still associated with the buildings today.
(Heritage Assessment : Tara Orchard (Former) 2012)</p>			
Additional Notes:			
4. Owner		Tenant/Manager	
Owner Address		Tenant/Manager Address	
5. Nature of information (heresay, brief or extended visit, etc.)		Heritage Assessment : Tara Orchard (Former) 2012	
Aerial photographs (reference numbers, and clarity of site)			
Photographs (reference numbers, and where they are held)			
6. Reported by	Anna Boyer	Date recorded	25/01/2013