

Peacocke Structure Plan: Archaeology

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1 Introduction

Peacockes Structure Plan includes the area known colloquially as south west Hamilton. This area includes multiple identified and potential archaeological sites that relate to the period prior to the invasion of the Waikato and to the period of colonial settlement following 1864. As such the former relate exclusively to Māori settlement of the area and in the case of the latter these relate to the development of the area as European-style farms. These sites include two known pā, 20 areas of Māori horticultural practice, one identified urupā, several artefact/taonga finds (including a waka tiwai in the riverbed) and three 19th Century homesteads identified from records.

This synthesis provides a summary of known information relating to archaeological and historical sites within the Peacockes area. Archaeological and heritage values are expressed for all sites against the Waikato Regional Council criteria. Identified also in this report is the potential or need for further research concerning the sites within the Peacockes structure plan area.

2 Background

Hamilton City currently have one archaeological site within the Peacockes zone listed in schedules of the currently Hamilton District Plan. This is Kairokiroki Pā (S14/46), which is listed in Schedule B of the District Plan.

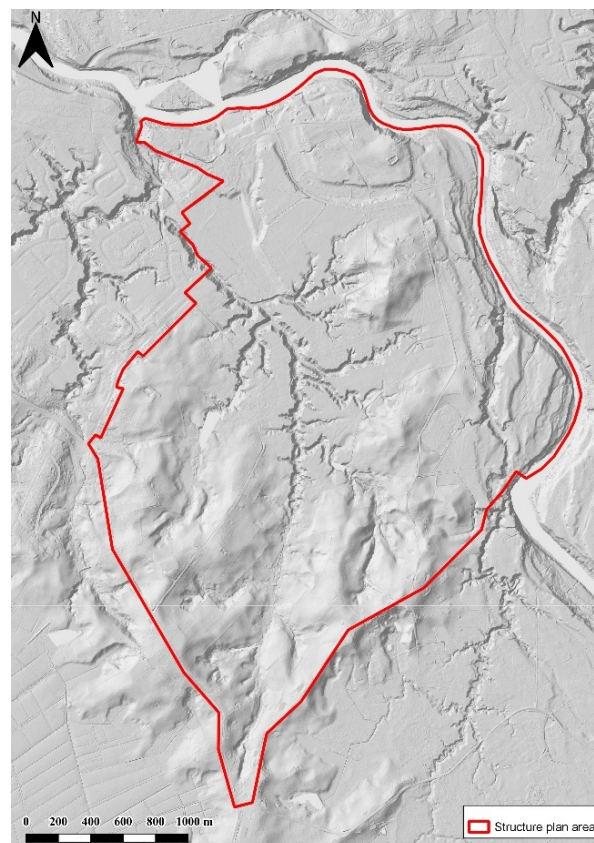


Figure 1: Lidar derived image showing the boundary of the Peacockes Structure Plan zone.

The Hamilton CBD, Tamahere to the south, and the area immediately surrounding Peacockes Road is an archaeologically rich landscape, with 110 archaeological sites recorded within a four kilometre radius (Figure 1). Some general patterns are evident in the distribution of recorded sites in this area: (1) known Pā are distributed exclusively in connection with the footprint of the Waikato River and its tributaries; (2) Māori horticulture sites are better preserved south of the CBD and outside of Hamilton's suburbs; (3) these sites occur no further than three kilometres from the river and mostly within one kilometre, and; (4) that recorded post-European sites are largely located in and close to the Hamilton CBD.

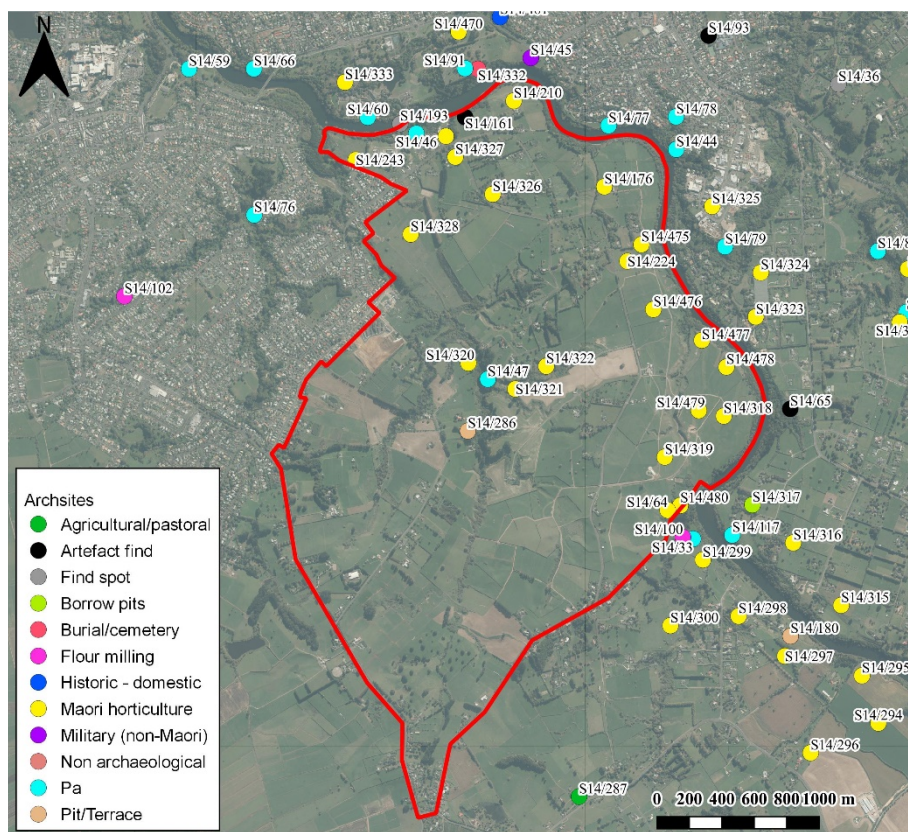


Figure 2: Distribution of recorded archaeological sites distinguished by general classes. It should be noted that Māori horticultural sites (shown as yellow dots) can be substantially larger in area than the symbols indicate. (Source: Archsite, WRAPS 2008)

As a general comment it is appropriate to note that early development of the Hamilton City has obscured or destroyed some of the cultural/archaeological landscape and that some site types are under probably under-represented as a result of this. This appears to be particularly true for sites relating to Māori agricultural/horticultural practice prior to the invasion of 1863–1864.

Site type frequency also gives an indication of the archaeological landscape. Sixty-one of the sites are related to Māori horticulture (e.g. gardening soils, borrow pits), 33 are pā sites, 2 are pits and/or terraces, 4 are find spots and 13 relate to 19th Century European occupation. As noted earlier, Māori gardening sites cluster southwards in predominantly undeveloped areas,

pā follow the waterways and most historic sites manifest in the subject area as former homesteads.

Generally, the distribution of archaeological sites of Māori origin follows a predictable pattern with sites clustering strongly to the Waikato River and tributary waterways including lakes. Pā almost universally follow this pattern with horticultural sites also strongly clustered to waterways; approximately 50 percent of the sites of this class are found within 500 metres of the Waikato River and 80 percent within one kilometre of the river (Gumbley and Hutchinson 2013). The other principal predictor of Māori horticultural sites is the presence of high quality soils suitable for adaptation to growing kumara and to a lesser extent taro.

Sites from the 19th Century that relate to European settlement do not follow this pattern to the same degree but broadly tend to align to the river.

3 Sites of Māori origin

3.1 Pā

Pā are a major component of the archaeological landscape surrounding the development area. The Peacockes Structure Plan area has two pā within its boundary area (S14/46 and S14/47) and is surrounded by another eight.

Nukuhau Pā (S14/33), although not within Hamilton City, is immediately outside the structure plan area and likely to have had historical links to sites within its area, specifically horticultural sites. The same relationship is probably also true for some of the six pā on the right-bank of the Waikato River. Nukuhau Pā remains a physically well-preserved site with associated borrow pits and associated horticultural (made) soils in its immediate vicinity. Historically Nukuhau Pā is associated with Ngāti Ruru, a hapū of Ngāti Mahuta. The pā was captured by Ngāti Raukawa during their expansion down-river in the early 18th Century but was seized back by Ngāti Mahuta in a campaign led by Tawhia-ki-te-rangi following Ngāti Raukawa's defeat at Pepepe (Kelly 1940, Wilkes 2003). The continuity of occupation at Nukuhau seems uncertain after this but Tireke flour mill, situated in Nukuhau Stream adjacent to the pā, was known to be operative in the 1850s and early 1860s, which suggests that the pā was probably occupied at this time. The flour mill itself is a material representative of the flourishing agricultural revolution experienced by Tainui iwi in the period from the 1840s through to the invasion of 1863 and is an important site in this context.

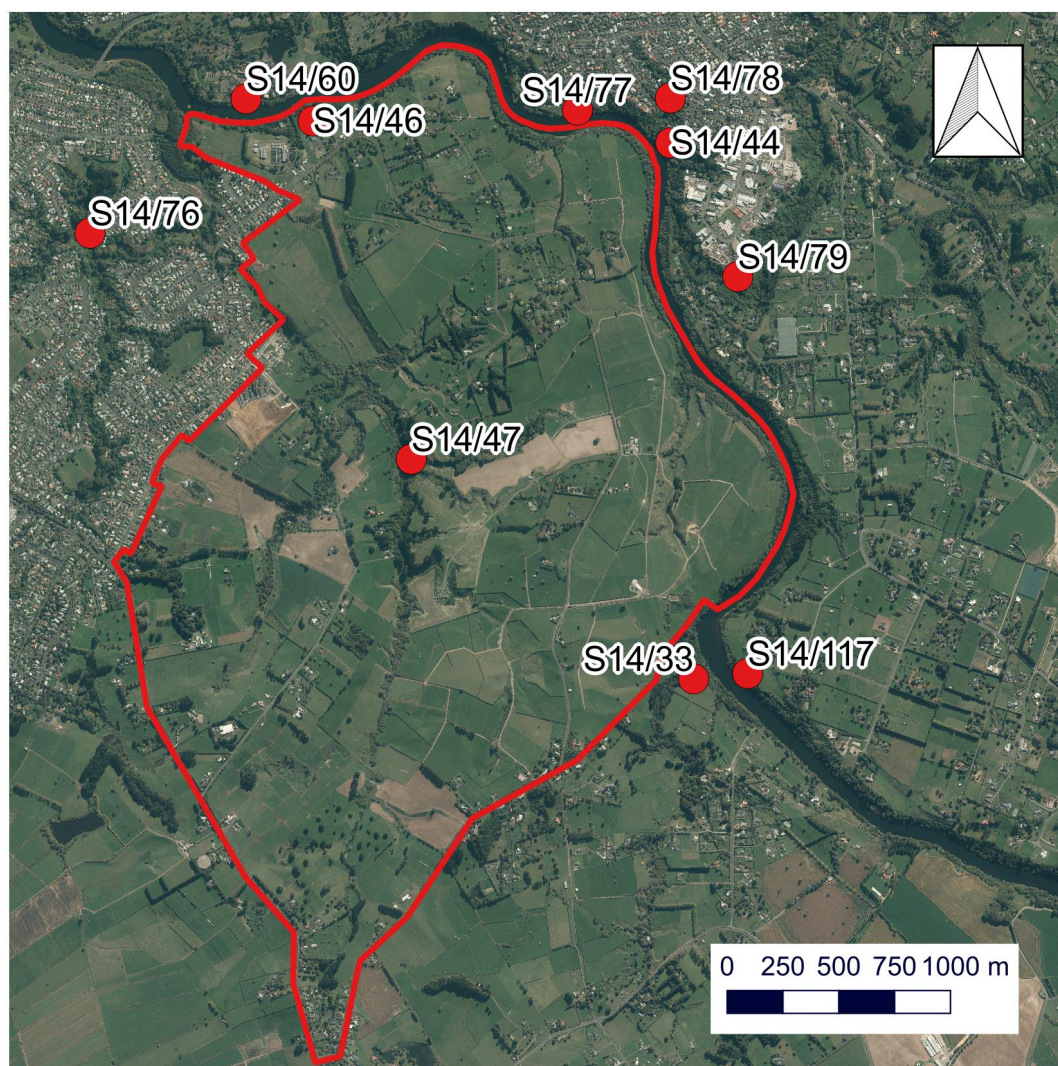


Figure 3: Pā within and surrounding the subject area (outlined in red).

As noted earlier, the location of these fortified sites corresponds to the distribution of waterways in the area. Pā are generally located on headlands or above waterway escarpments and include features such as ditch and bank systems, terraces, borrow pits and made soils. Given the general pattern for the locations of pā in the environs of the Waikato River the absence of an identified pā at the mouth of the Mangakotukutuku Stream is a conspicuous exception to this pattern.

Table 1. Recorded pā sites within (and adjacent) the Peacockes structure plan area.

Site	Type	Condition	Description
S14/46	Pā	Moderate/Good	Located on a small hill beside the river. Remains of former terraces and two ditch and bank systems. Partially covered in trees. Used by the Glenview club for sports and recreation.
S14/47	Pā	Poor/Moderate	A pā located on a peninsula in the Mangakotuku Stream system. Now densely covered in pine trees which have adversely affected the pā's condition. Promontory pā with double-ditch and inner bank system. Circular depressions in interior pā. Site damaged by pine plantation.

3.1.1 Kairokiroki Pā (S14/46)

First recorded in 1968 By K. Gorbey it was planted in large pine trees. Gorbey states that, apart from probable root damage, the site appeared to be in good condition. At that stage however, the site was still being farmed.

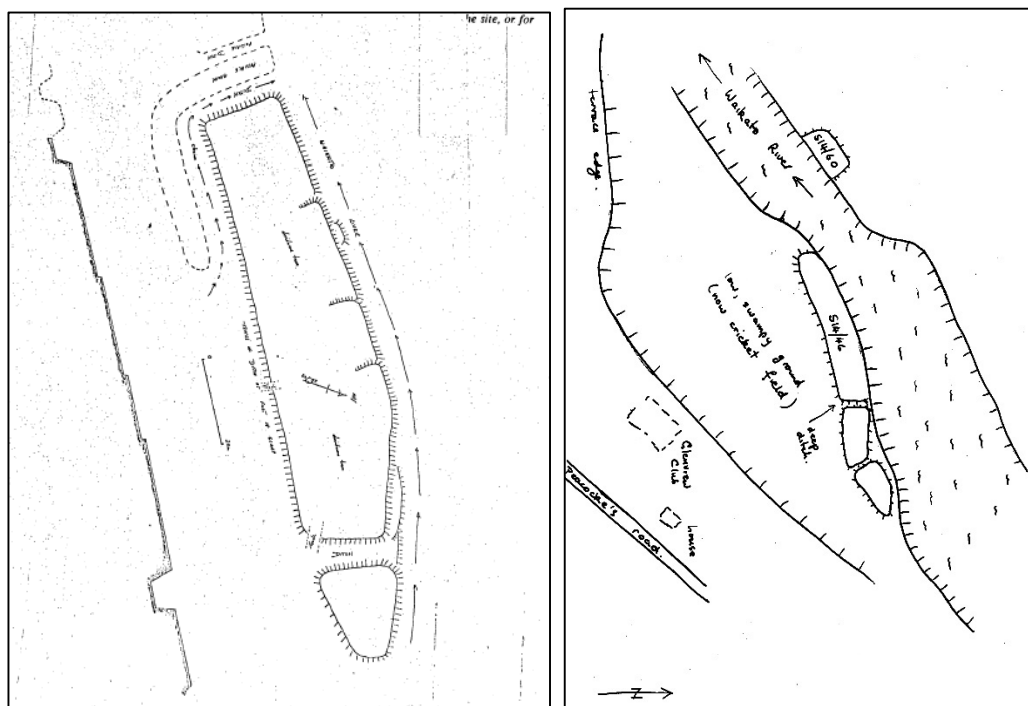


Figure 4: Plans of site S14/46. P. Morgan (1986) left and O. Wilkes (2000) right (Source: Archsite).

It is understood that the existing large specimen trees on the pā were first planted by the original European land-owner Colonel De Qunicey, probably in the 1870s. A number of modifications to the site are identified in the NZ Archaeological Association site record (SRF) (S14/46). These include the finding of a number of artefacts, including wooden items, when drainage trenches were excavated in the area immediately around the pā in the early 20th Century. Other modifications that have been identified are the formation of a cricket pitch, the construction of a toilet on the eastern ditch.

O. Wilkes, in the SRF, synthesises previous data on the site. The pā is situated above the river on a low ridge spur about 5–8 metres high. Further away from the river a low scarp bounds the ridge. A rectangular platform forms the centre of the pā (approximately 95 x 20–30 metres). Faint traces of stepped transverse terraces are visible on the western part of the pā and a 15 metre transverse ditch and bank runs along the eastern end. There are possible remains for a similar smaller defence structure at its western terminus.



Figure 5: Eastern end of the site showing the bank and the western ditch. Site damaged is also noted in O. Wilkes annotations to the photographs (Source: Archsite).



Figure 6: Image shows the deeper upstream ditch and bank. The site is to the left of the image (Source: Archsite).

Although constant use of the site has damaged it, it is one of the more intact pā sites within the Hamilton City area. Wilkes noted in the SRF that the Kairokiroki Pā "*is probably one of the four best-preserved pas within the Hamilton City boundaries...*". Currently there does not appear to be a management plan for this site.

3.1.2 S14/47

The NZ archaeological Site Record form for S14/47 ascribes the name Whatukorero although there is no information in the record on the source of the name. The form and location of this pā follows the typical pattern for the location of pā within the Hamilton Basin, it is located on a headland formed by the junction of stream with a smaller tributary.

A detailed plan was drawn of the pā by Neil Laurie in 1979 provides the most detailed description of the pā available. This plan shows the long axis of the pā is oriented approximately east-west, with the headland cut off from the adjacent land by two ditches separated by a narrow bank, with a second bank erected in the inside of the inner-most of the two ditches. The interior is largely flat with a large number of depressions interpreted as the remains of crop storage pits. The defensive features are shown to have been modified by a bulldozed track accessing the pa itself with another track through the outer ditch. The interior of the pā is 3000–3500 m². The pā is also associated with three identified adjacent horticultural sites (S14/320, S14/321, S14/322).

Since Laurie's sketch plan most of the pā was planted in pine trees¹ at high density. The growth of the pines will have had a significant negative effect on the preservation of the archaeological features and a visit by Gumbley and Gainsford in 2019 found that the pines were beginning to be subject to wind-throw. This process will lead to significant damage to what had been a well-preserved pā prior to their planting. The pines trees remain a significant threat to the fabric and general integrity of the site. The pā does not have a management plan.

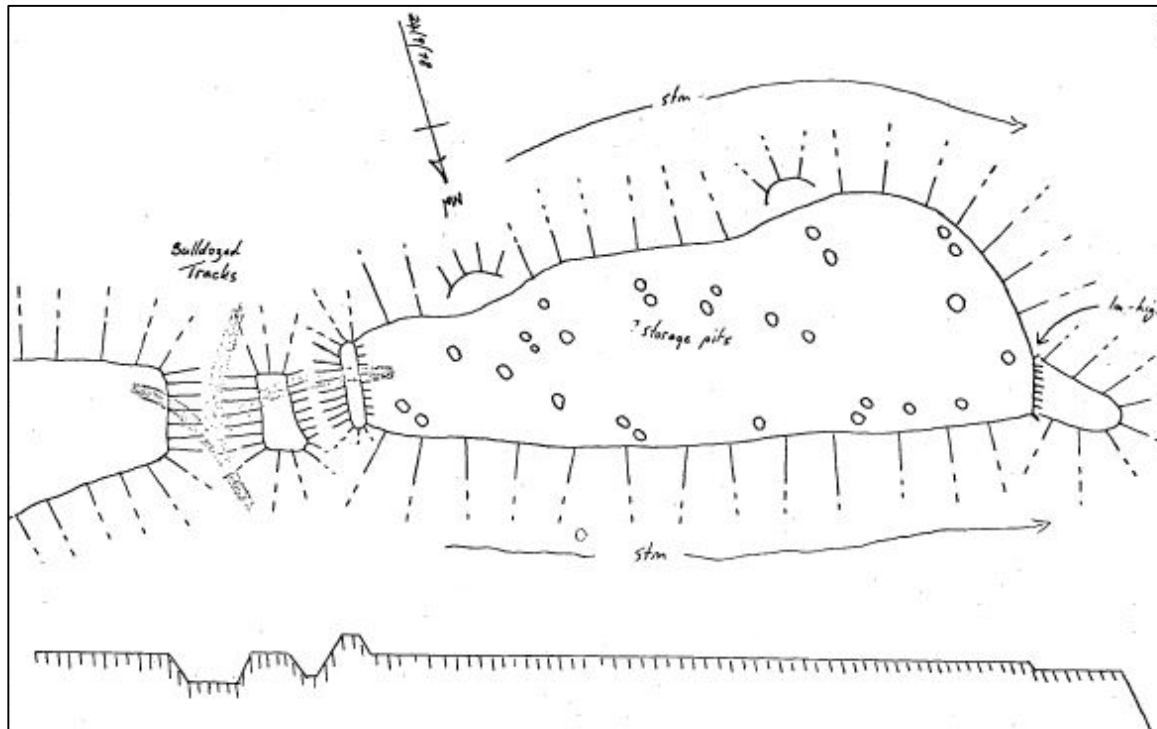


Figure 7: Site plan of S14/47 made by N.C. Laurie in 1979 and included in the NZAA site record. (Source: Archsite.)

¹ Gumbley was informed in 1997 by the then land-owner that the pines were planted in the mid-1980s.



Figure 8: Photograph by O. Wilkes (dated April 1990) looking west showing the defensive structures with the access track formed through them. Note the destruction of the southern half of the defensive bank separating the two ditches. (Source: Archsite.)



Figure 9: Photograph by O. Wilkes (dated April 1990) looking west across the pā from the inner defensive ditch. The depressions in the image are the remains of crop storage pits. This area has become overgrown with blackberry. (Source: Archsite.)



Figure 10: A 2019 image of the eastern end of the pā showing the same area as the image above. The site is still covered in mature pines with the overgrowth of blackberry and other seral species, which had recently been cleared locally. (W Gumbley Ltd.).

3.2 Māori horticultural sites

3.2.1 S14/64, S14/174, S14/210, S14/224, S14/243, S14/318, S14/319, S14/320, S14/321, S14/322, S14/326, S14/327, S14/328, S14/475, S14/476, S14/477, S14/478, S14/479, S14/480 and S14/490.

Māori-made soils are characterised by addition of transported alluvium quarried from borrow pits (Grange et al. 1939; Bruce 1978 & 1979; McLeod 1984; Gumbley et al. 2004; Gumbley 2009). These soils are classified as the Tamahere Series², which is characterised as a sandy gravelly loam within a thickened charcoal-rich topsoil (A-horizon) formed after alluvium (sand and gravel) has been added. These anthropogenic soils were typically developed on Horotiu and Waikato Series soils (TH & THw) but occasionally are also found on associated Bruntwood and Te Kowhai soils (Grange et al. 1939: 39–40; Lowe 2010: 7; McLeod 1984; Bruce 1979).

Archaeological investigations over the last 25 years have produced an increasingly focused and well-formed understanding of the nature these sites and the agronomic processes behind the archaeological manifestation. Two forms of garden development and use have been identified as sub-units within the wider Waikato horticultural complex, both centred on the

² Originally these soil had been classified as Maori soils (Grange et al. 1939) but this was later re-named the Tamahere soil series (Bruce 1979).

modification or manufacture of soil environments with transported sand and gravel quarried from the substrate.

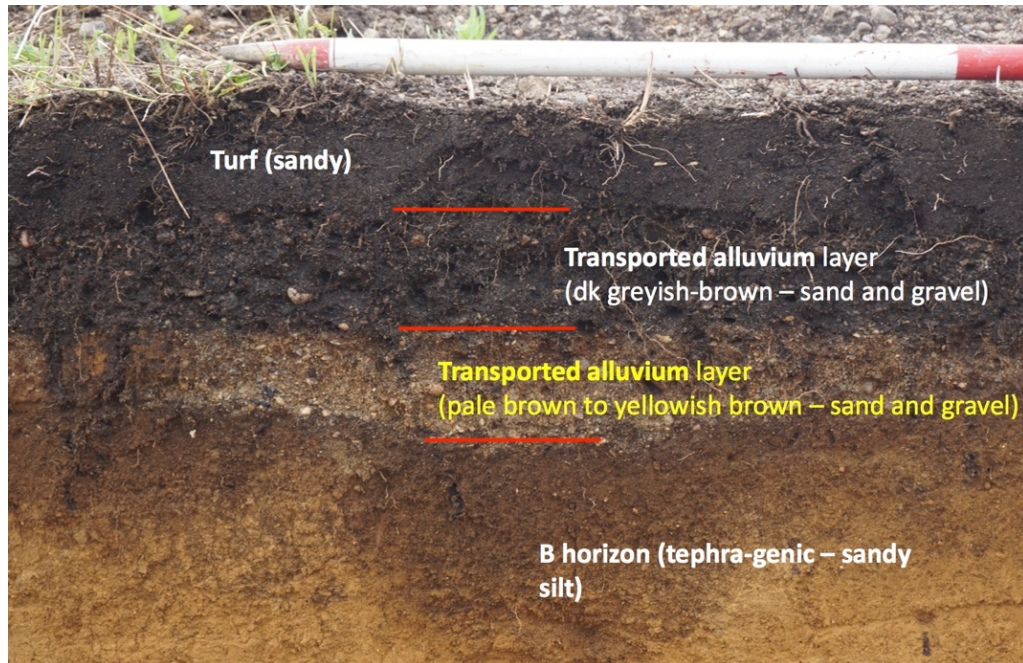


Figure 11: An example of an unmodified Māori-made soil horizon.



Figure 12: Example of the dimpled interface found at S15/374 at Ngaruawahia; a garden site located on Waikato series soil (Scale is 1 metre) (Gumbley & Gainsford 2018).

The first presents as a discrete and expansive layer of sand and gravel situated under the turf and overlying the upper element of the B horizon (subsoil). Typically, when well-preserved, this layer is divisible into to sub-units distinguished by soil colour rather than texture, with the upper unit often dark greyish-brown and the lower yellowish-brown. The interface with the B horizon is distinct but the surface is distinctively pock-marked and irregular as a result of the use of gardening tools and, in occasional places the moulds of tubers. The upper unit of the B horizon is also modified during the forest clearance phase and is darker than the underlying B horizon matrix with conspicuous charcoal, which is normally absent from the parent soils. It is proposed by Gumbley that the sand and gravel was used to form mounds in which kūmara were grown and that the layer was formed after the mounds had been destroyed at harvest followed by ongoing weathering.

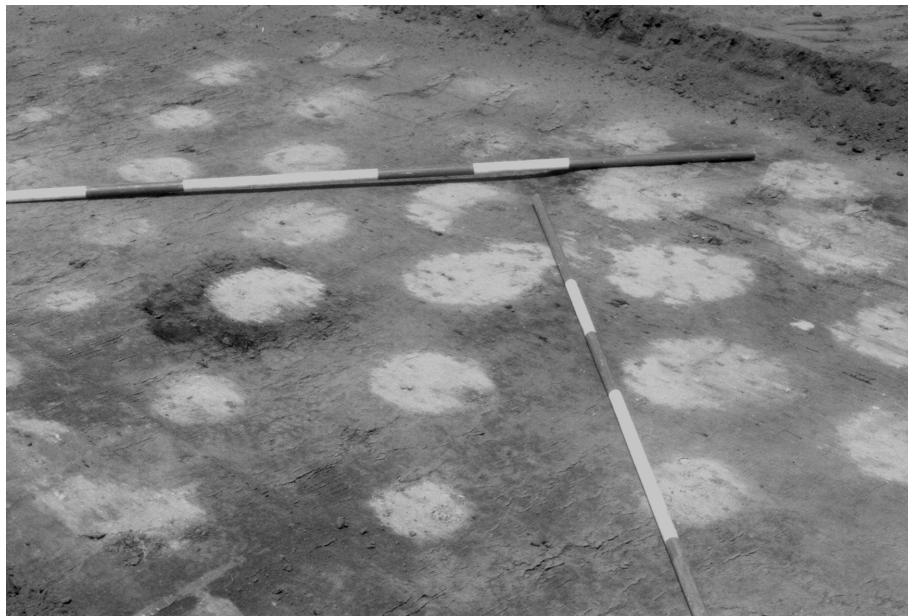


Figure 13: Photograph from S14/201 (Chartwell, Hamilton) showing the sand-filled bases of puke dug into the subsoil. (Scale intervals: 0.5 and 0.25 metre.) (photo: Gumbley).

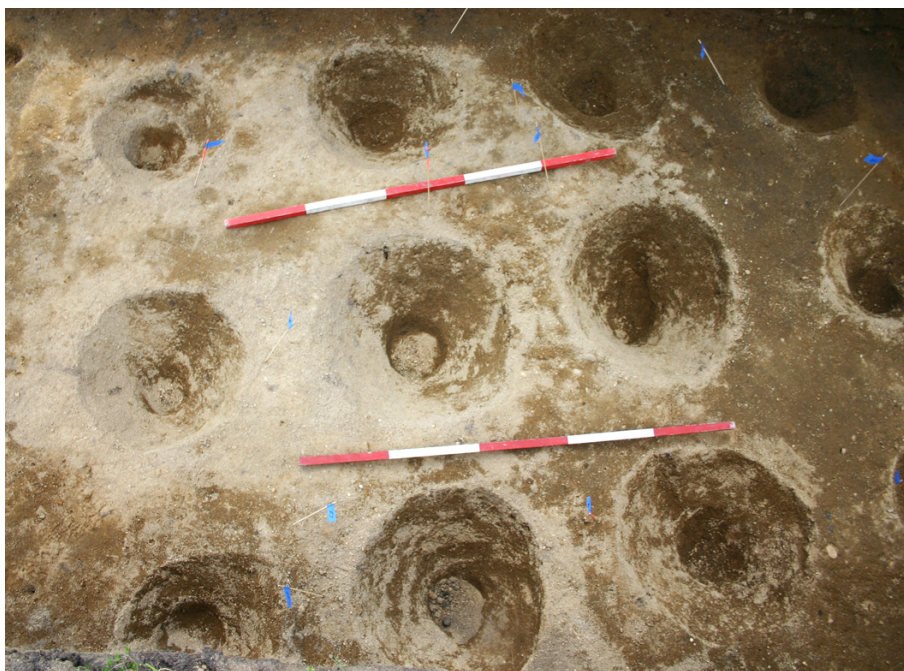


Figure 14: Photograph from S14/195 (Horotiu) showing bowl-shaped hollows forming bases for growing mounds, with the sand and gravel removed (Scales are 1 metre.) (photo: Gumbley).

The second form is characterised by a series of bowl-shaped hollows dug into the upper surface of the B horizon and which are filled with sand and gravel. These features, when well-preserved, are arranged in regular rows and each hollow represents a single kūmara plant. It is assumed that the material removed from each hollows was used for the formation of the mound in which each plant was grown, and which, like those on type one was destroyed at harvest.

Often horticultural sites include pits for crop storage and also areas of domestic occupation (kāinga) where the gardeners lived while the gardens were being worked. As well as crop storage pits archaeological remains at kāinga include fireplaces and postholes representing cooking areas and the remains of structures.

Māori gardening sites are the most common site type within the region and form the most numerous site class within the Peacocke zone. Most garden sites in this area have been recorded initially using historic aerial imagery and LiDAR derived imagery. Consequently, recorded sites mostly consist of visible borrow pit clusters. However, within the Peacocke Structure Plan zone the remote sensing data has been supplemented with varying degrees of field investigation. This can range from soil survey with hand-auger to limited test investigations using hydraulic excavators. Preservation of the horticultural sites within the Peacockes zone has been found to be variable with the upper soil horizons affected in many places by ploughing and other recent activities. This affects the preservation of the gardening medium (the Māori-made soils) but does not necessarily affect other deeper elements of the sites. Modern cultivation can significantly affect the potential to recover information about the fine scale aspects agronomic process represented in these sites.

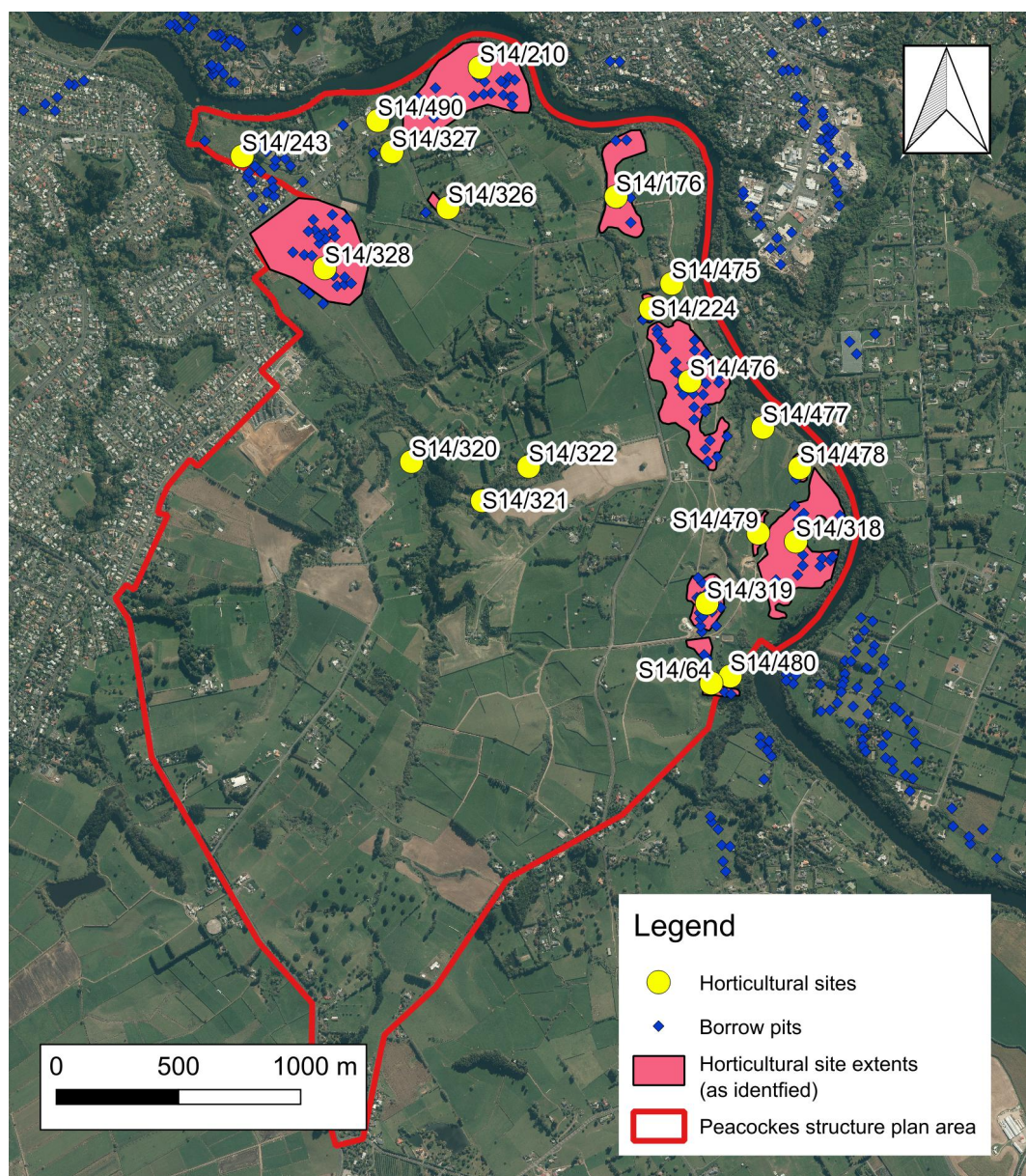


Figure 15: Areas of Maori-made soil (Tamahere loam) developed from interpretation of soil auger survey data along with test-pit results from the Amberfield project area (source: Archsite, WRAPS 2012).

Table 2. Recorded Māori horticultural sites within the Peacockes structure plan area.

Site	Type	Description
S14/64	Māori horticulture	This site was originally recorded as a pā based on visible earthworks on aerial photography. Located on a ridge (river terrace) forming the northern bank of Nukuhau Stream. Field inspection determined that earthworks were a pair of borrow pits. Soil auger testing and excavation of test trenches in paddocks to the north confirmed that this is a Māori horticultural site with Māori-made soils (Tamahere loam). S14/64 and S14/319 were probably a continuous area of Māori made soils before the formation of Stubbs Road, the farm waste-water treatment pond and sand quarry.

S14/176	Māori horticulture	Located north and east of the Peacockes Road on part Lots 1, 2 & 4 DPS 81210 at the northern right-angle bend of Peacockes Road. An area of Māori-made soils (Tamahere loam) was defined following soil auger testing and excavation of test trenches. It includes six to eight identifiable borrow pits. This pre-European Māori horticultural site, which is located within the Amberfield development precinct. These Māori-made soils were not identified during the soil bureau survey of Waipa County (Grange et al. 1939) but have been confirmed by field investigations within the Amberfield footprint.
S14/210	Māori horticulture	Located to the north of Weston Lea Drive, including the area around Echobank Place, although some of the site may extend south of Weston Lea Drive. It incorporates both the presence of Māori-made soils (Tamahere series soils) and borrow pits. Extent of made soils was originally mapped by the Soil Bureau of the DSIR in the 1930s (Grange et al, 1939). This area was previously examined by Cable (2013). He described that the site extended from the river edge to the area around Echobank Place and to its immediate south. While many of the borrow pits are no longer clearly visible on the ground surface, historic aerial photographs from 1943 clearly show large visible depressions. Investigations in relation to the PST project, which affects part of this site, indicate that the horticulture is located on the upper terraces and has been affected by ploughing. The site has also been affected by a sand quarry that was located immediately west of Echobank Place. As well as the sand quarry and the developed of the new bridge and approach roads the eastern element of the site will be affected by a proposed aged care facility. A small portion of the site will remain to the west of the old sand quarry and which includes a distinctive and large borrow pit. This lies within private ownership and is likely to be subject to residential development in the future.
S14/224	Māori horticulture	East of Peacockes Rd and immediately north of a stream draining a spring, just north of the stream and the E-W race cross-cutting the Amberfield development area. Located on Pt Lot 6 DP 34164. An area of Māori-made soils (Tamahere loam) defined following soil auger testing and excavation of test trenches including 3 to 4 borrow pits which can be recognized on the ground surface.
S14/243	Māori horticulture	Located in reserve land along south side of Waikato River between a substation on Waiora Terrace and properties along Riley Place. This site was recorded on the basis of land surface formation visible in 1943 aerial photography indicating the presence of borrow pits, and also on the basis of field observation by N Cable. The undeveloped vacant land is generally hummocky with distinct round borrow pit type features. Garden soil found during excavation of geotech test pit (authority 2011/393) in one of the hummocky areas.
S14/318	Māori horticulture	<p>Located immediately east of Stubbs Rd on the “island”. Lot 5 DP 17475 and Allotment 87 Te Rapa Parish. An area of Māori-made soils (Tamahere loam) defined following soil auger testing and excavation of test trenches. The site is located on three river terraces: the lower two on Taupo Pumice Alluvium and the upper on the Hinuera Formation. At least six borrow pits are identifiable on the ground surface including some cut into the top of river terrace escarpments. Testing identified at least two filled borrow pits invisible on the ground surface.</p> <p>Part of this site is proposed to form an historic/cultural reserve within the Amberfield development.</p>
S14/319	Māori horticulture	Immediately north of the end of Stubbs Rd and is adjacent to the current milking shed and on Lot 5 DP 17475. This area of Māori-made soils (Tamahere loam) was defined following soil auger testing and excavation of test trenches. Approximately ten borrow pits are visible on the ground surface or on lidar-derived hillshade images. The south-eastern corner of the site has been destroyed by sand quarrying.

S14/320	Māori horticulture	Located on a headland between two arms of a gully system emptying into the Waikato River. Initially recorded from soil science data generated by the NZ Soil Bureau Survey (1930s) it was identified from analysis of aerial photography and lidar data. Located beyond the end of Hall Road, across the gully arm to the east of Dixon Road; a tributary to the Mangakotukutuku Stream. Part of a cluster of three Māori horticulture sites probably associated with Whatukoruru Pa (S14/47). The site has not been visited by an archaeologist.
S14/321	Māori horticulture	On a headland between two arms of a gully system emptying into the Waikato River. Initially recorded from soil science data generated by the NZ Soil Bureau Survey (1930s) it was identified from analysis of aerial photography and lidar data. Located beyond the end of Hall Road, across the gully arm to the east of Dixon Road; a tributary to the Mangakotukutuku Stream. NZ Soil Bureau Survey data indicates that the garden occupies the same space as pa S14/47. Part of a cluster of three Māori horticulture sites probably associated with Whatukoruru Pa (S14/47).
S14/322	Māori horticulture	On a headland between two arms of a gully system emptying into the Waikato River. Initially recorded from soil science data generated by the NZ Soil Bureau Survey (1930s) it was identified from analysis of aerial photography and lidar data. Located beyond the end of Hall Road, across the gully arm to the east of Dixon Road; a tributary to the Mangakotukutuku Stream. Indicated by a deposit of Tamahere sandy gravelly loam identified by NZ Soil Bureau Survey in their 1935 soil survey map on the Part of Hamilton S.D. Waipa County map.
S14/326	Māori horticulture	A single borrow pit located in the palaeochannel 60 m east of Peacockes Road. Limited testing with a soil auger and a single test trench confirmed the presence of Māori-made soil to the west of the borrow pit within the Southern Links Peacocke Strategic Transport designation. The natural soil in this area is the gravelly variant of the Horotiu Soil Series, and so the soils have a slightly elevated level of gravel in them than naturally.
S14/327	Māori horticulture	Located along Peacockes Road from Waterford Road, on the right of the road, in a crook formed by the tight right bend of Peacockes Rd. Lot 1 DP 316288 and Lot 2 DP 316288. the 1943 aerial photographs show it had three borrow pits on the raised river levee. Although identified during the Soil Bureau survey of the 1930s the site has not been field-checked by an archaeologist. The site has been affected by an old sand quarry and the current house.
S14/328	Māori horticulture	Located on the south side of Peacockes Road, north of the south arm of the Mangakotukutuku gully. The flat area has been quarried away entirely. A cluster of at least 27 borrow pits was recorded from 1943 aerial photography. The site has been entirely destroyed by a sand quarry.
S14/475	Māori horticulture	On the end of a ridge east of Peacockes Rd and 150 metres north of a stream draining a spring. Located on Lot 4 DPS 81210 and Pt Lot 6 DP 34164. A small area of Māori-made soils (Tamahere loam) defined following soil auger testing and excavation of test trenches. The site may extend further to the north along the ridge crest towards the house.
S14/476	Māori horticulture	Located east of Peacockes Rd immediately south of a stream on Pt Lot 6 DP 34164 and Lot 5 DP17475 including the unformed road reserve separating the two lots. An area of Māori-made soils (Tamahere loam) was defined following soil auger testing and excavation of test trenches. Approximately 25 borrow pits can be identified on the ground surface. This is a large site covering circa 11.5 hectares. Part of the site has been destroyed by a farm quarry active since at least the 1940s. Paddocks have been cultivated.
S14/477	Māori horticulture	Located 400 metres east of Peacockes Rd immediately south of the gully mouth (palaeo-channel) on Lot 5 DP17475. An area of Māori-made soils (Tamahere

		loam) defined following soil auger testing and excavation of test trenches. The site is small and constrained to the ridge top.
S14/478	Māori horticulture	Located 500 metres east of Peacockes Rd adjacent (south) to the mouth of a small stream gully on Lot 5 DP17475. An area of Māori-made soils (Tamahere loam) was defined following soil auger testing and excavation of test trenches. The site contains two borrow pits visible on the ground surface.
S14/479	Māori horticulture	Located 420 metres south-east of Peacockes Rd at the eastern toe of a high escarpment west of a drain on Lot 5 DP17475. An area of Māori-made soils (Tamahere loam) was defined following soil auger testing and excavation of test trenches. The site lies on a flat area at the eastern toe of a high escarpment and west of a drain. Site may represent colluvial deposit from the Kirikiriroa soils on the slope above.
S14/480	Māori horticulture	Located 180 metres south of Stubbs Rd terminus, on the lower river terrace north of Nukuhau Stream mouth, Allotment 87 Te Rapa Parish and part unformed road reserve. A small area (420 square metres) of Māori-made soils (Tamahere loam) was identified following soil auger testing and excavation of test trenches.
S14/490	Māori horticulture	Located at 221 Peacockes Road, on the upper terrace west of the raised access track. A series of soil auger tests were made which showed Māori-made horticultural soils were present. Soils to the east of the track were all natural TPA soil. Characteristically the modified soil was unusually deeply worked. Site includes at least one borrow pit. The 1930s Soil Bureau map shows this area to be Māori made soils but the site differs from the soil map by being discrete.

3.3 Burial ground

The information relating to this takes the form of a sketch plan lodged with the NZAA site record form for Kairokiroki Pa (S14/46).

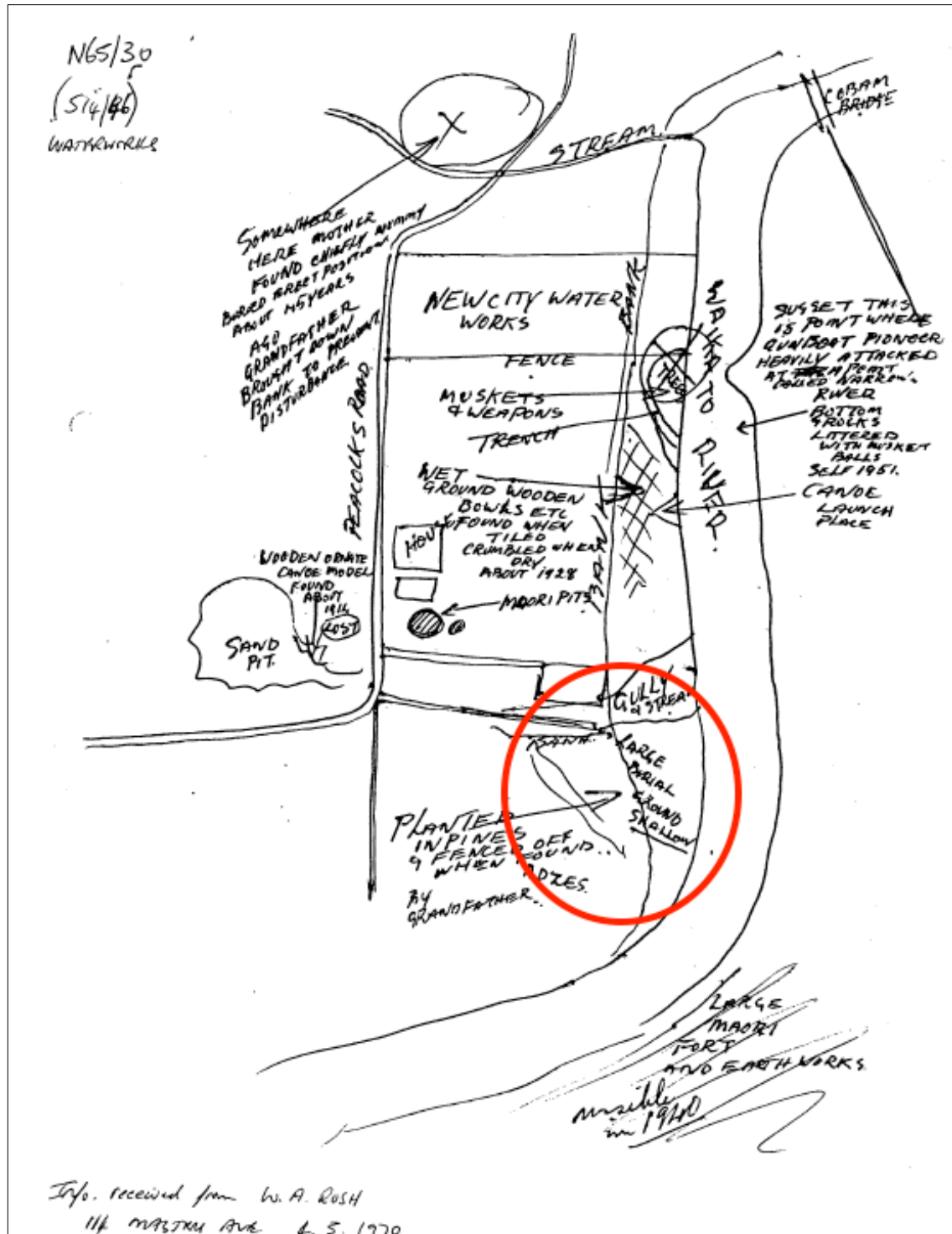


Figure 16: sketch plan attached to the NZAA site record for S14/46 (Kairokiroki Pā). The approximate location of the urupā (burial ground) is highlighted in red.

The sketch plan identified the information was supplied by W. A. Rush in 1970 and was apparently based on personal and family recollections. The description is in two parts: "*Large burial ground shallow*", and "*Planted in pines & fences off when found by grandfather*" with additional annotation of "*adzes*", which may be assumed to refer to the finding of adzes associated with the burial ground. The sketch plan is sufficiently detailed to identify the location clearly. It was east of the short gully between the right-angled bend of Peacockes Road and the river and on a lower terrace immediately adjacent to the river. This places the burial ground in the same location of a recorded find-spot S14/161, where an artefact described as a "patu-blank"³ was found. The term patu-blank implies that it was in the process of manufacture. It is probable that the item was associated with the use of the area as a burial site. The identification on the sketch map of adzes at the same location is also consistent with the deposition of grave goods.

A second burial is also shown on the sketch map. This is located on the western side of the Mangakotutuku Stream and is described thus on the plan: *Somewhere here mother found chiefly mummy buried [??] position about 45 years ago. Grandfather brought it down bank to prevent disturbance*". The human remains appear to have been reburied and so may still be present.

3.4 Findspots

As well as the adzes and patu-blank described above the sketch plan indicates two other areas where artefacts have been found. One of these is around Kairokiroki Pā and have been described above. The other is the identification of what is described on the sketch plan as a "*wooden ornate canoe model found about 1914 (lost)*" found in a sand quarry at the bend in Peacockes Road. This sand quarry has also affected the horticulture site S14/327, with which the model waka may have been associated.

3.4.1 S14/193

A Māori waka tiwai was recorded by Andrew Dodd in 2005 on the southern side of the Waikato River near the Hamilton City Council water facility on Waiora Road. Its location was described as being a soft sediment bank where two hull sections of the waka had washed out of their original context. Waka sections measured 7.4 x 0.5 x 0.3 and 5.4 x 0.4 x 0.2 metres and exhibited an intact bow. The site lies approximately 1.5 kilometres downstream from the north-western part of the development area.

³ Record made by NA Ritchie in 1988. A sketch plan in the S14/161 identifies the location as the eastern bank of gully and that the property was owned by Dr R Pirrit.

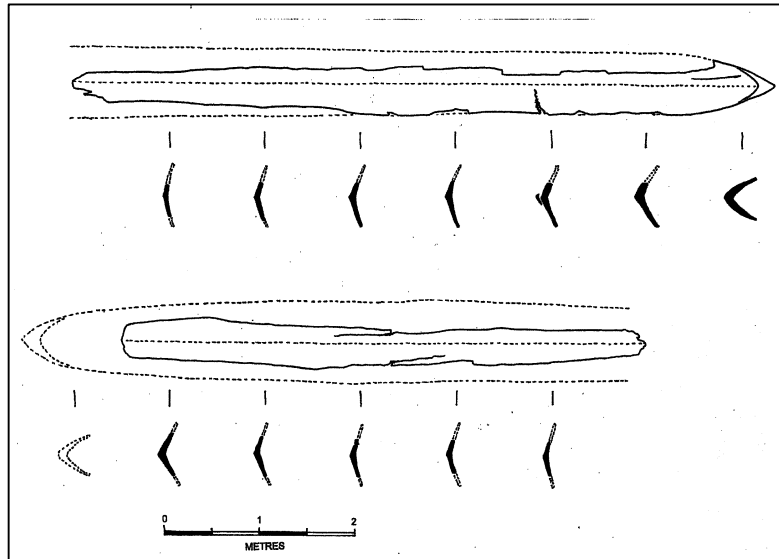


Figure 17: Two hull sections of waka tiwai found at S14/193 (Source: Archsite).

3.5 Unrecorded potential site



Figure 18: Location of Site 1. It is located just south of pā S14/47 on the banks of the Maungakotukutuku gully system.

3.5.1 Site 1

A pit cluster (Site 1) is consistent with the archaeological focus provided by the Mangakotukutuku gully and reflects a potential for further archaeological sites in the vicinity.

During a familiarisation walkover for the East-West Link in May 2019 an area of several possible pits at the edge of the gully was identified. They are located on either side of the gully and are distinct and easily recognisable but with varying depths and sizes (Figure 21). The status of these as archaeological features has not been confirmed but their location and morphology indicate they are archaeological. It is also possible that further pits may be present within the adjacent cultivated paddock (Gainsford 2019).

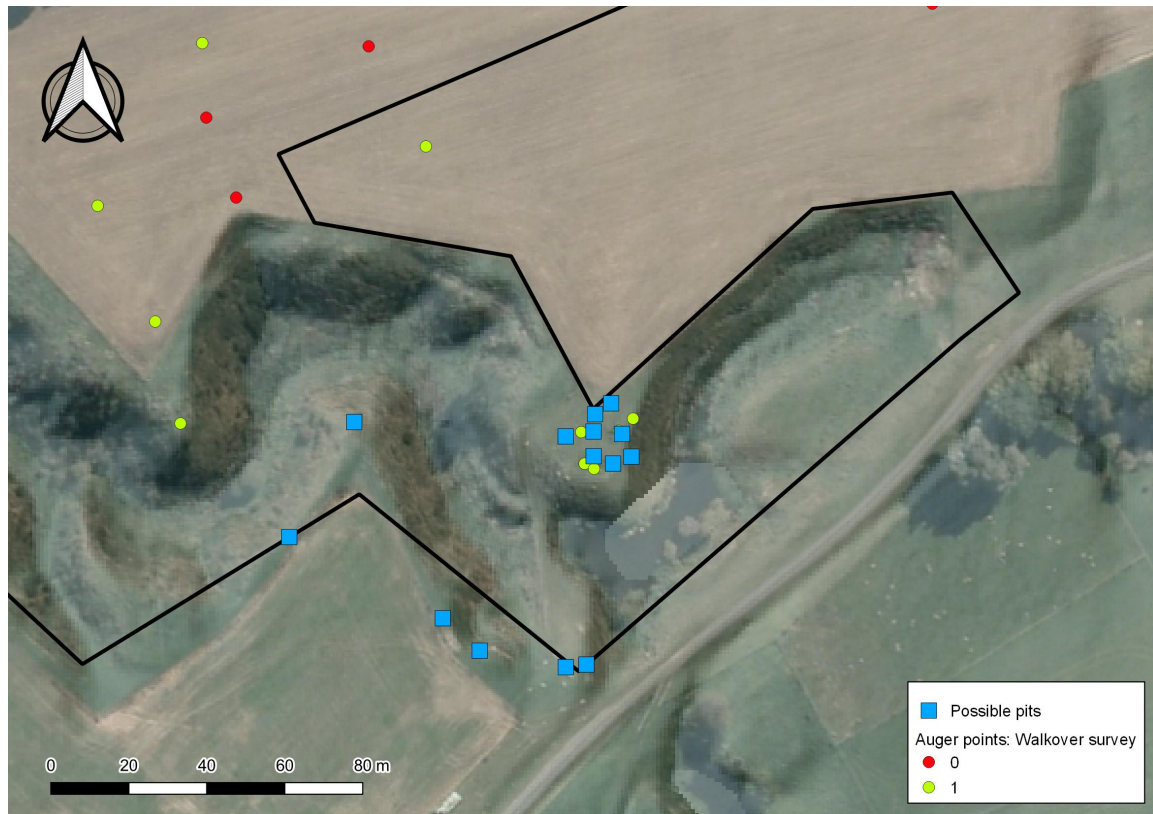


Figure 19: Location of Site 1 within the east-west designation. An area of pits on both sides of the gully. The red and green dots relate to a soil survey for made soils carried out as part of the East-West Link Project.

4 Nineteenth Century sites/areas

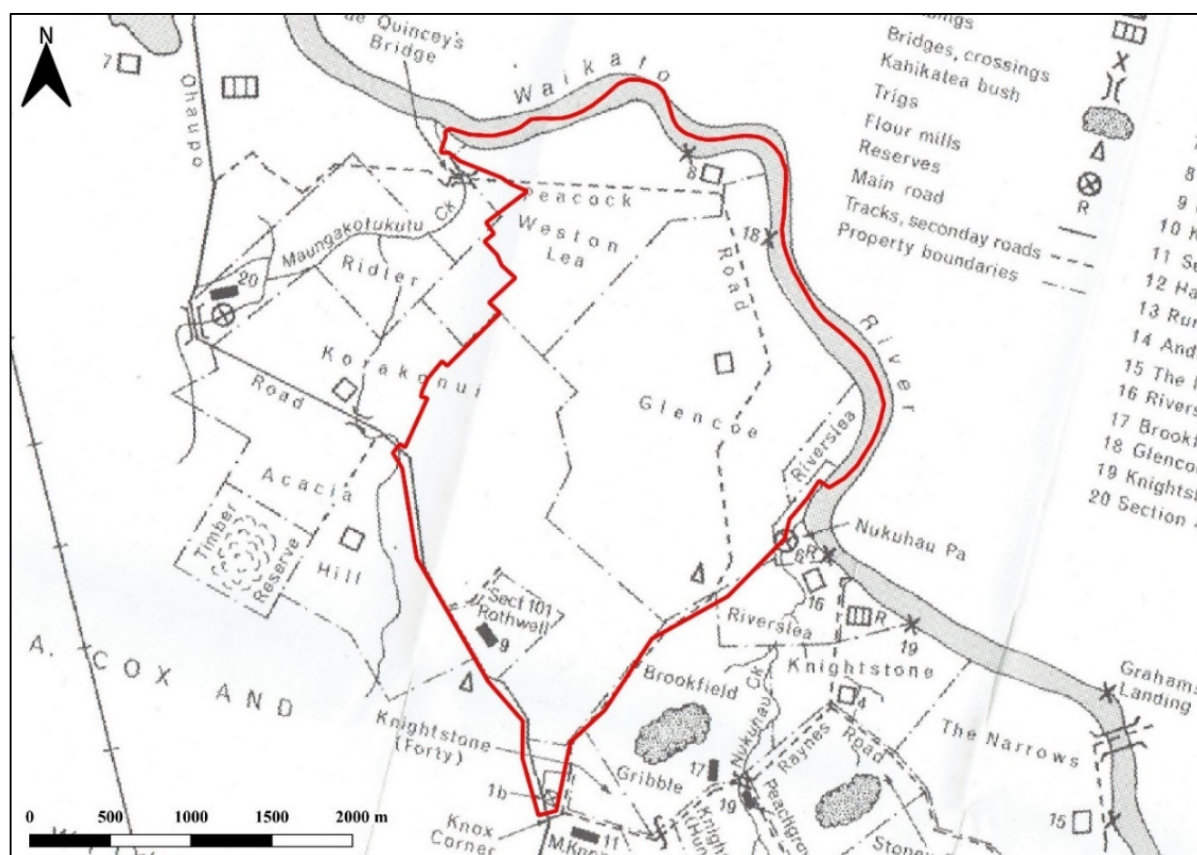


Figure 20: Sketch map from Raynes 1981 showing southwest Hamilton. The location of homesteads and other European sites are noted.

The wider Peacocke area was subject to European occupation soon after the conclusion of the 1863–1864 invasion with survey of allotments for the settlement of members of the Waikato Militia. The general desirability of the area is witnessed by the selection of land there by General Galloway and Colonel de Quincy. It was, after the 1863–1864 war, confiscated by the Government and allotted parcels to men of the Fourth Regiment of Waikato Militia.

SO 381-I1 (1864 or 1865), created as part of the partition of land to the militia, shows that land within the Peacocke Structure Plan area was granted General Galloway, Colonel De Quincy, J. Calderwood, Part of Captain D.M. Browns selection, S. Moody, J. Leonard, Wm Gillie, P. Conroy, W.B. Eager, S. Middleton, J. Scholes, J. Loughlin, N. Partington, T. Rothwell, R. W. Hammond and W. Yeats, T Rothwell.



Figure 21: Historical map dated 30th June 1865. The plan also shows land ownership. An area of 'ti tree' is identified, as is the larger Mangakotukutuku gully system to the east. No archaeological features of interest are identified on the plan (HNC SO 381_I_1) (Source: Quickmap).

After the initial allotting parcels, it seems that the Peacockes area followed the pattern common elsewhere in the Waikato with land blocks allocated to the militia changing hands rapidly in the 1860s and 1870s. They were eventually purchased by individuals who established larger homesteads, for example, Weston Lea, Korokanui and Glencoe (Raynes 1981).

4.1 Glencoe

Land was granted to General Thomas James Galloway who had come to New Zealand in 1861 with the 70th Regiment. In 1865 after retiring from a command of the Waikato Militia and volunteers he was granted 800 acres south of west Hamilton which he named 'Glencoe'. The association of Glencoe with General Galloway raises the potential for the development

of the homestead, at least as a manager's quarters, soon after the invasion. Raynes identified a location for the homestead on her map (1981), a little to the west of the existing Peacockes Road. The description by Raynes of the homestead is of a place developing over time from a simple cottage to a large house suggests that this is a possible scenario. It is, however, uncertain if Galloway ever resided there.

The property occupied land south of Colonel de Quincey's as far as Nukuhau Pā and the ridge terminating in the west at the Mangakotukutu Stream and gully. On the eastern side of his property the landscape was characterised by a flax field and flax swamps which dominated around 200 acres. In 1898 the property was purchased by Herbert Spong Hawkins. During the following few years Hawkins cleared the land of flax and scrub to enable ploughing and sowing. Before 1900 the original cottage had been transformed during renovations to create a large home with surrounding veranda. The location of the house according to Raynes (1981) map is within or immediately adjacent to the east-west link designation. Up until the 1960s the descendants of Hawkins maintained and continued to farm the land.

4.2 Weston Lea

Colonel Paul de Quincey, who was General Galloway's military secretary was granted 450 acres south of the river. De Quincey lived there until the 1880s when he retired to Auckland and the land was bought by John Peacocke, who had married De Quincey's step-daughter. De Quincey's land extended along the west bank of the Waikato River south from the Mangakotutuku Stream; bounded at its southern extremity by Galloway's estate, 'Glencoe'.

In 1871, De Quincey established himself in the Waikato and developed his estate, including the construction of a two and a half storied house called Weston Lea, which was built from kauri close to the bank of the river (Figure 24).

Access to the estate and homestead was largely by river and a landing was developed as part of this. Raynes proposes that stone steps were constructed at the landing but no evidence of this exists today. This link with Hamilton for goods and produce continued until the early 1900s. However, it appears that De Quincey had a bridge constructed across the Mangakotukutuku Stream, in much the same location as the present bridge, as part of the track to service his property (Raynes 1981). In the early 1890s a road was established from Hamilton through to de Quincey's estate (Raynes 1981).

Despite a sizeable house being built by de Quincey no surface traces of the original homestead remain. Aside from the main house, the homestead would have a range of associated structures; outhouses, stables, barns, sheds, staff-accommodation and washhouses. This complex would probably also have included gardens and amenities.

The exact location of the homestead and its accompanying structures is not known precisely. However, based upon information from members of the Peacocke family⁴, consideration of landform and historical photos a position for the homestead can be approximated. This is generally to the south of the 1912 Weston Lea house⁵ on the crest of the ridge on the eastern side of Weston Lea Lane. Today the area has a handful of specimen trees, with a lone palm marking the location of the now demolished 1912 house. A large reservoir is located immediately south of the 1912 house site, which was built by Frank Peacocke around 1924⁶ to supply an irrigation system for his farm. Information from his son, Bob Peacocke, was that the original Weston Lea was not demolished until approximately 1926, which suggests that the location of the house may be undisturbed by the reservoir, although it may have affected outbuildings. (Peacocke & Peacocke 1980, Raynes 1981).



Figure 22: The Old Weston Lea homestead. This image and another in Raynes (1981) shows a two storied house with an asymmetrical roof-line with a large veranda on both the upper and ground floors. (Image: N & R Peacocke 1980.)

⁴ Personal communications to Gumbley from Bob Peacocke and Mark Peacocke, 2018.

⁵ Demolished in the 1980s.

⁶ Bob Peacocke, personal communication.

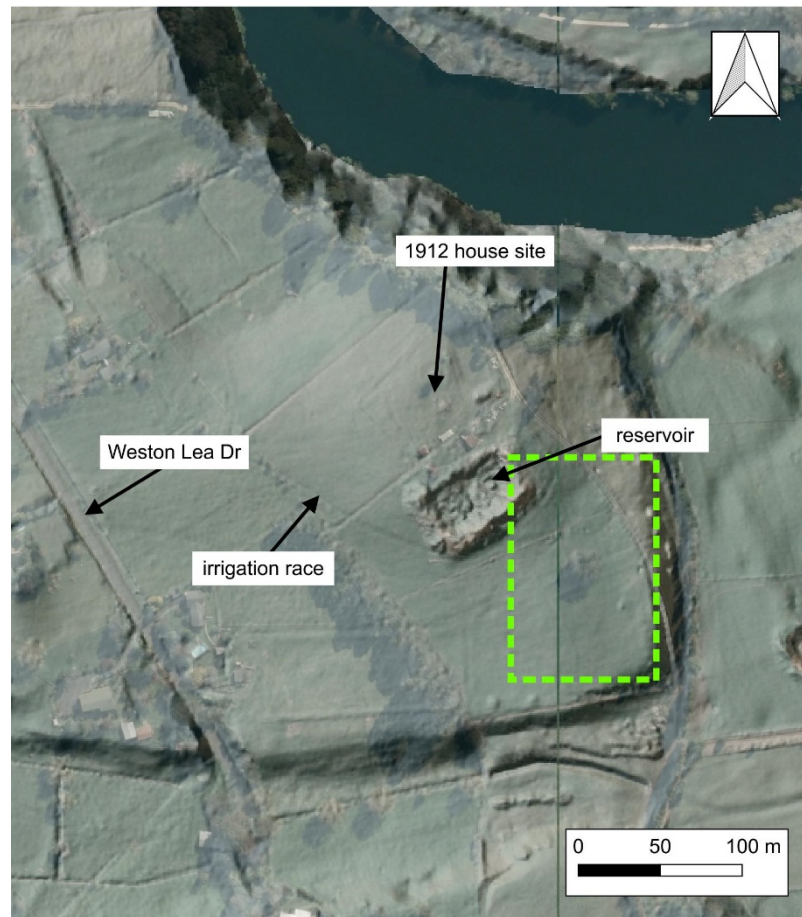


Figure 23: Approximate location of the original Weston Lea homestead built by De Quincey is identified by the green dashed polygon.



Figure 24: The second Weston Lea homestead built circa 1912 (Image: N & R Peacocke 1980).



Figure 25: Excerpt of an historic aerial from 1938 that shows the extent of the 1912 Weston Lea complex. The reservoir built in the early 1920s is visible directly south of the house. The double row of trees extending south from the 1912 house's access-way, past the reservoir is thought to mark the track to the original 1870s homestead site. (Source: Retrolens).

4.3 Korokonui/Acacia Hill

Militia lots were bought up by R. W. Hammond whose aggregation enlarged to approximately 1000 acres on both sides of Ohaupo Road. Hammond cleared his land and used it for running stock as well as breeding race horses. Hammond's land on the eastern side of Ohaupo Road became known as Korokonui, however it was known later as Korkonui. James Brown bought Korokonui in 1877. However, he lost the estate, going into liquidation in the early 1880s. The new owners became the NZ Loan and Mercantile Agency Co. (NZLMA). In 1882 it was bought by Charles Hibbs who grew grain and ran sheep but he too had to sell up in 1895. The property was once again owned by the NZLMA. About 200 acres in the southern end were sold to Duncan Macdonald. In 1896 (1898?) Korokonui, now approximately 380 acres, was sold to Thomas Macky Hall. The homestead was established at the site of the existing house about half a mile south of Mill Creek and was the only house on Ohaupo Road between Thomas Rothwell and James Ridler. Hall built a new house shortly after 1900 that stood on one of the highest points in the area; this was incorporated into the DSIR Rukuhia Soil Research Station. (Raynes 1981).

4.4 Rukuhia Research Station

During the Second World War the Department of Agriculture acquired the approximately 300 acres under the Public Works Act establishing market gardens to supply the Armed Forces. After 1945 the land was divided into five almost equal allotments. Allotment 406 SO 37212 was transformed into the DSIR Soil Research Station 'The Rukuhia Soil Research Station' (Raynes 1981:89–93; Williams 2012).

4.5 Rothwell

Raynes (1981) informs us that Thomas Rothwell's homestead was located on the hill crest at Rukuhia. After Thomas' death, his son William continued to manage the property. It remained in Rothwell hands until the death of Eleanor in 1900 (Raynes 1981). Like the other homesteads information about the precise location is lacking.

4.6 Smith

Newell's sketch map (1874) of the Waikato shows a house labelled Smith to the east of a track following the Peacockes Rd alignment (Figure 26). Since Newell's map is only a sketch with no accurate scale or orientation the location of the Smith site location cannot be verified to any degree of accuracy.

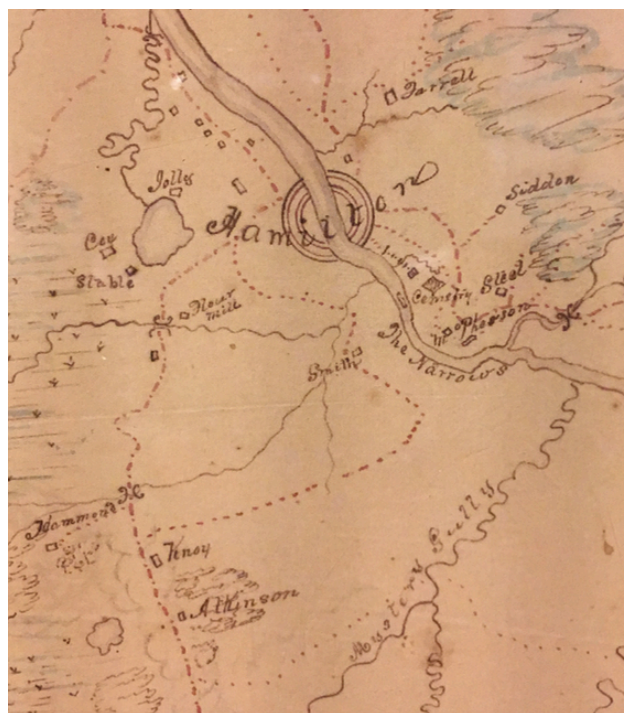


Figure 26: Part of Newall's Sketch Map (Reproduction), dated 1874, which is understood to have been prepared by Captain Stuart Newall, the part of the map reproduced shows a rectangle (house?) labelled Smith located on the east side of a track through the Peacocke area. (Unpublished, Waikato Museum).

5 Assessment of archaeological values

The following assessments addresses the archaeological values of all sites within the Peacocke Structure Plan area. It assesses sites against the historic and cultural heritage assessment criteria in table 10-1 of the Waikato regional policy statement. In this assessment three of the 19th Century homestead sites, Weston Lea, Rothwell's house and Glencoe, have been assessed. Of these only Weston Lea has robust information about its history and location. Too little is known about the place annotated 'Smith' in the Newall map to be confident of its location much less its heritage values.

The potential archaeological site on the eastern bank of the Mangakotukuku Stream has not been assessed as its archaeological status has not been confirmed. Similar the find locations, including the waka (S14/193) have not been assessed. In the case of the waka because this not strictly within the Peacockes Structure Plan area and in the case of the others because they are no longer in place.

5.1 Pā sites

Kairokiroki Pā (S14/46)

Archaeological Qualities	
<i>Information</i>	Potential information value for the site is high since the site is readily visible and in good condition.
<i>Research</i>	Can contribute to the growing body of archaeological information surrounding Māori occupation and subsistence within inland Waikato.
<i>Recognition or protection</i>	Archaeological sites are protected under the Heritage New Zealand/Pouhere Taonga Act and cannot be destroyed or modified without authority from Heritage New Zealand. The site is currently identified in the Hamilton District Plan
Architectural Qualities	
<i>Style or type</i>	N/A
<i>Design</i>	N/A
<i>Construction</i>	N/A
<i>Designer or Builder</i>	N/A
Cultural Qualities	
<i>Sentiment</i>	Māori values may still be relevant to the site.
<i>Identity</i>	Māori values are relevant to the site.
<i>Amenity or Education</i>	High amenity value, based on its location and good condition.
Historic Qualities	
<i>Associative Values</i>	The site is part of a wider complex of Māori sites concentrated along the banks of the Waikato River. It is rare/unique based not only being a pā but also because it is well-preserved.
<i>Potential Scientific Research</i>	Has the potential to offer substantial information surrounding Māori occupation of the inner Waikato. Research into Māori oral history regarding the site may be warranted.
Technical Qualities	
<i>Technical Achievement</i>	Represents a form of adaptation to conditions in the Waikato.

Whatukorero Pā (S14/47)

Archaeological Qualities	
<i>Information</i>	Potential information value for the site is high since the site is readily visible and in good condition. S14/47 is in moderate condition with damage from the plantation pines diminishing what would otherwise be high values. Nonetheless the site holds high archaeological potential. It is a prominent feature and easily identifiable by the ditch and bank defences. Aside from visible features within the cleared area it is expected that features also remain in the section covered by pine trees; these pose an imminent risk to the site as they near the end of their lives.
<i>Research</i>	Can contribute to the growing body of information surrounding Māori occupation and subsistence within inland Waikato. Part of a larger complex of sites with interconnected horticulture along the Waikato River. Within close proximity of the site are multiple recorded horticulture sites that are most probably associated.
<i>Recognition or protection</i>	Archaeological sites are protected under the Heritage New Zealand/Pouhere Taonga Act and cannot be destroyed or modified without authority from Heritage New Zealand. This site is not listed in a schedule to the Hamilton District plan.
Architectural Qualities	
<i>Style or type</i>	N/A
<i>Design</i>	N/A
<i>Construction</i>	N/A
<i>Designer or Builder</i>	N/A
Cultural Qualities	
<i>Sentiment</i>	Māori values may still be relevant to the site.
<i>Identity</i>	Māori values will be relevant to the site.
<i>Amenity or Education</i>	High amenity value, based on its location and good condition. It will be readily visible from the proposed east-west link.
Historic Qualities	
<i>Associative Values</i>	The site is part of a wider complex of Māori sites concentrated along the banks of the Waikato River. It is unusual for its location up a tributary away from the river. Like other pā, this site is associated with horticultural sites of the Waikato Horticultural Complex.
<i>Potential Scientific Research</i>	Has the potential to offer substantial information surrounding Māori occupation of the inner Waikato. However, damage from tree roots and potentially from tree throw have and will continue to affect the potential for scientific research. Research into Māori oral history regarding the site may be warranted.
Technical Qualities	
<i>Technical Achievement</i>	Represents a form of adaptation to conditions in the Waikato.

5.2 S14/164, Burial Ground/Urupā

Archaeological Qualities	
<i>Information</i>	The archaeological value for the site is high although the state of preservation of the site is uncertain.
<i>Research</i>	The site has potential to offer information about burial practices and more specifically about the age sex and health of those interred.
<i>Recognition or protection</i>	Archaeological sites are protected under the Heritage New Zealand/Pouhere Taonga Act and cannot be destroyed or modified without authority from Heritage New Zealand. This site is not listed in a schedule to the Hamilton District plan.
Architectural Qualities	
<i>Style or type</i>	N/A
<i>Design</i>	N/A

<i>Construction</i>	N/A
<i>Designer or Builder</i>	N/A
Cultural Qualities	
<i>Sentiment</i>	Māori values will be relevant to the site.
<i>Identity</i>	Māori values will be relevant to the site however, the hapū groups associated with the burials are unknown.
<i>Amenity or Education</i>	High amenity value, based on its location and good condition. It will be readily visible from the proposed east-west link.
Historic Qualities	
<i>Associative Values</i>	The site is part of a wider complex of Māori sites concentrated along the banks of the Waikato River including pā, this site is associated with horticultural sites of the Waikato Horticultural Complex. The urupā may be understood to have very high associative values for mana whenua.
<i>Potential Scientific Research</i>	The site has potential to offer information about burial practices and more specifically about the age sex and health of those interred. Further research into Māori oral history is warranted.
Technical Qualities	
<i>Technical Achievement</i>	Unknown.

5.3 Pre-European horticultural sites

Sites: S14/64, S14/174, S14/210, S14/224, S14/243, S14/318, S14/319, S14/320, S14/321, S14/322, S14/326, S14/327, S14/328, S14/475, S14/476, S14/477, S14/478, S14/479, S14/480 and S14/490.

Archaeological Qualities	
<i>Information</i>	Sites of Māori horticultural activity offer valuable information regarding Māori horticulture and associated archaeology including Māori-made garden soils, borrow pits and potential sub-surface Māori domestic settlement features. Information value is affected by the condition of archaeological sites. Some parts of these sites have suffered only minimal modern modification, while others have been affected by modern cultivation or, more adversely, sand quarrying. Archaeological investigation should enable recording and identification of the specific nature of these sites as elements of the Waikato Māori horticultural complex. Data can be compared with other parts of the Waikato.
<i>Research</i>	Site of this class may address broader questions regarding diachronic settlement patterns in the Waikato including intra/inter-site dynamics. The have potential to address archaeological research questions about the adaptation of tropical Polynesian horticulture, including initial forest clearance, to the temperate environment of New Zealand generally and specifically the Waikato. Radiocarbon dating of sites contribute to developing a regional chronology, and palaeo-environmental information recovered from the sites allows reconstruction of the vegetation history of the area before and after human settlement. Sites are important for evaluating current understanding of pre-European horticultural strategies in the Waikato by comparing results with other similar sites.
<i>Recognition or protection</i>	HNZPT archaeological provisions: archaeological sites are protected under the Heritage New Zealand/Pouhere Taonga Act and cannot be destroyed or modified without authority from Heritage New Zealand. Site S14/176, is itemised on Schedule 8C Group 2 (Archaeological and cultural sites), Hamilton City operative district plan as A100.
Architectural Qualities	
<i>Style or type</i>	N/A
<i>Design</i>	N/A

<i>Construction</i>	N/A
<i>Designer or Builder</i>	N/A
Cultural Qualities	
<i>Sentiment</i>	Māori values may still be relevant to the site.
<i>Identity</i>	Māori values may still be relevant to the site.
<i>Amenity or Education</i>	Opportunities for education or amenity are limited to nil. An area of Māori horticultural land is being proposed for reservation within the Amberfield proposal. Otherwise the results of mitigation investigations will permit information/interpretation of sites to be developed.
Historic Qualities	
<i>Associative Values</i>	These sites are associated with the Māori settlement of the inland Waikato; Southern Hamilton/Tamahere area. Horticultural sites will be associated with one or more of the pā located on the west and east banks of the Waikato River.
<i>Potential Scientific Research</i>	Pre-European Māori horticultural sites form a major element of the archaeological landscape of the Hamilton Basin with the overall level of preservation within the development area classifiable as moderate to good. Research into Māori oral history may further understanding of the relationships of particular garden sites with specific hapū and pā.
Technical Qualities	
<i>Technical Achievement</i>	Māori horticultural sites represent the remains a very sophisticated level of technological achievement regarding the adaptation of agronomic techniques and cultigens developed for tropical environments to temperate New Zealand. Large borrow pits are common in the landscape, and the alluvium quarried from these pits was used to develop growing media understood to be used for cultivating kūmara.

5.4 Historical European

Weston Lea

	De Quincy Homestead
Archaeological Qualities	
<i>Information</i>	The original Weston Lea homestead, along with its successor, has been demolished/deconstructed. Potential information value for possible identified remains and subsurface features is moderate to high. Remains of a range of structures that may be expected to be associated with a mid/late 19 th Century homestead.
<i>Research</i>	Weston Lea has the potential to develop knowledge surrounding early settlement of Hamilton and the Waikato. The association of the site with a senior member of the Waikato Militia can provide an important insight into the lifeways of a member of the colonial elite.
<i>Recognition or protection</i>	HNZPT archaeological provisions: archaeological sites are protected under the Heritage New Zealand/Pouhere Taonga Act and cannot be destroyed or modified without authority from Heritage New Zealand.
Architectural Qualities	
<i>Style or type</i>	No standing remains.
<i>Design</i>	No standing remains.
<i>Construction</i>	No standing remains.
<i>Designer or Builder</i>	No standing remains.
Cultural Qualities	
<i>Sentiment</i>	The site forms part of the Peacocke family history but also represents a remnant of the turbulent mid-19th Century history of the Waikato.
<i>Identity</i>	Values associated with the Peacocke family may still be relevant.
<i>Amenity or Education</i>	Education surrounding the colonial settlement of the Waikato.
Historic Qualities	

<i>Associative Values</i>	Associations with the De Quincy/Peacocke estate and family that followed the de Quincy ownership. The site also represents the tangible remains of the colonial elite with specific associations to the senior ranks of the Waikato Militia.
<i>Potential Scientific Research</i>	see Archaeological Qualities.
Technical Qualities	
<i>Technical Achievement</i>	Unknown.

Glencoe and Rothwell Homesteads

Archaeological Qualities	
<i>Information</i>	The homesteads have been demolished/deconstructed. There is potential for information to be recovered through archaeological investigation of subsurface features. However, without identification of the locations of the homesteads it is not possible to understand the level of potential. Remains of a range of structures that may be expected to be associated with a mid/late 19 th Century Homestead.
<i>Research</i>	Has the potential to develop knowledge surrounding early colonial settlement of Hamilton and the Waikato. The association of Glencoe with General Galloway can provide an important insight into the lifeways of a member of the colonial elite.
<i>Recognition or protection</i>	HNZPT archaeological provisions: archaeological sites are protected under the Heritage New Zealand/Pouhere Taonga Act and cannot be destroyed or modified without authority from Heritage New Zealand.
Architectural Qualities	
<i>Style or type</i>	No standing remains.
<i>Design</i>	No standing remains.
<i>Construction</i>	No standing remains.
<i>Designer or Builder</i>	No standing remains.
Cultural Qualities	
<i>Sentiment</i>	Descendants of Galloway may still be relevant to the site.
<i>Identity</i>	Values associated with descendants may still be relevant.
<i>Amenity or Education</i>	Education surrounding the settlement of the Waikato.
Historic Qualities	
<i>Associative Values</i>	Part of the original colonial settlement of southwest Hamilton through the distribution of land to the colonial military.
<i>Potential Scientific Research</i>	see Archaeological Qualities.
Technical Qualities	
<i>Technical Achievement</i>	Unknown.

6 Summary and recommendations

Altogether, as noted in the introduction, there are two pā in the Peacocke area along with 20 horticultural sites of varying sizes, an urupā, and a number of artefact associated 'findspots' within the Peacocke Structure Plan zone. Three 19th Century homestead sites have been identified with a possible reference to a fourth (Smith), however only, Weston Lea, one has sufficiently information have some confidence of its location. All of the sites, particularly those relating Māori occupation, have wider associative values in relation to sites outside the

Peacocke Structure Plan area as well as broader themes relating to the settlement of New Zealand and more specifically the Waikato. The most common site class are horticultural sites, which form part of the nationally distinct Waikato Horticultural Complex. This complex represents a form of agronomic adaptation of Polynesian agricultural practice to temperate New Zealand and as such this form of intensified agricultural practice is of significance both within the New Zealand context and also within the context of the study of these practices across Oceania.

None of these sites currently lie within a reserve although part of the horticultural site S14/318 is proposed to be placed within a reserve in relation to the Amberfield development with the intention for it to be classified as an Historic Reserve and managed accordingly. This reserve will be 1.25 ha and, as well as containing representative examples of surface features typical of sites of the Waikato Horticultural Complex, it also has good sight lines of the river and upstream to nearby Nukuhau Pā. The proposed reserve is embedded in the resource consent for Amberfield and Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga has also excluded the area of the reserve from Authority 2019/69 (see attachment 1), which permits the destruction of archaeological sites within the remainder of the subdivision. Otherwise almost all of the other horticultural sites within the Peacocke zone are located within areas slated for development.

Preservation of horticultural sites should be sufficiently extensive to preserve representative areas of Māori-made soils and borrow pits to facilitate an understanding of their place within the landscape and also the layout and scale of the enterprise.

Both Kairokiroki Pā (S14/46) and Whatukorero Pā (S14/47) will have filled the role of central places for communities living within the broad landscape encompassing the Peacocke zone and merit high levels of protection. Both pā require management plans and this should be given priority as should the removal of pine trees from Whatukorero Pā. In the context of both of these pā and the other sites associated with Māori occupation research into Māori oral histories would provide important contextual and associative information which appear to be lacking, at least in a collated form.

The absence of recorded pā at the mouth of the Mangakotukutuku Stream, as noted above, represents an unusual exception to an otherwise very predictable pattern in the distribution of pā along the Waikato River. Given this, the area merits further research to investigate the possibility of a pā in this location. We also have some concerns about the reliability of the recording horticultural site S14/243 in the same area and recommend that this site is further examined to assess the veracity of the site's status.

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- New Zealand Archaeological Associations site recording database–Archsite.
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- Retrolens
- Waikato Regional Council aerial photography. WRAPS 2012 & 2016, LIDAR 2007.
- Quickmap

8 Attachment 1: Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Authority 2019/69 for Amberfield subdivision.



HERITAGE NEW ZEALAND
POUHERE TAONGA

S:/Archaeology/Archaeological Authorities

29 August 2018

File ref: 2019/069
11013-21

Mark Peacocke
Weston Lea Limited
24 Duncan Parade
HAMILTON 3216

Tena koe Mark

**APPLICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL AUTHORITY UNDER HERITAGE NEW ZEALAND
POUHERE TAONGA ACT 2014: Authority no. 2019/69, S14/64, S14/176, S14/224, S14/318,
S14/319, S14/475, S14/476, S14/477, S14/478, S14/479 and S14/480, Maori Horticultural
Sites, 337 and 461 Peacockes Road, Hamilton (Map 1)**

Thank you for your application for an archaeological authority which has been granted and is attached.

In considering this application, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga notes that you wish to undertake the Amberfield development at 337 and 461 Peacockes Road, Hamilton (Map 1). Amberfield is a large subdivision (105ha) that will be developed in stages over the next decade. This will cause the destruction of 11 recorded archaeological sites (S14/64, S14/176, S14/224, S14/318, S14/319, S14/475, S14/476, S14/477, S14/478, S14/479 and S14/480) relating to pre-European Maori horticulture. This is an extensive and important archaeological landscape and there is reasonable cause to suspect that unrecorded subsurface sites shall be encountered. Visible surface features are usually part of larger archaeological gardening systems that are unable to be identified prior to development. We note that two authorities have already been granted for this development (2018/266 and 2018/466) for the purposes of gaining a greater understanding of the archaeology prior to the current application being made. This work identified 33.4ha of gardening soils in 11 tracts spread the length of the project area.

The authority has been granted for a 10 year period to cover the timeframe of the development. The conditions of the authority are based around the "Archaeological Site Management Plan" and the "Mitigation and Research Strategy" prepared by Warren Gumbley and submitted with the application. These documents will guide the recovery of archaeological information and it is our expectation that they will be reviewed prior to each major stage of development to ensure they reflect the current state of knowledge. The conditions of the authority provide for this.

It is also noted that you have proposed to reserve 12.5ha to protect part of S14/318. The area of the proposed reserve has been excluded from this application (as shown on Map 1). It is intended that this area will preserve a representative element of the archaeological landscape and provide an opportunity for it to be interpreted for the public. The area is of significance to Nga Mana Toopu o Kirikiriroa, Te Ha o Te Whenua o Kirikiriroa and Waikato Tainui and we appreciate the consultation you have undertaken.

Please inform Nga Mana Toopu o Kirikiriroa, Te Ha o Te Whenua o Kirikiriroa and Waikato Tainui, the approved archaeologist and the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Archaeologist of start and finish dates for the work.

An appeal period from receipt of decision by all parties applies. Therefore this authority may not be exercised during the appeal period of 15 working days or until any appeal that has been lodged is resolved.

The granting of this authority by Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga does not constitute affected party approval under the Resource Management Act or in any way prejudice its response to any other consent processes in respect of the proposed works.

If you have any queries please direct your response in the first instance to:

Dr Rachel Darmody
Archaeologist
Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga, Tauranga Office
PO Box 13339, Tauranga 3141

Phone (07) 577 4535 Email ArchaeologistLN@heritage.org.nz

Yours sincerely



Vanessa Tanner
Manager Archaeology

- cc: Weston Lea Limited Mark Peacocke
via email at mark@whitehorse.nz
- cc: Strategic Property Solutions Ltd, Andrew Duncan
via email at andrew.duncan@spsl.net.nz
- cc: Warren Gumbley
via email at warren@archaeologist.co.nz
- cc: Nga Mana Toopu o Kirikiriroa, Wiremu Puke and Boris Samujh
via email at wiremupuke123@xtra.co.nz and boris.samujh@gmail.com
- cc: Te Ha o Te Whenua o Kirikiriroa, Rawiri Bidois
via email at rawiribidois@gmail.com
- cc: Waikato Tainui, Lee Tane
via email at Lee.Tane@tainui.co.nz
- cc: Land Owner, The Adare Company Limited, Mark Peacocke
via email at mark@whitehorse.nz

- cc: Planning Manager
Hamilton City Council
via email at info@hcc.govt.nz

Pursuant to Section 51 Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga must notify TLAs of any decision made on an application to modify or destroy an archaeological site. We recommend that this advice is placed on the appropriate property file for future reference.

- cc: Ministry for Culture and Heritage
via email at protected-objects@mch.govt.nz

Pursuant to Section 51 Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014

- cc: NZAA Central Filekeeper
c/o DOC, WELLINGTON
Attn: Nicola Molloy
via email at nmolloy@doc.govt.nz
- cc: Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga, Archaeologist, Dr Rachel Darmody
- cc: Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga, Director Northern Region, Sherry Reynolds
- cc: Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Pouarahi, Dave Robson and Makere Rika-Heke



HERITAGE NEW ZEALAND
POUHERE TAONGA

AUTHORITY

Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014

AUTHORITY NO: 2019/069

FILE REF: 11013-21

DETERMINATION DATE: 29 August 2018

EXPIRY DATE: 29 August 2028

AUTHORITY HOLDER: Weston Lea Limited

POSTAL ADDRESS: 24 Duncan Parade, HAMILTON 3216

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES: S14/64, S14/176, S14/224, S14/318, S14/319, S14/475, S14/476, S14/477, S14/478, S14/479 and S14/480

LOCATION: 337 and 461 Peacockes Road, Hamilton (Map 1)

APPROVED ARCHAEOLOGIST: Warren Gumbley

LANDOWNER CONSENT: Completed

This authority may not be exercised during the appeal period of 15 working days or until any appeal that has been lodged is resolved.

DETERMINATION

Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga grants a general authority pursuant to section 48 of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 in respect of the archaeological sites described above, within the area specified as Lot 1 DPS 81210 - SA66A/99, Lot 2 DPS 81210 - SA66A/99, Lot 3 DPS 81210 - SA66A/100, Lot 4 DPS 81210 - SA66A/100, Lot 1 DP 36935 - SA5D/1211, Pt Lot 6 DP 34164 - SA4B/788, Lot 5 DP 17475 - SA718/181, Allotment 87 Te Rapa Parish - SA528/20, Lot 1 DPS 78023 - SA60A/826, Pt Allotment 94 Te Rapa Parish - SA528/20, Pt Allotment 93 Te Rapa Parish - SA528/20 (Map 1) to Weston Lea Limited for earthworks for the proposal to undertake the Amberfield development at 337 and 461 Peacockes Road, Hamilton (Map 1), subject to the following conditions:

CONDITIONS OF AUTHORITY

1. The authority holder must ensure that all contractors working on the project are briefed by the approved archaeologist on the possibility of encountering archaeological evidence, how to identify possible archaeological sites during works, the archaeological work required by the conditions of this authority, and contractors' responsibilities with

regard to notification of the discovery of archaeological evidence to ensure that the conditions of the authority are complied with.

2. The authority must be exercised in accordance with the “Amberfield Archaeological Site Management Plan” (2 July 2018) and the “Amberfield Mitigation and Research Strategy” (July 2018) attached to the authority application and any changes to the plan require the prior written agreement of Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga.
3. Annually from the date of issue of this authority, the authority holder and the archaeologist approved by Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga must review the “Amberfield Archaeological Site Management Plan” (2 July 2018) and the “Amberfield Mitigation and Research Strategy” (July 2018) to ensure the documents are up-to-date and reflect the current state of knowledge. The results of the review must be submitted to Heritage New Zealand Pouhere. Any changes to the plan require the prior written agreement of Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga.
4. All earthworks that may affect any archaeological sites must be monitored at the discretion of an archaeologist approved by Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga and in accordance with the Site Management Plan and Mitigation and Research Strategy referred to in Conditions 2 and 3. A representative sample of archaeological evidence encountered during the exercise of this authority must be investigated, recorded and analysed in accordance with current archaeological practice.
5. If any koiwi tangata (human remains) are encountered, all work should cease within 5 metres of the discovery. The Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Archaeologist, New Zealand Police and Nga Mana Toopu o Kirikiriroa, Te Ha o Te Whenua o Kirikiriroa and Waikato Tainui must be advised immediately in accordance with Guidelines for Koiwi Tangata/Human Remains (Archaeological Guideline Series No.8) and no further work in the area may take place until future actions have been agreed by all parties. This condition is not a statement of mana whenua status.
6. Any archaeological work must be undertaken in conformity with any tikanga Maori protocols agreed to by the authority holder and Nga Mana Toopu o Kirikiriroa, Te Ha o Te Whenua o Kirikiriroa and Waikato Tainui, so long as the legal requirements of the authority are met. This condition is not a statement of mana whenua status.
7. That annually from the date of issue of this authority, the authority holder must submit to the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Archaeologist and Nga Mana Toopu o Kirikiriroa, Te Ha o Te Whenua o Kirikiriroa and Waikato Tainui a written report containing a summary of the progress of the project.
8. The NZAA Site Recording Scheme must be updated annually from the date of issue of this authority with new or updated site record forms by the approved archaeologist.
9. That within 12 months of the completion of the on-site archaeological work, the authority holder shall ensure that a final report, completed to the satisfaction of Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga, is emailed to the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Archaeologist. Digital copies of the final report must also be sent to the NZAA Central Filekeeper and Nga Mana Toopu o Kirikiriroa, Te Ha o Te Whenua o Kirikiriroa and Waikato Tainui.

Signed for and on behalf of Heritage New Zealand.

That having given due consideration to Section 21(c) of the Act, the Board approve the granting of authority **2019/069** to Weston Lea Limited, for the proposal to undertake the Amberfield development subject to the conditions of this authority.

**Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Board
PO Box 2629
WELLINGTON 6140**

Date 23 August 2018

