

***TAKANINI STRUCTURE PLAN
AREAS 6A & 6B: ARCHAEOLOGICAL
ASSESSMENT***

Report prepared for
Hosken & Associates Ltd

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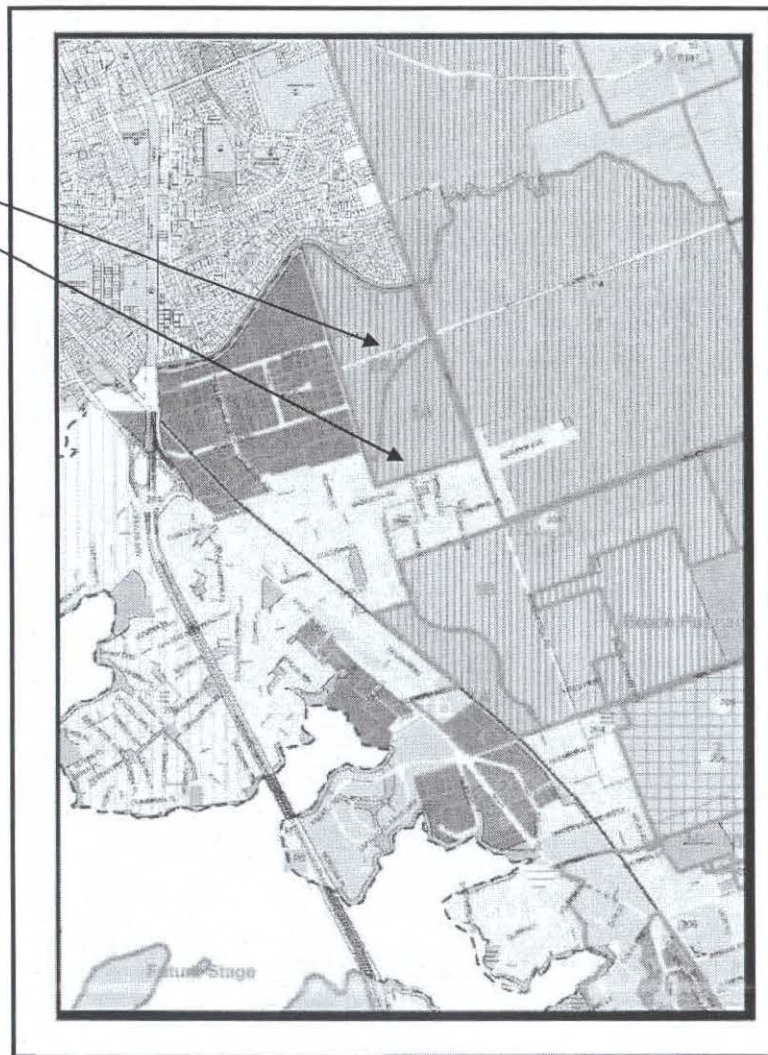
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INTRODUCTION

Project Background

Hosken & Associates are advancing a Private Plan Change for the rezoning of Areas 6A and 6B in Takanini (Figure 1). This area lies to the south of the Papakura Stream between Porchester Road and Takanini School Road, and is bounded by Manuroa Road to the south (Figure 2). As part of the assessment and scoping for this proposal they have requested an archaeological assessment to identify any constraints or limitations on a mixed use for both sites. Clough & Associates was commissioned by Gregory Heap of Hosken & Associates Ltd to review the existing data and Takanini Structure Plan documentation pertaining to cultural heritage sites, to carry out a field survey of Areas 6A and 6B, and to prepare a report providing a broad assessment of archaeological and cultural issues pertaining to both areas.

**Figure 1.
Location of
Areas 6A and 6B**



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INTRODUCTION, CONTINUED

Methodology Clough & Associates had previously provided the cultural heritage assessment for the Takanini Structure Plan (Clough & Baquie 2000). This assessment was reviewed and a further check of the Auckland Regional Council's Cultural Heritage Inventory (ARC CHI) was carried out. Relevant literature and aerial photographs were consulted, as were the relevant sections of the Takanini Structure Plan.

Areas 6A and 6B were inspected on 4 March 2006 to establish whether any cultural heritage remains could be identified.

RESULTS

Previously Recorded Heritage Sites

At the time of the heritage assessment carried out for the Takanini Structure Plan (in 2000), only two archaeological sites and four heritage trees had been recorded in the area. The archaeological sites consisted of a historic Redoubt (R12/956) relating to the Land Wars of the 1860s, located at No. 931 Papakura-Clevedon Road, approximately 3 km from the main rail trunk line at Papakura; and a midden/settlement site (R12/1) recorded in 1961 but subsequently destroyed by development. The four heritage trees and the Redoubt site are scheduled in the Papakura District Plan.

Archival research, consultation and survey carried out by Clough & Associates as part of the heritage assessment for the Takanini Structure Plan led to the identification of a number of historic buildings and sites reflecting the early historic settlement of the area (see Figure 2, Table 1). Numerous mature trees, native and exotic, were also recorded. The report (Clough & Baquie 2000) recommended that these buildings, sites and trees be considered for protection in the District Plan, subject to further research on the heritage significance of the buildings.

None of the recorded heritage sites, buildings or trees lay within Areas 6A or 6B. The closest heritage site is R11/2077, Gorry McInnes's house, built c.83 years ago.

Areas 6A and 6B

The study area is located to the south of the Papakura Stream, between Porchester Road to the east, Takanini School Road to the west, and Manuroa Road along the south, where there is a row of residential housing. The major feature within the study area is the large Takanini training track along Porchester Road, with a smaller privately owned training track along the northwestern side in Takanini School Road (Figure 2). A large area to the north of this small track lies under waist high weeds, as does much of the western side of Takanini School Road south of Popes Road. The northeastern part of the study area consists of a series of shelter belt trees where horticultural activities are carried out. Several residential lifestyle properties with houses and horse stabling are located along the northern side of Popes Road. A racing stable is also situated between the Manuroa Road residences and the Takanini training track.

Randwick Park suburb lies to the north of the Papakura Stream, with Takanini housing to the south of the study area. The western side consists of industrial establishments, and the eastern side of farming/lifestyle blocks.

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Figure 2. Location of the study area and recorded archaeological sites



RESULTS, CONTINUED

Table 1. Sites recorded in general area

MAP	SITE	EASTING	NORTHING	DESCRIPTION
R11	994	2679300	6460100	PA
R11	995	2679440	6460090	MIDDEN
R11	2059	2683700	6461500	SAW MILL
R11	2060	2683200	6462200	BUILDING
R11	2061	2683600	6462200	BUILDING
R11	2064	2683000	6463000	HOMESTEAD
R11	2071	2683060	6460200	BURIAL
R11	2072	2681800	6460200	RECREATION AREA
R11	2075	2683600	6462300	BUILDING
R11	2076	2683300	6462300	BUILDING
R11	2077	2681800	6461700	BUILDING
R12	1	2681300	6459800	MIDDEN/SETTLEMENT
R12	191	2679900	6459100	MIDDEN

Field Survey

The banks of the Papakura Stream (Figure 3) were examined for any cultural heritage remains, including possible remains relating to a flax mill, as John de Cateret's mill (R11/2078) was said to have been in the vicinity of Porchester and Alfriston Roads in the 1870s (Clough & Baquie 2000). However, no evidence was observed.

The areas to the south of the stream, particularly in the east along Porchester Road, are mainly used for horticulture, with well-established wind breaks (Figure 4). No indications of cultural heritage remains were observed in these areas, which have been considerably modified by horticultural practices.

Along Popes Road several houses and stables are located (Figure 5) with an associated training track to the north of the buildings (Figure 6). Further to the north up to the Papakura Stream, the vegetation consists of waist high weeds and grasses, reducing visibility (Figure 6). No cultural heritage indicators were observed during the examination of these areas.

The area to the west of the Takanini training track is also covered with waist high weeds and undergrowth (Figure 7, Figure 8). No cultural heritage remains were observed in this area.

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RESULTS, *CONTINUED*

Figure 3. View of Papakura Stream and bridge over Porchester Road



Figure 4. Showing shelter belts and horticultural areas

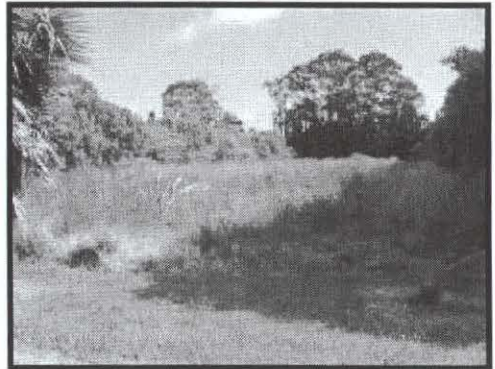
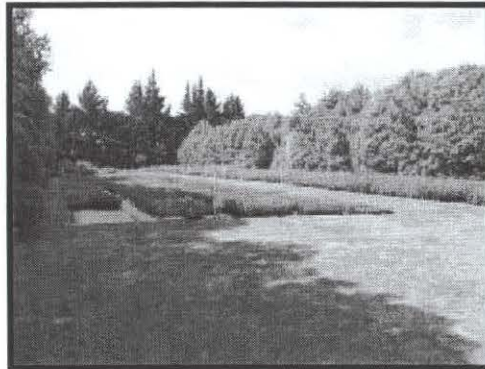


Figure 5. Showing lifestyle housing (L) and stabling (R) along Popes Road



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RESULTS, CONTINUED

Figure 6.
Showing training
track (L) and
overgrown weeds
(R)



Figure 7.
Showing part of
the Takanini
training track

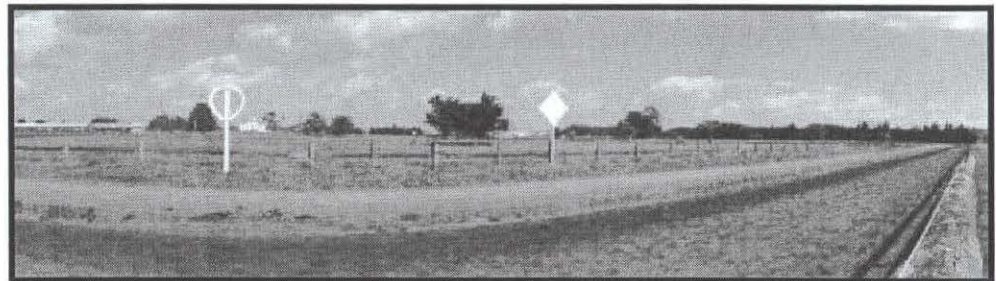


Figure 8.
Showing waist
high weeds along
the western
Takanini School
Road



DISCUSSION

Summary of Results

No archaeological or other heritage sites had previously been recorded within Areas 6 A or 6B of the Takanini Structure Plan. Field survey failed to identify any cultural heritage remains within either area.

Significance

While there are a number of recorded heritage sites, buildings and trees within the Takanini Structure Plan area, Areas 6A and 6B have no known heritage significance and low archaeological potential.

Flax milling has been reported along the Papakura Stream, but the site where these early 19th century industries took place has not yet been identified. It is thought to have been located near the junction of Alfriston and Porchester roads, to the north of the study area, and no remains were observed along the Papakura Stream bordering the study area. A gum diggers' camp (Willow Camp) is reported to have been located in the vicinity of the former Valley Road, now the area between Popes Road and Manuroa Road, but no evidence of it has been found.

Important activities in the area included the timber industry. Much of the timber used for housing and farming was retrieved from local kauri and kahikatea. Swamp kauri timber was widely used for early house construction and fencing. More recently large quantities of buried kauri logs and root systems were excavated to make the development of the Bruce Pullman Park possible (*NZ Herald* April 6, 1996, S4, p3).

No wahi tapu areas or Maori sites have been identified within the Takanini Structure Plan area, probably as the district was, prior to being drained, an established swamp area. No midden remains have been found along the Papakura Stream banks, nor were any located during the current survey.

General Considerations

This is an assessment of effects on archaeological and other heritage values but does not include an assessment of Maori values. Such assessments can only be made by the tangata whenua.

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

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DISCUSSION, CONTINUED

Effects

The proposed plan change and any future uses of Areas 6A and 6B will have no effects on known heritage values, as there are no known archaeological or other heritage sites within the study area.

However, 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, the possibility can be mitigated by putting procedures in place ensuring that the Historic Places Trust is contacted should this occur during future development.

Historic Places Act

In addition to any requirements under the Resource Management Act 1991, the Historic Places Act 1993 protects all archaeological sites whether recorded or not, and they not be damaged or destroyed unless an Authority to modify an archaeological site has been issued by the New Zealand Historic Places Trust.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is

Recommended:

- That there should be no constraints on the proposed plan change on heritage grounds as no archaeological or other heritage sites are known to be present within Areas 6A or 6B, and it is considered unlikely that any will be exposed during future development of these areas
 - That if sub-surface archaeological evidence should be unearthed during future development (e.g. intact shell midden, hangi, storage pits relating to Maori occupation, or cobbled floors, brick or stone foundation, and rubbish pits relating to 19th century European occupation), work should cease in the immediate vicinity of the remains and the Historic Places Trust should be contacted.
 - That if modification of an archaeological site is necessary, an Authority to modify be applied for under Section 11 of the Historic Places Act 1993 (Note that this is a legal requirement).
 - That in the event of koiwi (human remains) being uncovered, work should cease in the immediate vicinity and the tangata whenua, Historic Places Trust and NZ Police 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 on the property.
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