

Archaeological Survey and Assessment of Effects:

Karaka Campus

Karaka, Auckland



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1. Executive Summary

Fisher & Paykel Healthcare Properties Limited (FPH) is proposing a Structure Plan (Structure Plan) and Private Plan Change (Plan Change) for land zoned Future Urban and Rural – Mixed Rural, located at 300, 328, 350, 370, & 458 Karaka Road, Drury. The study area is bound by State Highway 22 to the north, Oira Creek to the west and the railway network of the North Island Main Trunk (NIMT) Line to the south. The study area extends further along the Oira Creek than the proposed Plan Change, as FPH wanted to explore the archaeological potential along the eastern bank of the Creek.

This Structure Plan is proposed in replacement of the Drury-Opāheke Structure Plan for this part of Drury West and the Plan Change will involve rezoning the land that is currently zoned Future Urban to Business – Light Industry. The Rural-Mixed Rural zoned land is included in the Structure Plan but is not proposed to be rezoned as part of the Plan Change. But it is included into the study area for this archaeological research.

The purpose of the Structure Plan and Plan Change is to facilitate the future development of a research & development and manufacturing campus to support the growth and expansion of Fisher & Paykel Healthcare.

This report investigates the cultural heritage features and potential within the Structure Plan and Plan Change areas.

Two previously recorded archaeological sites are in close proximity to the study area, but both relate to the railway and are contained within the railway corridor.

No archaeological sites were recorded during the survey, but one feature – a small fire event – could have been part of an archaeological site but could also be of a post 1900 date.

The modern land surface seems to be substantially changed by modern horticulture and only close to the Oira stream does the ancient land surface survive. It is also possible that the stream was navigable by waka before the silting caused by recent horticulture in the area made the creek very shallow. The area around the Oira is therefore an area with a high-risk of encountering archaeological sites during any earthworks. The high-risk area is within around 100 metres of the stream, but a precautionary measure would include 150 metres buffer from the meandering Oira stream.

A side stream to the Oira stream along the northwestern part of the study area has been substantially modified as a comparison between the modern and the 1940 aerials show.

No historic cultural heritage, for example European homesteads could be seen. The oldest structures within the area at present are two farmhouses from around the 1920s to 1940s.

If any earthworks are planned to take place within a 150 m buffer of the Oira stream it is recommended to apply for an authority to modify/destroy unknown archaeological sites under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act (2014) with Heritage NZ Pouhere Taonga. This will mitigate the risk of delays during the development due to discoveries of archaeological features.

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Cover photo: Study area in 1940 (Copyright Crown - Retrolens).

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2. Glossary

Table 1: Archaeological terms.

C14	Dating method using the deterioration of Carbon 14 in living organisms
Firescoop	Fireplace used for various reasons (cooking, warming, etc.)
Hangi	Subterranean cooking oven using heated stones
Hapu	Māori sub tribe, part of a larger tribal federation
Kai moana	Seafood exploited by Māori including fish, shell fish and crustaceans.
Kainga	Māori undefended open settlement.
Kaumātua	Male elder(s) of a hapu (sub tribe)
Kuia	Female elder(s) of a hapu (sub tribe)
Mana Whenua	People of the land with mana or customary authority
Midden	Refuse from a settlement, mainly shell fish.
Pa	A site fortified with earthworks and palisade defences. Modern meaning differs from archaeological use of the word.
Pit	Rectangular excavated pit used to store crops by Māori
Posthole	Archaeological remains of a post used for various reasons
Prehistory	Period before European arrival
Rohe	Settlement area of a Māori sub tribe (hapu)
Terrace	A platform cut into the hill slope used for habitation or cultivation
Urupa	Burial ground
Wahi tapu	Sites of spiritual significance to Māori
Whare	Traditionally built Māori sleeping house
Periods:	
Pre-Contact	Settlement history before the arrival of Europeans. Archaeological research to date suggests that Te Ika a Māui was settled around 1250 CE and Te Waipounamu around 1270 CE.
Early Contact	The arrival of James Cook in 1769 is usually the starting point of this period.
Early Colonial	The treaty of Waitangi in 1840 is seen as the starting point of the Colonial period.

3. Introduction

3.1. Purpose and Scope

FPH plans to develop another campus at Karaka, similar to the one in East Tāmaki. Archaeology Solutions Ltd (ASL) has been commissioned to undertake a heritage and archaeological impact assessment of the proposed development area. The survey and research were undertaken to identify the possibility of recorded and/or unrecorded archaeological remains and other Historic Heritage structure/buildings/botanical sites and to assess any impact the development could have on any heritage values. At this stage no details of the impacts are known, but the survey is rather to inform and guide the planning process.

This report has been prepared to identify any possible requirements under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 (HNZPTA) and considers cultural heritage under the Resource Management Act (RMA) and the Auckland Unitary Plan (Operative in Part).

This survey and report do not necessarily include the location of *wahi tapu* and/or sites of cultural or spiritual significance to the local Māori community. Consultation has begun and will continue with interested iwi groups. At least one Cultural Value Assessment (CVA) is available at the time of Revision 2 of this report.

3.2. Project Description

Fisher & Paykel Healthcare Properties Limited (FPH) is proposing a Structure Plan (Structure Plan) and Private Plan Change (PlanChange) for land zoned Future Urban and Rural – Mixed Rural, located at 300, 328, 350, 370, & 458 Karaka Road, Drury. The land is bound by State Highway 22 to the north, Oira Creek to the west and the railway network of the North Island Main Trunk (NIMT) Line to the south.

This Structure Plan is proposed in replacement of the Drury-Opāheke Structure Plan for this part of Drury West and the Plan Change will involve rezoning the land from Future Urban to Business – Light Industry.

The purpose of the Structure Plan and Plan Change is to facilitate the future development of a research & development and manufacturing campus to support the growth and expansion of Fisher & Paykel Healthcare.

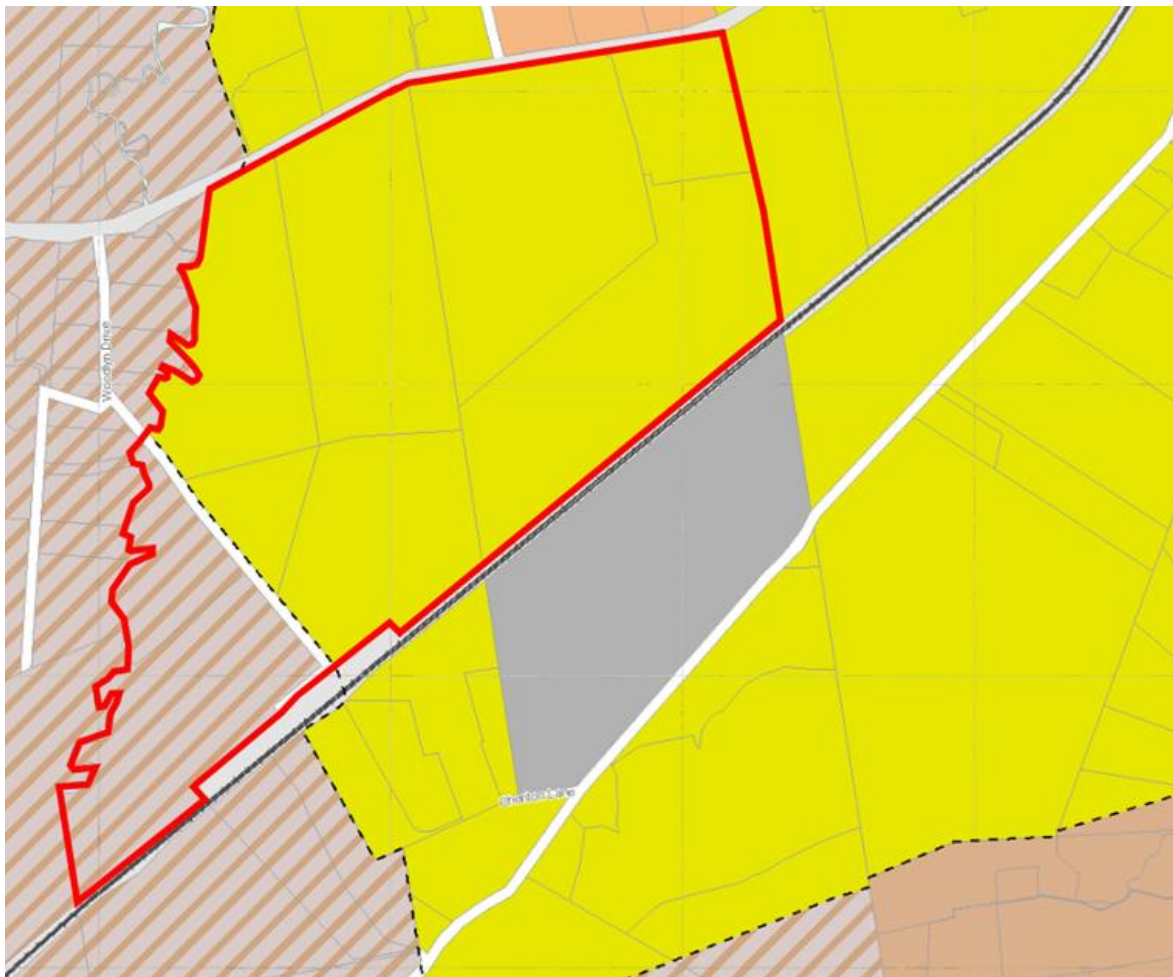


Figure 1: Structure Plan area is outlined in red, and Plan Change area is shown yellow within the outlined red area.

3.3. Description of land affected.

The location is at 300, 328, 350, 370, & 458 Karaka Road, Drury.

The legal description of the land is:

Lot 1 DP 205837

Lot 2 DP 523765

Lot 4 DP 14876

Part Lot 3 DP 14876

Lot 7 DP 14876

Lot 1 DP 523765

Part Lot 5 DP 14876

Part Lot 6 DP 14876

Part Lot 6 DP 14876

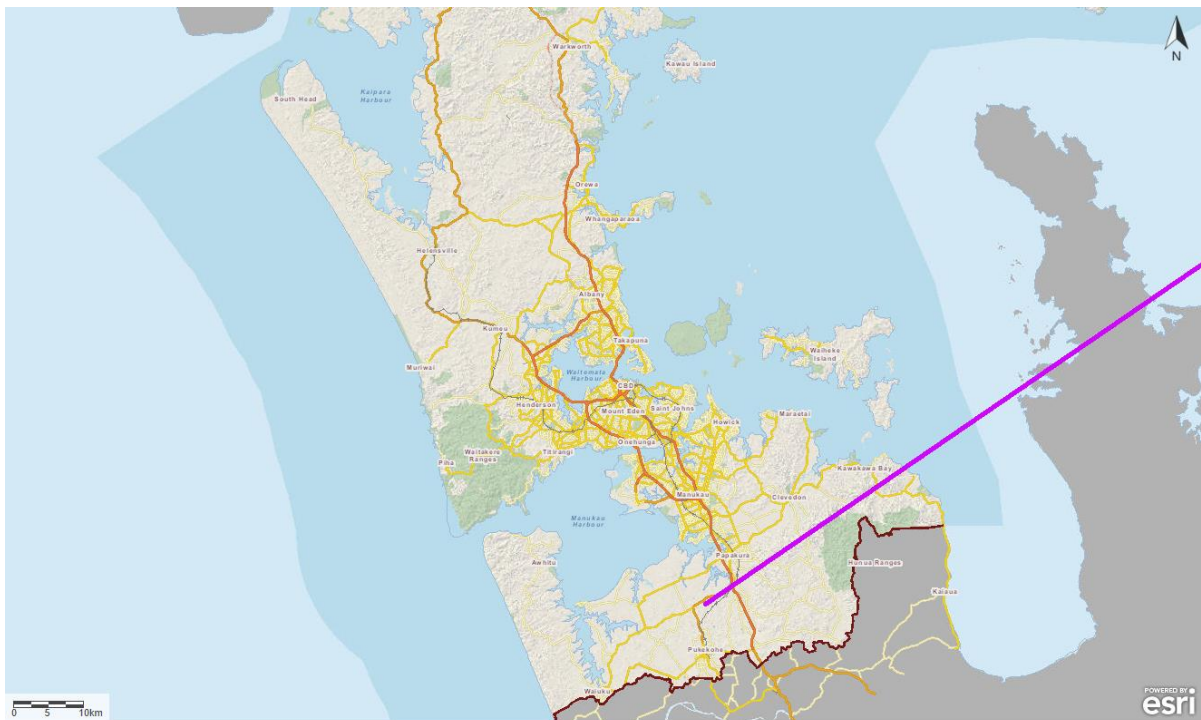


Figure 2: Location of site within the North Island.



Figure 3: Location of the study area at Karaka.



Figure 4: Appellations of the study area.

The study area for this report is marked in red outline on Figure 3 and 4. The full structure plan area has been assessed (which includes land outside the plan change area).

4. Statutory Requirements

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

This assessment considers archaeological sites as defined in the HNZPTA as outlined below. It also takes into account cultural heritage as outlined in the RMA as well as scheduled historic sites in the Auckland Unitary Plan, Operational in Parts (AUP:OP).

4.1. Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014

Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (HNZ) administers the HNZPTA. The HNZPTA contains a consent (authority) process for any work affecting archaeological sites, where an archaeological site is defined as:

"6(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

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

Any person who intends carrying out work that may damage, modify or destroy an archaeological site, or to investigate a site using invasive archaeological techniques, must first obtain an authority from HNZ. The process applies to sites on land of all tenure including public, private and designated land. The HNZPTA contains penalties for unauthorised site damage or destruction.

The archaeological authority process applies to all sites that fit the HNZPTA definition, regardless of whether:

- The site is recorded in the NZ Archaeological Association Site Recording Scheme or registered by HNZ,

- The site only becomes known about as a result of ground disturbance, and/ or
- The activity is permitted under a district or regional plan, or a resource or building consent has been granted

HNZ also maintains the List of Historic Places, Historic Areas, Wahi Tapu and Wahi Tapu Areas. The List can include archaeological sites. The purpose of the List is to inform members of the public about such places and to assist with their protection under the RMA.

4.2. Resource Management Act 1991

Under Section 6 of the RMA it is stated that the protection of historic heritage is a matter of national importance,

“In achieving the purpose of this Act, all persons exercising functions and powers under it, in relation to managing the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources, shall recognise and provide for the following matters of national importance:

[...]

(e) the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu, and other taonga

(f) the protection of historic heritage from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development.”

“Historic heritage” is defined in the RMA as being “those natural and physical resources that contribute to an understanding and appreciation of New Zealand's history and cultures” and includes archaeological, architectural, cultural, historic, scientific and technological qualities.

Historic heritage includes:

- historic sites, structures, places, and areas
- archaeological sites;
- sites of significance to Māori, including wahi tapu;
- surroundings associated with the natural and physical resources (RMA section 2).

These categories are not mutually exclusive and some archaeological sites may include above ground structures or may also be places that are of significance to Māori.

Where resource consent is required for any activity the assessment of effects is required to address cultural and historic heritage matters (RMA 4th Schedule and the Auckland Unitary Plan assessment criteria).

Section 17 of the RMA states “Every person has a duty to avoid, remedy, or mitigate any adverse effect on the environment arising from an activity carried on by or on behalf of the person”, and this

includes historic heritage. The Structure Plan Guidelines also include a requirement to identify, investigate and address the existence of natural and physical resources that have been scheduled in the Unitary Plan in relation to natural heritage, Mana Whenua, natural resources, coastal environment, historic heritage and special character. (AUP, Appendix 1, 1.4.3)

4.3. Statutory Planning Policies

In Auckland the Auckland Unitary Plan, Operative in part (AUP:OP) based on the rules of the RMA, has specific provisions for historic heritage and places of significance to mana whenua. The regional policy statement objective for historic heritage (AUP:OP B5.2.1) are.

1. Significant historic heritage places are identified and protected from inappropriate subdivision, use and development.
2. Significant historic heritage places are used appropriately, and their protection, management and conservation are encouraged, including retention, maintenance and adaptation.

Based on the acknowledgement of Te Tiriti o Waitangi a number of regional policy statements are formulated (AUP:OP B6.2.1) that result in the recognition of Places of significance to mana whenua.

“Sites and places of significance to Mana Whenua have tangible and intangible cultural values in association with historic events, occupation and cultural activities. Mana Whenua values are not necessarily associated with archaeology, particularly within the highly modified urban landscape where the tangible values may have been destroyed or significantly modified.” AUP:OP D21.1)

Policy objectives for Places of Significance to mana whenua (AUP:OP D21.2) are:

1. The tangible and intangible values of scheduled sites and places of significance to Mana Whenua are protected and enhanced.
2. Scheduled sites and places of significance to Mana Whenua are protected from inappropriate subdivision, use and development, including inappropriate modification, demolition or destruction.

Note that scheduled places have stronger protection than archaeological sites that are not scheduled in the Plan.

4.4. Non-Statutory Planning documents

Beyond the statutory Plan the Auckland Council Plan has some objectives relevant to cultural heritage.

The **Auckland Plan 2050** sets six key outcomes, each defined by four strategic directions. These in turn are to be achieved through several focus areas for each direction.

The key outcomes area:

1. *Belonging and Participation*
All Aucklanders will be part of and contribute to society, access opportunities, and have the chance to develop to their full potential.
2. *Māori Identity and Wellbeing*
A thriving Māori identity is Auckland's point of difference in the world – it advances prosperity for Māori and benefits all Aucklanders.
3. *Homes and Places*
Aucklanders live in secure, healthy, and affordable homes, and have access to a range of inclusive public places.
4. *Transport and Access*
Aucklanders will be able to get where they want to go more easily, safely and sustainably.
5. *Environment and Cultural Heritage*
Aucklanders preserve, protect and care for the natural environment as our shared cultural heritage, for its intrinsic value and for the benefit of present and future generations.
6. *Opportunity and Prosperity*
Auckland is prosperous with many opportunities and delivers a better standard of living for everyone.

Outcome 5 takes a wide view of heritage including both natural and cultural heritage and the links between them. Heritage is also linked to other key outcomes. Three specific focus areas reference heritage beyond Outcome 5:

“Outcome: Belonging and Participation

Focus Area 1: Create safe opportunities for people to meet, connect, participate in, and enjoy community and civic life.

Also, our sense of belonging is tied to identity and attachment to place. The way people use Auckland's streets, squares, parks and other public open space influences the meaning they attach to these places and spaces. Heritage, particularly built heritage, anchors our sense of history and place and helps define what is unique and distinctive about Auckland.”

(Auckland Plan 2050 p.52)

“Outcome: Belonging and Participation

Focus Area 7: Recognise the value of arts, culture, sport and recreation to quality of life.

Appreciation of our cultural heritage, especially our built heritage, is an equally important aspect of what contributes to our quality of life. It reminds us of our past and

provides a visual context of where we have come from. It is one aspect of our culture that is easily observed and there for everyone to see and appreciate.”

(Auckland Plan 2050 p.63)

“Outcome Homes Places and Spaces

Focus area 5: Create urban places for the future.

Placemaking plays an important role in creating high quality urban environments. It also supports our culture and identity, such as Auckland’s unique Māori cultural identity, in our public places. We can also reflect and embed our unique local character in the built environment by, for example, incorporating and integrating built heritage and public art into existing and new spaces.”

(Auckland Plan 2050 p101)

5. Methodology

5.1. Investigation Methodology

This assessment was carried out using both desktop research and site visits. The starting point for this investigation is the oral traditions of the area. Soil map and hydrology frame those traditions. These traditions are reflected with the recorded archaeological and historic heritage sites. Inconsistencies and similarities are interpreted to create an archaeological risk map. This is to inform the development of possible mitigation action if archaeological or historic heritage items might be impacted.

5.2. Desktop Research Methodology

Sources for desktop research include:

- NZ Archaeological Association (NZAA) online site recording database Archsite and associated site records
- LINZ database of historic maps and survey plans via Quickmaps
- Heritage New Zealand Heritage List/ Rārangī Kōrero of historic places, historic areas and wahi tapu areas
- Heritage New Zealand online reports database
- Auckland Council Geomaps GIS viewer
- AUPOP Heritage Schedule/Overlay maps
- Auckland Council Cultural Heritage Inventory (CHI)
- Archives New Zealand (online resources)
- Local histories – published and unpublished
- Archaeological reports
- Aerial photographs
- National Library cartographic collection
- Alexander Turnbull Te Kōwhiri online collection
- Auckland Museum pictorial collections

5.3. Site Surveys

Several site visits were conducted during early 2023. Soil profiles from a hand corer were taken. A walkover and probing augmented these investigations.

5.4. Other Data

The survey results have been overlaid onto aerial photos including a 1940 aerial, and cadastral polygons from Auckland Council. Several historic survey maps have been overlaid too. Please note that all images are for interpretive purposes only. They have been only approximately geo-rectified and are not appropriate for further geo-referencing.

6. Physical Environment

The soil is a mixed loam in the study area. It is close to the South Auckland Volcanic Field and it is expected to be mixed with rich volcanic ash from this Field.

The main formation is the Puketoka Formation (Pup in the map below) – pumiceous mud, sand and gravel with muddy peat and lignits. It includes tephra and alluvial pumice deposits. More details can be found in the soil descriptions and geotechnical reports.

This soil is well suited for kumara and taro cultivation.

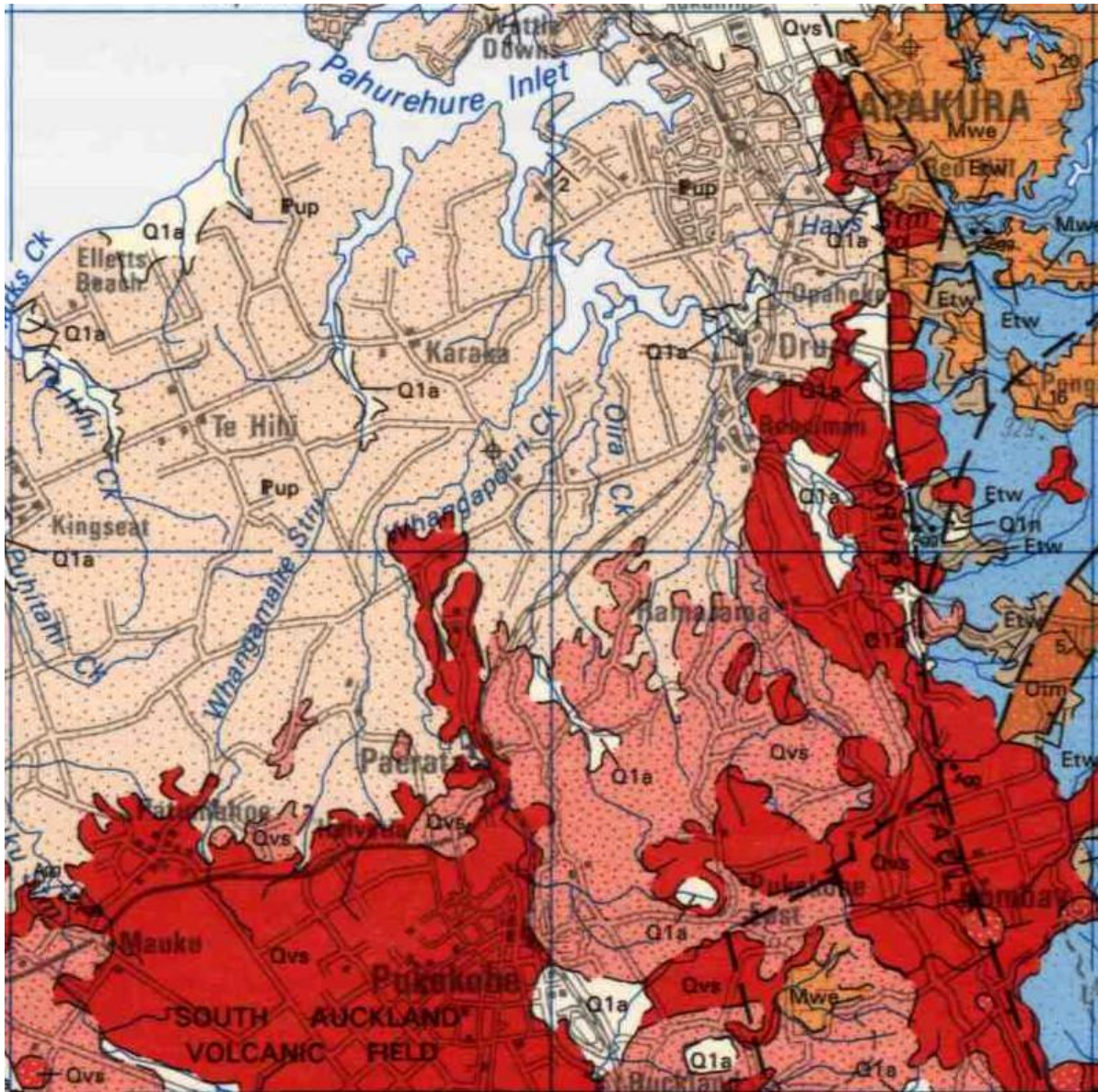


Figure 5: "Pup" Puketoka Formation extent over study area along the Oira Creek.

The area is along the Oira Creek which cuts into the rolling hillocks. Soil and fresh water supply are well suited for Pre-Contact horticulture.

7. Historical Account

Any deep understanding of historical land use and occupation by Māori in the region should be considered within the context of wider settlement of the Auckland region. The places identified to be of significance to Māori are not seen as being isolated from a wider cultural landscape that extends across the Tāmaki isthmus, northern Manukau and the associated

coastal environment (Murdoch 2013:4). In addition, the short synthesis below cannot do justice to the complexities of whakapapa and traditional knowledge held by mana whenua for the region and does not attempt to replace or add further to their knowledge.

7.1. Māori Settlement History

Oral traditions indicate a large Māori population in the Franklin area in Pre and Early Contact periods. The area south of the Manukau Harbour with waterways, swamps and substantial areas of forest would have provided plenty of food (Auckland Council Heritage Unit 2014). The South Auckland Volcanic Field would have left traces of fertile volcanic ash even beyond its boundaries and would have enabled the growing of kumara and taro. Furthermore, the area would have been used to travel between the Waikato River and Tāmaki Makaurau. This is reflected in the modern tribal affiliations as shown in the Auckland Council maps as an overlap of interest of the Waiohū related iwi, Waikato/Tainui related iwi and the iwi group of Marutūāhu. It is said that the study area was mainly under the control of Ngāti Tamaoho and Te Ākitai o Waiohū, both of them Waiohū related iwi (Auckland Council Heritage Unit 2014).

The so-called Musket Wars of the 1820s left their mark on the district when most inhabitants retreated south to avoid the musket armed Ngā Puhi raids. Coming back around 1835 most iwi re-settled into their traditional area (rohe). One of the changes was a new settlement below the Pukekohe Hill, led by Ihaka Takaanini to Te Ākitai Waiohū.

Important for this assessment is the fact that the study area was rich in resources, especially good soil to grow kumara and taro and important as a roadway between the Manukau and the Waikato.

7.2. Early European occupation

The first land sale between iwi and the Crown that included the study area, was likely the 'Pukekohe Block' in 1843. It included the Karaka Parish. The land sale was challenged but later settled. By 1845 the Crown had on-sold most of the area along the Karaka foreshore.

Interesting for this assessment is that on either side, west and east, of the study area large land blocks were confiscated after the Land Wars in 1863 (O'Malley 2016). This would indicate a substantial Māori presence around the study area, presumably contributing to the trade of food from the southern area of Tāmaki Makaurau to the fledging settlement of Auckland.

The Auckland to Mercer railway through Pukekohe was constructed in 1875 and this allowed for much better access for European settlers to areas like the study area. Karaka with a small settlement along the foreshore gained a planned railway station which was never built. A large portion of the study area was acquired by the Karaka Land Co. Ltd and subdivided into very small farms. Access to Auckland was planned to be provided by daily trains. These plans did not evolve and in 1913 the paper roads serving the subdivisions were closed and replaced by the still existing paper road. In the 1920s the small blocks were replaced by the modern cadastral lots.

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Figure 7: DP8520 overlaid onto 1940 aerial of the study area.

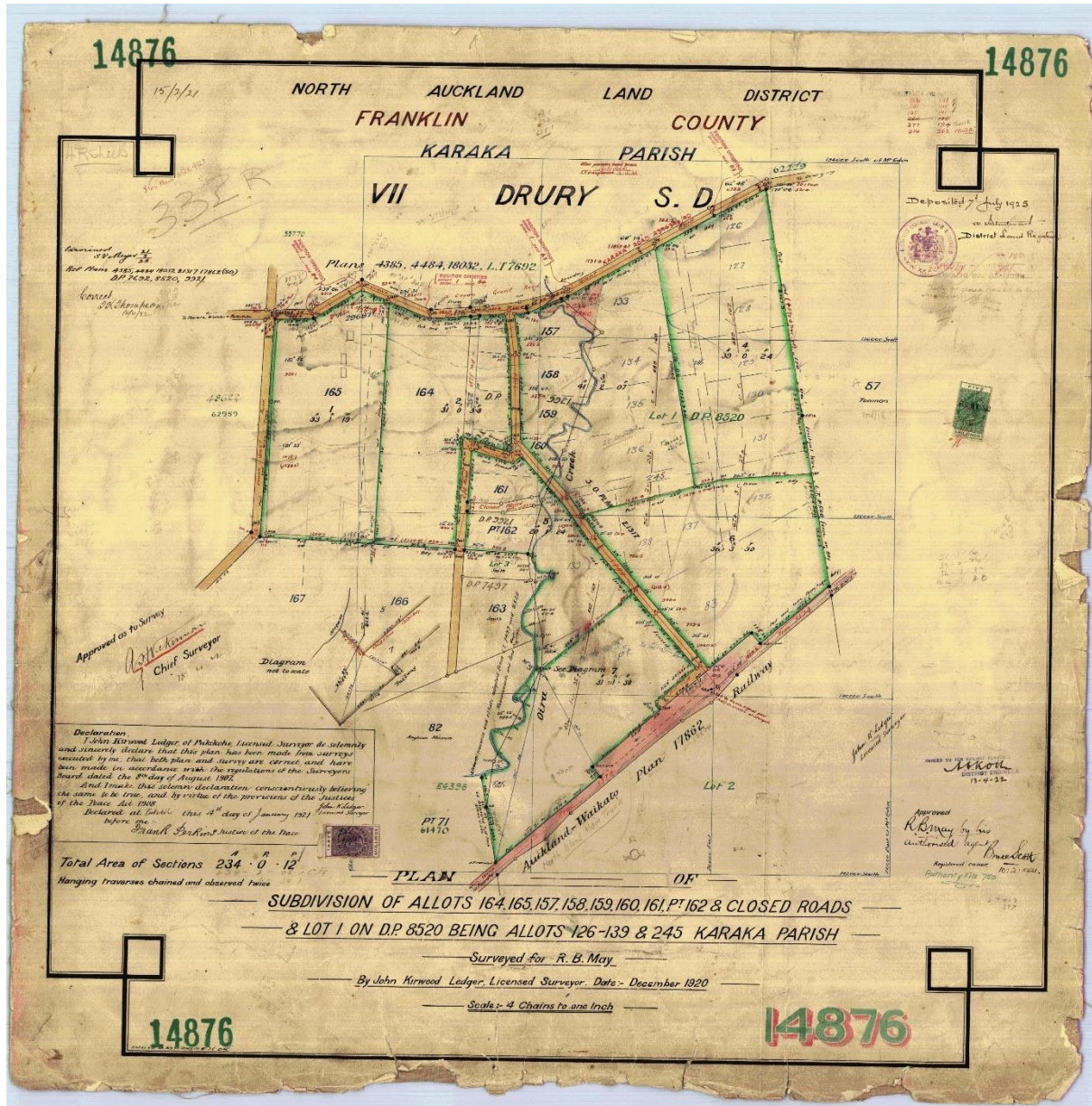


Figure 8: DP 14876 (1920) showing some of the recent property boundaries.

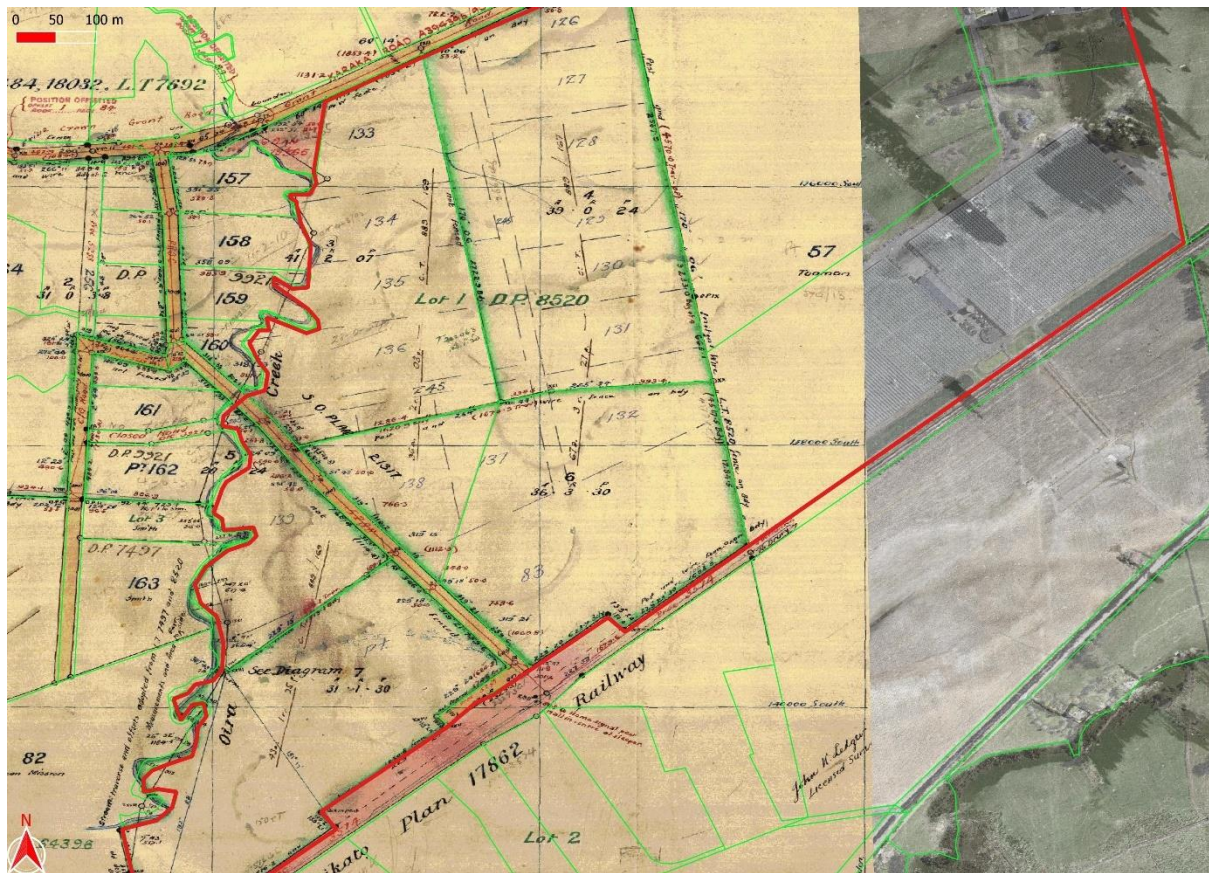


Figure 9: DP 14876 overlaid onto a 1940 aerial of the study area.

The area seems to have been used for animal grazing. There are no indications that it was used for market gardens and deeply ploughed, though it is possible that this happened. Today it is used by a chicken farm and a large greenhouse as well as a dairy farm, recently transformed to dairy support.

The large landscape changes are likely related to dairy farming and are likely quite recent. The comparison of the modern aerial with the 1940 aerial shows the flattening of the landscape obvious. This means that archaeological features are likely truncated if they were deep or have been destroyed, similar to some sites further north (Shakles et al. 2022).

The exemption is the area close to Oira Creek which seems to be relatively undisturbed. Incidentally this area also has the highest risk of encountering archaeological features due to being close to the stream.

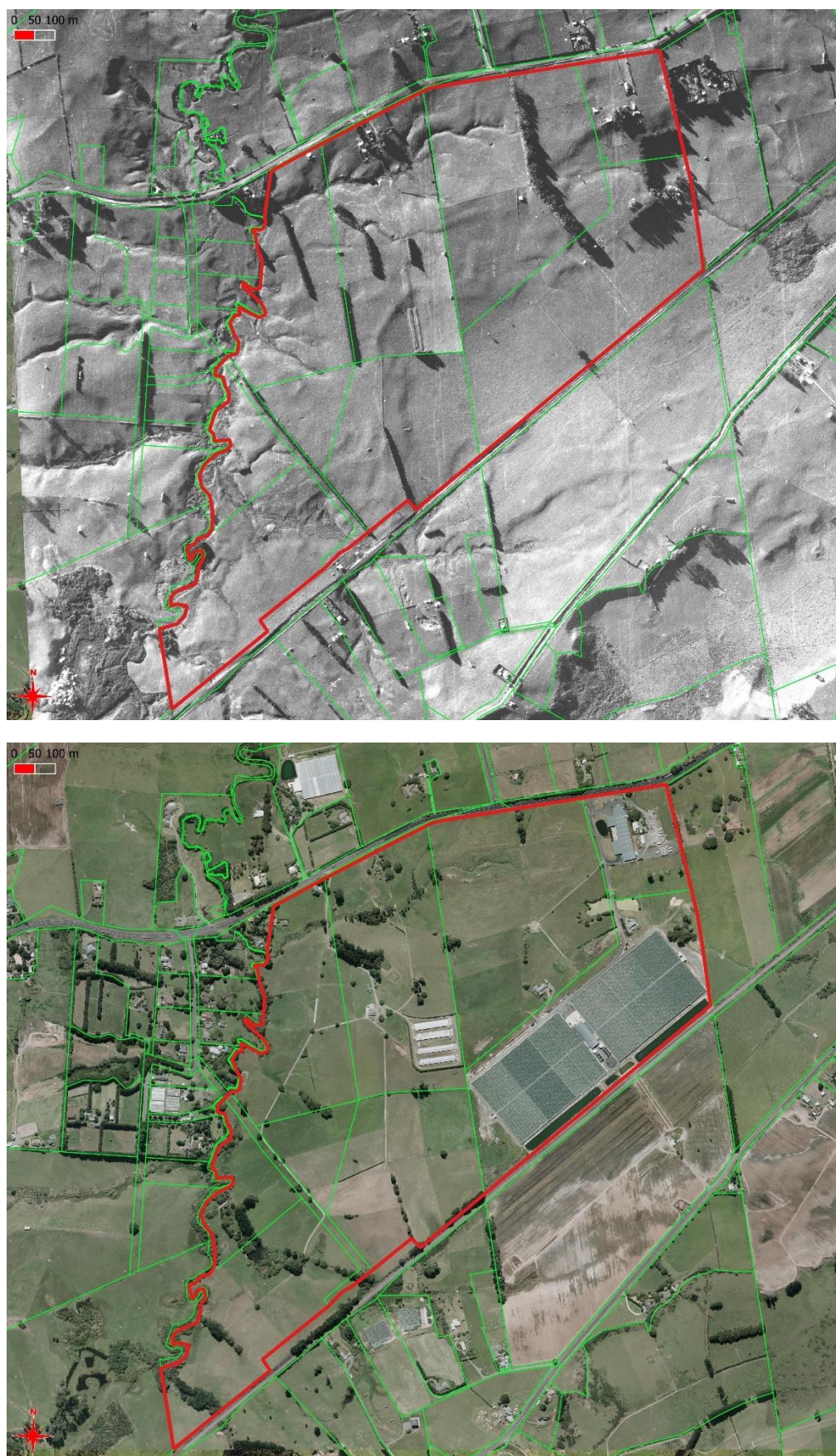


Figure 10: Comparison of the 1940 landscape with pronounced streams to the 'flattened' modern landscape.

8. Archaeological and Historic Heritage Context

Recorded archaeological sites are held in ArchSite, which is the National Site Recording Scheme of the NZ Archaeological Association accessible through a custom-made GIS front end. As the Site Recording Scheme has been for many years a paper record of the voluntary effort of both professionals and nonprofessionals, accuracy of the records including location is of widely variable quality. In the last decade or so it has been used as the quasi-official national register for archaeological sites due to the lack of any other system. The recorded sites are replicated in the Cultural Heritage Inventory (CHI) of the Auckland Council, an initiative going back to the Auckland Regional Council. There are inconsistencies between the two databases and the CHI also records historic heritage or cultural heritage that would usually not be recorded in ArchSite. In addition to these two databases Heritage NZ Pouhere Taonga are running 'The List' of significant national sites and monuments. Furthermore the AUP:OP has scheduled significant cultural heritage sites and places. This affords them more protection.

None of the above databases or lists shows any site on the study area. Two historic sites with archaeological values are within the railway corridor but both are just outside the study area.

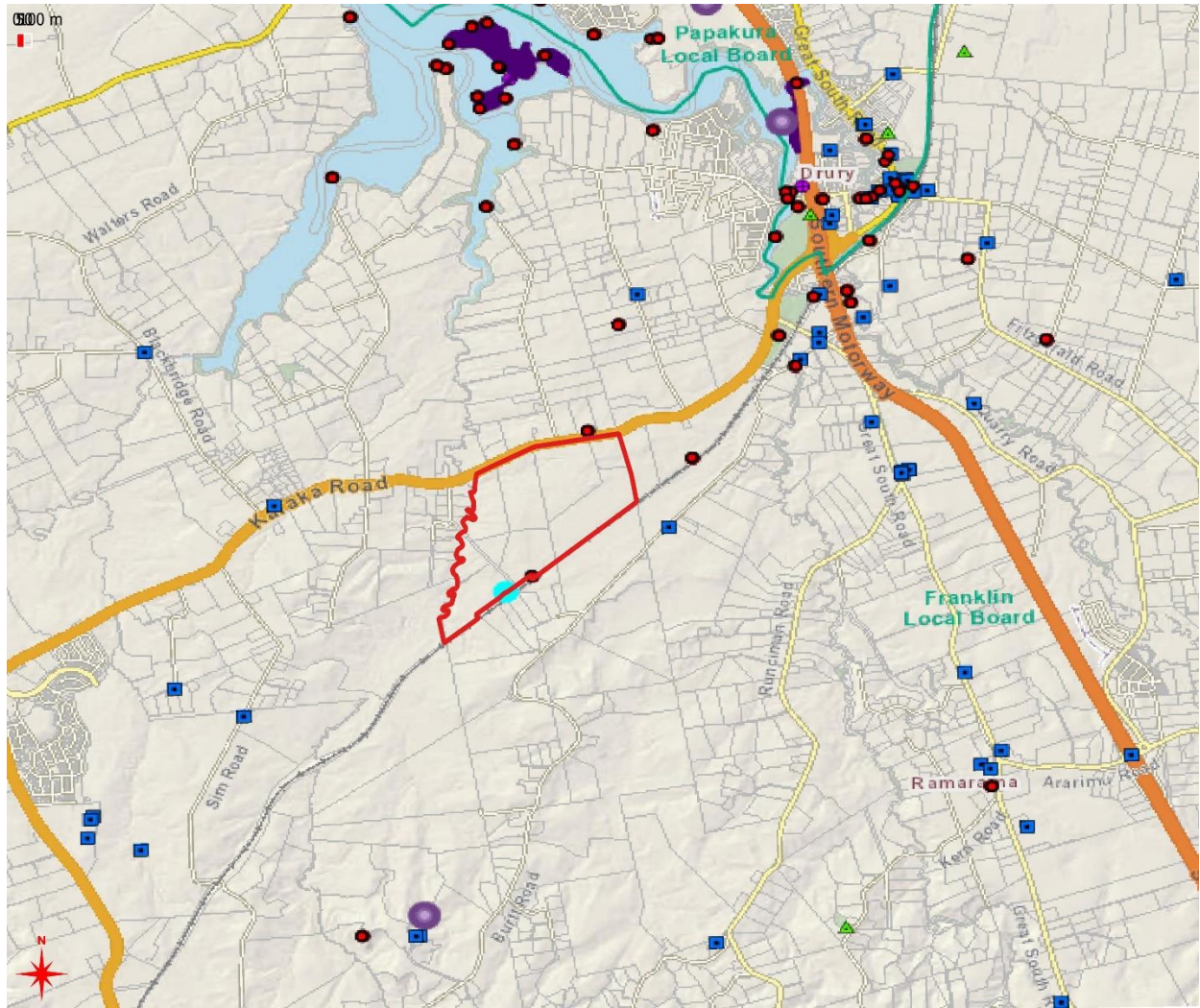


Figure 11: CHI sites and Places and sites of significance to mana whenua as detailed on Geomaps, the Auckland Council GIS tool.

The following table is a list of all Heritage items combined from the above-mentioned lists or databases that are in close vicinity to the study area. It details appellations, Types or Names and a short description including specific notes if required.

Table 2 Details of previously recorded heritage and archaeological sites within the study area.

NZAA Site R11/#	CHI #	Site Name	Type,	The list #	Description
R12/1181		Culvert			1870s railway
R12/1184		Historic house			Private dwelling, across the highway from the study area.
R12/1180		Culvert			1870s railway, in close proximity to the study area

R12/1148		Karaka Siding/Station		Planned location of Karaka station in the 19 th century in close proximity to the study area. A supervisor residence was built and is still visible in the 1940 aerial, but no other structures have been built.
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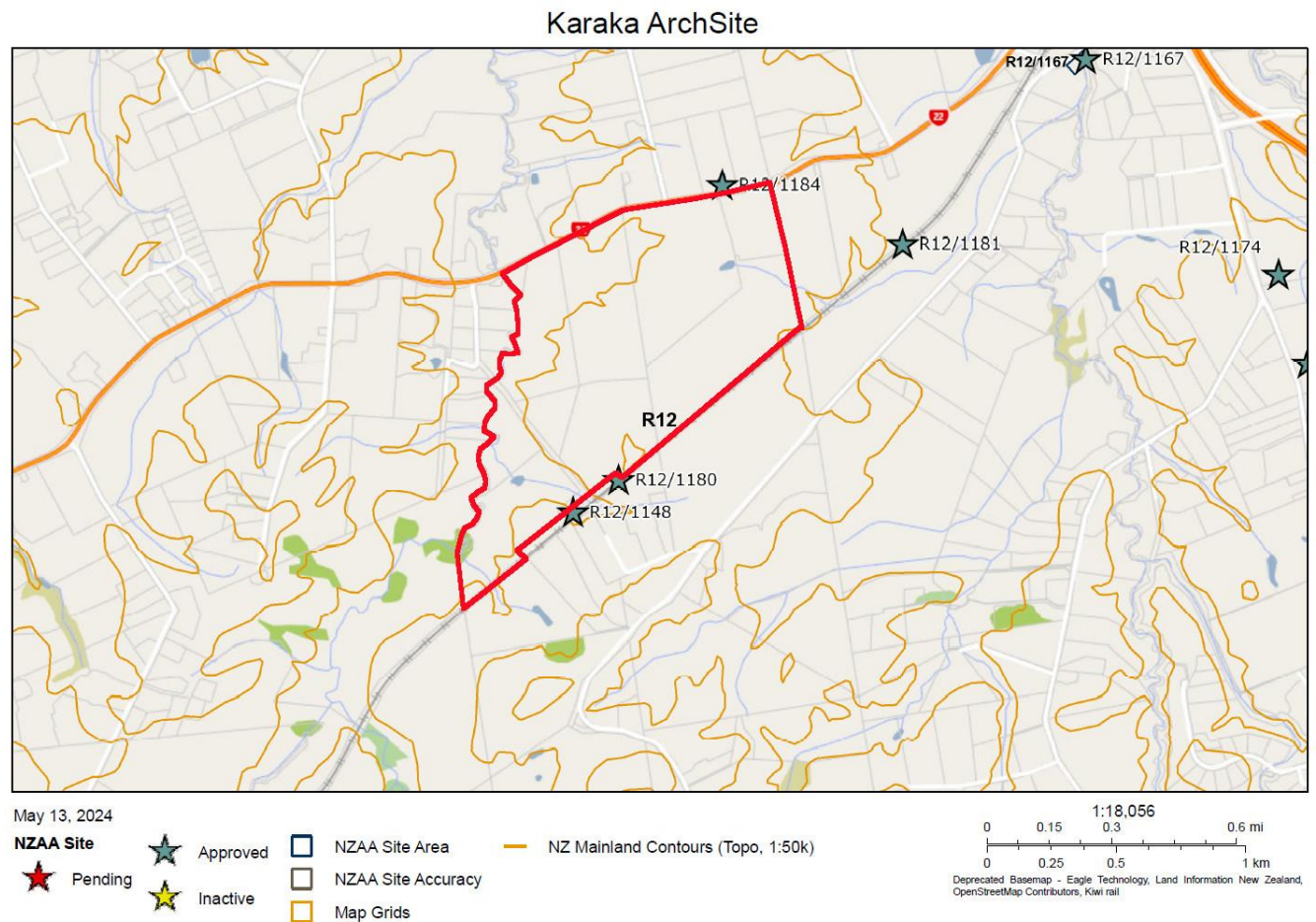


Figure 12: Archaeological sites in the vicinity or the study area (ArchSite 2024)

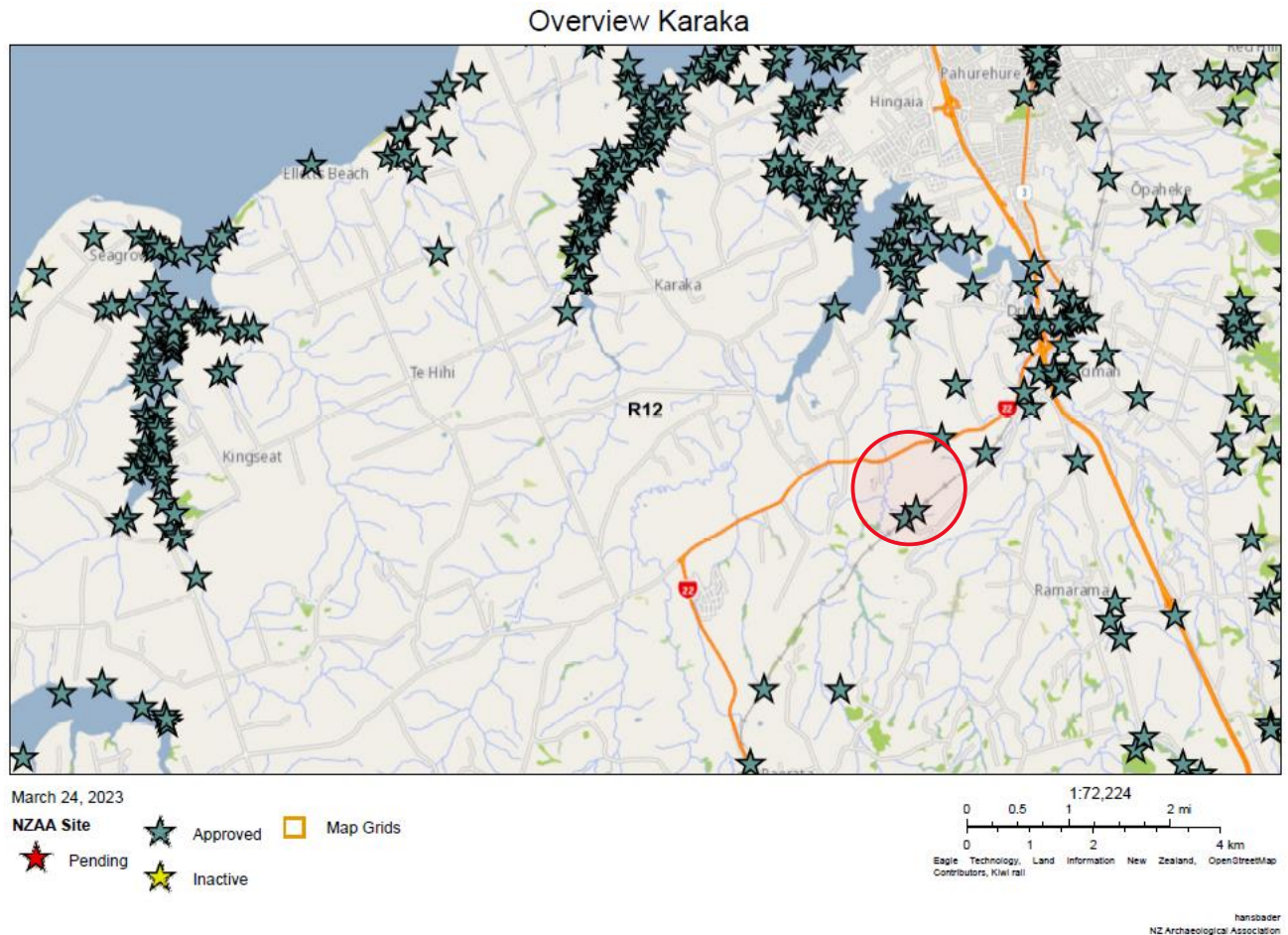


Figure 13: Wider site distribution in the Karaka area. It shows focus of the recorded archaeological sites narrowly along the Creeks flowing into the Manukau Harbour. This could be a bias of the recording as the oral traditions seem to indicate a wider settlement pattern.

The previously recorded sites in close vicinity to the study area are all late 19th century origin and linked to the European development of the wider area (Figure 12). In comparison the wider site distribution suggests a dense Pre-Contact occupation of the wider area along the streams flowing into the Manukau Harbour. This is supported by several more sites found during the only systematic excavations close to the study area, north of it (Shakles et al. 2022).

But it is not ad hoc compatible to oral traditions (Auckland Council Heritage Unit 2013) and the distribution of fertile soil close to small water sources and streams, both of which would indicate a denser occupation further inland from current site distribution. We could be looking at a recording bias as recording might have been focused on the past onto the immediate coastal zone of the Manukau Harbour. A more conservative approach might need to be taken when assessing the risk encountering archaeological sites further back from the stream.

8.1. Previous archaeological surveys and work within the property

To the best knowledge of the author there has been no archaeological survey or other archaeological work undertaken on the study area.

8.2. Previous archaeological investigations in the surrounding area

In 2021 a survey along the railway line was undertaken which resulted in three new site records, all of them related to the late 19th century development of the railway (see site records R12/1180, 1181, 1148). It includes the location of the planned Karaka train station serving a planned settlement next to it. Those plans were abandoned in the early 20th century.

A survey was undertaken in 2021 at 329 Karaka Road presumably for a planned private subdivision. The result was the record (R12/1184) of a late 19th century cottage, highly modified during the first half of the 20th century (see site records).

Monitoring of earthworks and archaeological investigations at 295 Hingaia Road, Karaka, Auckland of two Pre-Contact period sites (R12/1107 and 1118) resulted in fairly large settlement sites with storage pits. Unfortunately, the remains were heavily truncated by deep ploughing from the modern market gardens and only the deepest features of the settlements survived.

There are no obvious signs of such deep ploughing inside the study area, but it seems that large surface earthworks were undertaken recently for dairy farming, essentially flattening the undulating landscape. The riparian strip (50m to 150m buffer from the stream) along the Oira stream seem to have escaped these earthworks.

9. Results of Site Survey and Research

A hand corer has been used to extract soil profiles. Multiple layers within the topsoil indicate anthropogenic (human – made) changes to the soil. Any deep topsoil would also indicate possible horticulture and any dark layer within is likely charcoal rich which would hint towards a Pre-Contact horticultural landscape.

The area of hand coring focused onto the area that did not show large landform changes from recent years. It is within the riparian border of the stream.



Figure 14: Hand corer locations.

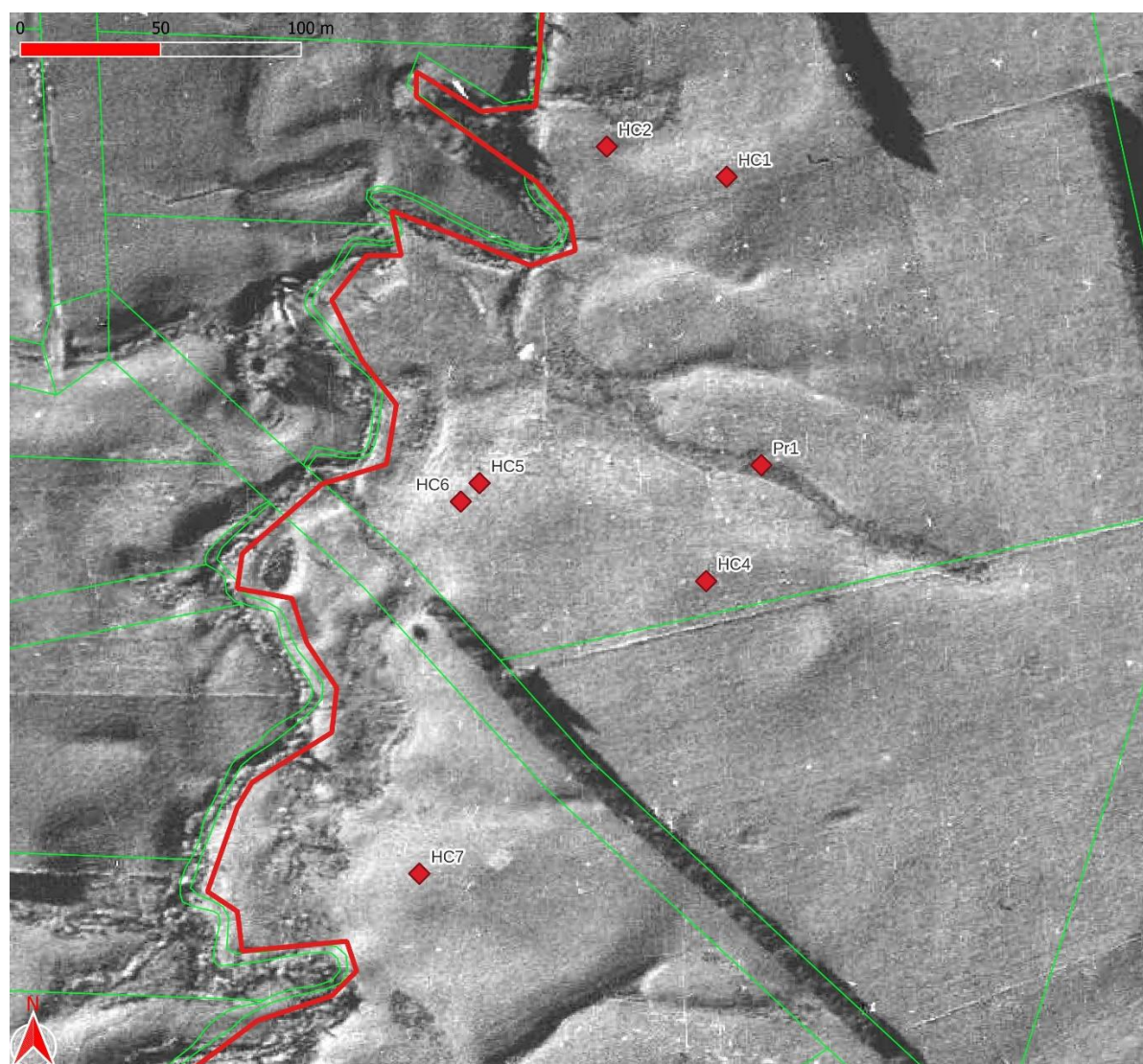


Figure 15: Hand corer locations overlaid onto 1940 aerial.



HC1

Multiple topsoil layers,
Anthropogenic





HC2

Multiple topsoil layers,
Anthropogenic





Pr1

Profile of a small fireplace below the modern topsoil layer





HC4

Deep topsoil

Anthropogenic





HC5

Multiple topsoil layers,
Anthropogenic





HC6

Multiple topsoil layers, mixed

Anthropogenic





HC7

Multiple topsoil layers,
Anthropogenic



Most of the soil profiles show deep topsoils created by humans. Some of it might be the result of recent soil movements to create a landscape suited to the dairy industry. But the fireplace below the topsoil and the layering of the topsoil with some layers being charcoal rich indicate much older formations as part of a Māori horticultural landscape with seasonal settlements. It indicates that the occupation of the landscape in Pre-Contact times would reach further inland than the current recorded site distribution indicates. The question is how many archaeological sites would have survived the modern surface earthworks to flatten the farmland.

In the 1940 aerial three farmhouses are shown. All three are still standing. One of them shows the largest compound with several outbuildings and is today used as the office for the packing shed. It looks as if it is built in the 1920s or 1930s. Two smaller ones look - viewing from the farm track - like they were newly built when the 1940 aerial was taken. No buildings are shown on the historic maps. These buildings are representative of the farming in the first half of the 20th century in the Karaka area and part of this history and context. No particular link to historic events or people has been found and the buildings don't show any notable features.



Figure 16: 1930 - 40 (?) farm building.



Figure 17: Second 1930 - 40 (?) farm building.



Figure 18: 20th century farm buildings (A - C) shown in orange. Buildings A and B are the smaller and possibly later buildings (1930-40). Building C seems to have been part of a larger complex. It is the only building of this complex that survived, possibly from the 1920s or 1930s.



Figure 19: Building "C" (see map above), a bungalow from possibly the 1920s or 1930s with substantial later additions and renovations.

10. Discussion

No archaeological sites were previously reported in the study area.

No archaeological sites were discovered during the survey.

No places or buildings with notable features or of a notable context seem to exist within the study area. Three buildings seem to originate from the 1920s to 1940 that are still standing but are typical examples of the small farming in the Karaka area in the first half of the 20th century.

No cultural heritage places appear to exist; however we defer to the CVA for a full assessment of the cultural values at the site.

The closest archaeological sites are within the railway corridor.

Large surface earthworks seem to have taken place that include most of the study area apart from the areas close to the Oira stream. The highest risk of encountering archaeological sites will be within a 100 m buffer to the streams on the study area (Figure 20, Figure 21). A conservative approach is to include 150 m buffer around the stream for a high-risk area approach. As the northern side stream of the Oira stream has been included in the large surface earthworks that leaves only the riparian area close to the Oira stream as a high-risk area (Figure 22). This interpretation is supported by the soil profiles.

This gives us two levels of risk:

1. High-risk within a 100 m (extended to 150 m for a conservative approach) buffer of the Oira stream
2. Low risk within the remainder of the study area

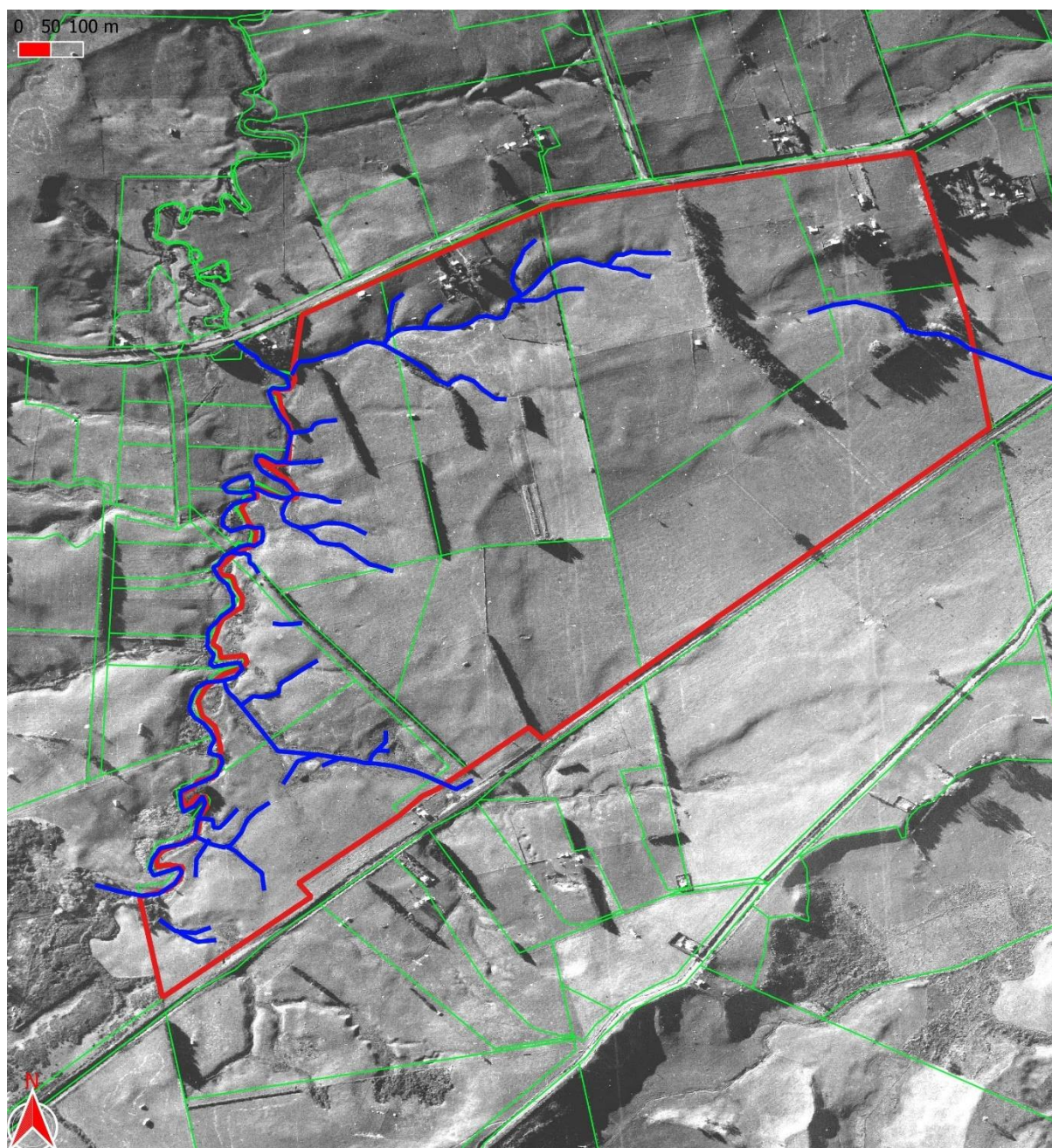


Figure 20: Streams over the study area overlaid onto the 1940 aerial.

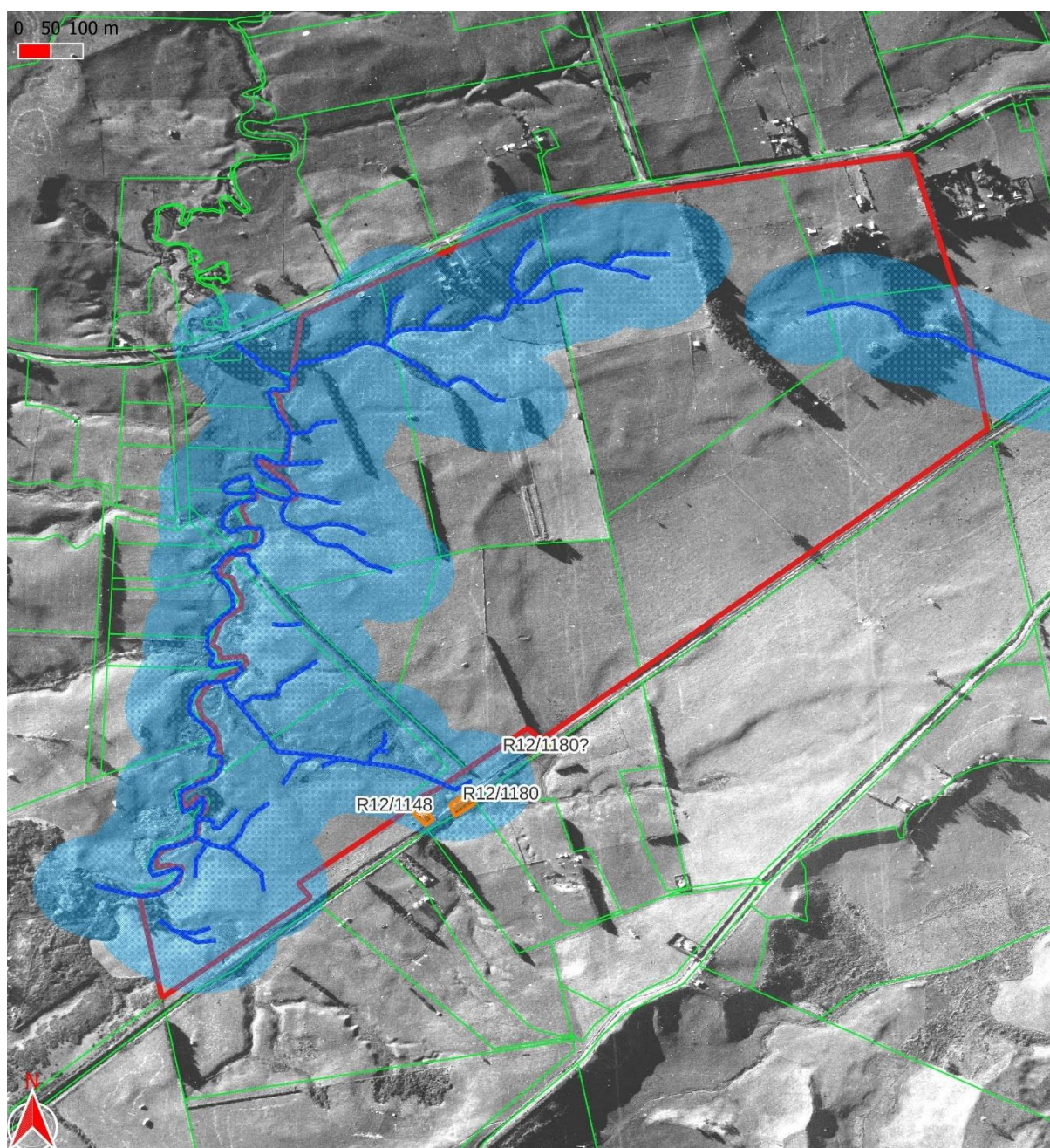


Figure 21: 100 m buffer along the streams.

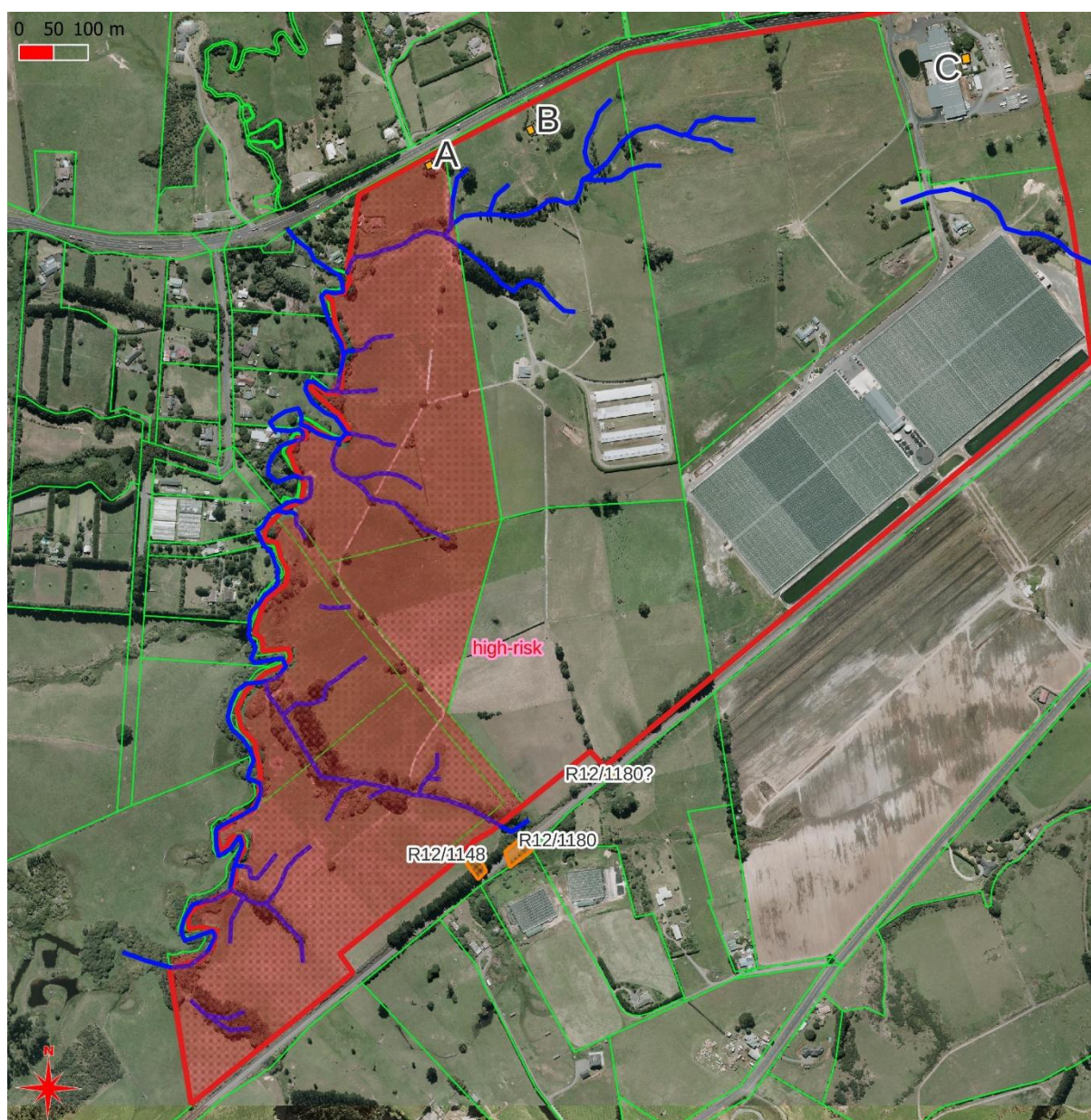


Figure 22: High-risk area (in red transparent) along the Oira stream.

11. Constraints and Limitations

The soil profiles were focused on the high-risk area.

This survey and report do not necessarily include the location of *wahi tapu* and/or sites of cultural or spiritual significance to the local Māori community. Consultation has been undertaken and will continue and some CVAs are available.

12. Archaeological Values

12.1. Assessment Criteria

“Archaeological values relate to the potential of a place to provide evidence of the history of New Zealand. This potential is framed within the existing body of archaeological knowledge, and current research questions and hypotheses about New Zealand’s past. An understanding of the overall archaeological resource is therefore required” (NZHPT 2006).

The following value assessment is based on Gumbley ((Gumbley 1995) and Walton (Walton 2002).

The assessment criteria are split into two sections: Main Archaeological values and Additional values:

Main Archaeological values look at an *intra (within the) site context*.

- **Condition:**
How complete is the site? Are parts of it already damaged or destroyed?
Condition varies from undisturbed to destroyed and every variation in between. It is also possible that the condition of various parts of the site varies.
- **Rarity/Uniqueness:**
Rarity can be described in a local, regional and national context. Rarity can be rare as a site, or rarely examined or today a rare occurrence in the records.
- **Information Potential:**
How diverse are the features to be expected during an archaeological excavation on the site?
How complete is the set of features for the type of site?
Can the site inform about a specific period or specific function?

Additional Archaeological values are *inter site (between sites) context* criteria:

- **Archaeological landscape / contextual value:**
What is the context of the site within the surrounding archaeological sites?
The question here is the part the site plays within the surrounding known archaeological sites. A site might sit amongst similar surrounding sites without any specific features. Or a site might occupy a central position within the surrounding sites. Though a site can be part of a complete or near complete landscape, whereby the value of each individual site is governed by the value of the completeness of the archaeological landscape.
- **Amenity value:**
What is the context of the site within the physical landscape?
This question is linked to the one above but focuses onto the position of the site in the landscape. Is it a dominant site with many features still visible or is the position in the landscape ephemeral with little or no features visible? This question is also concerned with the amenity value of a site today and its potential for onsite education.

- **Cultural Association:**

What is the context of the site within known historic events or to people?

This is the question of known cultural association either by tangata whenua or other descendant groups. This question is also concerned with possible commemorative values of the site.

Additional values can include (Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga 2019):

- 1 Architectural
- 2 Historic
- 3 Scientific
- 4 Technological
- 5 Aesthetic/Visual impact
- 6 Cultural

The last value, cultural, acknowledges if there is an impact on Māori cultural values. This assessment will not evaluate these, but rather state their relevance in relation to the other values. The available CVAs will be informative in this respect.

In addition, the Auckland Unitary Plan (Part 1, Chapter B: 5.2.2) outlines a place as having historic heritage value if it has one or more of the following values:

Identify and evaluate a place with historic heritage value considering the following factors:

(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 with an idea or early period of settlement within New Zealand, the region or locality;

(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;

(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;

(d) knowledge: the place has potential to provide knowledge through archaeological or other scientific or scholarly study, or to contribute to an understanding of the cultural or natural history of New Zealand, the region, or locality;

(e) technology: the place demonstrates technical accomplishment, innovation or achievement in its structure, construction, components or use of materials;

(f) physical attributes: the place is a notable or representative example of:

- (i) a type, design or style;
- (ii) a method of construction, craftsmanship or use of materials; or
- (iii) the work of a notable architect, designer, engineer or builder;
- (g) aesthetic: the place is notable or distinctive for its aesthetic, visual, or landmark qualities;
- (h) context: the place contributes to or is associated with a wider historical or cultural context, streetscape, townscape, landscape or setting.

12.2. Archaeological Values Assessment

The fieldwork indicates the potential for Pre Contact or Early Contact Māori gardens / horticultural systems.

For the assessment this potential is considered and assessed.

Table 3: Summary of archaeological values.

Sites	Value	Assessment
Unrecorded horticultural sites	Condition	The condition of any archaeological features is unknown. In areas where no ploughing or discing has taken place and in low lying areas where the land surface has been 'flattened' features could be still in good condition.
	Rarity/ Uniqueness	Horticultural system will have at some time or another covered the entire area of Tāmaki Makaurau, nonetheless they have been rarely recorded.
	Contextual Value	The context of living and working within a horticultural system is well known from historic sources and oral traditions but has rarely been investigated.
	Information Potential	The information potential of the site is reasonably high as unusual features might be possible. However, it is restricted by the probability of only a few types of archaeological features.
	Amenity Value	Visibility to the public is practically nonexistent. Any outreach would need interpretative panels or the like.
	Cultural Associations	The connection of several iwi over time is known from oral traditions.

12.3. Additional values assessment

Table 4: Summary of additional values.

Sites	Value	Assessment
Unrecorded horticultural sites	Architectural	n/a.
	Historic	n/a.
	Scientific	n/a.
	Technological	The hybrid horticultural methods, taking traditional and European knowledge into account might be seen as a technological step forward.
	Aesthetic/Visual impact	n/a.
	Cultural	Part of an important cultural landscape along the route between Waikato and Tāmaki Makaurau.

The possibility of a burial site is excluded from the value assessment as separate procedures would come into effect in the event of discovering a burial.

The AUP requires looking at the proposed development within the wider landscape. Currently the study area is within an area empty of Pre-Contact or Early Contact sites. All recorded sites cluster around the creeks and edge of the Manukau Harbour. All recorded archaeological sites in the vicinity of the study area relate to the late 19th century development of the Karaka area.

The three 20th century farmhouses are representative examples of the farming community in the first half of the 20th century in the Karaka area. No link to a historic event or person was found. They don't seem to have any special or notable features nor have they notable aesthetics. The context of the buildings is the rural landscape at Karaka.

The building "C" might be the oldest of the three and it shows a bungalow style building from the early 20th century. It has no decorative elements either inside or outside and therefore seems to have been built not before the 1920s. Substantial extensions and renovations have occurred between then and today.



Figure 23: Buildings of the first half of the 20th century in the study area (A - C) R12/1184 is outside the study area, a 19th century farmstead highly modified in the 1920s and 1940s.



Figure 24: Bungalow style building "C", probably built in the 1920s or 1930s. Veranda on the left is a later addition.



Figure 25: Later extensions to the building "C".



Figure 26: Simple interior without any decorative elements.

13. Assessment of Effects

The assessment of effects follows the basic guidelines for preparing assessment of environmental effects that includes a discussion on the nature of environmental effects (MfE 1999). It should be remembered that an archaeological excavation of a site mitigates only the loss of archaeological information but not the loss of the site and its contextual, cultural and educational values (NZHPT 2006).

Effects must be considered include,

- if the future risk of damage is increased

- whether a design change may avoid adverse effects on the site(s)

A further assessment of the actual and potential effects of planned earthworks will be required at the resource consent stage. However, this report discusses possible methods to protect sites, and avoid or mitigate adverse effects below.

Any archaeological discoveries that may be encountered would be subject to the provisions of the HNZPTA and require an authority to modify. No resource consents will be applied for under the Plan Change application.

13.1. Site Management & Mitigation

Earthworks within high-risk areas to encounter archaeological features could face lengthy delays if features are discovered, if they are undertaken under the Accidental Discovery Protocol of the AUP:OP. Therefore, proactive steps like inducting all contractors, monitoring of the ridge lines overlooking the streams and discussing with mana whenua measures in case taonga or koiwi will be discovered before the start of any development, should be undertaken.

If earthworks within the high-risk area will be proposed (Figure 22) a general Authority to Modify unrecorded archaeological sites is recommended to apply for from HNZPT under the HNZPTA. This would mitigate the risks of delaying the earthworks in the case of a discovery.

The details of any planned earthworks within the high-risk area should be part of the Archaeological Works Plan (AWP), developed in conjunction with mana whenua. The high-risk area has been defined above (Figure 21). Tikanga like karakia and cultural monitoring could be part of the AWP or separately described in a Cultural Management Plan.

In the low-risk area to encounter archaeological features induction of the earth working crews and spot monitoring should be sufficient. But without a precautionary authority in place, any discovery will stop earthworks and it will take a considerable time to apply for an authority, which might be declined. An authority is rarely declined. A precautionary authority will be a planning decision of how to manage risk.

These recommendations are based on the rules and objectives of the AUP and the HNZPTA.

14. Conclusions & Recommendations

The study area is divided into a high-risk area along the Oira stream and a low-risk area for the rest of the study area.

In the high-risk area, the archaeological potential to encounter archaeological features related to horticulture could allow us to follow up on several interesting research questions related to the development of Māori horticulture.

It is recommended that an application is made for an Authority to Modify unrecorded Archaeological Sites with Heritage NZ if earthworks are proposed for the high-risk area. Outside the high-risk area, it will be a matter of risk management if an authority should be applied for or not.

It is recommended to undertake the following steps according to the variable risk (following the objectives of AUP and HNZPTA):

1. Develop together with iwi an Archaeological Works Plan (AWP).
2. Induct all subcontractors before the enabling earthworks.
3. Spot monitoring in the low-risk areas.
4. Systematic investigation including creating trench lines with soil profiles before the enabling earth works in the high-risk area.
5. Topsoil stripping monitoring beyond the trenches.
6. Join all results in a GIS to explore any possible pattern.

15. Acknowledgments

The author would like to thank all staff at Fisher and Paykel Health who helped with advice, data and knowledge.

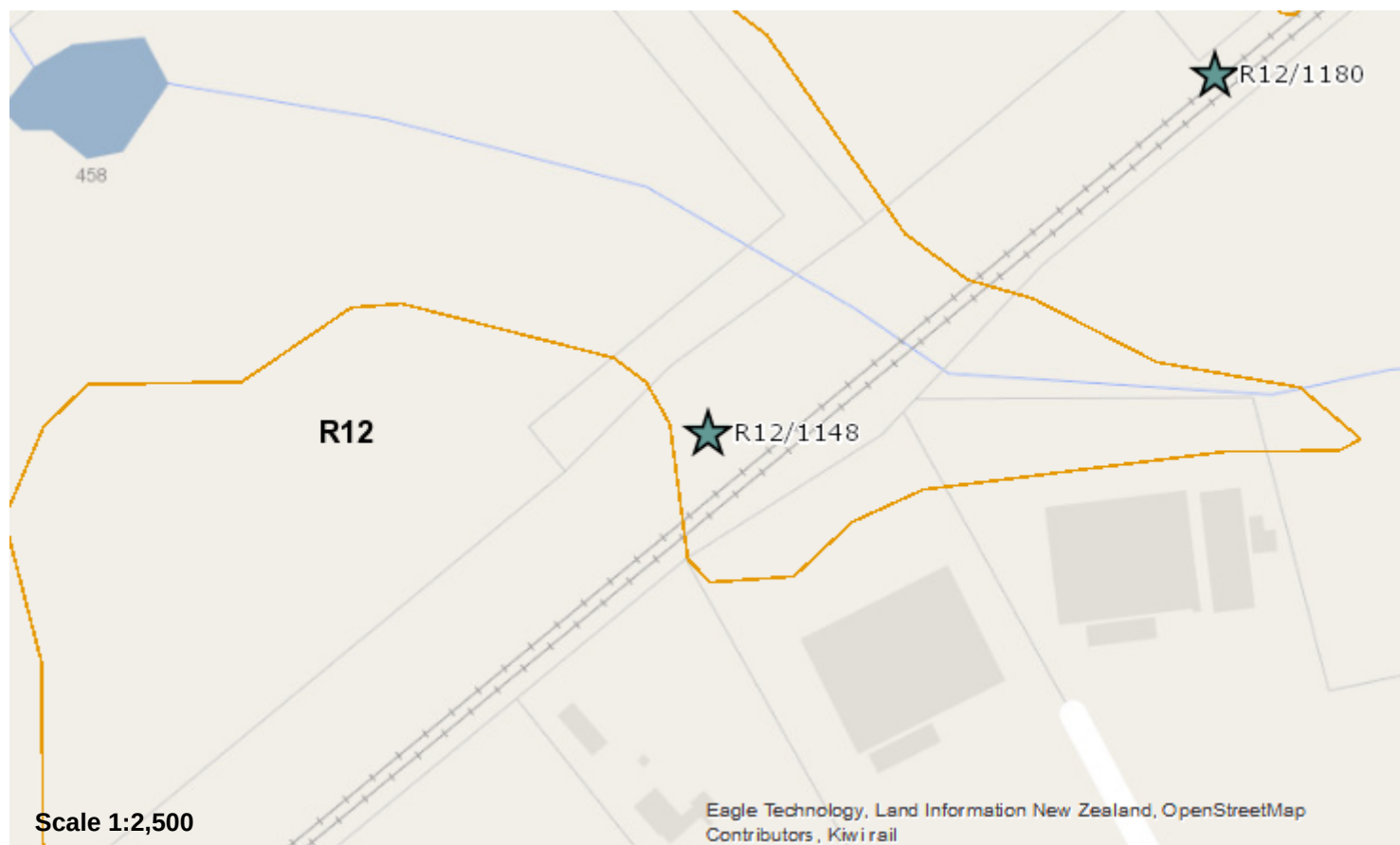
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17. Appendices



Site Record Form

NZAA SITE NUMBER: R12/1148**SITE TYPE:** Transport/ communication**SITE NAME(s):** Karaka Siding/Station**DATE RECORDED:****SITE COORDINATES (NZTM) Easting:** 1770755**Northing:** 5888762**Source:** On Screen**IMPERIAL SITE NUMBER:****METRIC SITE NUMBER:** R12/1148**Finding aids to the location of the site**

On the NIMT railway at the end of Snelgars Road.

Brief description

Site of Karaka siding and later Railway Station

Recorded features

Railway

Other sites associated with this site

SITE RECORD HISTORY	NZAA SITE NUMBER: R12/1148
Site description Updated 20/03/2020 (other), submitted by hayleyglover Grid reference (E1770755 / N5888762) This is the location of the Karaka Siding and later Railway Station. Plans for siding at Karaka were in place from at least 1881, but the siding was not completed until February 1883 at the earliest (Scoble 2010). This stop was for goods traffic only, with no accommodation until 1902, when a cottage for the overseer was built. The contract for station buildings to be constructed was signed in 1905 (Scoble n.d.). The station closed 30 April 1917 (Scoble 2010). The extent of Karaka Station is shown in DP 15062, which dates to 1921. Condition of the site Updated 20/03/2020 (other), submitted by hayleyglover Any buildings have been destroyed but foundations and subsurface evidence may remain. Statement of condition Current land use: Threats:	

SITE RECORD INVENTORY

NZAA SITE NUMBER: R12/1148

Supporting documentation held in ArchSite

DP 15062, showing location of Karaka Railway Station.

LAND TRANSFER OFFICE
 RECEIVED: 13/5/1921 PROV. No. _____
 TITLE REF: 249/149
 REFERRED TO DRAUGHTSMAN: 1 1/2
L.T. DRAUGHTSMAN
 EXAMINED: W. J. D. 14-6-21
 TRAV. RED. VOL. _____, FOL. _____
 FIELD-BOOK: No. _____, PAGE _____
 COMP. Bk. No. _____, REPORT No. _____
 REF. PLANS: D.P. 8520, (12405 50)
FILE:
 Corrected & re-surveyed
 28/8-24/9/21

FOR SURVEYS UNDER THE LAND TRANSFER ACT ONLY.

NORTH AUCKLAND LAND DIST.
FRANKLIN COUNTY
BLOCK VII DRURY S.D.

CERTIFICATE PREPARED.
 Vol. 279 Fol. 179
 This space to be reserved for Deposit No.
DEPOSITED this 37th day
of June, 1921
A. E. Sanderson
 District Land Registrar.

AGREED TO FOR RAILWAY PURPOSES
A. E. Sanderson
 DISTRICT ENGINEER.
 26-6-21

Plan of Allot 85A and part of Allot 83 Parish of Karaka
 Comprised in Cert. of Title Vol. 279 Fol. 179
 Surveyed by Percy Ward, Licensed Surveyor, 23rd April, 1921.
 (Field-work by Percy Ward, Authorized Assistant.)
 SCALE: Five chains to an inch.

DECLARATION.
 I, Percy Ward, of Auckland, Licensed Surveyor, do solemnly and sincerely declare that this plan has been made from surveys executed by me and under my own personal supervision, inspection, and field check, and that both plan and survey are correct, and have been made in accordance with the regulations of the Surveyors' Board, dated the 8th day of August, 1907.
 And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of the Justices of the Peace Act, 1908.
 Declared at Auckland, this 2nd day of May, 1921.
 before me, W. Brown
 Justice of the Peace (or Solicitor, or Notary Public).

Approved as to Survey.
Percy Ward
 Licensed Surveyor.
 24/6/1921

Approved,
A. E. Sanderson
 District Engineer.

15062

Land Information New Zealand, Custom Software Limited, Date Scanned 2002, Last modified February 2002, Plan is probably current as at 09/08/2019



Site Record Form

NZAA SITE NUMBER: R12/1180

SITE TYPE: Transport/ communication

SITE NAME(s):

DATE RECORDED:

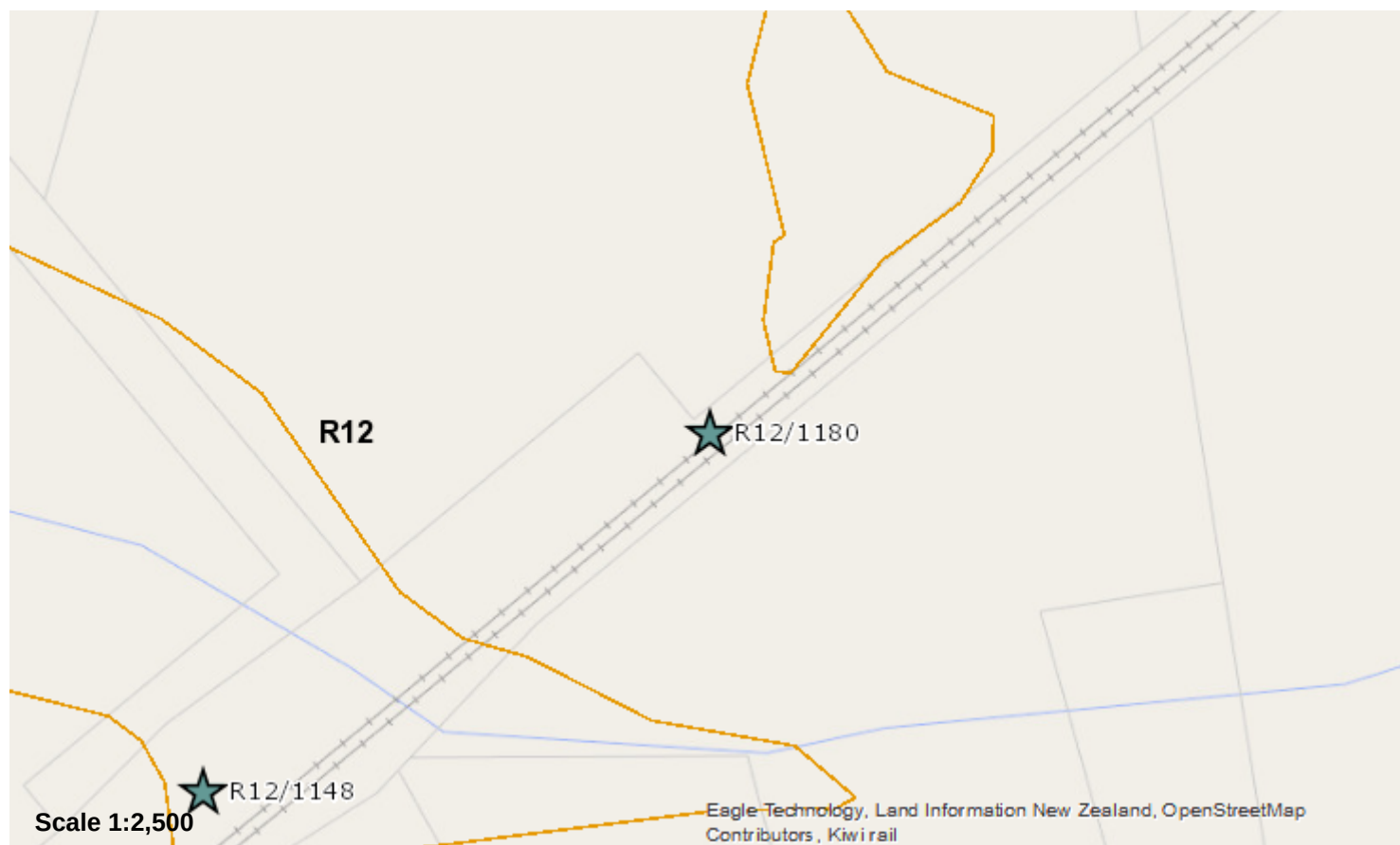
SITE COORDINATES (NZTM) Easting: 1770931

Northing: 5888887

Source: On Screen

IMPERIAL SITE NUMBER:

METRIC SITE NUMBER: R12/1180

**Finding aids to the location of the site**

Chainage 638.3370, southeast of Woodlyn Drive.

Brief description

Basalt culvert

Recorded features

Culvert

Other sites associated with this site

SITE RECORD HISTORY	NZAA SITE NUMBER: R12/1180
Site description Updated 28/01/2021 (Field visit), submitted by hayleyglover , visited 28/01/2021 by Glover, Hayley Grid reference (E1770931 / N5888887) Basalt culvert, only visited on western side of the railway line. Likely part of the original pre-1900 railway construction. Top edge of the culvert wall is approximately 3 m long. The wall above the waterway is 1650 mm tall, approximately 7 courses high. The actual culvert is 600 mm wide and approximately 680 mm high. Condition of the site Statement of condition Updated: 14/04/2021 - Good – Majority of visible features are intact, but some minor loss of definition and/or damage Current land use: Threats:	

Supporting documentation held in ArchSite

Western side of the culvert. Glover 2020.







Site Record Form

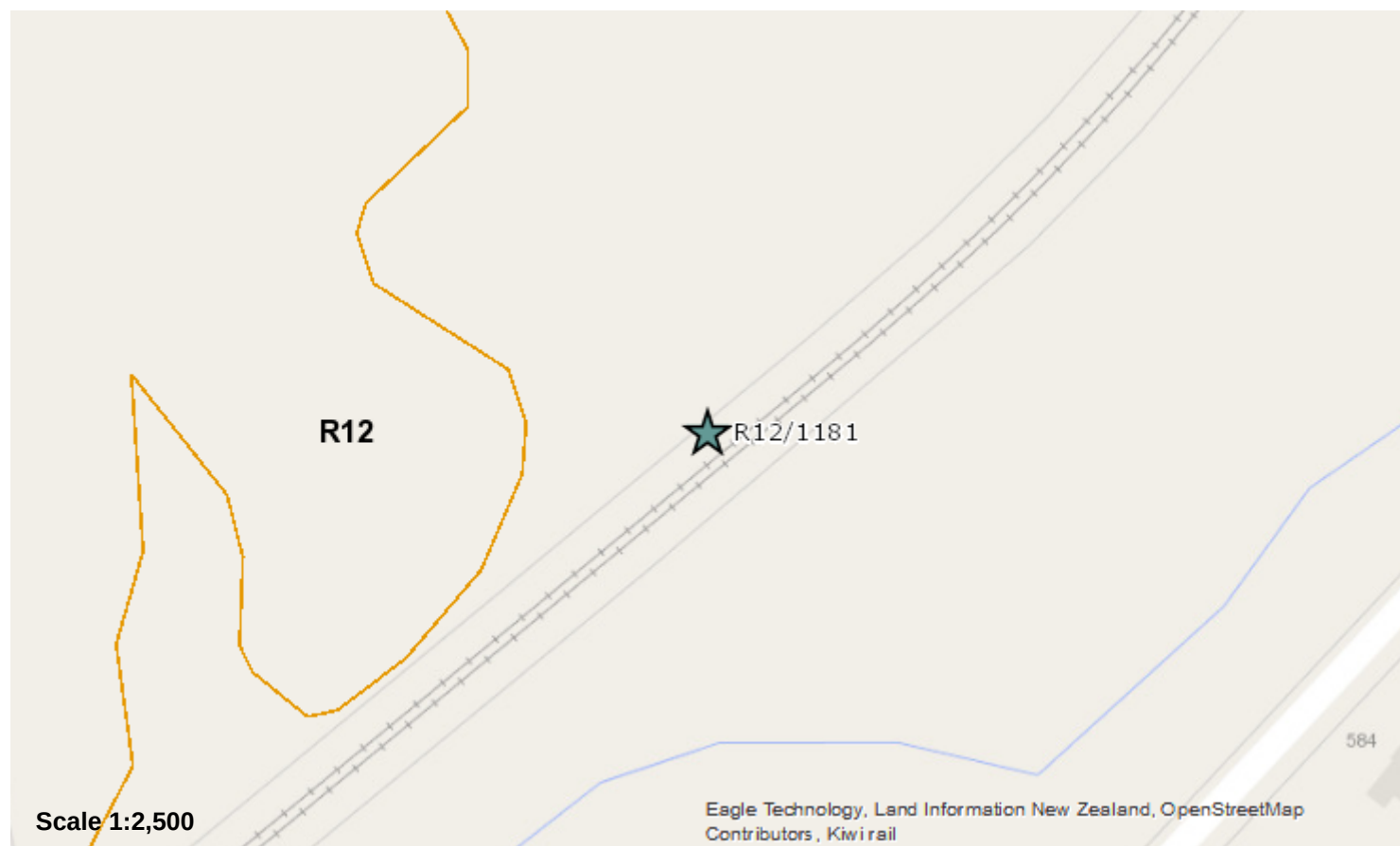
NZAA SITE NUMBER: R12/1181

SITE TYPE: Transport/ communication

SITE NAME(s):
DATE RECORDED:
SITE COORDINATES (NZTM) Easting: 1772031

Northing: 5889799

Source: On Screen

IMPERIAL SITE NUMBER:
METRIC SITE NUMBER: R12/1181

Finding aids to the location of the site

Chainage 639.798, south of Jesmond Road.

Brief description

Basalt culvert

Recorded features

Culvert

Other sites associated with this site

SITE RECORD HISTORY	NZAA SITE NUMBER: R12/1181
Site description Updated 28/01/2021 (Field visit), submitted by hayleyglover , visited 28/01/2021 by Glover, Hayley Grid reference (E1772031 / N5889799) Small basalt culvert with brick trim on upper edge, which may be part of the original pre-1900 railway. Some more recent repairs appear to have been carried out on some of the grouting. Several boulders/large cobbles have been stacked in front of the culvert with a pipe beneath an access road but this does not appear to have affected the culvert itself. The upper edge is 2.7 m long. There were no visible makers marks on any of the bricks. The wall above the culvert itself is 450 mm high with 2 courses of stone. The culvert is approximately 820 mm high (3 courses visible) and 620 mm wide. Condition of the site Statement of condition Updated: 14/04/2021 - Good – Majority of visible features are intact, but some minor loss of definition and/or damage Current land use: Threats:	

Supporting documentation held in ArchSite

Western side of culvert. Glover 2021.





Site Record Form

NZAA SITE NUMBER: R12/1184

SITE TYPE: Historic - domestic

SITE NAME(s):

DATE RECORDED:

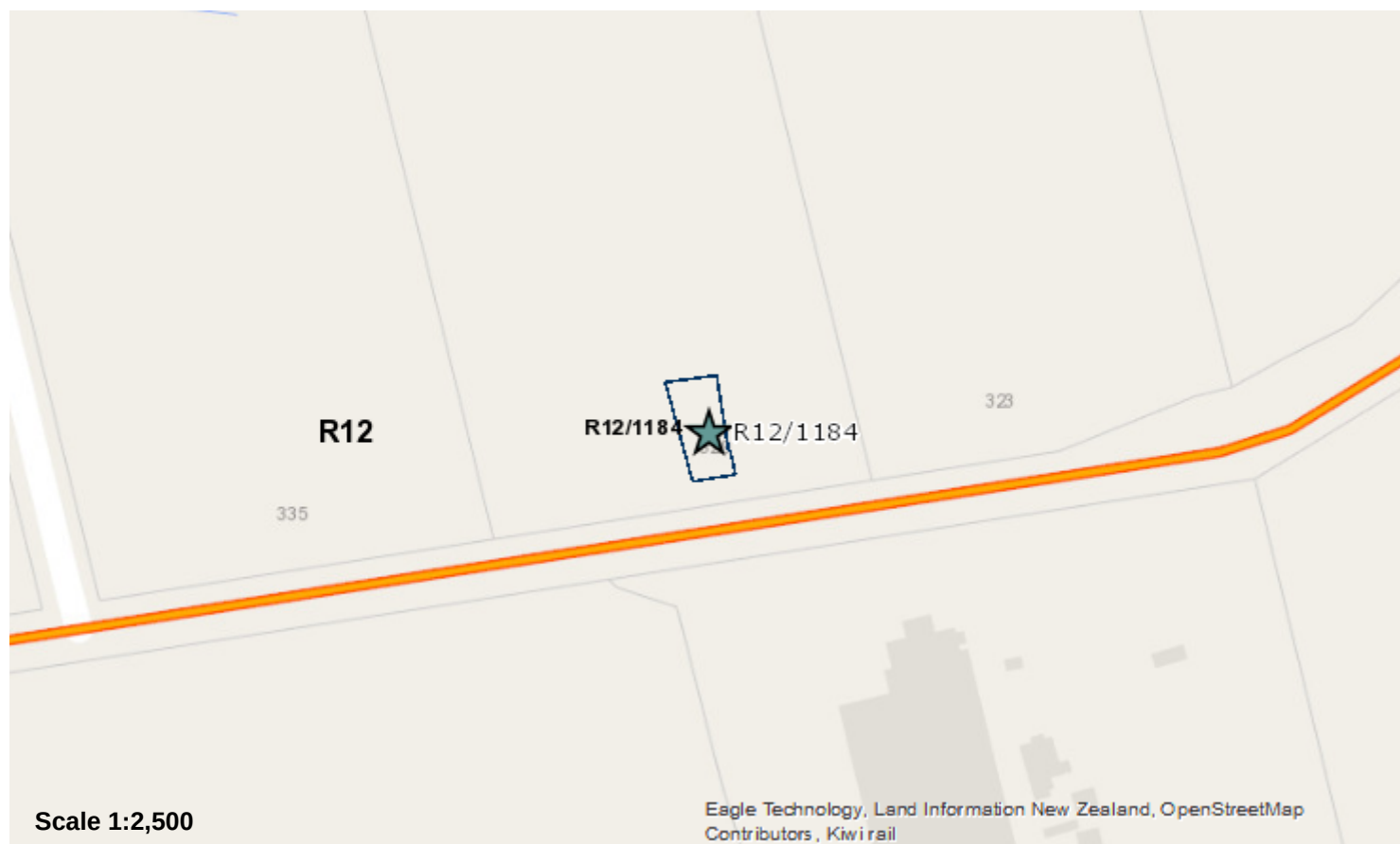
SITE COORDINATES (NZTM) Easting: 1771332

Northing: 5890028

Source: Handheld GPS

IMPERIAL SITE NUMBER:

METRIC SITE NUMBER: R12/1184



Finding aids to the location of the site

The house is located at 329 Karaka Road and the location is shown in Figure 1 and 2 attached to this record.

Brief description

Late 19th C cottage

Recorded features

Building - homestead

Other sites associated with this site

SITE RECORD HISTORY

NZAA SITE NUMBER: R12/1184

Site description

Updated 04/10/2021 (other), submitted by ellencameron
Grid reference (E1771332 / N5890028)

The farmhouse is a highly modified structure built around a late 19th century cottage core. An Historic Heritage Evaluation report has been prepared:
329 Karaka Road, Drury, Historic Heritage Evaluation, report prepared by Plan.Heritage for Lomai properties Ltd, October 2020.

Updated 16/08/2021 (Field visit), submitted by robertbrassey , visited 05/08/2021 by Brassey, Robert
Grid reference (E1771332 / N5890028)

As noted in the original record the farmhouse comprises a core of an earlier cottage or small villa. This has been subjected to alterations and extended to turn it into a larger single-gable bungalow - style dwelling. The roof has been reframed and the ceilings of the earlier building appear to have been lowered. The floor and exterior weatherboard cladding of the earlier building appear to be original, with the openings for double hung sash windows now infilled but defined by lines of soakers, and the windows replaced with casements. The junction with the cladding of the later extensions is also marked by joins covered with soakers. All foundation piles appear to have been replaced.

The remaining interior details of the earlier core are consistent with an unremarkable late 19th century cottage or small villa with rooms on either side of a central hall, and include a multi-pane glazed hall door which has since had most of the glazing bars and all original glazing removed.

Accessory buildings were not accessed. No pre-1900 archaeological deposits were observed.

Updated 24/05/2021 (Field visit), submitted by ellencameron , visited 22/05/2020 by Cameron, Ellen
Grid reference (E1771332 / N5890028)

The farmhouse has an interior core probably dating to 1890 (according to the evaluation report by the buildings archaeologist). The exterior of the building dates to the 1920s and the interior appears to have been updated during the 1940s or early 1950s with a front bedroom and porch added.

The building is rectangular in form with a gabled roof. It is constructed of timber framing with plain or bevel-back weatherboards. The exteriors are generally plain with casement windows with plain sills on all sides. The interior contains bedrooms with batten and board ceilings and skirtings or architraves of Edwardian style. The surviving architectural features indicate a range of modifications over time.

There is one ancillary structure dating to the early 20th century, a timber cowshed constructed prior to 1942, possibly as early as 1906. The remaining ancillary structures date from the 1930s to the 1960s.

The farmhouse has had an historic heritage evaluation completed (Plan.Heritage October 2020) and does not meet the requirements for scheduling in the AUP (OP).

Condition of the site

Updated 04/10/2021 (other), submitted by ellencameron

Updated 24/05/2021 (Field visit), submitted by ellencameron , visited 22/05/2020 by Cameron, Ellen

The house is in poor to moderate condition and was vacant when visited.

Statement of condition

Updated: 26/07/2021 - Poor - Visible features are incomplete, unclear and/or the majority have been damaged in some way

Current land use:

Updated: 26/07/2021 - Grazing

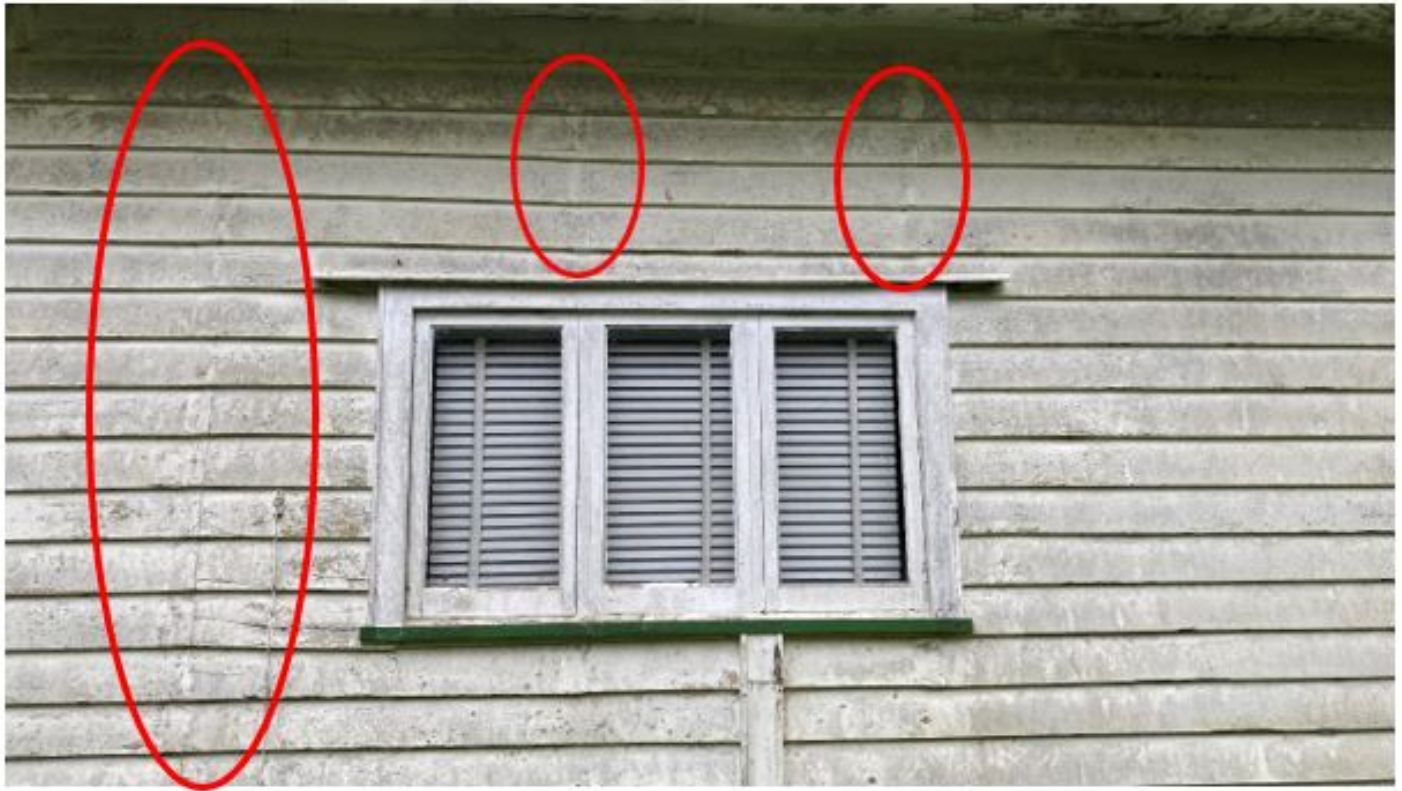
Threats:

Supporting documentation held in ArchSite

329 Karaka Rd. Interior details. R. Brassey 5/8/2021



Original four-panel villa door and architraves. Beyond is the hall door minus original glazing and all but one glazing bar.



Left: Soakers covering transition between villa cladding and addition (later addition lies to left of image); Right: Double line of soakers covering joins in infilled sash window opening.

Location of the farmhouse at 329 Karaka Road (sourced from Plan.Heritage October 2020)



Figure 1. Regional location and terrain maps showing the location of subject site in the wider geographic context (Auckland Council Geomaps GIS viewer 2020)



Figure 2. Local aerial image showing the location of 329 Karaka Road (arrowed). The property boundary is outlined in light blue and the homestead is arrowed (Auckland Council Geomaps GIS viewer 2020)

Interior features of the farmhouse at 329 Karaka Road (sourced from Plan.Heritage October 2020- 329 Karaka Road, Drury, Auckland, Historic Heritage Evaluation)

	
Bungalow doors to rear porch	Kitchen remodelled 1940s
	
rear parlour/lounge modified 1940s fireplace	Interior sarking and timber joinery indicate potential earlier construction
	
Earlier board and batten ceiling to central bedroom	1940s front bedroom extension

Exterior features of the farmhouse at 329 Karaka Road Drury (source from: Plan.Heritage October 2020)



N (rear) elevation looking S



1940s porch steps rear extension looking SE



E elevation looking S



1940s front porch extension looking W



1940s front extension looking NW



W Elevation looking NE