

Appendix 10: Archaeological and Cultural Sites Report and Inventories

- **10-1 Archaeological Investigations for Hamilton City District Plan Change**
- **10-2 Individual Archaeological sites inventories**

Project Number: 3-39282.01

Archaeological Investigations for Hamilton City District Plan Change

Prepared for Hamilton City Council

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CONFIDENTIAL





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Disclaimers and Limitations

This report (**'Report'**) has been prepared by WSP exclusively for Hamilton City Council (**'Client'**) in relation to further investigating the extent of recorded archaeology within Hamilton City Council jurisdiction (**'Purpose'**) and in accordance with the Instruction for Service accepted 29/08/2019, under the Framework Agreement between the Client and WSP (formerly Opus International Consultants) dated 1/08/2014. The findings in this Report are based on and are subject to the assumptions specified in the Report and the Instruction for Service. WSP accepts no liability whatsoever for any reliance on or use of this Report, in whole or in part, for any use or purpose other than the Purpose or any use or reliance on the Report by any third party.

1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose of This Report

Hamilton City Council has commissioned WSP to prepare an inventory of all recorded archaeological sites within Hamilton City Council jurisdiction as part of the District Plan review process.

The scope of this study is to:

- Provide a detailed inventory of recorded archaeological sites in accordance with statutory guidelines.
- Provide an updated GIS shape file for archaeological site locations and mapped garden soils.
- Provide a summary report including the methodologies used throughout this process and recommendations for further work.

The following report outlines the methodology used to identify recorded archaeological sites within the study area and prepare significance statements on each site to assist district planning decision making. It concludes by providing recommendations for changes to the District Plan in relation to Schedule 8B and 8C (archaeological and cultural sites) and recommendations for future phases of work.

1.2 Project Area

The project area encompasses all the land within the Hamilton City territorial authority boundaries, including land covered by the Te Rapa Structure Plan, Proposed Te Awa Lakes (Private Plan Change), Peacockes Structure Plan, Rotokauri Structure Plan and Ruakura Structure Plan (Figure 1).

1.3 Project Background

This study follows on from an earlier GIS Shapefile and Summary Report to Hamilton City Council which identified recorded archaeological sites and heritage sites within the Hamilton City Council boundaries and a shared land parcel with Waikato District Council (R2) (Lawrence 2018).

The GIS Shapefile was derived from archaeological site data acquired from the New Zealand Archaeological Association's (NZAA) Digital Archaeological Site File (ARCHSITE) and georeferenced data on the heritage sites from the New Zealand Heritage List Rārere Kōrero.

The Summary Report identified the single point coordinate references from ARCHSITE as a limitation of the dataset and it was recommended that further work was required to provide a more accurate record of known archaeological sites for Hamilton City Council.

This pilot study addresses the recommendation from the Summary Report in providing more accurate site information for known archaeological sites within the district. The extent of archaeological sites recorded in ARCHSITE, where such information exists, has been added to the existing GIS Shapefile and individual site assessments have been collated into an inventory of all known information on each site.

Hamilton City Council have also recognised the importance of Pre-European Māori garden soils in the District. To this end, council have requested georeferenced data on mapped garden soils to be added to the existing GIS shapefile.

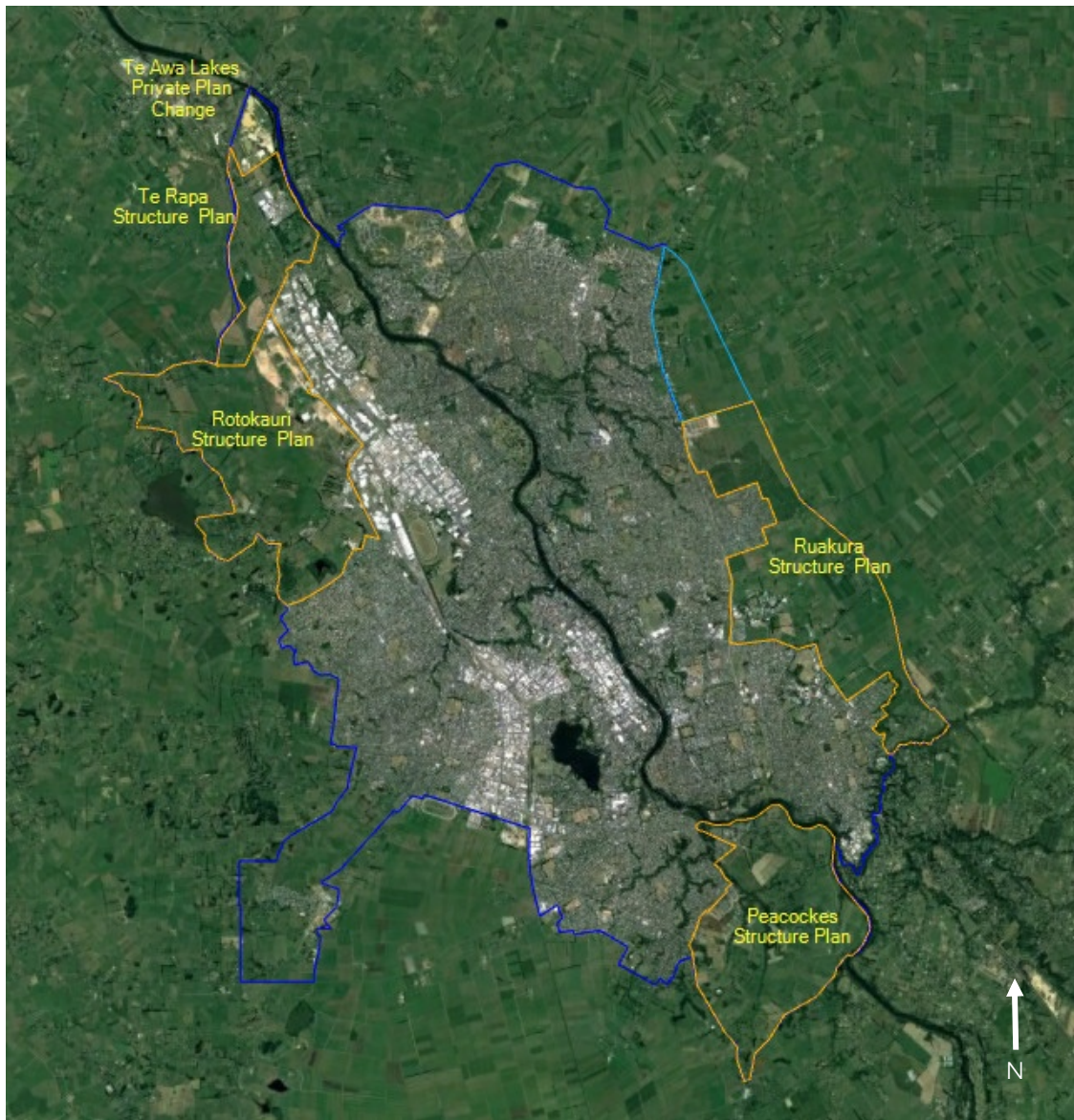


Figure 1. Hamilton City Territorial Boundary (outlined in blue) with Structure Plan expansion cells, overlaid on aerial photograph.

1.4 Limitations

There was no requirement to provide any analysis of planning policies with regard to heritage and archaeological sites. However, a brief legislative framework is included in this report as standard best practice for heritage assessments. This framework also covers assessment criteria provided in the planning documents which have been used to generate the assessment methodology used for each site assessment in the inventory.

It is important to note that this report is not an assessment of archaeological values for the purpose of obtaining authorities to modify or damage archaeological sites, nor is it an assessment of cultural values as such an assessment can only be undertaken by the relevant tangata whenua. The information provided in this report is specifically intended to support council staff in decision making as part of the district plan review process.

No public consultation or consultation with local iwi was undertaken as part of the project. The intent of this study is to capture current information on archaeological sites from publicly available information sources, primarily ARCHSITE, as the first stage of a larger engagement

process. Council will be engaging with relevant stakeholders, including Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (HNZPT) and Ngāti Wairere, during the next stages of the project.

Limited fieldwork has been carried out during this study in order to check on the current condition or status of recorded archaeological sites included in the inventory. Field checks were carried out on selected sites where there was no current condition statement in ARCHSITE, or the sites had not been visited in the last 10 years where those sites were not identified as destroyed or subsurface evidence only (e.g. gardens soil sites).

The management of the heritage resource is an ongoing and dynamic exercise. Any assessment or inventory needs to be regularly reviewed to ensure that it continues to reflect the cultural and spiritual views of the community. This should be a community effort with emphasis placed on finding the balance between legitimate use of land by landowners and the protection and enhancement of the community heritage resource. The benefits can be considerable and long term particularly in respect of education, cultural and spiritual stability, social wellbeing, community identity and the efficient use of resources.

2 Legislative Framework

2.1 Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014

The Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 (HNZPTA) provides blanket protection to all archaeological sites whether they are recorded or not. Protection and management of archaeological sites is managed by the archaeological authority process administered by HNZPT. It is illegal to modify or destroy archaeological sites without an authority to do so from HNZPT.

An archaeological site is defined in the HNZPTA as 'any place in New Zealand, including building or structure (or part of a building or structure) that (a) was associated with human activity that occurred before 1900 or is the site of the wreck of any vessel where that wreck occurred before 1900; and (b) provides, or is able to provide through investigation by archaeological methods, evidence relating to the history of New Zealand; and (c) includes a site for which a declaration is made under Section 43(1) of the Act.

Any person who intends to carry out work that may modify or destroy an archaeological site, or to investigate a site using invasive archaeological techniques, must first obtain an authority from HNZPT. 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. For places in which Maori have a particular historical interest, applications for an authority require records of appropriate tangata whenua consultation.

The archaeological authority process applies to all sites that fit the HNZPTA definition of a site, regardless of whether the site is recorded in the NZAA site recording scheme or entered onto the New Zealand Heritage List Rārere Kōrero; or if the site only becomes known as a result of ground disturbance; and/or the activity is permitted under a district or regional plan; or a resource consent or building consent has been granted.

HNZPTA Assessment Criteria

In considering authority applications to modify or damage archaeological sites, the HNZPT regard the following values as important in determining whether an authority can be granted or what mitigation conditions should be attached to an authority decision:

- I. *The Condition of the site(s)*
- II. *Rarity: Is the site(s) unusual, rare or unique, or notable in any other way in comparison with other sites of its kind?*
- III. *Does the site possess contextual value?*

- IV. *Information Potential: What current research questions or areas of interest could be addressed with information from the site(s)?*
- V. *Amenity Value: Does the site(s) have potential for public interpretation and education?*
- VI. *Does the site(s) have any special cultural associations for any particular communities or groups?*

2.2 Resource Management Act 1991

The Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) requires City, District and Regional Councils to manage the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources in a way that provides for the wellbeing of today's communities while safeguarding the options of future generations. The protection of historic heritage from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development is identified as a matter of national importance (Section 6f).

Historic heritage is defined as those natural and physical resources that contribute to an understanding and appreciation of New Zealand's history and cultures. The RMA provides qualities to be used to define historic heritage in order to provide a robust analysis to withstand, for example, Environment Court scrutiny.

These qualities are:

- *archaeological*
- *architectural*
- *cultural*
- *historic*
- *scientific*
- *technological*

The qualities can be applied to historic sites, structures, places and areas; archaeological sites; and sites of significance to Māori, including wāhi tapu; and the surroundings associated with these sites.

2.3 Statutory Planning Instruments

The following planning documents are relevant to identifying and assessing effects on archaeological sites for district planning purposes:

- Waikato Regional Policy Statement: Te Tauākī Kaupapahere o Te Rohe o Waikato (May 2016) (WRPS)
- Hamilton City Operative District Plan (Oct 2017) (HCODP)

Hamilton City Operative District Plan:

The HCODP recognises sites of archaeological, historic and cultural significance form an important part of the cultural history of the city and should be protected for the benefit of current and future generations. As such, there are two schedules of protected heritage sites in the district plan:

- Schedule 8A contains built heritage sites, including buildings, structures and associated sites.
- Schedule 8B contains significant archaeological and cultural sites identified as Group 1.

- A third schedule (8C) is provided for information purposes as it identifies areas where cultural artefacts or archaeological sites may be found. This schedule contains archaeological and cultural sites identified as Group 2.

Appendix 8-1 of the HCODP establishes rankings for built heritage items in Schedule 8A on the basis of whether an item is of outstanding or high value in relation to one or more of the heritage assessment criteria defined in 8.1-2 and are considered to be of high heritage value locally, regionally or nationally (Plan Ranking A); or if an item is of high or moderate value in one or more of the heritage criteria and are considered to be of value locally or regionally..

Historic Qualities

- a) Associative Value – The place has a direct association with, or relationship to, a group, institution, event or activity of historical significance.
- b) Historical Pattern – The place is associated with important patterns of local or national history, including development and settlement patterns, early or important transportation routes, social or economic trends and activities.

Physical/Aesthetic/Architectural Qualities

- a) Style/Design/Type – The style of the historic place is representative of a significant development period in the region or the nation. The historic place has distinctive or special attributes of an aesthetic or functional nature which may include its design, form, scale, materials, style, ornamentation, period, craftsmanship, or other design element.
- b) Designer or Builder – The architect, designer, engineer or builder was a notable practitioner or made a significant contribution to the city, region or nation, and the place enlarges understanding of their work.
- c) Rarity – The place or elements of it are unique, uncommon or rare at a local, regional or national level, or in relation to particular historic themes.

Context or Group Qualities

- a) Setting – The physical and visual character of the site or setting is of importance to the value of the place and extends its significance.
- b) Landmark – The historic place is an important visual landmark or feature.
- c) Continuity – The historic place makes a notable contribution to the continuity or character of the street, neighbourhood, area or landscape.
- d) Group Value - The historic place is a part of a group or collection of places which together have a coherence because of such factors as history, age, appearance, style, scale, materials, proximity or use, landscape or setting which, when considered as a whole, amplify the heritage values of the place, group and landscape or extends its significance.

Technical Qualities

- a) Technical Achievement – The historic place demonstrates innovative or importance methods of construction, or technical achievement, contains unusual construction materials, is an early example of the use of a particular construction technique or has potential to contribute information about technological or engineering history.

Archaeological Qualities

- a) Information – The potential for the place to define or expand knowledge of earlier human occupation, activities, or events through investigation using archaeological methods.

- b) Recognition or Protection – The place is registered with the HNZPT or scheduled in the District Plan for its archaeological value, or recorded by the NZAA Site Recording Scheme, or is an ‘archaeological site’ as defined by the HNZPTA.

Cultural Qualities

- a) Sentiment – The place is important as a focus of cultural sentiment or is held in high public esteem; it significantly contributes to community identity or sense of place, or provides evidence of cultural or historical continuity. The place has symbolic or commemorative significance to people who use or have used it, or to the descendants of such people. The interpretative capacity of the place and its potential to increase understanding of past lifeways or events.

Scientific Qualities

- a) Potential for Scientific Research – The degree to which the place may contribute information about a historic figure, event, phase or activity. The degree to which the historic place may contribute further information and the importance of the data involved, its rarity, quality or representativeness.

No such assessment criteria exist for items in Schedules 8B and 8C, although it is implied that a similar ranking system exists in the form of the Group 1 and 2 classifications. Previous Operative District Plans associated grouping significance with the condition of a site - Group 1 (outstanding sites) had some surface features preserved, Group 2 (significant sites) had no surviving surface evidence but may have subsurface remains, and Group 3 (noteworthy sites) were sites of minor importance such as findspots or were now almost entirely destroyed.

Waikato Regional Policy Statement

Section 10A of the WRPS provides a list of qualities which incorporates heritage assessment criteria within a framework of RMA qualities. These qualities are essentially the same as those provided in the Hamilton City Operative District Plan.

3 Gardening Soils Overlay

3.1 Introduction

Horticultural practices varied according to local practices, local soil conditions and temperature. In the Waikato, soil modification was a common practice. Modified soils, also referred to as ‘made soils’, ‘plaggen soils’ and ‘anthropic soils’, have been well documented by both soil scientists (e.g. Grange *et al* 1939, Bruce 1979, McLeod 1984) and archaeologists (e.g. Challis 1976, Clarke 1977, McFadgen 1980, Walton 1983, Pick 1968, Gumbley & Higham 1999, 2000; Gumbley, Higham & Low 2004, Furey 2006, Gumbley 2009, Hoffman 2011).

These soils are characterised by the addition of charcoal, sands and gravels to the original ground surface as a mulch or to the upper part of the soil profile (i.e. topsoil and upper subsoil parts) as a mixed soil (Gumbley *et al* 2004:6). These soils are found all over New Zealand, more commonly on coastal areas, river flats or terraces (Rigg & Bruce 1923; Law 1968; Peters 1975; McFadgen 1980; Walton 1982, 1983; Walton & Cassels 1992; Trotter & McCulloch 2001 cited in Gumbley *et al* 2004).

In the Waikato Basin, sands and gravels were added to a range of pre-existing soils, especially Horotiu soils and Waikato soils on terraces near the Waikato River (Gumbley *et al* 2004:7). These modified soils, identified as the Tamahere series (Th, THw, Mh and Mw), are typically found in association with borrow pits from which the sands and gravels material was quarried (Law 1968). Borrow pits survive in large numbers across the Waikato Basin and are most easily recognised from aerial photography.

Some garden soils have been recognised on Bruntwood yellow brown loam soils (B), similar to Horotiu soils but usually located at slightly lower elevations (Gumbley *et al* 2004:23). Garden soils have also been occasionally found on Te Kowhai silt loams (T and Ts).

Other features have also been found in association with garden soils, including drains where gardens have encroached onto poorly drained soils, postholes for structures, cooking ovens (umu) and hearths (Gumbley 2013:7).

In 1958, Taylor (1958) estimated that there were approximately 5000 acres of these types of garden soils in the middle Waikato Basin (Gumbley & Hutchinson 2013:6).

Further discussion on the definition of prehistoric garden soils, ethnohistorical accounts of prehistoric gardening practices and previous archaeological investigations of garden soils in the Waikato basin can be found in Gumbley & Higham (2000), Gumbley *et al* (2004) and Gumbley & Hutchinson (2013).

3.2 Waikato Region Soil Maps

The regional soil maps for Waikato (i.e. Grange *et al* 1939; Bruce 1979, McLeod 1984) were consulted for references to prehistoric gardening soils. The majority of recognised garden soils are mapped as “M”, “Th” and “THw” on the 1939 and 1979 soil maps, “Mh” and “Mw” on the 1984 map. These garden soils were georeferenced and mapped into a GIS shapefile included with this report. Bruntwood soils and Te Kowhai soils were not similarly mapped, as these soils have only a low potential for containing garden soils.

It is acknowledged that there are short-comings to the soil maps. At best the data serves as a guide to the location of gardening areas but not necessarily individual garden plots (Gumbley & Hutchinson 2013:15).

The resulting garden soil overlay is intended to provide a general understanding of the extent of Maori gardening across the landscape.

4 Methodology

1.1 Desktop Research

Information on recorded archaeological sites was collated from the existing site record forms from the NZAA *ARCHSITE* Digital Archaeological Site File and from consultant’s reports held in the HNZPT Archaeological Reports Digital Library.

Specifically, information was collected on the following points:

- location description of each site, including NZTM grid reference points;
- physical description and key visible features;
- summary of the history of the site and a history of archaeological work undertaken
- the date period when the site is believed to have been in use.
- last known condition of the site and extent of previous disturbance or modifications.
- relevant associated photographs, site plans and other images.

A total of 103 recorded archaeological sites were included in the Inventory (see sample worksheet in Appendix A).

The New Zealand Heritage List Rārere Kōrero was consulted for supplementary information on archaeological sites included within the inventory. The List was also reviewed for any heritage places with a pre-1900 component which had not yet been recognised in *ARCHSITE*. All of the heritage places were recognised in Schedule 8A of the Hamilton City Council Operative District Plan (see below).

Appendix 8 of the Hamilton City Council Operative District Plan was also consulted for information on historic buildings and structures (Schedule 8A) and archaeological and cultural sites (Schedules 8B and 8C). Historic buildings or structures or cultural sites with a pre-1900 component were considered for potential inclusion in the inventory.

- Three sites were identified in Schedule 8A as having a corresponding NZAA archaeological site record. These sites were flagged as having archaeological values in the corresponding built heritage criteria (see Table 1). It was decided not to include these in the archaeological site inventory as this would involve duplication of information from the corresponding built heritage inventory worksheet.
- Five sites were identified in Schedule 8A as having a corresponding NZAA archaeological site record which referred to an earlier structure or dwelling on the property not directly associated with the corresponding built heritage inventory worksheet. The archaeological sites were included in the archaeological site inventory (see Table 2).
- Eleven sites were identified in Schedule 8A as having archaeological values (i.e. pre-1900 construction date) but were not currently recognised as an NZAA recorded archaeological site (see Table 3). These sites were not included in the archaeological site inventory but should be considered for future assessment to determine whether these sites should be recorded as NZAA archaeological sites and included in the archaeological site inventory. None of these sites were flagged in the Schedule 8A Key Heritage Criteria as having archaeological values (criteria “e”) despite fulfilling the definition of an archaeological site under the HNZPTA.
- Seven sites were identified in Schedule 8C as cultural sites with no corresponding NZAA archaeological site record (see Table 4). These sites were not included in the archaeological site inventory but should be considered for future assessment to determine whether these sites should be recorded as NZAA archaeological sites and included in the archaeological site inventory.

Information on areas of potential pre-European Māori garden soils was collated from old Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR) and Landcare Research Soil Maps (Bruce 1979, Grange et al 1939, McLeod 1984). This information was recorded in a GIS shape file with the intention of providing an “alert layer” of potential archaeological risk to assist in planning decision making.

Additional online research sources, including aerial photographs, survey plans and historic periodicals, were also consulted to provide supporting information on existing recorded archaeological sites.

1.2 Significance Criteria

Site assessments included in the inventory were largely based on the criteria listed in WRPS, Hamilton City Operative District Plan, HNZPTA and RMA to ensure that each assessment would be robust enough to withstand Environment Court scrutiny (see Table 5).

A similar ranking system used for Built Heritage sites in the HCODP was applied to the archaeological sites, with added weight given to the condition and integrity of each site. Group rankings were based on whether an item was considered of outstanding or high value in one or more of the assessment criteria and whether the item was considered to generally be of high heritage value locally, regional or nationally and whether there were visible surface remains or a high potential for subsurface remains. Further consideration was also given to sites recognised as having high cultural significance (i.e. pa sites) following iwi consultation.

Group 1 sites are considered to be significant or outstanding sites with surviving remains or a high likelihood of subsurface remains.

Group 2 sites are considered to be noteworthy but of minor value and include findspots and destroyed sites

5 Results of Inventory Assessments:

Table 6 summarises assessment information from the Archaeological Site Inventory. Both the Inventory and updated GIS Shapefile will be provided to council as separate documents to supplement this summary report.

This information is presented as recommendations for alterations and additions to the current District Plan schedules 8B (Group 1) and 8C (Group 2). Where applicable, legal descriptions have been updated to reflect the more accurate site extents for recorded archaeological sites.

6 Recommendations:

The following recommendations are made in this report.

- That the information presented in table 6 is provided as part of the District Plan Review for the Appendix 8 schedules.
- That further assessment is undertaken to determine whether the sites in Tables 3 and 4 should also be added to the Archaeological Site Inventory and ARCHSITE.
- That the Archaeological Site Inventory should be reviewed on a regular basis, nominally as part the District Plan review process, to ensure that it remains in sync with ARCHSITE and that any newly recorded archaeological sites are added as required.

Table 1. Selection of Hamilton City Operative District Plan Schedule 8A (Built Heritage) Sites identified as also being NZAA recorded archaeological sites but not included in the Archaeological Site Inventory.

ID#	Heritage Item	Address	Legal Description	Plan Ranking	Key Heritage Criteria	HNZPT List classification	Planning Map No.	Archaeological Site
H22	PS Rangiriri	Memorial Park	Riverbank adjacent to Allotment 417 Town of Hamilton East	A	a b c d e f g	-	45B	S14/167
H1	Beale Cottage	11 Beale St	Lot 4 DPS 12448	A	a b c d e f g	I (769)	46B	S14/159
H21	Lake House	102 Lake Cres	Lot 3 DPS 6302	A	a b c d e f	II (2701)	54B	S14/223

Table 2. Selection of Hamilton City Operative District Plan Schedule 8A (Built Heritage) Sites identified as also being the former location of sites recorded as NZAA archaeological sites. These sites were included in the Archaeological Site Inventory.

ID#	Heritage Item	Address	Legal Description	Plan Ranking	Key Heritage Criteria	HNZPT List classification	Planning Map No.	Archaeological Site
H10	St Mary's Convent Chapel	47 Clyde St	Lot 1 DP 313799; Lot 2 DP 316850 and part of Lot 1 DP 316850	A	a b c f	II (5460)	46B	S14/377 (former site)
H17	Frankton Hotel	40 High Street	Part of Allot 1 Te Rapa Parish	A	a b c f	II (4211)	44B	S14/491 (former site)
H101	House	2 Kotahi Ave	Lot 2 DP 14611	B	a b c e	-	36B	S14/63 (former site)
H108	The Hamilton New Zealand Temple of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter day Saints	509 Tuhikaramea Rd, Temple View	Part of Allot 62 Tuhikaramea Parish and Part of Allot 371 Tuikaramea Parish	A	a b c d e f	-	60B	S14/282 (former site)

H129	House	9 Armagh Street	Lot 1 DP 473450	B	a b c e	-	46B	S14/289 (former site)
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Table 3. Selection of Hamilton City Operative District Plan Schedule 8A (Built Heritage) Sites identified as also being unrecorded archaeological sites (i.e. pre-1900 construction date). These sites were not in the Archaeological Site Inventory but are recommended for further assessment to determine whether inclusion is warranted.

ID#	Heritage Item	Address	Legal Description	Plan Ranking	Key Heritage Criteria	HNZPT List classification	Planning Map No.	Archaeological Site
H11	Oddfellows Hall	7 Cook St	Lot 4 DP 11858	A	a b c d f	II (4456)	46B	Yes (1879)
H16	Claudlands Grandstand	800 Heaphy Tce	Lot 2 DP 386843	A	a b c d f	II (4198)	37B	Yes (1879)
H18	Petals Flower Shop/Kaiaoi House	17 Hood St	Lot 1 DPS 80988	A	a b c d f	II (2702)	45B	Yes (1890s)
H23	Nickisson House	156 Nixon St	Lot 1 DPS 68819	A	a b c d f	II (2700)	46B	Yes (1860s)
H26	Farrer Homestead (also known as Bankwood House)	660 River Rd	Lot 3 DPS 54638	A	a b c f	II (771)	27B	Yes (1892)
H28	Hockin House	15 Selwyn St	Lot 74 DP17643	A	a b c f	II (4209)	55B	Yes (1893)
H29	Silverdale Homestead	8 Sheridan St	Lot 15 DPS 9205	A	a b c f	II (4194)	48B	Yes (1885)
H30	Riverlea House	10 Silva Cres	Pt Lot 13 DPS 16455	A	a b c d f	II (4195)	57B	Yes (1870)
H33	St Peter's Hall	55 Victoria St	Allotment 449 and 450 Town of Hamilton West	A	a b c f	II (4205)	45B	Yes (1893)
H5	Former Bank of New Zealand	117 Victoria St	Lot 1 DPS 65131	A	a b c d f	I (768) (NZHPT Heritage Order)	45B	Yes (1878)

H9	Claudlands Bridge (Former Hamilton Railway Bridge)	Claudlands Rd	Road reserve 34332-Bridge No.6 ECMT over Waikato River LO 28971/2	A	a b c d f g	II (4201)	45B	Yes (1883)
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Table 4. Selection of Hamilton City Operative District Plan Schedule 8C (Archaeological and Cultural Sites) identified as also being potentially unrecorded archaeological sites. These sites were not in the Archaeological Site Inventory but are recommended for further assessment to determine whether inclusion is warranted.

ID#	NZAA Number	Name	Legal Description	Map Number
A028	n/a	Te Moutere o Koipikau Pa	Graham Island	55B
A114	n/a	Te Wehenga - Urupa	Road Reserve (Grey Street)	45B
A117	n/a	Mangakookoea Pa	Lot 2 DPS 17549, Lot 1 DP 375694, Lot 2 DPS 89533, Lot 2 DP 323260, Lot 1 DPS 83830, Lot 2 DPS 83830, Lot 2 DPS 53641	36B
A120	n/a	Matakanohi Pa	Lot 20 DPS 379, Lot 4 DPS 74739, Lot 2 DPS 76908	27B
A121	n/a	Urupa (unnamed)	Sec 2 SO 60256, Pt Allot 397, 398, 399 TN of Hamilton East	45B
A122	n/a	Te Toka O Arurei Urupa	Lot 2 DP 404902	45B
A123	n/a	Hua O Te Atua Urupa	Riverbank Reserve (adjacent to Marlborough Place)	45B

Table 5. Assessment criteria used in the inventory worksheets with corresponding assessment value from the planning documents.

INVENTORY ASSESSMENT CRITERIA	HNZPTA	RMA	WRPS	HCODP
Associative Value	Contextual Value	Historic	Associative Value	Associative Value
Contextual Value	Contextual Value	Historic	Historical Pattern	Historical Pattern
Style/Design/Type	Condition	Archaeological, Architectural, Technical	Site or Type, Design, Construction, Designer or Builder, Technical Achievement	Style/Design/Type, Designer or Builder, Technical Achievement
Condition	Condition	Archaeological	Archaeological Information	Setting
Rarity	Rarity	Archaeological	Site or Type	Rarity
Integrity	Condition	Archaeological	Archaeological Information	Style/Design/Type
Setting	Condition, Amenity Value	Historic, Cultural	Associative Value	Setting, Landmark, Continuity
Group Value	Rarity, Cultural Associations	Historic, Cultural	Associative Value	Group Value
Information Potential	Information Potential	Archaeological, Scientific	Archaeological Information, Scientific Information	Archaeological Information
Research Potential	Information Potential	Archaeological, Scientific	Research, Potential for Scientific Research	Archaeological information, Scientific Research
Importance to Community	Cultural Associations	Cultural	Recognition or Protection, Identity	Recognition or Protection, Sentiment
Cultural Associations	Cultural Associations	Cultural	Sentiment	Sentiment
Amenity Value	Amenity Value	Cultural	Amenity or Education	Setting, Sentiment
Aesthetic Appeal	Amenity Value	Architectural	Site or Type	Style/Design/Type

Table 6. Proposed additions to schedules 8B and 8C of the HCODP. Deletions are struckout; Additions are underlined.

Group	Site Number	NZAA Number	Name	Legal Description	Planning Map Number
1,2	A001 / <u>A105</u>	S14/165	Te Awa o Katapaki - Borrow Pits	Lot 18 DPS 85254, Pt Lot 13 DPS 85254, Pt Lot 21 DPS 86166, Pt Lot 8 DPS 86166, Lot 17 DPS 85254, Pt Lot 9 DPS 85254 <u>Lot 9-13 DPS 71460; Lot 1-3, 6-8 DPS 73470; Lots 1-8 DPS 70775; Pt Lot 1, Pt Lot 2 DPS 78039; Pt Lot 9, Lot 10-12, Pt Lot 13, 16-18 DPS 85254; Lot 7, Pt Lot 8, Pt Lot 9, Pt Lot 21 DPS 86166; Lot 1, 11-14, 23-27, 44, 48, 50-51 DP 368150; Lots 1-6 DP 368331; Lots 1-5 DP 369929; Lots 1-3 DP 372432; Lot 17-25, 28, 132 DP 375864; Lots 1-6, 8 DP 378325; Lots 1-2 DP 378677; Lot 1-35, 37 DP 388537; Lots 1-6 DP 383630; Lots 1-2 DP 385729; Lots 1-9, 13-26, 33 DP 392844; Lots 201-203 DP 395616; Lots 3-25 DP 396159; Lot 2 DP 408360; Lots 1-2 DP 430627; Lot 1-17, 20-33 DP 445214; Lot 1, 2 DP 479955; Lots 1-2 DP 487183; Lots 1-4 DP 527063</u>	8B
1	A002	S14/204, <u>S14/336</u>	Lime Kiln, Taunga Waka and Te Puru O Hinemoa Cement/Lime Works	Sec 2 SO 61140	37B
1	A003	S14/189	Te Totara <u>Papakaiinga</u>	<u>Lots 2-3 DPS 62544, Lots 33-34 DP 388537</u>	16B
1	A004	S14/46	Kairokiroki Pā	Lot 1 DP 358987, Lot 2 DP 358987, Lot 2 DP 312185, Lot 1 DP 312185	56B
1	A005	S14/59	Te Kourahi Pā	Pt Lot 514 DPS 9477	55B
1	A006	S14/201	Mangaiti - Borrow Pits	Road Reserve	18B
1	A007	S14/38	Miropiko Pā	Lot 1 DP 31703, Lot 2 DP 31703, Pt Allot 215 Kirikiriroa PSH	37B
1	A008	S14/77	Unnamed Pā	Lot 1 DPS 16456, Lot 48 DPS 13635	57B
1	A009	S14/208	Kukutaruhe (<u>Māori horitculture</u>)	Lot 33 DPS 6071	27B
1	A010	S14/111	Umu (Oven) Māori horitculture	Pt Allot 4 Pukete PSH, <u>Allot 4A Pukete PSH, Lots 1-4 DPS 8646</u>	7B
1	A011	<u>S14/282</u>	Koromatua - Urupa (burial grounds)	Pt Allot 371 Tuhikaramea PSH	60B

1	A012	S14/25	Te Owhango Pā	Pt Lot 2, Lot 3 DPS 9044, Lots 24-25 DPS 64834, Lot 33 DPS 65265, Lots 6, 15 DPS 71459	17B
1	A013	S14/27	Kukutaruhe Pā	Lots 4-6, 24 DPS 16087	27B
1	A014	S14/28	Te Inanga Pā	Lot 4 DPS 5738, Lot 3 DPS 5738, Lot 2 DPS 5738, Lot 1 DPS 5738	27B
1	A015	S14/3	Te Tupari Pā	Lot 1 & Pt Lot 1, 8, 10 DPS 9657, Lots 2-3 DPS 28101	27B
1	A016	S14/34, S14/64	Te Rapa Pā (Māori heritage)	Sec 2 SO 337569, Secs 2, 6 SO 311998, Pt Allot 24, Pt Allot 25 Te Rapa. Sec 1 SO 337569	45B, 55B
1	A017	S14/37	Waitawhiriwhiri Urupa	Allot 286 Pukete PSH	36B
1	A018	S14/39	Kirikiroa Pā	Lot 1 DPS 65343, Lot 1 DPS 87404, Lot 4 DP 344056, Lot 2 DPS 87404, Lot 3 DP 31762, Lot 6 DPS 87404, Lot 3 DPS 87404, Lot 1 DPS 81452, Lot 2 DP 344056, Pt Lot 11 DP 11019, Lot 5 DPS 5279, Lot 3 DPS 65343, Pt Lot 12 DP 11019, Lot 1 DP 344056, Pt Lot 11 DP 11019, Lot 7 DPS 87404, Lot 1 DP 312723, Pt Lot 12 DP 11019, Lot 3 DP 10335, Lot 2 DPS 81452, Pt Lot 2 DP 10335, Lot 1 DPS 27882, Lot 4 DP 10335	37B, 45B
1	A019	S14/41	Opoia Pā	Lot 3 DP 14636, Lot 2 DP 14636, Lot 1 DP 14636, Allots 471, 465, 466 and 472 Kirikiriroa PSH, Lot 3 DP 18921	37B. 45B
1	A020	S14/44	Te Pā o Ruamutu	Lot 33 DPS 9899, Lot 34 DPS 9899, Lot 1 DPS 34675, Lot 32 DPS 9899, Lot 26 DPS 9899, Lot 23 DPS 9899, Lot 44 DPS 9899, Lot 27 DPS 9899, Lot 24 DPS 9899, Lot 35 DPS 9899, Lot 28 DPS 9899, Lot 25 DPS 9899, Lot 29 DPS 9899, Lot 1 DPS 76159	58B
1	A021	S14/60	Te Parapara Pā	Pt Allot 252A Kirikiriroa PSH	56B
1	A022	S14/63	Waitawhiriwhiri Pā	Lot 1 DPS 63511, Pt Lot 6 DP 14611, Pt Lot 7 DP 14611	36B
1	A023	S14/90	Whatanoa Pā	Allot 457 TN OF Hamilton West, <u>Allotment 201-203, 212, 408 TN OF Hamilton West</u>	36B
1	A024	S14/97	Te Raratuna O Tutumua Pā/urupa	Allot 4A Pukete PSH	7B
1	A025	S14/19, S14/30	Pukete Pā	Sec 2 SO 59857, Lot 1 DPS 55931, Sec 1 SO 58300, Sec 1 SO 59857, Lot 4 DP 411000	16B
1	A026	S14/66	Te Nihinihi Pā	Pt Sec 23 Hamilton East TN BELT, Allot 446 TN OF Hamilton East, Lot 3 DPS 21107, Lot 1 DPS 21107	56B

1	A027	S14/79	Mangaonua Pā	Lot 2 DPS 68608, Lot 17 DPS 988	58B
1	A029	S13/284, S14/284	Middens/Umu	Allotment 106 Parish of Horotiu and Section 2 SO Plan 486608	1B, 2B
2	A100	S14/176	Borrow Pits	Lot 4 DPS 81210, Lots 1- 2 DPS 81210	57B
2, 1	A101	S14/209	Matakanohi - Borrow Pits	Pt Allot 32 Pukete PSH, Pt Lot 3 Allot 31 Pukete PSH	17B, 18B, 26B, 27B
2, 1	A103	S14/45	Narrows Military Redoubt	Allot 483 Kirikiriroa PSH	56B, 57B
2	A104	S14/102	Ridler's Flour Mill	Lot 2 DPS 7832 and Lot 1 DPS 12535	55B
2	A106	S14/23	Waahi Taonga / <u>Artefact Find</u>	Lot 16 DPS 7313	27B
2	A107	S14/48	Pā	Lot 3 DPS 29232	48B
2, 1	A108	S14/57	Hamilton West Redoubt - Pukerangiora	Pt Allot 59A TN OF Hamilton West	45B
2, 1	A109	S14/95	Narrows Redoubt - Military Redoubt Galloway Redoubt	Allot 412 TN OF Hamilton East	46B
2	A110	S14/116	Rotokaeo - Waahi Taonga / Artefact Find}	Lot 2 DPS 6986, Lot 3 DPS 6253	35B
2	A111	S14/161	Kairokiroki - Waahi Taonga / Artefact Find}	Lot 2 DPS 12940	56B, 57B
2	A112	S14/4	Waiwherowhero - Borrow Pits	Lot 32 DPS 73457, Lot 29 DPS 73457, Lot 31 DPS 73457, Lot 30 DPS 73457, Lot 16 DPS 58002, Lot 28 DPS 73457, Lot 17 DPS 58002, Lot 1 DPS 73457, Lot 18 DPS 58002, Lot 142 DPS 58002, Lot 37 DPS 11797, Lot 38 DPS 11797, Lot 12 DPS 58002, Lot 67 DPS 79722, Lot 3 DPS 88119, Lot 2 DPS 88119, Lot 1 DPS 88119, Lot 87 DPS 76047, Lot 11 DPS 58002, Lot 85 DPS 76047, Lot 86 DPS 76047, Lot 88 DPS 76047, Lot 89 DPS 76047, Lot 13 DPS 58002, Lot 90 DPS 76047, Lot 94 DPS 76047, Lot 95 DPS 76047, Lot 93 DPS 76047, Lot 91 DPS 76047, Lot 92 DPS 76047, Lot 14 DPS 58002, Lot 96 DPS 76047, Lot 15 DPS 58002, Lot 32 DPS 73457, Lot 29 DPS 73457, Lot 31 DPS 73457, Lot 30 DPS 73457, Lot 16 DPS 58002, Lot 28 DPS 73457, Lot 36 DPS 11797, Lot 6 DPS 58002, Lot 7 DPS 58002 Lots 1, 28-32 DPS 73457; Lots 6-7, 11-18, 142 DPS 58002; Lots 36-38 DPS 11797; Lots 85-96 DPS 76047; Lots 1-3 DPS 88119; Lot 67 DPS 79722	26B

2	A113	S14/40	Putikitiki - Oven	Lot 2 DP 17455	45B
1	A115	S14/289	Waipahihi Pa	Road Reserve (Armagh Street), Lot 6 DP 1258, Lot 1 DPS 22233, Lot 2 DPS 22233, Pt Lot 3 DPS 22233, Lot 4 DPS 22233, Pt Lot 5 DPS 22233, Pt Lot 12 DP79, Lot 1 DP 473450, Lot 2 DP 473450, Lot 3 DP 473450, Lot 54 DP 11312, Lot 55 DP 11312	46B
2 , 1	A116	S14/482	Hamilton Punt/ borrow pits	Pt Lot 2 DPS 257, Lot 1 DPS 12771, Allot 498 TN of Hamilton West, Lot 1 DPS 257 Allot 414 - 430 TN of Hamilton West	45B
2	A118	S14/86	Pukete - Waahi Taonga - (Artefact Find)	Lot 3 DPS 22187	16B
2 , 1	A119	S14/72	Te Tara-ahi Pa (later Moules Redoubt)	Lot 1 DP 35065, Lot 1 DP 21732	45B
1	<u>A124</u>	<u>S14/112</u>	<u>Pā</u>	<u>Lots 1-2 DPS 57602, Pt Lot 1 DPS 11080</u>	<u>1B, 2B</u>
2	<u>A125</u>	<u>S14/113</u>	<u>Pits</u>	<u>Pt Lot 1 DPS 11080</u>	<u>2B</u>
1	<u>A126</u>	<u>S14/17</u>	<u>Pā</u>	<u>Lot 3 DPS 11080, Pt Lot 3 DPS 5134</u>	<u>2B</u>
1	<u>A127</u>	<u>S14/18</u>	<u>Mangaharakeke Pā</u>	<u>Pt Lot 3 DPS 5134</u>	<u>2B</u>
2	<u>A128</u>	<u>S14/114</u>	<u>Waahi Taonga / Artefact Find</u>	<u>Pt Lot 3 DPS 5134</u>	<u>2B</u>
2	<u>A129</u>	<u>S14/203</u>	<u>Māori horiculture</u>	<u>Pt Lot 3 DPS 5134</u>	<u>1B, 2B</u>
1	<u>A130</u>	<u>S14/243</u>	<u>Māori horiculture</u>	<u>Road Reserve, Lot 1 DPS 12314, Lots 2- 4 DPS 79836, Lot 1 DPS 12767, Lots 1-3 DP 425317</u>	-
2	<u>A131</u>	<u>S14/193</u>	<u>Waahi Taonga / Artefact Find</u>	<u>Waikato River</u>	<u>57B</u>
2	<u>A132</u>	<u>S14/327</u>	<u>Māori horiculture</u>	<u>Lots 1-2 DP 320478, Lot 1 DPS 65267, Lots 1-2 DP 316288, Lots 1-2 DPS 73735</u>	<u>56B, 57B</u>
1	<u>A133</u>	<u>S14/210</u>	<u>Māori horiculture</u>	<u>Lots 1-4 DP 480575, Lots 10 & 17 DPS 10393, Lots 1-3 DP 321304, Lots 1-2 DP 526398, Lot 1 DPS 83083, Lot 2 DPS 46395</u>	<u>57B</u>
2	<u>A134</u>	<u>S14/326</u>	<u>Māori horiculture</u>	<u>Lots 3, 4, 6, 7 DPS 10393</u>	<u>57B</u>
2	<u>A135</u>	<u>S14/328</u>	<u>Māori horiculture</u>	<u>Pt Lot 1 & Pt Lot 2 DPS 35271</u>	<u>56B, 57B</u>
2	<u>A136</u>	<u>S14/475</u>	<u>Māori horiculture</u>	<u>Lot 4 DPS 81210, Pt Lot 6 DP 34164</u>	<u>57B</u>
2	<u>A137</u>	<u>S14/224</u>	<u>Māori horiculture</u>	<u>Pt 6 Lot DP 3464</u>	<u>57B</u>
2	<u>A138</u>	<u>S14/320</u>	<u>Māori horiculture</u>	<u>Lot 2 DPS 11203, Lot 101 DP 505873</u>	<u>64B</u>
1	<u>A139</u>	<u>S14/47</u>	<u>Whatukoruru Pā</u>	<u>Lot 1 DPS 90309</u>	<u>64B</u>
2	<u>A140</u>	<u>S14/321</u>	<u>Māori horiculture</u>	<u>Lot 1 DPS 90309</u>	<u>64B</u>

2	A141	S14/286	Pit	Lot 2 DP 313598	64B
2	A142	S14/477	Māori horiculture	Lot 5 DP 17475	65B
2	A143	S14/478	Māori horiculture	Lot 5 DP 17475	65B
2	A144	S14/479	Māori horiculture	Lot 5 DP 17475	65B
2	A145	S14/318	Māori horiculture	Lot 5 DP 17475, Allotment 87 Te Rapa Parish	65B
2	A146	S14/319	Māori horiculture	Lot 5 DP 17475	64B, 65B
2	A147	S14/480	Māori horiculture	Allotment 87 Te Rapa Parish	65B
2	A148	S14/64	Māori horiculture	Lot 1 DPS 78023, Allot 88 Te Rapa Parish, Pt Allot 94 Te Rapa Parish	65B
2	A149	S14/476	Māori horiculture	Lot 5 DP 17475, Pt Lot 6 DP 34164	64B, 65B
2	A150	S14/322	Māori horiculture	Lot 2 DP 540770	64B
1	A152	S14/49	Pā	Lot 1 DP 9272, Lot 2 DPS 44260	49B
2	A153	S14/52	Pā	Lots 1-3, 7, 8, 12-13, 15 DPS 91932	48B
2	A154	S14/71	Waahi Taonga / Artefact Find	Lot 2 DP 339280	27B
1	A155	S14/76	Pā	Lots 1-21 DP 24686, Lots 36, 38, 41-42 DPS 5778, Lots 106 DP 528003, Lot 2 DPS 89648	56B
1	A156	S14/78	Pā	Lot 1 DP 433681	58B
2	A157	S14/485	Māori horiculture	Pt Lot 2, 3 DPS 8875	16B
2	A158	S14/89	Waahi Taonga / Artefact Find	Lot 11 DPS 44248	15B
2	A159	S14/91	Pā	Pt Allotment 252 Kirikiriroa PSH, Allotment 483 Kirikiriroa PSH	57B
2	A160	S14/92	Agricultural Ditch	Road Reserve	29B
2	A161	S14/93	Waahi Taonga / Artefact Find	Road Reserve	58B
2	A162	S14/130	Swarbrick's Landing	Pt Lot 1 DP 10371	27B
2	A163	S14/335	Sod fence	Sec 9 & 10 SO 483544	48B
2	A164	S14/334	Historic Drain	Lot 1 DPS 38501, DPS 14931	29B
2	A165	S14/337	St Mary's Monastery and School (former)	Lot 2 DP 316850	46B
1	A166	S14/185	Māori horiculture	Road Reserve, Lots 1-2 DPS 90423, Lot 246 DPS 73062, Lot 129 DPS 61646, Lot 108 DPS 61646	18B
2	A167	S14/191	Knox Street Drill Hall (former)	Section 1 SO 61293	45B

1	<u>A168</u>	<u>S14/214</u>	<u>Hamilton West Cemetery</u>	<u>Section 512 Town of Hamilton West, Allotment 213-215 Town of Hamilton West</u>	<u>36B</u>
1	<u>A169</u>	<u>S14/220</u>	<u>Union Bridge (former)</u>	<u>River Reserve</u>	<u>45B</u>
2	<u>A170</u>	<u>S14/473</u>	<u>Historic dwelling (former)</u>	<u>Lots 4-8 DP 19882, Lot 1 DPS 9292</u>	<u>37B</u>
2	<u>A171</u>	<u>S14/254</u>	<u>Landing Place</u>	<u>Allotment 4A Pukete PSH</u>	<u>7B</u>
2	<u>A172</u>	<u>S14/258</u>	<u>Māori horiculture</u>	<u>Road Reserve, Lot 1, Pt Lot 2 DPS 257, Lots 1-2 DP 447697, Allotments 420,421, 424, 498 Town of Hamilton West, Lot 1 DPS 12771</u>	<u>45B</u>
2	<u>A173</u>	<u>S14/259</u>	<u>Historic dwelling (former)</u>	<u>Road Reserve, Lot 1, Pt Lot 2 DPS 257, Lots 1-2 DP 447697, Allotments 420,421, 424, 498 Town of Hamilton West, Lot 1 DPS 12771</u>	<u>45B</u>
2	<u>A174</u>	<u>S14/481</u>	<u>Historic dwelling (former)</u>	<u>Section 4 SO 473519</u>	<u>57B</u>
1	<u>A175</u>	<u>S14/470</u>	<u>Māori horiculture</u>	<u>Pt Section 30 Hamilton East Town Belt</u>	<u>57B</u>
1	<u>A176</u>	<u>S14/325</u>	<u>Māori horiculture</u>	<u>Lot 1, 2, Pt Lot 8, 9 DPS 4785, Lots 102 DP 306257, Lot 2, Pt Lot 6, 8 DPS 988, Lot 1 DPS 92007, Pt Lot 2 DPS 40890, Lots 2-4 DPS 42403</u>	<u>58B</u>
1	<u>A177</u>	<u>S14/332</u>	<u>Hamilton East Cemetery</u>	<u>Pt Allotment 252 Kirikiriroa PSH, Allotment 483 Kirikiriroa PSH</u>	<u>57B</u>
2	<u>A178</u>	<u>S14/333</u>	<u>Māori horiculture</u>	<u>Pt Allotment 252A Kirikiriroa PSH, Pt Section 23-24 Hamilton East Town Belt</u>	<u>56B</u>
2	<u>A179</u>	<u>S14/491</u>	<u>Railway Hotel (former)</u>	<u>Part of Allot 1 Te Rapa Parish</u>	<u>45B</u>
2	<u>A180</u>	<u>S14/492</u>	<u>Royal Hotel (former)</u>	<u>Allot 74 TN of Hamilton East</u>	<u>46B</u>
2	<u>A181</u>	<u>S14/496</u>	<u>Māori horiculture</u>	<u>Lots 1-2 DPS 86312, Pt Lot 8 DP 1233</u>	<u>45B</u>

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Appendix A

Sample Inventory Worksheet



Pā site (S14/112)



Figure 1. Top of scarp looking south to end, 2016 (source: ArchSite site record form).

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/112

Significance: Group 1

Location: Horotiu, on a long narrow headland extending upstream along the west bank of the Waikato River, ca. 20 m above river level. To the west is a small gully about 50 m wide. Some 800 m north of the Te Rapa milk powder factory.

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E1795374 / N5824080

Heritage Status: NZAA site

District Plan Zoning: Te Rapa North Industrial Zone

Site Type: Pā

Features: Bank, ditch – transverse, house floor/site, pit, scarp

Physical Description: A headland pā, c.250m long, along the lower river terrace of Waikato River, about 20 m above river. Divided into four distinct platforms separated by four large transverse ditches with internal banks. The two distal platforms appear to have been additionally fortified by a lateral terrace and scarp along the western side, which blends into one of the transverse ditches. Numerous pits and house floors are visible on the platforms.

Other known names: Mangaharakeke Pā complex

Site History: The site is a headland pā and was one of four pā sites that made up Mangaharakeke pā complex. There is no recorded traditional history for this site.

The site was first recorded in 1985 when it was noted that a considerable area had been bulldozed for the construction of a house. Pits and house places were still visible, but the main transverse ditches had been largely destroyed. A sketch plan was made of the original features of the pā by Peter Morgan based on field observations and 1941 aerial photography, although subsequent review of the plan by archaeologist Owen Wilkes queries the location of some features. Wilkes thought the main function

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A 124

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Pre-European (<1840s)

RMA Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

of the site was most likely a fortified food storage area, given the concentration of pits presumed to be for kumara storage.

Site visited in February 2000. Almost all site features had been destroyed. The entire surface of the spur had been further levelled c. 1 m since 1985, with spoil tipped over the edge, widening the headland spur. Two northernmost transverse ditches appear to have been destroyed by a bulldozed extension of Huthinson Road. Only surviving original earthwork is a short lateral ditch across a spur on the west side of the headland, immediately south of the main transverse ditch.

In 2004, the site was covered in pines and pasture, with little visible surface evidence for any features.

The site was visited again in 2013 by archaeologist Caroline Phillips and was characterised as having been severely damaged by different periods of earthworks (1941-1954, and 1984). However, it was considered likely that some subsurface remains of pits and defensive ditches might still exist.

The site was visited by archaeologist Warren Gumbley in 2016 and found to be largely unchanged from 2013, except a long mound of soil 2 m high and approximately 15 m constructed at the north end of the site. Work on the Te Awa River Ride cycleway cut along an existing track below the defended area of the pā and found no archaeological remains (Gumbley 2016b).

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Associative Value: Association with Mangaharakeke Pā complex along a narrow gully system and the Waikato River; nearby gardening soils.

Style/Design/Type: Large site comprising of four platforms each separated by a substantial ditch and bank defence. Concentrations of what are assumed to food storage pits suggest this is likely a fortified food storage area rather than occupied site.

Rarity: Large example of common headland pā along the Waikato River

Setting: On river terrace directly above Waikato River, adjacent to gully system where a number of other sites are recorded.

Information Potential: Of little value as most features appeared to have been destroyed. Only the basic form of the pā preserved.

Contextual Value: Prehistoric Māori settlement and horticulture along Waikato River.

Condition: Poor - Extensively damaged by clearance activities and more recent earthworks. Little surface evidence of previously noted features, but likely subsurface remains still exist. Original features clearly visible in historic aerial photographs.

Integrity: Fair – although earthworks have cleared surface expression of features, the basic form of the headland is still visible and subsurface remains likely remain. Bulldozed farm track has destroyed a lateral terrace and scarp below the main platforms.

Group Value: Thought to be one of a number of headland pā sites making up the Mangaharakeke Pā complex in this area (including S14/113 and S14/7).

Research Potential: Some potential for excavation in order to locate any surviving remnant of the pā features, but otherwise only value in group setting with other sites around Mangaharakeke Gully.



Importance to Community: Recognised by Waikato iwi as part of wider Mangaharakeke cultural landscape.
Cultural Associations: Associated with Waikato iwi and local hapū.

Amenity Value: Private land, grassed, not publicly accessible but ideal for interpretive signage or pou, consideration as part of riverside track.
Aesthetic Appeal: Open grass area visible from Waikato River, recognisable as a headland pā even if significantly modified.

Summary of Significance: Uncommon form of large headland pā along the Waikato River, comprising four defended units, likely used for fortified food storage. In poor condition, with little surface expression of features although there may be some subsurface remains still present. Associated with Mangaharakeke gully and pā complex.

Reference Sources:

Gumbley, W. 2016a. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/112. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme. Report Prepared for Te Awa River Ride Charitable Trust.

Gumbley, W. 2016b. "Te Awa Cycleway: Monitoring of Earthworks at Hutchinson Rd, Horotiu in relation to Paa S14/112. Authority 2016/771."

Morgan, P. 1985. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/112. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Phillips, C. 2014a. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/112. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Phillips, C. 2014b. "Archaeological Report of Monitoring Te Awa River Ride Cycleway, Horotiu Bridge-Meadow View Lane, Historic Places Authority 2013/261 and 2014/109." Report Prepared for Te Awa River Ride Charitable Trust.

Wilkes, O. 2000. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/112. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Associated Pictures:



Figure 2: Site extent overlaid on 2016 aerial photograph.

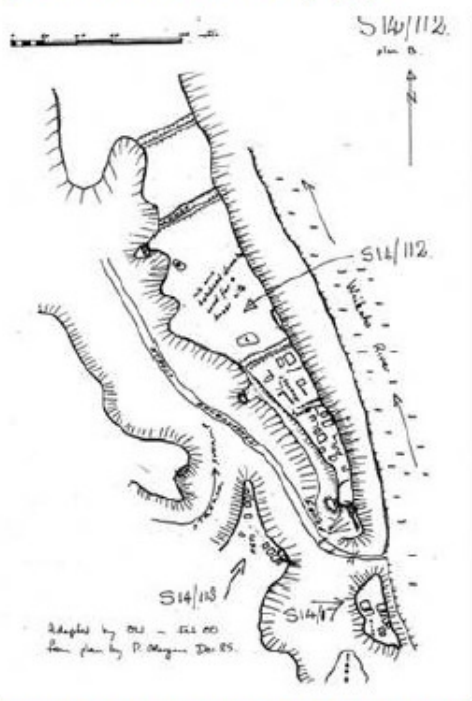


Figure 3: Sketch plan of S14/113 and S14/112 by Morgan, 1985 (source: site record form).

Date of Survey: 8/10/2019

Prepared by: Phoebe Stalman, Nick Cable



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ADDENDUM to WSP Full Archaeological Inventories report – 2021

Below identifies changes to the 'A' number set out in the following inventories. The number changes being as a result of Plan Change 5 – Peacocke Plan Change. Noting the revised numbers are for the archaeological sites located in Te Rapa North and Peacocke.

Existing 'A' Number	Revised 'A' Number
A124	A31
A125	A142
A126	A32
A127	A33
A129	A144
A130	A128
A131	A128
A132	A140
A133	A124
A134	A125
A136	A139
A137	A138
A138	A126
A139	A30
A140	A136
A142	A129
A143	A135
A144	A134
A145	A130
A146	A133
A147	A131
A148	A132
A150	A127
A137	A138
A136	A139
A132	A140

Te Awa o Katapaki (S14/165)



Figure 1. Site extent for S14/165 outlined in red, mapped on 2019 aerial photograph. Other recorded archaeological sites are labelled in red and mapped garden soils are shown in green.

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/165

Significance: Group 2

Location: Large area of residentially developed land along River Road, Flagstaff, between the River Glen subdivision to the north-west and the Riverton Estate development to the south.

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E1796744 / N5822367

Heritage Status: NZAA recorded archaeological site, District Plan scheduled (specific to River Glen subdivision)

District Plan Zoning: General Residential

Site Type: Māori Horticulture

Features: Borrow Pits, garden soils, tupuke, artefacts – obsidian, fern-root beater.

Physical Description: Originally recorded in 1994 as five large borrow pits visible on farmland prior to the River Glen housing development. The pits measured between 25 to 28 metres in diameter and were over 2 metres deep. Other smaller pits noted in the vicinity. The pits were filled in or otherwise destroyed following the conversion of the site from farmland to housing.

Historic aerial photographs indicated a much larger borrow pit cluster extending along the river terrace as far as the present Riverton Estate (Simmons 2008). The cluster lies adjacent to and is likely part of, Te Totara Papakainga (S14/189).

Archaeological investigations at the Riverton Estate, towards the southern extent of S14/165, uncovered evidence of Maori-made garden soils and tupuke for kumara cultivation, as well as artefacts associated with cultivations including an obsidian core

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A1 / A105

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Pre-European (<1840s)

Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

and fern-root beater.

Other known names:

Site History: The original group of large borrow pits was first recorded in 1994 by Cathryn Barr following notification of an intention by the property owner to infill the pits and develop the area. The current District Plan schedule covers the location of these pits. The site was later surveyed by Owen Wilkes in 2000. Wilkes noted that three of the pits were in good condition while the others had been infilled (Wilkes 2000). Alexy Simmons also visited the site in 2002 in order to monitor remediation of one of the infilled borrow pit (Simmons 2002).

In 2005, an authority (2006/066) was sought for the Riverton Estate housing development on the south side of River Road, some 700 m south-east of the previously recorded extent of S14/165. Simmons had identified this new area as also part of S14/165, based on historic aerial photographs showing an extensive borrow pit swarm (Simmons 2008). Earthworks encountered a large Māori gardening landscape featuring some 180 tupuke. An obsidian core and fern beater were also recovered. Following archaeological work, it was considered unlikely that any new archaeological data would be exposed in future work in the subdivision.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Associative Value: Associated with Māori horticulture practices and other associated activities

Historic Pattern: Prehistoric Māori settlement and horticulture along Waikato River.

Style/Design/Type: Extensive gardening site with evidence of borrow pits, garden soils, tupuke and artefacts associated with cultivations.

Condition: Poor - surface extensively modified when area was converted for housing. Little surface evidence remaining although subsurface archaeology still likely. Parts have been archaeologically investigated.

Rarity: Gardening soils are extensive along the Waikato River, although few of these have been investigated and excavated.

Integrity: Extent of site largely developed for residential. Some surface evidence of borrow pits still visible, but much the site has been destroyed or disturbed as a result of development.

Setting: Residential area on low river terrace above Waikato River

Group Value: Associated with mapped garden soils, adjoins and is likely associated with Te Totara Papakainga (S14/189). No associated pa site found to date.

Information Potential: Of little value as most features have been destroyed and archaeological recorded – unlikely new archaeological information can be recovered. Potential for evidence of ancillary activities.

Research Potential: Soil characteristics and environmental setting, pattern of settlement and horticultural sites along the Waikato River.

Importance to Community: Private land but recognised in archaeological site record and partially scheduled in District Plan.

Cultural Associations: Associated with Waikato iwi and local hapū.

Amenity Value: Low, now private residential area. **Aesthetic Appeal:** Low appeal, private residential land with little surface evidence.

Summary of Significance: An extensive area of borrow pits, garden soils and evidence of Māori cultivations have been infilled or destroyed to make way for housing.

Reference Sources:

Barr, C. 1994. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/165. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Simmons, A. 2002. "Report on the remedying of effects to a Borrow Pit that resulted from soil stock piling." Report prepared for Mr and Mrs Bedford. Simmons & Associates Ltd, Hamilton.

Simmons, A. 2008. "Archaeological Monitoring of Earthworks at Riverton Estate, NZHPT ATH 2006/066." Report prepared for Yuan Cheng International Investments Ltd. Simmons & Associates Ltd, Hamilton.

Wilkes, O. 2000. "Report on Borrow Pits on River Road property of Colin and Helen Litt" Unpublished report included with Archaeological Site Record Form S14/165.

Associated Pictures:

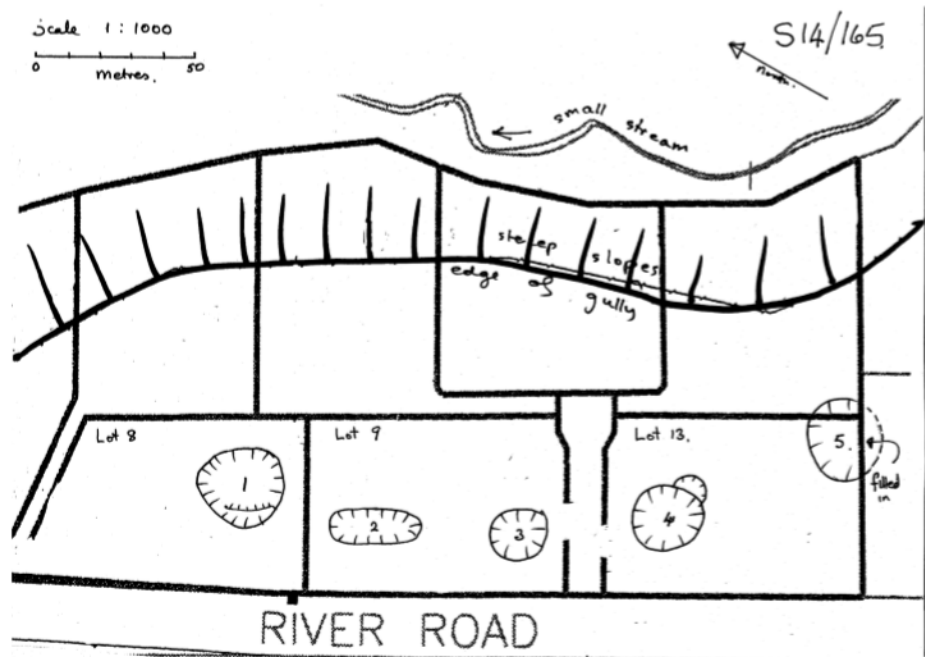


Figure 2: Site plan showing five large borrow pits at River Glen subdivision, first recorded in 1994 and now since destroyed by housing development (Wilkes 2000).



Figure 3: 1940s aerial photo of borrow pit features at River Glen (Site Record Form).



Figure 4: Images of Borrow Pits 3 and 5 at River Glen taken by Owen Wilkes in 2000 (Site Record Form).



Figure 5: Images of Borrow Pits 1 and 4 at River Glen taken by Owen Wilkes in 2000 (Site Record Form).

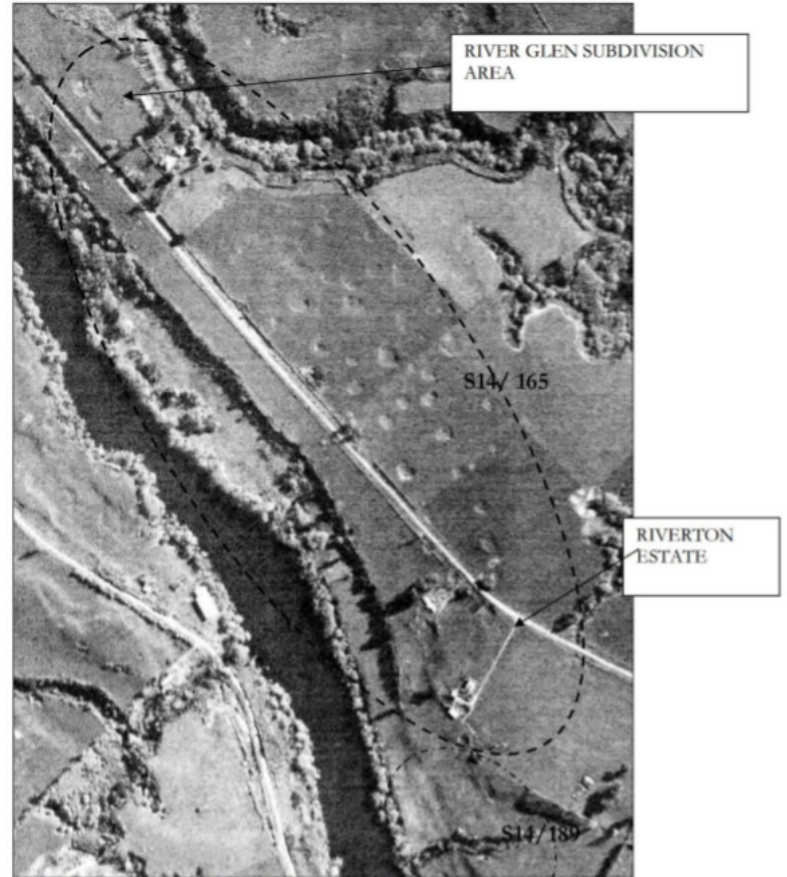


FIGURE 3 LOCATION OF BORROW PIT CLUSTER; S14/165

Figure 6. S14/165 Borrow Pit cluster in undated historic aerial photograph (Simmons 2008: Fig.

3).



Figure 7. Area of tupuke recorded by Simmons in 2006 in Riverton Estate (Simmons 2008:Fig. 17).



Figure 8. Fern-root beater recovered by Wiremu Puke from spring during bulks earthworks at Riverton Estate (Simmons: Fig. 30).

Date of Survey: 12/02/2020

Prepared by: A. Kelly, N.Cable

Cement/Lime Works (S14/204, S14/336)



Figure 1. Kiln opening in 2014, recorded by Dave Wilton (Site Record Form S14/336).

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/204, S14/336

Significance: Group 1

Location: Kirikiriroa Reserve. The site is located 50m upstream of London Street, along the left bank of the Waikato River Accessible from downhill side of the river walkway. Down a steep slope, partially covered by slip debris.

Appears to be recorded twice as S14/204 and S14/336 (the latter is recorded in the correct location), although a file note on the site record form suggests there may have been two kilns, one near Bryce Street and the present one near London Street.

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E1800909 / N5815839

Heritage Status: NZAA Recorded **District Plan Zoning:** Recreation Zone archaeological site, District Plan (Natural Open Space Zone) scheduled

Site Type: Cement/Lime works

Features: Kiln

Physical Description: The site comprises of a lime kiln excavated in the steep bank of the Waikato River, partially covered by slip debris and weeds. The base of the kiln is only 2 m or so above the river level, while the top is 20 m or so below the top of the bank. This suggests that the kiln was located as close as possible to the river to facilitate charging the kiln with seashells and firewood barged up the river.

The kiln is 3m wide and 5.3m deep. There is a 3m scarp above the top of the kiln, and a 0.6m wide lip between the top of the kiln and the scarp. The kiln is circular and the sides show a very neat pattern of pick-marks. It is recorded to have originally been brick-lined, however, these have since been removed.

The kiln discharged through a hole about 0.6 m in diameter into a cavern excavated

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A2

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Colonial 1840-1900

Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

into the bank. Also, opening in this cavern is a circular or annular passage which passes around the narrowed base of the kiln. It is about 0.9 m high and 0.6 m wide. The function of this passage is obscure, but it may have been a tuyere arch.

Other known names: Taunga Waka, Te Puru o Hinemoa, Cannell's Phoenix Limestone Kiln

Site History: Hamilton City Council approved the construction of the lime kiln by W. Cannell in 1890 and by 1894 it was in full operation. Cannell owned the land above the site. It was used to make lime for mortar, using shells bought up the Waikato River by steamers and barges. A newspaper article (*Waikato Times* 4/08/1894) describes the site and production means. The closing date of the operation is uncertain; however, it was not in use by the 1930s. Workmen engaged in forming a new riverside path unearthed the old kiln with its brickwork in an excellent state of preservation (*Auckland Star* 26/03/1936).

The site was first recorded by Owen Wilkes in 1999. The location was visited by Neville Ritchie in the 1980s-90s. In May 2015, Peter Petchey visited the area and found the kiln; a site he remembered from childhood, and it was subsequently recorded. The kiln was revisited in 2014 by David Wilton and recorded as S14/336, marking the actual location of the kiln rather than the location recorded in S14/204.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Associative Value: The site is associated with early lime mortar production in Hamilton and utilisation of by products from river-based travel.

Contextual Value: The place is associated with early industrial activities in Hamilton, Also associated with historic river-based transportation.

Style/Design/Type: Lime kiln, possibly originally brick-lined, excavated within the bank of the Waikato River.

Condition: Good, although entrance partially blocked by slip debris and vegetation cover. Susceptible to flooding from the river.

Rarity: Rare type of industrial site within the city centre. Only surviving example of a lime kiln along the Waikato River.

Integrity: Largely intact, although possible brick-lining removed.

Setting: Excavated into bank of Waikato River, within Recreation Reserve.

Group Value: Possibly two lime kilns, although physical remains on only one has been found. No other associated site.

Information Potential: Kiln has been examined and features documented, documentary research undertaken. Potential for examination of wider area for second kiln or ancilliary activities – was there a landing here?

Research Potential: Kiln itself has been documented, but little known about other activities associated with the limeworks in the vicinity. Also, location has cultural significance as waka landing – further research required.

Importance to Community: Recognised as an archaeological site and District Plan scheduled. Named cultural site.

Cultural Association: Historic European site but also recognised as have cultural significance to Waikato iwi.

Amenity Value: High, located in public reserve near walking track. Opportunity for further interpretation on site.

Aesthetic Appeal: Good – Kiln remains partially visible along river bank, accessible from walking track.

Summary of Significance: Regionally important historic industrial site. Rare example of lime kiln along Waikato River, associated with industrial lime mortar production.

Reference Sources:

Wilkes, O. 1999. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/204. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Wilton, D. 2015. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/336. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Waikato Times 13/03/1890, Page 2.

Auckland Star 30/09/1890, Page 1, 'Table Talk'.

Waikato Times 14/08/1894, Page 5, 'Mr Cannell's Hamilton Lime Kiln'.

New Zealand Herald 16/08/1894, Page 6, 'Country News'.

Auckland Star 26/03/1936, Page 6, 'News of the Day'.

Associated Pictures:



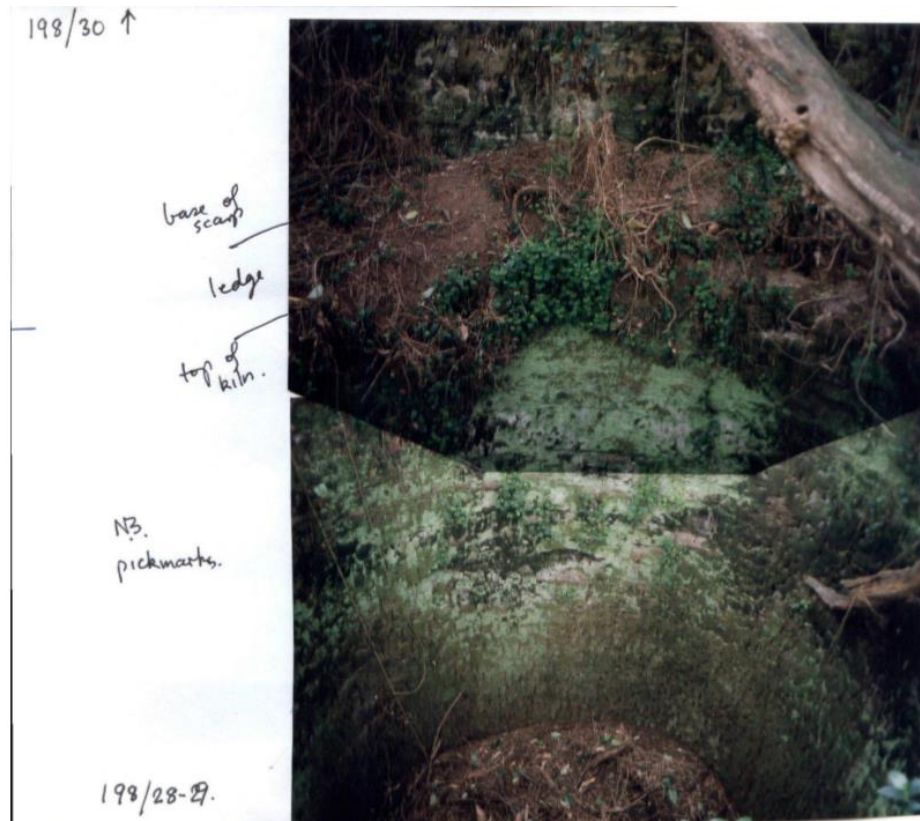
Figure 2. Site extent for S14/336 (S14/204) outlined in red, mapped on 2019 aerial photograph. Other recorded archaeological sites are labelled and outlined in red and built heritage sites are shown in yellow.



S14/204.

Central arrow indicates opening to kiln chamber
Other arrows indicate openings of annular passage

Figure 3: Opening of lime kiln in 1999 recorded by Wilkes (Site Record Form S14/204).



198/30 ↑

base of scarp
ledge
top of kiln.

NB.
pickmarks.

198/28-B.

Figure 4: Details of lime kiln in 1999 (Site Record Form S14/204).

Date of Survey: 12/02/2020

Prepared by: A. Kelly, N. Cable

Te Totara Papakainga (S14/189)



Figure 1. Site extent for S14/189 outlined in red (arrowed) mapped on 2019 aerial photograph. Other recorded archaeological sites are shown in red, mapped garden soils are shown in green.

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/189

Significance: Group 1

Location: Featherstone Park, on the east bank of the Waikato River, north of Sylvester Road.

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E1797246 / N5821167

Heritage Status: NZAA recorded archaeological site, District Plan scheduled
District Plan Zoning: Recreation reserve (Neighbourhood Open Space Zone)

Site Type: Māori Horticulture

Features: Borrow pits, garden soils, shell midden

Physical Description: The site consists of garden soils and borrow pits across two alluvial river terraces overlooking the Waikato River. A number of overlapping borrow quarries were identified along the upper part of the slope between the two terraces and a set of four borrow pits were found on the lower terrace. Māori-made garden soils (Tamahere sandy gravelly loams) were found during spade test pitting, as well as a modified topsoil possibly associated with habitation on what appeared to be a shallow headland on the south side of the gully passing through the park. A pipi shell midden was located on a neighbouring property adjacent to the park

It is possibly the location of a 19th century Māori kainga, known as Te Totara Papakainga. The presence of an exposed pipi shell midden further support the possibility of the site being the location of the kainga.

A large Māori cultivation area (S14/165) adjoins the site along the north-west boundary at Riverton Estate (Simmons 2008b). This site encompasses a borrow pit cluster and

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A3

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Pre-European (<1840);

Colonial (1840-1900)

Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

evidence of garden soils and tupuke. It was probably used by the inhabitants of Te Totara Papakainga, based on the proximity of the two sites (Simmons 2008a:5).

Other known names:

Site History: Te Totara identified as a papakainga rather than a pā (HCC 2003). It was occupied by Ngati Wairere until British troops were seen travelling up the Waikato River when it was abandoned. The site was reoccupied by Ngati Wairere for a time during the mid to late 1860s. The name derived from a large Totara tree that stood close by.

The site was first recorded by Warren Gumbley in 2004, following an archaeological survey of Featherstone Park by Gumbley and Wiremu Puke (Gumbley 2004b).

Earthworks for pou installation and interpretation panels recognising Te Totara Papakainga were conducted at the site in 2008 under Authority 2008/020 (Simmons 2008). Simmons found evidence of modified soils but did not find any tupuke or other Māori archaeological features or deposits.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Associative Value: Associated with Māori horticulture practices and other associated activities along the river terraces immediately above the Waikato River. Possible historic kainga settlement

Contextual Value: Pre-European Māori settlement and horticulture along the Waikato River and its tributaries.

Style/Design/Type: Gardening site, borrow pits quarries and exposed midden suggesting some type of semi-permanent campsite. Possible kainga on shallow headland along gully system

Condition: Good - surface evidence of borrow pits and exposed midden, subsurface evidence of garden soils.

Rarity: Gardening sites are extensive along the Waikato River, although few of these have been investigated and excavated. Rare example of possible historic kainga.

Integrity: A gardening area defined by borrow pits and subsurface evidence garden soils. Nearby pipi midden – possibly kainga settlement site. No evidence of previous land disturbance so likely to be largely intact.

Setting: Featherstone Park, on the east bank of the Waikato River.

Group Value: Further evidence of Māori horticulture recorded as S14/165 to the north-west and S14/485 to the east (within Featherstone Park).

Information Potential: Information on horticultural practices, potential evidence of ancillary activities and economic analysis of food remains; evidence of settlement, possible kainga on shallow headland.

Research Potential: Soil characteristics and environmental setting, pattern of settlement and horticultural sites along the Waikato River.

Importance to Community: Recognised in archaeological site record and District Plan scheduled. Important cultural site, with pou and interpretation on site. In public reserve.

Cultural Associations: Associated with Waikato iwi and local hapū

Amenity Value: High values, within public reserve (Featherstone Park) with interpretation.

Aesthetic Appeal: Highly visual open field site, visible from Waikato River. Public reserve with interpretation.

Summary of Significance: Rare example of a largely undisturbed gardening and settlement landscape, as well as historic 19th century kainga. Important site.

Reference Sources:

Gumbley, W. 2004a. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/189. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Gumbley, W. 2004b. "Featherstone Park: Te Totara Papakainga- Archaeological Survey, 26 March 2004." Unpublished report included in Site Record Form.

Hamilton City Council. 2003. "Nga Tapuwae O Hotumauea" Maori Landmarks on Riverside Reserves, Management Plan. Unpublished report.

Simmons, A. 2008a. "Archaeological Monitoring of Excavations at Featherstone Park, S14/189, Te Totara Papakainga, Sylvester Road, Hamilton". Prepared for Hamilton City Council. Simmons & Associates Ltd, Hamilton.

Simmons, A. 2008b. "Archaeological Monitoring of Excavations at Riverton Estate, S14/165, Maori Garden." Prepared for Yuan Cheng International Investments Ltd. Simmons & Associates Ltd, Hamilton.

Associated Pictures:



Figure 2. Location of pou, interpretive sign and bench installed in 2008 (Simmons 2008a: Fig. 2).







-  Borrow pits or quarries
-  Approximate extent of Tamahere sandy gravelly loam (Maori garden soils)
-  Approximate location of the testpit showing possible occupation evidence.
-  Approximate location of the pipi midden.

Figure 3: Plan of archaeological features identified during 2004 archaeological survey (Gumbley 2004:3).

Date of Survey: 12/02/2020

Prepared by: A. Kelly, N. Cable

Kairokiroki Pā (S14/46)



Figure 1. Kairokiroki Pā, looking north-east 31/01/2020.

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/46

Significance: Group 1

Location: The site is located on the southern bank of the Waikato River. It is accessible through the Glenview Club on Peacockes Road.

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E1802960 / N5812974

Heritage Status: NZAA recorded **District Plan Zoning:** Peacocke Future archaeological site, District Plan Urban scheduled

Site Type: River Terrace Pā

Features: Platform, ditch and bank defences, artefacts - adzes, wooden objects, shell midden, ovenstones.

Physical Description: The site is located on a low ridge or spur running parallel with the river and immediately above the banks of the river, here about 5-8 m high. Away from the river the ridge is bounded by a low scarp, 1-2 m high and beyond that is a low area currently used as a cricket field.

The internal area of the pā is an elongate rectangular platform 95 m long and 20-30 m wide, giving a defended area of about 1800 m². The pā slopes gently down along its length toward the west and there are faint traces of stepwise transverse terraces, the lowest (westernmost) one being the most obvious. At the higher upstream end, the pā is terminated by a very definitive and well-preserved transverse ditch, about 2 m deep on the inner side and 1 m deep on the outer side. It is about 15 m long.

Other known names:

Site History: The site was first recorded by Ken Gorbey in 1968 during preparation of his thesis on the distribution of pā in the North Island. The site was described as a

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A4

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Pre-European (<1840)

Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

large platform pā in good condition, still being farmed by the Peacocke family.

The site was identified in aerial photographs by Steve Edson in 1980 and investigated in more detail by Peter Morgan in 1986 during archaeological survey work along the Waikato River. It was noted that at this time the site was part of a barbeque area by the Glenview Club, with modifications for a toilet and cricket pitch. The previous land owner also reported that drainage work in c. 1905 uncovered quantities of Māori artefacts including wooden bowls, spears, mere, adzes and a wooden model canoe. Two of the adzes remained in the informant's possession but the fate of the other artefacts was unknown. These adzes were Duff Type 2B, likely made of basalt.

Further information about the site was provided by a Mr W. A. Rush to Neil Laurie, NZ Archaeological Association filekeeper in 1985. The wooden model canoe was identified as originating from a sandpit on the south side of Peacockes Road, but the wooden bowls were found in wet ground between the pā and the club. These turned to dust when dried out.

The site was briefly inspected by Neville Ritchie in 1992. He noted sparse charcoal, shell and ovenstones amongst the roots of a wind thrown tree in the middle of the site and further charcoal and ovenstones near the deep ditch.

The site was again inspected by Owen Wilkes in 2000 along with members of the Glenview Club committee. The site was noted as being one of the better preserved pā in the city, along with Pukete Pā (S14/30), Miropiko Pā (S14/38) and an unnamed pā in Hammond Park (S14/77). However, the site had been damaged by ongoing cultivations, a number of mature oak trees (believed to have been planted in 1865 and therefore of historic interest in their own right), as well as modifications to the hillock on which the pā sat in order to accommodate the cricket grounds.

Further information on the site and the history of its use is limited.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Associative Value: Associated with Māori defensive locations along stream gully systems along the Waikato River.

Style/Design/Type: River terrace pā with defensive ditch and transverse terracing.

Rarity: Uncommon example of raised platform pā in good condition; part of larger horticultural landscape encompassing borrow pit clusters, artefact findspots and burial ground.

Setting: River terrace along Waikato River, opposite Hamilton Gardens. Private land owned by Glenview Club intended for recreational use.

Information Potential: Likely to be subsurface remains of middens, artefacts, postholes for structures and

Contextual Value: Pre-European Māori settlement and horticulture along the Waikato River and its tributaries.

Condition: One of the better preserved pa in Hamilton, although disturbed by farming, mature trees and formation of cricket pitch.

Integrity: Platform area largely intact although disturbed by trees and end shaved off for cricket pitch; ditch in excellent condition.

Group Value: A horticultural site complex spanning the entire flat, focused around Kairokiroki Pa (S14/46) and encompassing S14/161, S14/243, S14/326, S14/327. Also likely to be an association with the Narrows Redoubt (S14/45) on the opposite side of the river; also part of group of four well preserved pā in the city.

Research Potential: Able to document form and layout of pa site and activities within, changes to pa defences, association with

fences, ditch fills. Artefacts in wider area; Burials nearby.

Importance to Community: Recognition as recorded archaeological site and part of wider landscape. Cultural significance as named pā site.

Cultural Associations: Associated with Waikato iwi and local hapū

Amenity Value: High, in public use as recreational area associated with Glenview Club.

Aesthetic Appeal: Prominent landform and visible location from Hamilton Gardens on opposite side of river.

Summary of Significance: Uncommon type of prominent river terrace pa in good condition, focal point of a larger horticultural and settlement landscape spanning the entire river flat which includes artefact findspots and burial grounds.

The District Plan schedule reflects the wider landscape within which the site sits, together with S14/210 and S14/243, encompassing all of the river flat along the north side of Peacockes Road.

Reference Sources:

Gorbey, K. 1968. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/46. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Morgan, P. 1986. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/46. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Wilkes, O. 2000. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/46. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Associated Pictures:

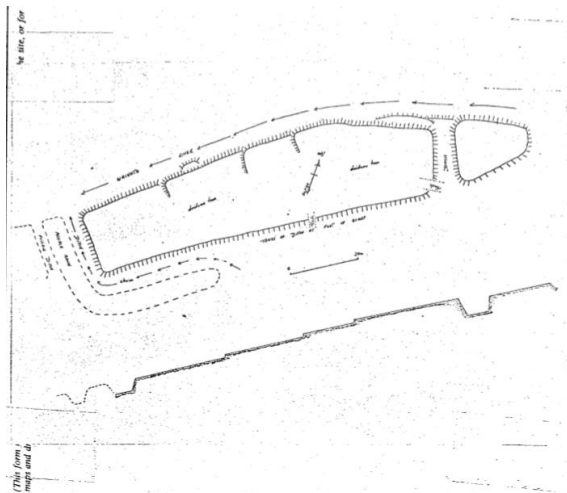
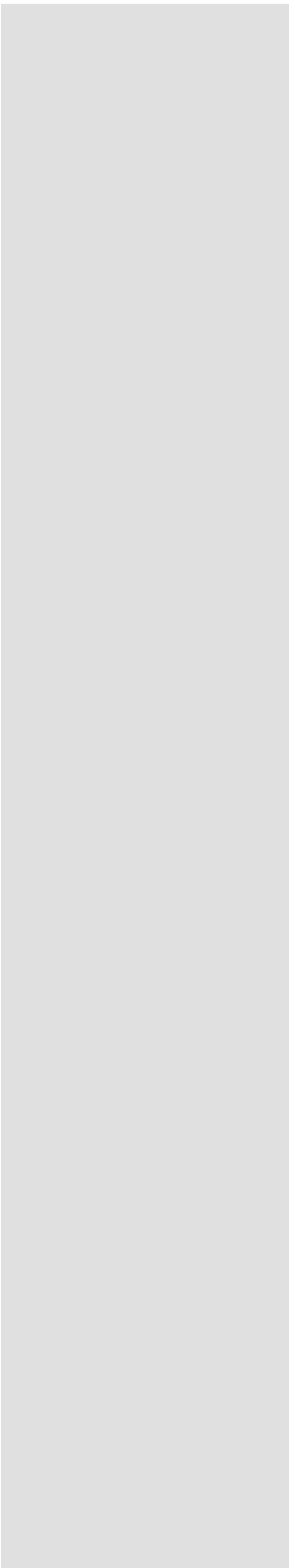


Figure 2: Sketch map of site (S14/46) by P. Morgan, 1986 (Site Record Form).



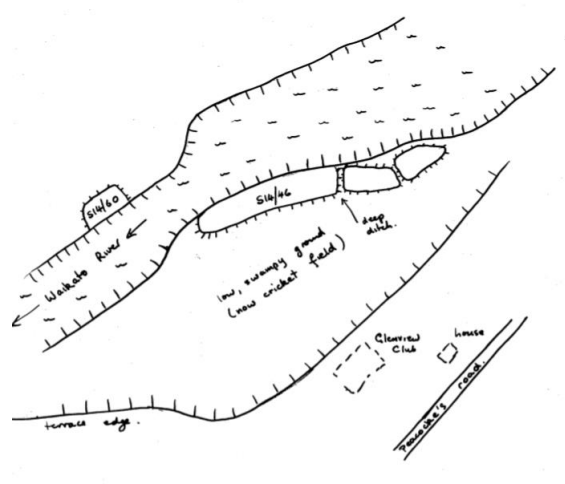
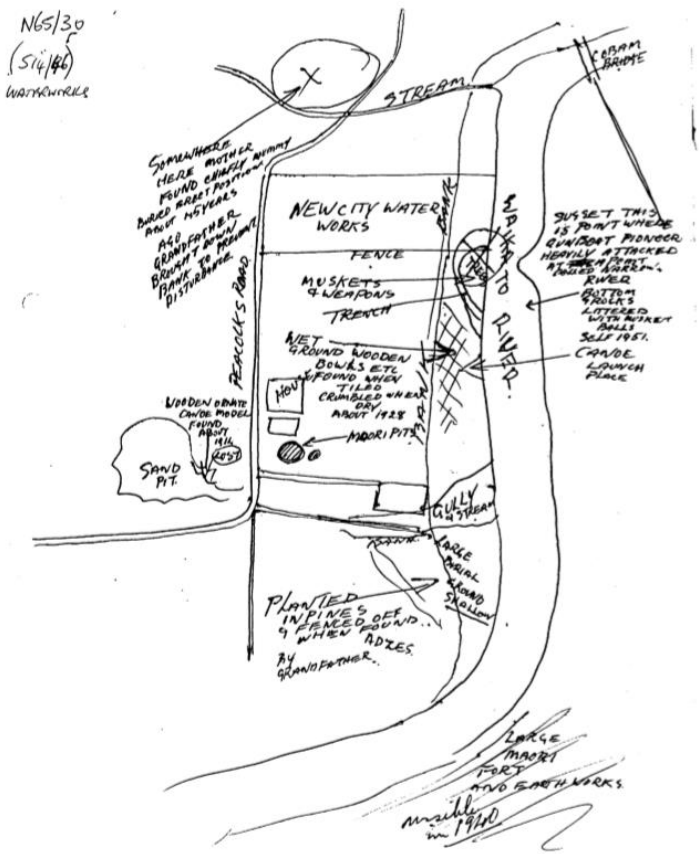


Figure 3: Sketch map of site (S14/46) by Owen Wilkes, 2000 (Site Record Form).



Info. received from W. A. RUSH
114 MASON AVE. 4. 5. 1970

Figure 4: Plan of site (S14/46). Annotated sketch plan of finds around S14/46 provided to Neil Laurie in 1985 (Cable 2013: Fig. 17).



↑ View toward north from terrace edge in front of club buildings

← View toward north along deep ditch. Pa on left.

Figure 5: Photographs of site in 2000 by Owen Wilkes (Site Record Form).



Views toward north east.



Figure 6: Photographs of site in 2000 by Owen Wilkes (Site Record Form).



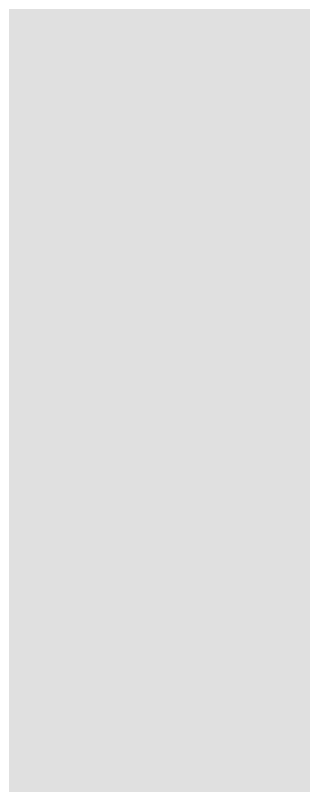
Figure 7: Photographs of site looking downstream from Hamilton Gardens by Owen Wilkes in 2000 (Site Record Form).



Figure 8. Recorded extent of S14/46 outlined in red, overlaid on 2016 aerial photograph. Other recorded archaeological sites are shown in red and mapped garden soils in green.

Date of Survey: 12/02/2020

Prepared by: A. Kelly, N. Cable



Te Kourahi Pā (S14/59)



Figure 1. View towards the recorded location of site S14/59 viewed from Cobham Drive, 2019.

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/59

Significance: Group 1

Location: Yendall Park. The site is located along a river terrace on the south-western banks of the Waikato River, ca. 50m east of the Cobham Drive and Normandy Avenue intersection.

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E1801559 / N5813372

Heritage Status: NZAA recorded **District Plan Zoning:** Recreation Reserve archaeological site; District Plan (Neighbourhood Open Space Zone) scheduled.

Site Type: Terrace Pā

Features: Raised platform, ditch

Physical Description: Small pa site located on the edge of a river terrace overlooking the Waikato River. Located within Yendall Park some 50 metres from Cobham Drive. Likely to have been a satellite pa to the much larger Te Rapa Pa (S14/34), 200 m to the west at the intersection of Cobham Drive and Normanby Ave. The only defineable features of the pa are the remnants of a perimeter ring ditch.

Other known names:

Site History: The site was first recorded from aerial photographs by Steve Edson in 1977. Remnants of the perimeter ring ditch were observed by Owen Wilkes in 2004 when a pathway was constructed along the river edge through the site.

The site was more recently visited by Nicholas Cable in 2011 during geotechnical testing for the Southern Links designation corridor (Cable 2011). Cable confirmed the presence of shallow depressions marking the location of the ring ditch. Testing along the river edge at the south-western extent of the recorded area but outside of the actual pa site did not find any evidence of buried archaeological remains. It was noted that much of the surrounding area had been heavily modified during the formation of Cobham Drive and creation of sealed pathways through Yendall Park.

Te Kourahi Pā derives its name from the gully system and stream that travels through

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A5

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Pre-European (<1840)

Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

Yendell Park. Te Kourahi Pā was a satellite Pā of Te Rapa. It is believed that most visiting war parties that shared allegiances with Ngāti Koura stayed at this Pā rather than at Te Rapa Pā (S14/34).

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Associative Value: Associated with Māori defensive locations along stream gully systems along the Waikato River. It is believed that most visiting war parties that shared allegiances with Ngāti Koura stayed at this Pā rather than at Te Rapa Pā (S14/34).

Contextual Value: Pre-European Māori settlement and horticulture along the Waikato River and its tributaries.

Style/Design/Type: Small headland pā overlooking stream gully.

Condition: Poor, surface features including fortifications and borrow pits destroyed. Small portion of defensive ditch noted.

Rarity: Common example of small river terrace pa along Waikato River

Integrity: Disturbed, possibly destroyed, by park development.

Setting: Small raised area along edge of river terrace overlooking Waikato River, Yendall Park.

Group Value: Likely to be a satellite pa to the larger Te Rapa Pā (S14/34). Part of network of pā sites along Waikato River.

Information Potential: Little known about site and unlikely to be surviving subsurface deposits given residential development.

Research Potential: Form and function of defensive location, extent of site and relationship with other nearby sites and gardening soils.

Importance to Community: Recognised as archaeological site and scheduled in District Plan, cultural significant site as a named pā.

Cultural Associations: Associated with Waikato iwi and local hapū

Amenity Value: Largely in public park, but opportunity for interpretation

Aesthetic Appeal: Fair, largely in public park. Little remaining surface evidence.

Summary of Significance: Small river terrace pa site along Waikato River, some surface evidence and associated with nearby Te Rapa Pā – of high cultural significance as a named pa site.

Reference Sources:

Cable, N. 2011. "Southern Links Geotechnical Investigations: Report on Archaeological Monitoring, NZHPT Authority 2011/293." Report for AECOM. Opus International Consultants Ltd, Hamilton.

Edson, S. 1977. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/59. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Hamilton City Council. 2003. "Nga Tapuwae O Hotumauea - Maori Landmarks on Riverside Reserves Management Plan." Report prepared by Hamilton City Council in partnership with Nga Mana Toopu O Kirikiriroa Ltd, Hamilton.

Associated Pictures:



Figure 2: Photos of site (S14/59) showing location and ditch features recorded by Wilkes in 2004.



Figure 3: Photograph showing ditch features observed by Wilkes in 2004.

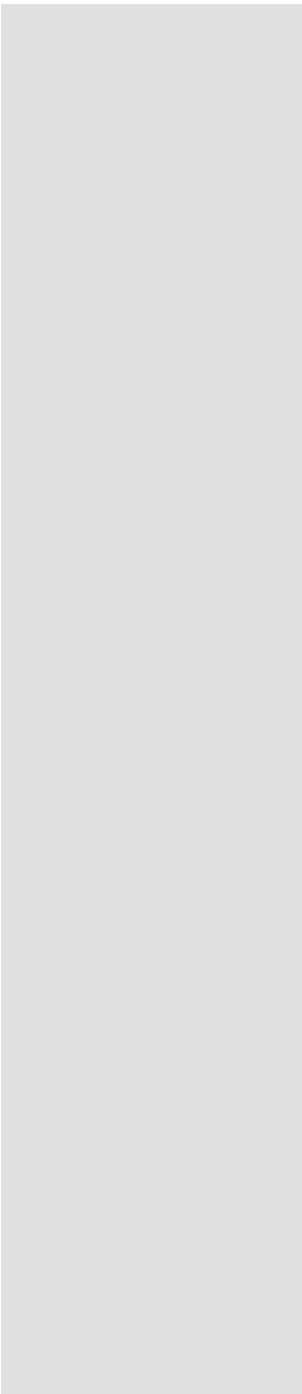
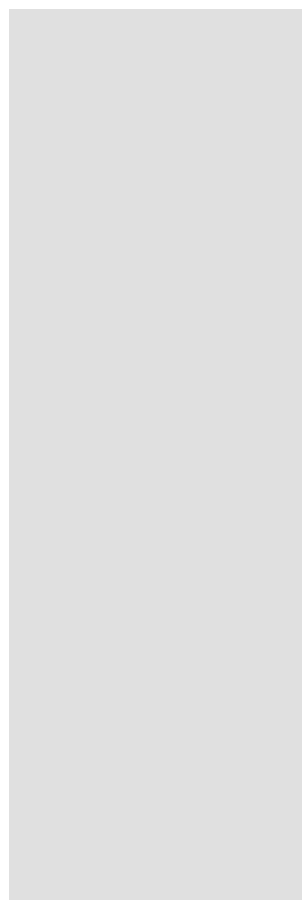




Figure 4. Site extent for S14/59 outlined in red on 2016 aerial photograph. Te Motere o Koipikau Pa (A25) is also shown in red.

Date of Survey: 12/02/2020

Prepared by: A. Kelly, N. Cable



Mangaiti – Borrow Pits (S14/201)



Figure 1. Recorded extent of S14/201 outlined in red, with borrow pits labelled, mapped on 2016 aerial photograph. Mapped garden soils are shown in green.

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/201

Significance: Group 1

Location: Two borrow pits are preserved within the road easements on the west side of the Hukanui Road / Wairere Drive roundabout..

The current District Plan schedule covers the extent of investigated area of S14/201 west of Hukanui Road.

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E1800348 / N5820122

Heritage Status: NZAA recorded archaeological site, District Plan scheduled. **District Plan Zoning:** Transport Zone

Site Type: Māori horticulture

Features: Borrow pits, modified soils, tupuke

Physical Description: The site comprises of two intact borrow pits preserved on the south-west side of the roundabout, of an original five identified in historic aerial imagery. They measure 20 m and 40 m wide respectively and are up to 3 m deep. Maori-made garden soils (Tamahere loam) and a small patch of tupuke were also found next to the pits.

Other known names:

Site History: The borrow pits were first recorded in 1996 by Ray Hooker during preliminary investigations into the formation of the R1 Arterial Road (Wairere Drive). Hooker noted that five borrow pits could be seen in a 1952 aerial photograph, but only two had survived. The others had been destroyed by residential subdivision and

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A6

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Pre-European (<1840)

Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

modern farming.

Warren Gumbley and Tom Higham monitored earthworks during construction of the arterial road under Authority 1998/82 (Gumbley & Higham 2000). At S14/201 they found evidence for three borrow pits and a small rectangular patch of modified soils with two clusters of tupuke in a quincunx pattern (Gumbley & Higham 2000:22). A group of four ovens were arranged in linear fashion nearby. Sixteen postholes were also found in the vicinity also these were later concluded to be of more recent origin.

The tupuke (sand filled hollows/mounds for individual kumara plants) were significant as the first time that such features had been identified in the archaeological record. Gumbley and Higham subsequently published their results in the New Zealand Journal of Archaeology (Gumbley, Higham & Low 2004).

Owen Wilkes also visited the site in 1999 and 2002 during works. Photographs from his visits are included on the site record form.

Areas to the south-east and south-west of the roundabout were monitored by Chris Mallows and Nicholas Cable in 2008 as part of works for the Wairere Drive Extension under Authority 2007/283 (Mallows 2008).

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Associative Value: Associated with Māori horticulture practices and other associated activities.

Contextual Value: Pre-European Māori settlement and horticulture along the Waikato River and its tributaries.

Style/Design/Type: Gardening site with evidence of borrow pits, garden soils, cooking ovens.

Condition: Surface evidence of borrow pits, subsurface evidence of garden soils documented during monitoring.

Rarity: Gardening soils are extensive along the Waikato River, although few of these have been investigated and excavated. This site was the first archaeological record of tupuke.

Integrity: Two surviving borrow pits preserved within road easement beside roundabout. Other pits and garden soils destroyed by residential developments and road construction.

Setting: Grassed paddock in road easement, remainder of site under residential subdivision or road formation.

Group Value: Associated with mapped garden soils and Māori horticulture along Waikato River

Information Potential: Information on horticultural practices, potential evidence of ancillary activities. Site well documented in archaeological record.

Research Potential: Soil characteristics and environmental setting, pattern of settlement and horticultural sites along stream tributaries of the Waikato River.

Importance to Community: Recognised as recorded archaeological site and District Plan scheduled. Published in academic journals and referred to in garden archaeology as a key site.

Cultural Associations: Associated with Waikato iwi and local hapū

Amenity Value: Surviving borrow pits have high amenity value within road easement. Remainder of site is below ground or already disturbed/destroyed.

Aesthetic Appeal: Highly visible examples of two intact borrow pits in easement beside road.

Summary of Significance: Important archaeological site due to its role in documenting local aspects of Maori horticulture in the archaeological record. Now characterised on the ground as two well preserved large borrow pits with high amenity value and aesthetic appeal.

Reference Sources:

Gumbley, W. & T. Higham. 2000. "Archaeological Investigations of Prehistoric Garden Complexes Affected by R1 & N1 Arterial Routes, Chartwell, Hamilton." Report prepared for Historic Places Trust, Hamilton.

Gumbley, W., T. Higham & D. Low. 2005. Prehistoric Horticultural adaptation of Soils in the Middle Waikato Basin: Review and evidence from S12/201 and S14/185, Hamilton. *New Zealand Journal of Archaeology*, 25(1):5-30.

Hooker, R. 1996. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/201. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Mallows, C. 2008. "Wairere Drive, Hamilton – Archaeological Monitoring." Report prepared for Hamilton City Council. Opus International Consultants Ltd, Hamilton.

Associated Pictures:



Figure 2: View of Borrow Pit 1 in 2000 by Wilkes (Site Record Form).



Figure 3: View of Borrow Pit 2 and 3 (under fence) in 2000 by Wilkes (Site Record Form).



Figure 4. Archaeological features (borrow pits 1 & 2 and modified soils) recorded during monitoring of the Wairere Drive Extension (Mallows 2008:Fig. 8).



Figure 5. Borrow Pit 1 in 2008, looking north-west (Mallows 2008:Plate 9).

Date of Survey: 12/02/2020

Prepared by: A. Kelly, N. Cable

Miropiko Pā (S14/38)



Figure 1. Pou and Interpretive panel at Miropiko Park, taken 31/01/2020.

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/38

Significance: Group 1

Location: The site is located on the eastern bank of the Waikato River in Miropiko Pā Reserve, 339 River Road, Hamilton.

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E1800754 / N5816272

Heritage Status: NZAA recorded **District Plan Zoning:** Recreational Reserve archaeological site, District Plan (Natural Open Space Zone)

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A7

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Pre-European (<1840)

Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

scheduled

Site Type: River Terrace Pā

Features: Ditch and bank systems, pits, artefact find - adze

Physical Description: The Miropiko Pā site has largely been preserved as a public reserve. A carved pou and interpretation panels marks the site within Miropiko Pā Reserve.

Parts of the original site have been divided up for housing. Subsequently some of the physical features of the pā have been destroyed or otherwise disturbed following earthworks associated with housing and urban development.

To the east and north of the pā is a large ditch and bank system, marking the main defence system of the site. The ditch is six metres wide and two metres deep. The inner bank stands up to three metres high, being some two metres across at the top and some six metres through at the base. The inner bank has been modified by levelling. The eastern end of the pā has a clearly discernible artificial scarp. The construction of a driveway (343 River Road) to the north of the pā has resulted in a breach of the inner bank and the infilling of a ditch feature. Midden and cooking ovens were noted during this work.

The interior of the pā is relatively flat, except for the eastern side of the interior where there is a gradual slope southward towards the riverbank. This could possibly have been a tihi or raised platform.

Other known names:

Site History: Miropiko Pā was one of a number of pā built and occupied by Ngati Hanui, a sub tribe of Ngati Wairere. The pā was one of the last to be occupied until it was abandoned in 1864 prior to the arrival of British troops in the area. Some occupants resettled in Hukanui (Gordonton), whilst others settled in the King Country until 1881. Hohaia Ngahiwi of Ngati Hanui, a Christian lay preacher under Reverend Morgan at Te Awamutu, was a claimant of the pā site in 1865. His claim was short-lived and eventually it passed to Colonel Moule in 1867.

The site was first recorded in 1963 by C. G. Hunt following a brief visit and conversations with past and present land owners. Hunt noted that the pā was in an excellent state of preservation and had a fine carved gateway over the entrance to the right-of-way (although since demolished). By 1963 the site had largely been cut up for residential development and the outer defences levelled. Several artefacts including a flute, a mere, a patu, and adzes had also been recovered from the site. Hamilton City Council also fixed a commemorative plaque on the roadside boundary wall.

Miropiko Reserve was bought by the Hamilton City Council in 1980. A Reserve Management Plan for the reserve was prepared by council in 2001. The reserve was identified as a national taonga requiring unique management requirements due to the level of preservation and historic significance of the site to local iwi.

In 2003, Alexy Simmons monitored residential development of part of the site under Authority 2003/41. Simmons reported "fresh water mussel and charcoal were identified in a cluster of post holes...While the sample is small and very limited the information it provides indicate that cultural use was being made of this area of the site."

Between 2004 and 2006, Simmons monitored public enhancement works under Authority 2005/46. A buried cultural layer was noted during excavations for a pou and

paneled shelter. No datable deposits or artefacts were found during these works.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Associative Value: Associated with Māori defensive locations along stream gully systems along the Waikato River; Miropiko Pa was one of a number of pa built and occupied by Ngati Hanui, a sub tribe of Ngati Wairere; occupied up until time of British invasion of the Waikato.

Style/Design/Type: River terrace pā overlooking Waikato River and a stream gully. Comprises of central platform with surrounding defensive ditch.

Rarity: Common example of headland pa along stream gully system feeding into Waikato River

Setting: Small promontory above stream gully, residentially developed.

Information Potential: Little known about site and likely to be surviving subsurface deposits given residential development.

Importance to Community: Recognised as cultural and historically significant site; recorded archaeological site and scheduled in District Plan; Reserve Management Plan prepared for site by council/

Amenity Value: Open public reserve with commemorative pou and interpretive panels.

Summary of Significance: Well preserved river terrace pa site along stream gully near Waikato River. Site of high cultural and historical significance as a named pa site.

Reference Sources:

Hamilton City Council. 2003. "Nga Tapuwae O Hotumauea - Maori Landmarks on Riverside Reserves Management Plan." Report prepared by Hamilton City Council in partnership with Nga Mana Toopu O Kirikiriroa Ltd, Hamilton.

Contextual Value: Pre-European Māori settlement and horticulture along the Waikato River and its tributaries.

Condition: Good – many surface features remain however residential development in some areas has destroy evidence in those locations.

Integrity: Partially destroyed by residential development, but much of the site preserved as a public reserve.

Group Value: Along same gully system as other pā sites. Likely associated with nearby mapped gardening sites.

Research Potential: Form and function of defensive location, extent of site and relationship with other nearby sites and gardening soils.

Cultural Associations: Associated with Waikato iwi and local hapū

Aesthetic Appeal: good, largely in public reserve with visible surface evidence and interpretation.

Hunt, C. 1963. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/38. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Matheson, A. 2001. "Miropiko Reserve Management Plan." Prepared for Hamilton City Council (Parks and Gardens Unit). Meritec Consultants, Hamilton.

Simmons, A. 2003. "Report on Archaeological work carried out at 345 River Road, Miropiko Pa (S14/38), Archaeological Authority 2003/41." Prepared for Helen Laimbeer c/o Antanas Procuta Ltd. Simmons and Associates Ltd., Hamilton.

Simmons, A. 2007a. "Archaeological Work at Miropiko Pā Reserve, S14/38, Hamilton. NZHPT Authority 2005/46." Prepared for Hamilton City Council. Simmons and Associates Ltd, Hamilton.

Simmons, A. 2007b. "Miropiko Reserve, Archaeological Authority 2005/46. Pou Excavation Appendix Report for "Archaeological Work at Miropiko Pa Reserve, S14/38." Simmons and Associates Ltd, Hamilton.

Worley Consultants Ltd, 2000. "Draft Management Plan – Miropiko Reserve, River Road, Hamilton." Prepared by Hamilton City Council (Parks and Gardens Unit) in association with Nga Mana Toopu O Kirikiriroa.

Associated Pictures:

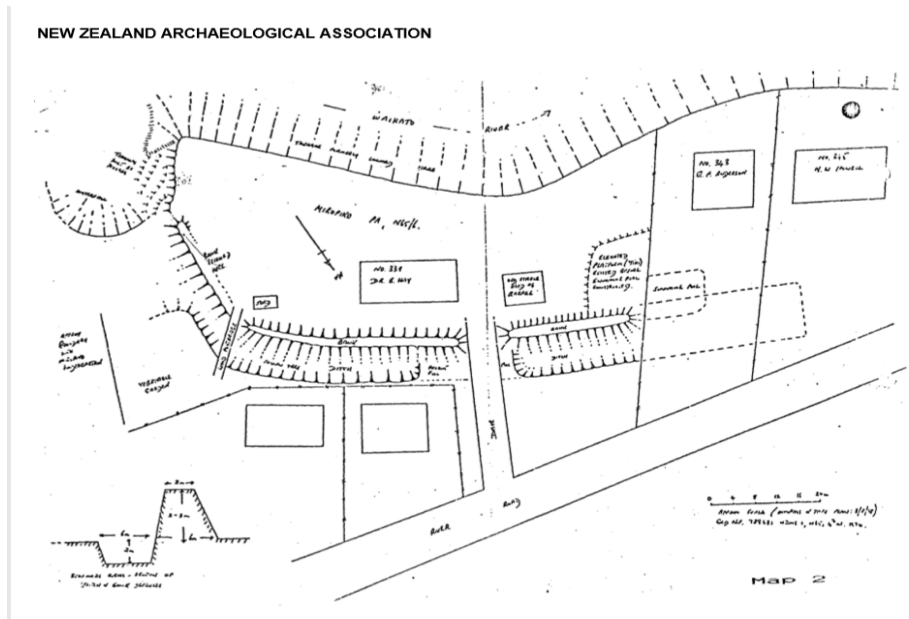


Figure 2: Site plan of Miropiko Pā by Hunt, showing defence systems and other site features (Site Record Form).



Figure 3. View of carved shelter for interpretation panel at Miropiko Park, 31/01/2020.

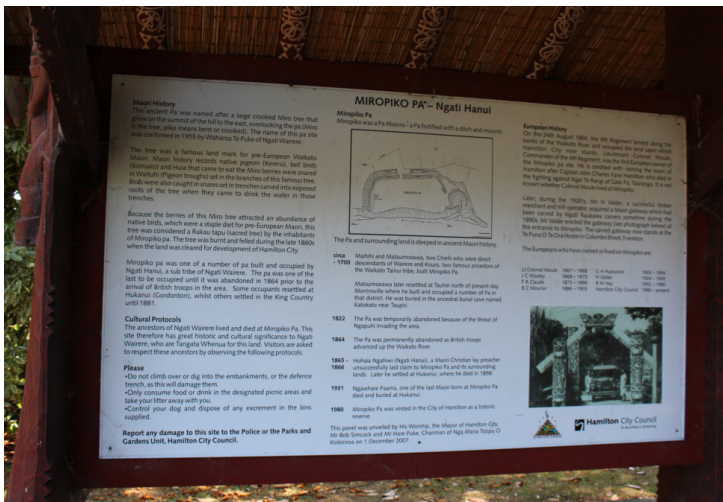


Figure 4. Detail of interpretation panel at Miropiko Park, 31/01/2020.



Figure 5. View of intact ditch defence at Miropiko Park, 31/01/2020.



Figure 6. View of intact ditch defence at Miropiko Park, 31/01/2020.



Figure 7. Recorded extent of S14/38 outlined in red on 2016 aerial photograph.

Date of Survey: 12/02/2020

Prepared by: A. Kelly, N. Cable

Pā (S14/77)



Figure 1. View westwards across Hammond Park in the vicinity of the recorded location of site S14/77 (31/01/2020).

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/77

Significance: Group 1

Location: Hammond Park, eastern end of grassed reserve located between Malcolm Street and the Waikato River.

The District Plan schedule includes the recorded location of the pā site as well as the remainder of the park extending westwards.

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E1804144 / N5813023

Heritage Status: NZAA recorded **District Plan Zoning:** Recreational Reserve archaeological site, District Plan (Natural Open Space Zone) scheduled.

Site Type: River Terrace Pā

Features: Ditch, modified soils, oven, cultural material.

Physical Description: The site is described as a small pā occupying the eastern end of a river terrace. It has strong natural defences to the south and artificially steepened scarps on the north and eastern sides. On the western side is a single transverse ditch. Oven debris has been identified on the eastern side of the site. There was also evidence for modified soils 100 m to the west of the site. Some of these features may have been impacted following urban development in the area.

Other known names:

Site History: The site was first recorded in 1978 by the Waikato Arts Museum Archaeological Society. The museum reported no cultural features or deposits were evident during their field assessment. It was revisited in 1986 by Peter Morgan, who noted housing developments to the north impacting the site. Owen Wilkes noted that this site was in a good state of preservation and suitably for permanent preservation.

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A8

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Pre-European (>1840)

Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

A pipeline trench cut was monitored in 2005 by Alexy Simmons under Authority 2005/86. Simmons reported no cultural features or deposits within what was largely an existing pipe trench but identified the works are limited and not representative of the wider site.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Associative Value: Associated with Māori defensive locations along stream gully systems along the Waikato River.

Style/Design/Type: River terrace pā overlooking stream gully.

Rarity: Common example of river terrace pa along stream gully system feeding into Waikato River

Setting: Eastern end of river terrace, open grassed field in recreation reserve.

Information Potential: Little known about site and unlikely to be surviving subsurface deposits given residential development.

Importance to Community: Recognised as recorded archaeological site, scheduled in District Plan.

Amenity Value: Largely on open grassed river terrace within reserve; opportunity for interpretation.

Summary of Significance: Well preserved river terrace pa site along stream gully near Waikato River.

Reference Sources:

Morgan, P. 1986. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/77. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Simmons, A. 2003. "Report on Archaeological Assessment of Malcolm Street Stormwater Upgrade Hammond Park, Hamilton S14/77." Report prepared for Hamilton City Council. Simmons & Associates Ltd, Hamilton.

Simmons, A. 2006. "Report on Archaeological Monitoring of Construction Work adjacent to S14/77 Hammond Park, Hamilton. NZHPT Authority 2005/86." Report prepared for Hamilton City Council. Simmons & Associates Ltd, Hamilton.

WAM Archaeological Society. 1978. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/77. New

Contextual Value: Pre-European Māori settlement and horticulture along the Waikato River and its tributaries.

Condition: good, surface features including fortifications and borrow pits, small portion of defensive ditch noted. Urban development may have impacted some features but the bulk of the site is well preserved.

Integrity: Partially disturbed by residential development, however features in eastern part of river terrace remain intact and site is generally intact and well preserved.

Group Value: Along same gully system as other pā sites (S14/44, S14/78). Likely associated with nearby mapped gardening sites.

Research Potential: Form and function of defensive location, extent of site and relationship with other nearby sites and gardening soils.

Cultural Associations: Associated with Waikato iwi and local hapū

Aesthetic Appeal: High visual appeal with river terrace in park reserve and surface remains visible.

Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Associated Pictures:

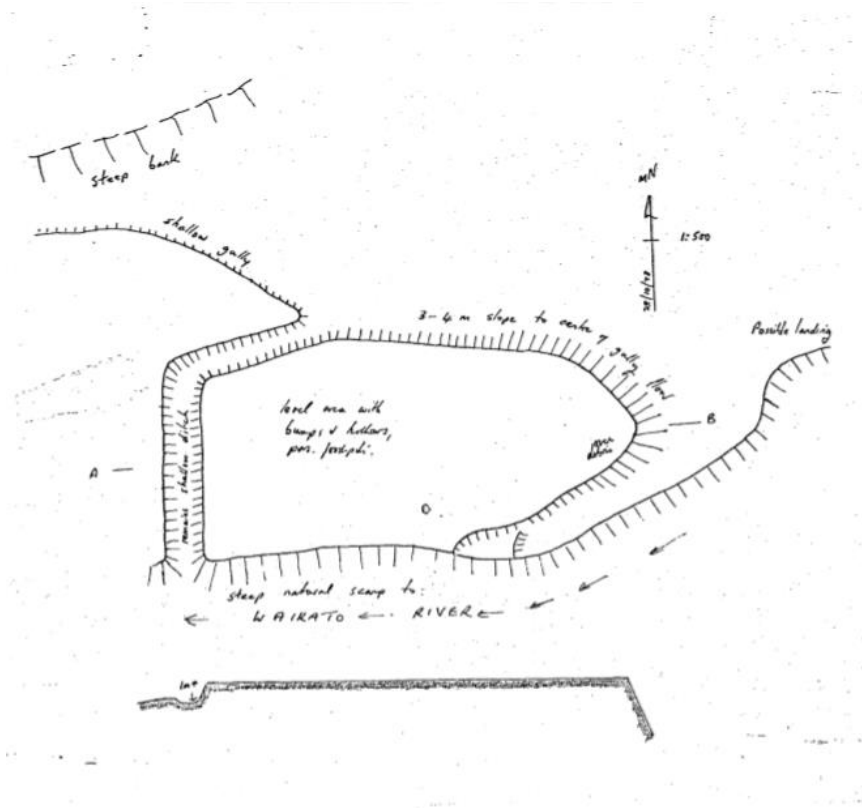


Figure 2: Plan of site S14/77 ca. 1978, Waikato Arts Museum Archaeological Society.



Figure 3. Depression marking possible pit feature on the main platform (31/01/2020).



Figure 4. Depression marking the tranverse ditch, looking southwards towards the river (31/01/2020).



Figure 5. Recorded extent for site S14/77 outlined in red, overlaid on 2016 aerial photograph. Riverlea House, a scheduled built heritage site, is also identified, along with mapped garden soils in green.

Date of Survey: 12/02/2020

Prepared by: A. Kelly, N. Cable

Kukutaruhe (Maori Horitculture) (S14/208)



Figure 1. Location of site S14/208 red square (source: ArchSite).

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/208

Significance: Group 1

Location: Days Park, along River Road and overlooking the Waikato River.

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E1799530 / N5818555

Heritage Status: NZAA recorded archaeological site, District Plan scheduled. **District Plan Zoning:** Recreation Reserve (Neighbourhood Open Space Zone) scheduled.

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A9

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Pre-European (<1840)

Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

Site Type: Māori Horticulture

Features: Borrow pits, river terraces

Physical Description: This Māori horticulture site comprises of some 50 borrow pits over two river terraces and covers approximately 8.5 ha. The lower river terrace is Taupō Pumice Alluvium (Waikato soil series) and the upper of the two is a lower terrace of the Hinuera formation. The landscape in between is mantled with a made soil characteristic of the horticultural sites of the Waikato complex.

These gardens are part of a once larger set of gardens probably associated with the nearby pā site S14/3.

Other known names:

Site History: This has been a park for the last 50-60 years. In relation to this the site has had path formed, trees planted, flowers planted, and park benches and tables installed. Prior to this the site had been farmland. Subsurface condition of the site is unknown beyond the localised impacts identified above.

The site was first recorded by O. Wilkes in 1999. Further information on the site and its associated history is limited.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Associative Value: Associated with Māori horticulture practices and other associated activities along the river terraces immediately above the Waikato River.

Contextual Value: Pre-European Māori settlement and horticulture along the Waikato River and its tributaries.

Style/Design/Type: Gardening site with evidence of borrow pits.

Condition: Surface evidence of borrow pits, unknown subsurface evidence of garden soils.

Rarity: Gardening soils are extensive along the Waikato River, although few of these have been investigated and excavated.

Integrity: Fair – local impacts have altered surface features. The state of subsurface features is unknown.

Setting: Park land overlooking the Waikato River

Group Value: A horticultural site complex spanning the entire flat, likely focused around nearby pa site S14/3.

Information Potential: Information on horticultural practices, potential evidence of ancillary activities.

Research Potential: Soil characteristics and environmental setting, pattern of settlement and horticultural sites along the Waikato River.

Importance to Community: Recognised as recorded archaeological site and scheduled in District Plan.

Cultural Associations: Associated with Waikato iwi and local hapū

Amenity Value: In open grass within recreation reserve.

Aesthetic Appeal: In public amenity area with visible surface remains.

Summary of Significance: Well preserved example of Māori gardening site, part of a wider horticultural landscape along Waikato River.

Reference Sources:

Wilkes, O. 1999. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/208. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Associated Pictures:



Figure 2: 2008 Lidar image showing surface contouring within Days Park (Site Record Form).



Figure 3: Undated historic aerial photograph showing borrow pit clusters along the river terraces, within what is now Days Park (Site Record Form).

Date of Survey: 12/02/2020

Prepared by: A. Kelly, N. Cable

Māori Horticulture (S14/111)



Figure 1. Site extent for S14/111 outlined in red (arrowed) mapped on 2019 aerial photograph. Other recorded archaeological sites are shown in red, mapped garden soils are shown in green.

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/111

Significance: Group 1

Location: The site is located on the western bank of the Waikato River, within the Pukete Farm Park.

The current District Plan schedule is limited to a single parcel of land encompassing which only partially covers the site extent.

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E1796244 / N5822466

Heritage Status: NZAA recorded archaeological site, District Plan scheduled. **District Plan Zoning:** Recreation Zone (Sports and Recreation Open Space Zone)

Site Type: Māori horticulture

Features: Borrow pit, oven, modified soils, artefacts

Physical Description: An extensive landscape of borrow pit clusters and modified soils. A cooking oven with ovenstones was also found during monitoring for the Te Awa cycleway along the river terrace edge. The land is in a grassed and grazed paddock, which has resulted in minor damage to the site. However, overall it is currently in excellent condition with many features clearly visible.

Te Raratuna o Tutemua Pā/Urupā (S14/97) is located immediately north, along with a landing site (S14/254). The area is thought to possibly relate to the 19th century kainga of Pukete.

Other known names: Pukete kainga?

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A10

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Pre-European (<1840)

Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

Site History: The site was first recorded in 1985 by P. H. Morgan following the discovery of ovenstones and charcoal along the edge of a river terrace nearby a pā/urupā site (S14/97) and borrow pit clusters recognisable on historic aerial photographs. Morgan also reported that the current land tenant had found adzes in the area.

In 1999, Tom Higham and Warren Gumbley prepared an assessment of land at Pukete Farm Park which resulted in the identification of archaeological evidence including borrow pits and modified soils in the surrounding area.

The site was visited in 2011 by Carline Phillips who recorded part of the site to the north as damaged although evidence around the edge of the terrace survived. The majority of visible features were intact, but there was some minor loss of definition and/or damage.

The site was visited again in 2013 and had been ploughed along the route of the Te Awa cycleway. Archaeological monitoring of the cycleway route along the bank by the river found another oven and borrow pit in the route of cycleway. The archaeological evidence had been disturbed.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Associative Value: Associated with Māori horticulture practices and other associated activities along the river terraces immediately above the Waikato River.

Contextual Value: Pre-European Māori settlement and horticulture along the Waikato River and its tributaries.

Style/Design/Type: Gardening site with evidence of borrow pits.

Condition: Excellent condition with many features clearly visible.

Rarity: Gardening soils are extensive along the Waikato River, although few of these have been investigated and excavated.

Integrity: A dedicated gardening area defined by borrow pits, hāngi pits and garden soils. Part of a much larger horticultural site complex.

Setting: Private pasture land overlooking the Waikato River

Group Value: A horticultural site complex spanning the entire flat, likely focused around S14/97. Possibly part of a historic kainga.

Information Potential: Information on horticultural practices, potential evidence of ancillary activities.

Research Potential: Soil characteristics and environmental setting, pattern of settlement and horticultural sites along the Waikato River.

Importance to Community: Recreation reserve. Recognised as recorded archaeological site and scheduled in District Plan.

Cultural Associations: Associated with Waikato iwi and local hapū

Amenity Value: High, in reserve intended for sports and recreation.

Aesthetic Appeal: Open pasture land, surface features clearly visible.

Summary of Significance: Common type of Māori gardening soil site, part of a wider horticultural landscape along Waikato River. Associated with nearby pā site S14/97 and possibly the location of a 19th century kainga.

Reference Sources:

Morgan, P. 1985. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/111. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Phillips, C. 2011. "Archaeological Assessment and Site Management Plan: Pukete Farm Park Walkway." Partial report included as file note on Archaeological Site Record Form S14/111. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Higham, T., and Gumbley, W. 1999. "Archaeological Assessment of land at Pukete Farm Park, Hamilton." Partial report included as file note on Archaeological Site Record Form S14/97. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Associated Pictures:

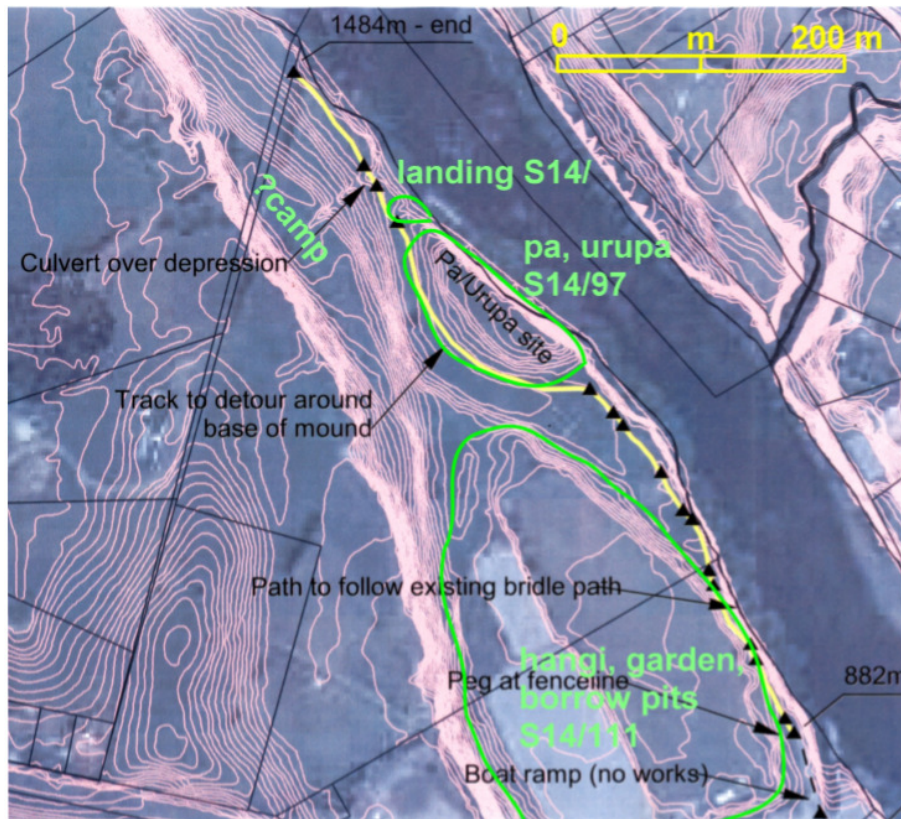


Figure 2: Contour map of northern portion of S14/111 and associated archaeological features from Phillips 2011.

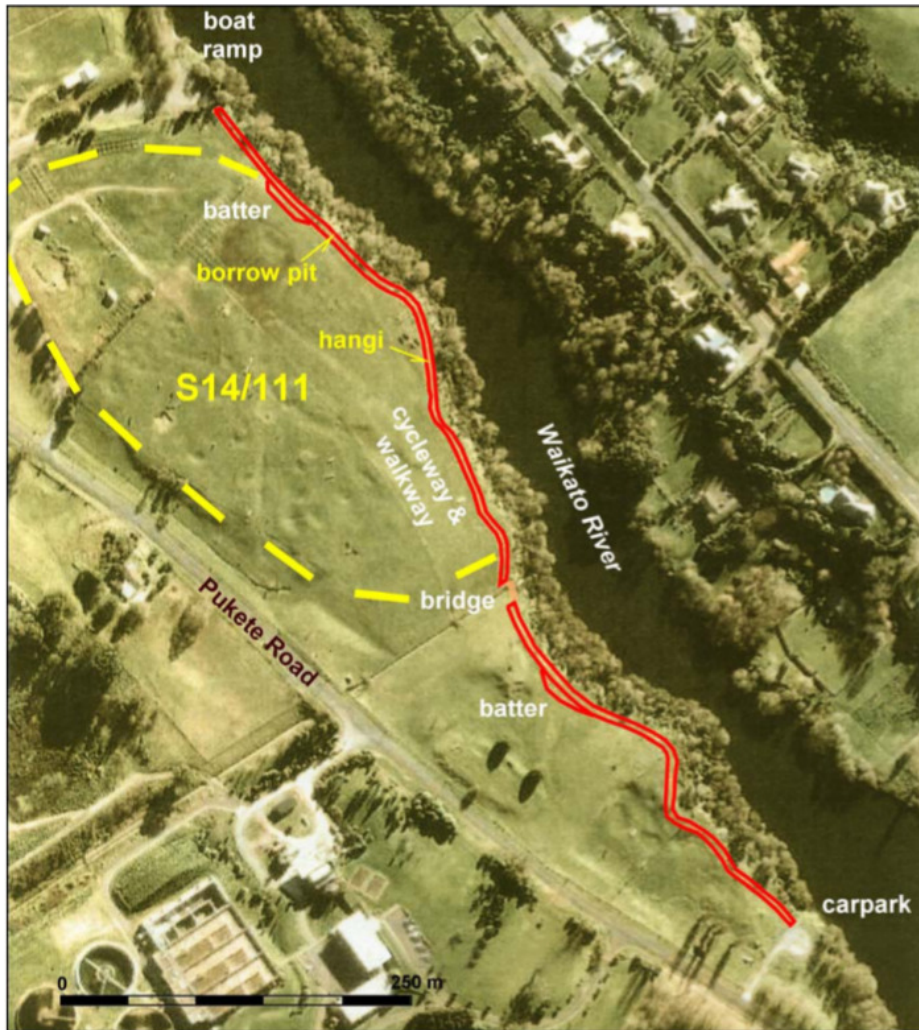


Figure 3: Annotated aerial photograph showing route of Te Awa walkway/cycleway and archaeological features found in southern portion of S14/111 (Phillips 2011).

Date of Survey: 12/02/2020

Prepared by: A. Kelly, N. Cable

Koromatua - Urupā (S14/282)



Figure 1. Hamilton New Zealand Temple, Temple View (HCC website).

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/282

Significance: Group 1

Location: The site is located within the ground of the Hamilton New Zealand Temple for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, at 509 Tuhikaramea Road, Temple View, Hamilton.

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E1795823 / N5811138

Heritage Status: NZAA recorded **District Plan Zoning:** Residential – Temple archaeological site, District Plan View Zone. scheduled.

Site Type: Burial/Cemetery

Features: Burial

Physical Description: Possibly the location of Ohapu Pā. During the construction of the Temple at the site six Māori burials were identified. There is no surviving surface evidence, however, there is potential for further sub-surface evidence at the site.

Other known names: Ohapu Pā?

Site History: During the late 1950s during the construction of the Temple at the site six Māori burials were identified. The site has been identified as potentially being Ohapu Pā, which is shown on several 1860s and 1870s survey plans as being closer to Ohaupo. The site was recorded in 2013 by Warren Gumbley.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Associative Value: Burial grounds associated with the Ohapu Pā,

Contextual Value: Prehistoric and historic Māori settlement within the Waikato basin and overland travel routes.

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A11

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Pre-European (<1840)

Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

Style/Design/Type: Burial ground

Condition: Poor – There is no surviving surface evidence, however, there is potential for further sub-surface evidence at the site.

Rarity: Uncommon example of burial ground along the Waikato River which is part of a large pā complex spanning several river terraces and the adjacent gully system.

Integrity: Poor – Temple has been built on site. Possible that some sub-surface remains still exist.

Setting: Located within Temple grounds.

Group Value: Not associated with any other site, if association with Ohapu Pā correct, then part of transportation network across Waikato Basin.

Information Potential: Of little value as most features appeared to have been destroyed.

Research Potential: Some potential for excavation in order to locate any surviving remnant of the pā features.

Importance to Community: Recognised as recorded archaeological site. Within Temple grounds.

Cultural Associations: Associated with Waikato iwi and local hapū. On temple land associated with Mormons.

Amenity Value: Within Temple grounds, highly landscaped open spaces. Opportunity for interpretation.

Aesthetic Appeal: Poor – potential subsurface remain only, although likely destroyed by temple construction.

Summary of Significance: In poor condition, with little surface expression of features although there may be some subsurface remains still present.

Reference Sources:

Gumbley, W. 2013. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/282. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Associated Pictures:

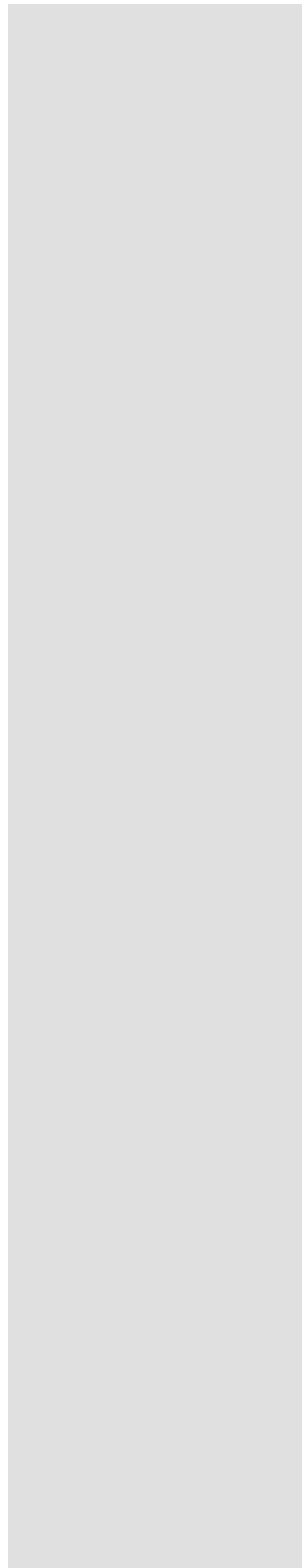
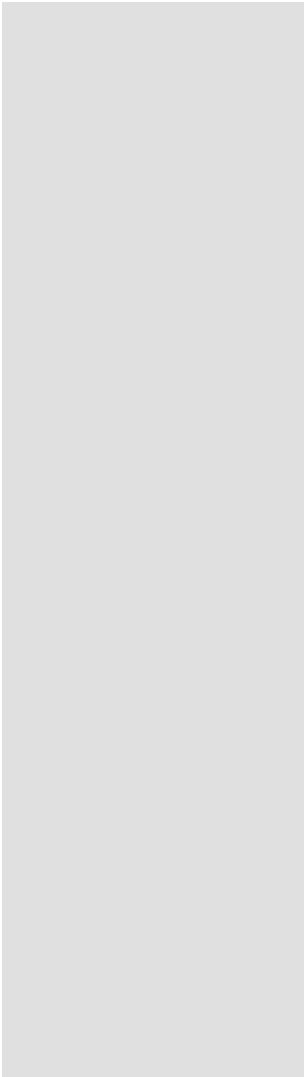




Figure 2: Map of land between Waipa and Waikato River, drawn in 1864, showing horse track running the route Tuhikaramea Road now runs and a record of "Ohapu Pah" - possibly the same site as S14/282 (Site Record Form).

Date of Survey: 26/09/2021

Prepared by: A. Kelly, N. Cable



Te Owhango Pā (S14/25)



Figure 1. Recorded extent of S14/25 outlined in red (arrowed) mapped on 2019 aerial photograph. Mapped garden soils are shown in green.

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/25

Significance: Group 1

Location: The site is located on the eastern bank of the Waikato River on a small promontory overlooking the river and Te Hikuwai gully system, some 400m south-west of River Road and 260 m north-west of Wairere Drive. Access is off the end of River Elm at the Alandale Retirement Village.

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E1798447 / N5820469

Heritage Status: NZAA recorded **District Plan Zoning:** Recreation Zone (Te Hikuwai Reserve), Residential

Site Type: Headland Pā

Features: Defensive ditches, lateral terraces and scarps, modified soils, ovenstone

Physical Description: The site consists of a triangular shaped promontory pā overlooking the Waikato River to the west and the Te Hikuwai gully system to the south and east. The site was defended to the north-west by a traverse ditch which has since been destroyed and developed for private housing. The ditch varied between 4 m to 6 m in width and varied in depth from 0.5 m to 0.75 m. The remainder of the site lies within recreation reserve and has been levelled and grassed. There is no surface evidence of archaeological features, although charcoal modified soils and oven debris can be seen along the steepened scarps of the site. Adzes are reported to have been found on the site as well as in the stream gully along the east side.

Other known names:

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A012

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Pre-European (<1840s)

Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

Site History: The site was first surveyed and recorded in 1977 by Steve Edson. It was noted as extensively disturbed by ploughing and domestic landscaping. It was later revisited in 1986 by Patrick Morgan who noted that the stream gully below the pā was being excavated for a storm water drain. The site is likely described the same one described in Thompson’s “Annals of Rototuna” (1977).

Nga Tapuwae O Hotumauea notes that Te Hikuwai Stream originally drained Te Hikuwai Lake, near Flagstaff, and was an important resource for the occupants of the pā, particularly eels which lived in the stream. Rauwiri (eel weirs) were constructed across the stream which it flowed past the pā.

Traditional accounts associate pa construction and occupation of the surrounding lands with Ngati Iwa. They were later dispossessed by Ngati Wairere. It was later attacked by Ngati Mahuta before being reoccupied by Ngati Wairere.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Associative Value: Associated with Māori defensive locations along stream gully systems along the Waikato River.

Contextual Value: Pre-European Māori settlement and horticulture along the Waikato River and its tributaries.

Style/Design/Type: Promontory pā with platform, lateral terracing and defensive ditches

Condition: Poor, disturbed by ploughing and landscaping for residential development. Little evidence of surface features although modified soils and oven debris noted on scarps below pā.

Rarity: Uncommon example of headland pā along the Waikato River and its tributaries

Integrity: Basic form preserved, but ground surface disturbed by modern ploughing, landscaping and development. Most of site now in council reserve. Stream gully disturbed by stormwater pipeline.

Setting: Grassed reserve encompassing much of headland, overlooking Waikato River and stream gully tributary.

Group Value: No other sites recorded in vicinity, although garden soils recorded in wider locality.

Information Potential: Some potential for subsurface remains of middens, ovens, artefacts, postholes for structures and fences, ditch fills and modified soils. Otherwise of little value due to disturbances with only basic form of pā preserved.

Research Potential: Some potential for excavation in order to locate any surviving remnant of pā features.

Importance to Community: Recognised in District Plan, high cultural significance as named pā

Cultural Associations: Associated with Waikato iwi and local hapū

Amenity Value: High, located in council reserve with opportunity for site interpretation – see Nga Tapuwae O Hotumauea. Along river pathway.

Aesthetic Appeal: Open grassed area, recognisable as headland pā, visible from Waikato River.

Summary of Significance: Uncommon form of headland pa along Waikato River, in poor condition with little surface expression of features. Possible some subsurface

remains still exist. Vested in council reserve with opportunity for interpretation.

Reference Sources:

Edson, S. 1977. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/25. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Morgan, P. 1986. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/25. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Thompson, M. 1977. *Annals of Rototuna*, Hamilton N.Z: University of Waikato History Department.

Hamilton City Council. 2003. "Nga Tapuwae O Hotumauea" Maori Landmarks on Riverside Reserves, Management Plan. Unpublished report.

Associated Pictures:

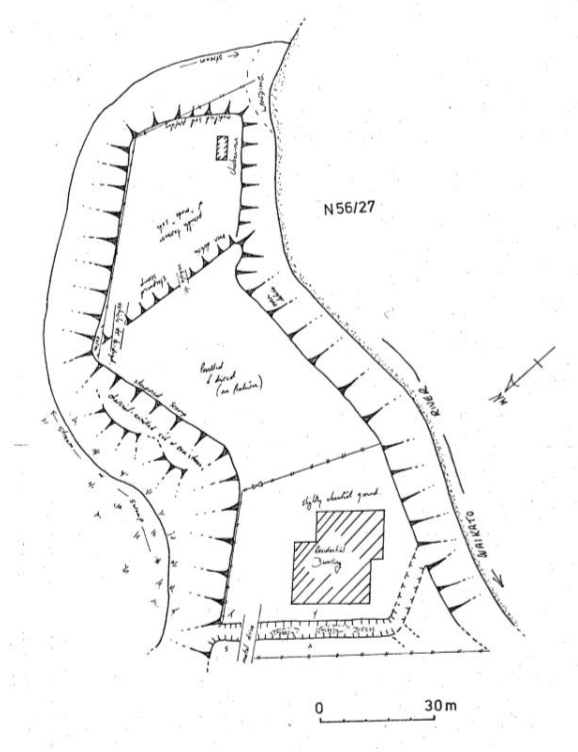


Figure 2: Site plan of S14/25. 1977 S. Edson.

Date of Survey: 12/02/2020

Prepared by: A. Kelly, N. Cable

Kukutaruhe Pā (S14/27)

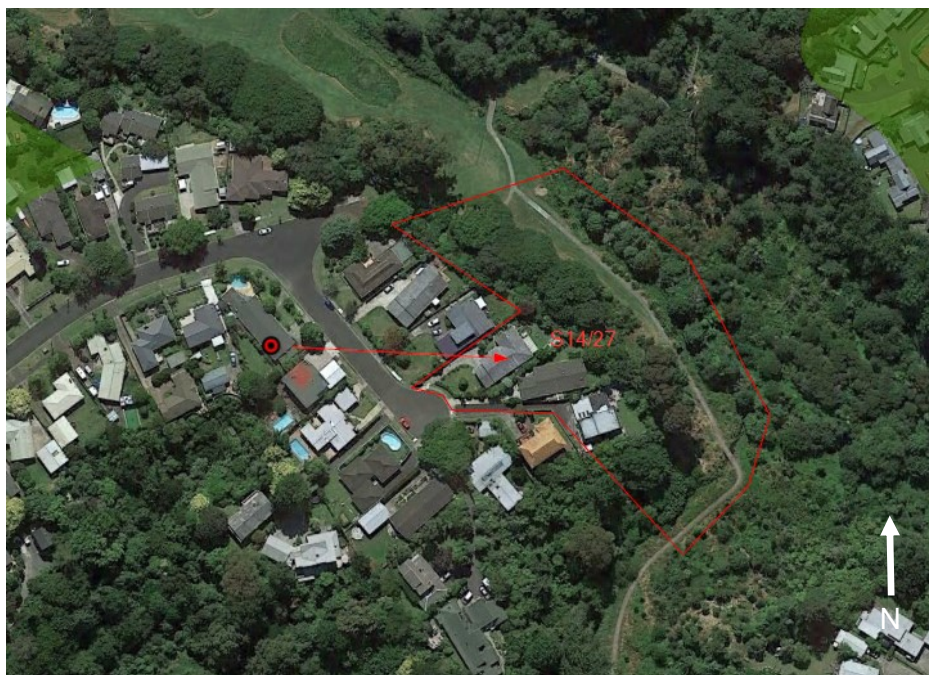


Figure 1. Approximate recorded extent for S14/27 outlined in red (arrowed) mapped on 2016 aerial photograph. Mapped garden soils are shown in green.

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/27

Significance: Group 1

Location: The site is located at the northern end of a spur above a stream gully, at the end of Conway Place, Hamilton.

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E1800151 / N5818571

Heritage Status: NZAA recorded archaeological site, District Plan (Natural Open Space Zone), General Scheduled
District Plan Zoning: Recreational Zone (Natural Open Space Zone), General Residential

Site Type: Pā

Features: n/a

Physical Description: The site is situated on the edge of Donny Park at the eastern end of Donny Ave. Hamilton. There area is grassed and maintained, and trees are planted around the edges of the park.

No visible archaeological evidence relating to the pā site has currently been recorded. The site was recorded from aerial photographs only. The true extent of the site is unknown, although gardening soils are recorded in the wider area.

Along the same gully system, although further south, of Te Inanga Pa (S14/28).

Other known names:

Site History: The site was first recorded from aerial photographs by Steve Edson in 1979. It was later visited by Neil Laurie in 1988 but no surface evidence of archaeological features was noted. The site was visited in April 2000 by Owen Wilkes and the location was photographed.

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A013

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Pre-European (<1840s)

Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

The name of the site was supplied by Wiremu Puke who noted this was site of a major battle.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Associative Value: Associated with Māori defensive locations along stream gully systems along the Waikato River; traditional battle site.

Contextual Value: Pre-European Māori settlement and horticulture along the Waikato River and its tributaries.

Style/Design/Type: Small headland pā overlooking stream gully.

Condition: Poor, no surface evidence of any archaeological features. Possible subsurface evidence may exist. Extent of site unknown.

Rarity: Common example of promontory pa along stream gully system feeding into Waikato River.

Integrity: Disturbed by residential development on Conway Place.

Setting: Small promontory above stream gully, residentially developed.

Group Value: Along same gully system as other pā sites. Likely associated with nearby mapped gardening sites.

Information Potential: Little known about site and unlikely to be surviving subsurface deposits given residential development.

Research Potential: Form and function of defensive location, extent of site and relationship with other nearby sites and gardening soils, battlefield site

Importance to Community: Recognised in District Plan, cultural significance as pa and traditional battle ground.

Cultural Associations: Associated with Waikato iwi and local hapū

Amenity Value: Largely in private land, but opportunity for interpretation on Conway Place and in Donny Park.

Aesthetic Appeal: Poor, largely in private land and developed. No surface evidence.

Summary of Significance: Small promontory pa site along stream gully near Waikato River, but likely destroyed – area has been residentially developed and no surface evidence of archaeology. Site of high cultural significance as a pa site and battleground.

Reference Sources:

Edson, S. 1979. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/470. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Laurie, N. 1988. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/470. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Wilkes, Owen. 2000. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/470. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Associated Pictures:



Figure 2: Aerial photograph indicating location of site, 1961.

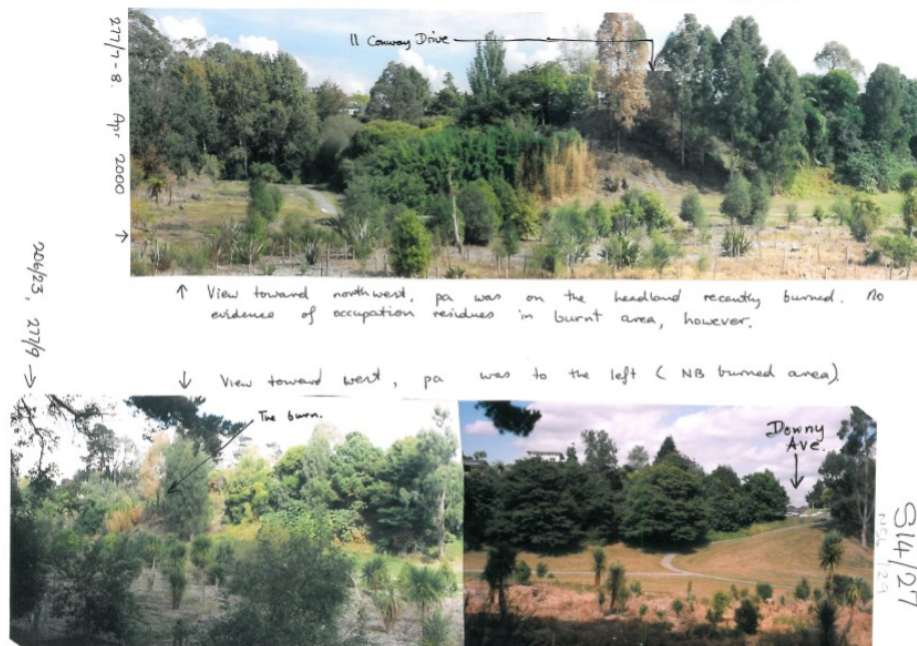


Figure 3: Photographs showing location of site, 2000.

Date of Survey: 26/09/2021

Prepared by: A. Kelly, N.Cable

Te Inanga Pā (S14/28)



Figure 1. Recorded extent of S14/28 outlined in red (arrowed) mapped on 2016 aerial photograph. Other recorded archaeological sites are recorded in red and mapped garden soils are shown in green.

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/28

Significance: Group 1

Location: The site occupies a small promontary along the north bank of a stream gully east of the Waikato River. The site occupies 1A, 3, 5, and 7 Wymer Terrace, along the north side of Wymer Terrace.

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E1799850 / N5818871

Heritage Status: NZAA recorded archaeological site, District Plan Schedule 8A
District Plan Zoning: General Residential

Site Type: Headland Pā

Features: Ditch and bank (destroyed), borrow pits, midden, artefacts.

Physical Description: The site has been built upon following the urban expansion of Hamilton City. The site is quite clearly defined as a flat area bounded by steep slopes between two branches of a stream. However, the houses on the site make it difficult to observe further physical evidence for the site.

Aerial photography from 1943 show that there were fortifications present at the site, as well as borrow pits. Aerial photography from 1961 does not show the fortifications but does highlight the large flat area the site occupies.

Along the same stream gully system as Kukutaruhe Pā (S14/27), although on a separate more northerly arm closer to the river.

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A014

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Pre-European (<1840s)

Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

Other known names:

Site History: The site was first recorded from aerial imagery by Steve Edson in 1979. It was revisited by Owen Wilkes in 1999 and 2000. In 2011 earthworks were conducted at the rear of 1A and 3 Wymer Terrace to control erosion. These works were subsequently monitored by Alexy Simmons, however no archaeological materials or features were identified during works.

Nga Tapuwae O Hotumauea notes this location was occupied by Ngati Wairere and attacked by Ngati Mahuta chiefs Te Whare and Tapaue. The Ngati Mahuta chiefs then moved onto to attack the Ngati Wairere chief Hanui at Te Tupari Pā (S14/3). The battle was called Kukutaruhe and took place in the gully system behind Te Tupari Pā. The attack failed and the pā was not taken.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Associative Value: Associated with Māori defensive locations along stream gully systems along the Waikato River; traditional battle site, associated with notable Ngati Wairere and Ngati Mahuta chiefs.

Contextual Value: Pre-European Māori settlement and horticulture along the Waikato River and its tributaries.

Style/Design/Type: Small headland pā overlooking stream gully.

Condition: Poor, surface features including fortifications and borrow pits, destroyed by residential development. No visible surface evidence remaining.

Rarity: Common example of promontory pa along stream gully system feeding into Waikato River.

Integrity: Disturbed, possibly destroyed, by residential development on Wymer Terrace.

Setting: Small promontory above stream gully, residentially developed.

Group Value: Along same gully system as Te Tupari Pā (S14/3) and an artefact findspot (S14/23). Likely associated with nearby mapped gardening sites.

Information Potential: Little known about site and unlikely to be surviving subsurface deposits given residential development.

Research Potential: Form and function of defensive location, extent of site and relationship with other nearby sites and gardening soils.

Importance to Community: Recognised in District Plan, cultural significance as pa.

Cultural Associations: Associated with Waikato iwi and local hapū

Amenity Value: Largely in private land, but opportunity for interpretation on Wymer Terrace.

Aesthetic Appeal: Poor, largely in private land and developed. No remaining surface evidence.

Summary of Significance: Small promontory pa site along stream gully near Waikato River, but likely destroyed – area has been residentially developed and no surface evidence of archaeology. Site of high cultural significance as a named pa site.

Reference Sources:

Edson, S. 1979. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/28. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Hamilton City Council, 2003. "Nga Tapuwae O Hotumauea – Maori Landmarks on Riverside Reserves Management Plan." Report prepared in partnership between Hamilton City Council and Nga Mana Toopu O Kirikiriroa Ltd, Hamilton.

Simmons, A. 2011. "Archaeological Monitoring of Remedial Work Carried out at Te Inanga Pā (S14/28), Wymer Terrace, Hamilton." Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Digital Report Library.

Wilkes, O. 1999. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/28. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Wilkes, O. 2000. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/28. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Associated Pictures:



Figure 2: Aerial photograph showing extent of Te Inanga Pā in 1961.

Date of Survey: 26/09/2021

Prepared by: A. Kelly, N. Cable

Te Tupari Pā (S14/3)



Figure 1. Approximate recorded location for S14/3 outlined in red, overlaid on 2019 aerial photograph. The actual location of S14/23 in labelled red and mapped garden soils are shown in green

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/3

Significance: Group 1

Location: The site is located on the western side of River Road, Hamilton, opposite the main entrance to the Waikato Diocesan School for Girls, encompassing 667 River Road and 27 Pollock Drive.

Nga Tapuwae O Hotumaeua identifies the extent of this site as encompassing the land from Days Park to the north (S14/208) to the Fairfield Esplanade further south near the Fairfield Bridge.

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E1799651 / N5818070

Heritage Status: NZAA recorded archaeological site
District Plan Zoning: Recreational Zone (Natural Open Space Zone), General Residential

Site Type: Headland Pā

Features: Ditch, Artefact - patu

Physical Description: The headland pā site comprises of a central platform with steep escarpments overlooking the Waikato River to the west and a tributary stream gully to the east and south. The central platform is now occupied by two houses, but the former landowners recall extensive cultivations and outer defences extending as far as south as Clarkin Road. These features were destroyed during construction of Waikato Diocesan School for Girls and a stone patu, now in Auckland Museum, was also recovered.

A portion of a ditch system is also recorded as running along the boundary of 27 Pollock Drive. The full extent of this feature is obscured by trees and goldfish ponds. No

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A15

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Pre-European (<1840s)

Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

further physical evidence is currently recorded.

Other known names:

Site History: The site was first recorded and surveyed as a fortified pa site by C. G. Hunt in 1964. Owen Wilkes visited the properties at 667 River Road and 27 Pollock Drive in 1999 and did not record any surviving evidence of the site other than a slight depression occupied by goldfish ponds which was presumed to be the remainder of the ditch.

Nga Tapuwae O Hotumauea notes this as the location of Te Tupari Pā, named after the steep riverside cliff below the site. Ngati Wairere chief Hanui was said to have resided here. Ngati Mahuta chiefs Te Whare and Tapaue invaded the area, taking the nearby Te Inanga Pā (S14/28) before attacking Te Tupari. The battle was called Kukutaruhe and took place in the gully system behind the pā. The attack failed and the pā was not taken. The pā was also known for its pataka (carved food storehouses) and the possible remains of one of these pataka was recovered in swampland nearby (S14/23).

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Associative Value: Associated with Māori defensive locations along stream gully systems along the Waikato River; traditional battle site, associated with notable Ngati Wairere and Ngati Mahuta chiefs

Contextual Value: Pre-European Māori settlement and horticulture along the Waikato River and its tributaries.

Style/Design/Type: Small headland pā overlooking stream gully.

Condition: Poor, surface features including fortifications and borrow pits, destroyed by residential development. Small portion of defensive ditch noted.

Rarity: Common example of promontory pa along stream gully system feeding into Waikato River

Integrity: Disturbed, possibly destroyed, by residential development. Wider evidence of activity also disturbed by residential development and construction of the school.

Setting: Small promontory above stream gully, residentially developed.

Group Value: Along same gully system as other pā sites. Likely associated with nearby mapped gardening sites.

Information Potential: Little known about site and unlikely to be surviving subsurface deposits given residential development.

Research Potential: Form and function of defensive location, extent of site and relationship with other nearby sites and gardening soils.

Importance to Community: Recognised as cultural significance site.

Cultural Associations: Associated with Waikato iwi and local hapū

Amenity Value: Largely in private land with poor access.

Aesthetic Appeal: Poor, largely in private land and developed. No remaining surface evidence.

Summary of Significance: Small promontory pa site along stream gully near Waikato River, but likely destroyed – area has been residentially developed and no surface evidence of archaeology. Site of high cultural significance as a named pa site.

Reference Sources:

Hunt, C. 1964. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/3. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Wilkes, O. 1999. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/3. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Hamilton City Council, 2003. "Nga Tapuwae O Hotumauea – Maori Landmarks on Riverside Reserves Management Plan." Report prepared in partnership between Hamilton City Council and Nga Mana Toopu O Kirikiriroa Ltd, Hamilton.

Associated Pictures:



Figure 2: Cadastral Plan of area indicating slope and ditch feature at site S14/3 (NZAA Site Record Form).

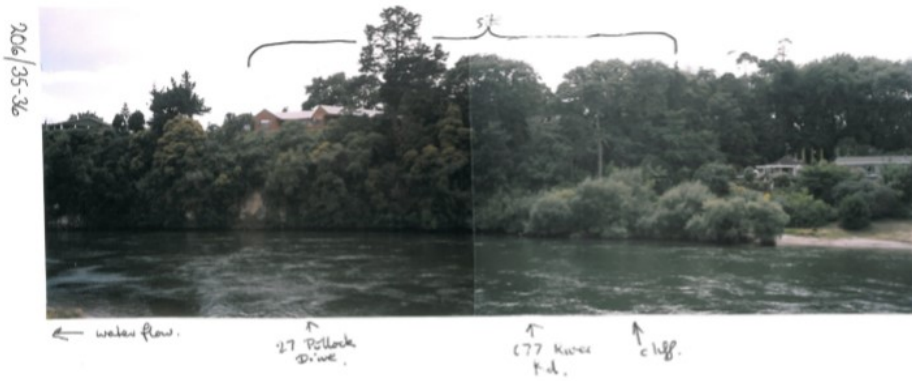


Figure 3: Photo by Owen Wilkes (1999) showing location of site, facing east from opposite side of Waikato River (NZAA site record form).

Date of Survey: 26/09/2021

Prepared by: A. Kelly, N. Cable

Te Rapa Pā (S14/34)



Figure 1. Approximate site extent for S14/34 outlined in red, overlaid on 2016 aerial photograph. Other recorded archaeological sites are labelled in red.

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/76 (N65/2)

Significance: Group 1

Location: Cobham Drive, near Waikato Hospital, extending into Yendell and Graham Park.

Current District Plan Schedule is limited to a section of Yendall Park on the northern extent of the site. The schedule has been adjusted to include the full extent of the original site, based on aerial photography.

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E18011961 / N5812472

Heritage Status: NZAA recorded archaeological site, District Plan and scheduled

District Plan Zoning: Recreational Zone (Neighbourhood Open Space, Sports and Recreation Open Space).

Site Type: River Terrace Pā

Features: terrace with natural defences, storage pits, cooking ovens, historic flour mill site

Physical Description:

River terrace Pā with which formed a terraced square, with natural defences on all sides from the Waikato River and Kourahi Stream. It was further fortified with ditches and palisades. The pā housed Ngati Koura and, together with Kirikiriroa Pā, was important in the traditions of Ngati Wairere.

The flat areas of terrace has since been cleared and grassed, and the formation of Cobham Road destroyed a large portion of the site. The steep banks and gullies around the river terrace have been cleared, covered in light scrub and disturbed by waste water and storm water pipes. The present archery range on Graham Park is built on a former wetland along Kourahi Stream below the pā. The only possible intact

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A16

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Pre-European (<1840)

Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural



portion is a knoll on the north-west side of the junction of Cobham Drive and Normandy Ave.

Other known names:

Site History: According to Wiremu Puke, the pā was originally constructed and occupied by Hotumauea, noted chief of Ngati Koura and grandson of Koura himself. The pā was attacked by Ngati Mahuta, who came in their famous war canoe Te Ruaki Kai Tangata. Hotumauea's lookouts recognised the canoe before it arrived and prepared for battle. During the traditional pre-battle exchange of haka and speech-making, each side gave their whakapapa and thereby recognised they had common lines of descent back to Koura. The battle was averted and Ngati Mahuta and Ngati Koura became allies. When Hotumauea died, his body was taken by canoe down the Waikato River to Taupiri and then to Karamu Pā (Gordonton), next to his relative, Hanui. The last chief to occupy the pā was Porokoru. He was one of the leading Chiefs who attended the hui to debate the selection of the first Māori King Potatau Te Wherowhero. Prior to the Waikato Land Ware, the pā was visited by early Europeans including Ashwell, Hochstetter, Gorat and Fenton.

The pā was abandoned in 1862 when British forces marched into the Waikato and its inhabitants moved to Maungatautari without waiting to be attached. They then moved onto Gordonton and Tauhei. A meeting house called Wairere that was built on the pa by Porokoru and Tauhinu was dismantled and its timbers and some carvings were re-erected at Tauhei. It was again dismantled in the 1880s and some timbers were buried in swamps near the burial ground called Pukeawai.

Centre of the pā was named Te Kourahi, after the stream (it is not clear if this is distinct from Te Kourahi Pā (S14/59), located to the immediate south and identified as a satellite pā to this site). A flour mill was built along the stream gully on the northern side of the pā in 1857.

Following the confiscation of Māori land in the Waikato, the pā came into the possession of William Australia Graham, who was responsible for much of the original surveying of the district and later served as Mayor. During his ownership, the level portions of the site were grassed for farmland and the steep slopes left in light scrub. Graham planted the middle terrace with oaks, walnuts and elms.

The site was passed onto Hamilton City Council some time later and was set aside as a reserve called Richmond Park. The Boy Scouts and Girl Guides used it as a camping area and it was used for a short period as a range for the local Archery Club.

In 1959, construction began on a bypass route and new traffic bridge across the Waikato River, for what would become Cobham Drive.

The site was first recorded as an archaeological site by C. G. Hunt following an archaeological survey by the Waikato Museum Archaeological Society in 1960. It was partially excavated by Jack Golson, Les Groube and members of the society in the same year as construction of the bypass began. The excavations uncovered some 65 rua (food storage) pits, mainly on the northern slope and similar to those found on Grantham Street (S14/258), and numerous cooking ovens with ovenstones, wood, obsidian, and possible remains of a puhara (lookout tower) on the northern point. Owen Wilkes noted in 2002 that photographs of this excavation were held in the Roche collection at Waikato Museum.

In 2001, Alexy Simmons prepared an archaeological report on proposed work to upgrade the Cobham Drive and Normandy Ave intersection by NZ Transport Agency.



ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Associative Value: Associated with Māori defensive locations along stream gully systems along the Waikato River; associated with notable Ngati Koura chiefs Hotumaua and Porokoru and early European visitors. Flour mill built on northern edge of site in 1857

Contextual Value: Pre-European Māori settlement and horticulture along the Waikato River and its tributaries.

Style/Design/Type: Large river terrace pā overlooking Waikato River and Kourahi stream gully.

Condition: Poor, largely destroyed by construction of Cobham Drive

Rarity: Rare example of large “island” river terrace pā along Waikato River, with important cultural and historic associations.

Integrity: Largely destroyed, excavated in the 1960s. Small portion of pa survives in knoll at intersection of Cobham Drive and Normanby Ave. Partially excavated in 1960s

Setting: River side terrace and stream gully now fully developed to form Cobham Drive and several park reserves.

Group Value: Associated with Te Kourahi Pā (S14/59), similar in form and importance to Kirikiriroa Pā (S14/39).

Information Potential: Little known about site and unlikely to be surviving subsurface deposits given road development

Research Potential: Form and function of defensive location, extent of site and relationship with other nearby sites and gardening soils, Flour mill.

Importance to Community: Recognised as recorded archaeological site and scheduled in District Plan; important cultural and historic site, commemorative plaque installed on Park Terrace above the site.

Cultural Associations: Associated with Waikato iwi and local hapū

Amenity Value: Site extends into Yendall and Graham Parks, two open grassed reserves, as well as along Cobham Drive to intersection with Normady Ave. High amenity values.

Aesthetic Appeal: Poor, little surviving surface evidence and extensively modified through the formation of Cobham Drive.

Summary of Significance: Historically and culturally significant pa site occupying a “terraced square”, largely destroyed by formation of Cobham Drive. Large archaeological excavation undertaken in 1960 by leading New Zealand archaeologist Jack Golsen, driven by works on the construction of Cobham Drive.

Reference Sources:

Hunt, C. G. 1960. Archaeological Site Record Form N65/2 [metricised as S14/76]. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Hunt, C. G. 1962. “Te Rapa Pa.” Archaeology in New Zealand Newsletter 5(1):35-37.

Hamilton City Council, 2003. “Nga Tapuwae O Hotumaua – Maori Landmarks on Riverside Reserves Management Plan.” Report prepared in partnership between Hamilton City Council and Nga Mana Toopu O Kirikiriroa Ltd, Hamilton.

Simmons, A. 2001. “Transit New Zealand Cobham/Normandy Avenue Upgrade – Archaeological Report on Lot 514 DP 9477.” Prepared for GHD. Simmons & Associates Ltd, Hamilton.



Associated Pictures:

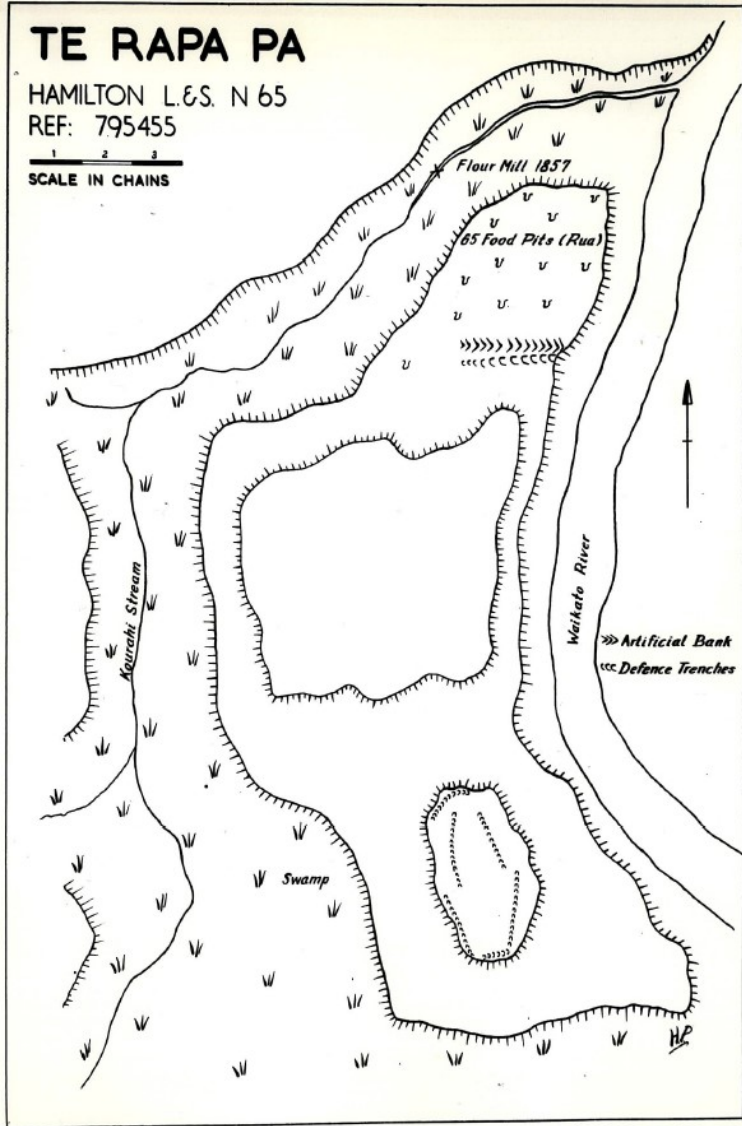


Figure 2. Sketch plan of the original extent Te Rapa Pā, based on the 1960 excavations (Site Record Form).



Figure 3. 1943 aerial photograph (SN266-831/39) showing location of site S14/76 prior to formation of Cobham Drive.



Figure 4. 1960s excavation photo showing postholes and pit feature by Jack Golsen (Site Record Form).



Figure 5. 1960s post-excavation photo of an excavated area by Jack Golsen (Site Record Form).



Figure 6. 2002 photograph by Owen Wilkes looking over Graham Park archery range (Site Record Form). The pā was formerly located along the present roadway, with the former course of Kourahi Stream in the foreground. The arrow indicates the approximate location of the flour mill.



Figure 7. Commemorative Plaque at the end of Park Terrace, placed in 1964.



Figure 8. Patu, presumably recovered during the 1960 excavations (Site Record Form).

Date of Survey: 27/10/2020
Prepared by: N. Cable

Waitawhiriwhiri Urupā (S14/37)



Figure 1. General location of S14/37, Milne Park (31/01/2020).

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/37

Significance: Group 1

Location: The site is located on the western bank of the Waikato River, on the eastern side of Awatere Road. The District Plan schedule extends over Milne Park, beside the river bank.

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E1799753 / N5817270

Heritage Status: NZAA recorded **District Plan Zoning:** Recreation Zone archaeological site, District Plan (Natural Open Space Zone) scheduled.

Site Type: Pā / Burial Ground

Features: ovens, middens, burials.

Physical Description: The site is described as being largely destroyed following the construction of the Fairfield Bridge in 1934, Milne Park, and nearby houses and gardens. However, at the time of initial site recording hangi pits and midden exposures were identified. Additionally, koiwi were recovered when the nearby Awatere Avenue was constructed.

Other known names: Waitewiriwiri Pā

Site History: The site was originally recorded as a pā in 1963 by C. G. Hunt. It was described as entirely destroyed by the construction of the Fairfield Bridge in c.1934 and creation of Milne Park. Hunt spotted hangi pits and middens when the site was being grassed and also examined koiwi tangata (human remains) in the bank nearby when Awatere Ave was being constructed.

Nga Tapuwae O Hotumauea records that there has been confusion and misinformation about the origin of this site. In the late 1920s to early 1930s, construction workers on the Fairfield Bridge unearthed a cache of human bones in the bank of the Waikato River, beside the present bridge foundations. The Police believed these to be of Māori

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A17

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Pre-European (<1840)

Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

origin and contacted Mr Waharoa Te Puke, the Paramount Chief of Ngati Wairere. Te Puke recognised the bones as originating from an ancient burial cave (Ana Koiwi) along the river bank. Te Puke and the elders prepared for the uplifting of the bones and they were transported to Gordonton for reburial.

The site is not related to Waitawhititi Pā (S14/63), which is located some 200 m to the south along Kotahi Ave.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Associative Value: Associated with Māori burial caves along the banks of the Waikato River.

Contextual Value: Pre-European Māori settlement and horticulture along the Waikato River and its tributaries.

Style/Design/Type: Likely a natural cave in the river bank used as an ossuary.

Condition: Likely destroyed or comprised by the bridge construction.

Rarity: Rare example of a traditional burial method.

Integrity: Disturbed, possibly destroyed, by construction of the bridge.

Setting: River bank.

Group Value: None

Information Potential: Little known about site and unlikely to be surviving subsurface deposits given the nature of the find.

Research Potential: Little research potential.

Importance to Community: Recognised as highly significant cultural site.

Cultural Associations: Associated with Waikato iwi and local hapū

Amenity Value: Located along river bank below Fairfield Bridge.

Aesthetic Appeal: Poor, site likely destroyed by bridge construction.

Summary of Significance: Highly culturally sensitive site and a rare glimpse into an aspect of traditional Māori culture not well publicised. Traditional knowledge likely records numerous such sites along the Waikato River.

Reference Sources:

Hunt, C. 1963. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/37. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Hamilton City Council. 2003. "Nga Tapuwae O Hotumauea" Maori Landmarks on Riverside Reserves, Management Plan. Unpublished Report.

Associated Pictures:



Figure 2. Site extent for S14/37 outlined in red, mapped on 2016 aerial photograph. Other recorded archaeological sites are labelled in red and mapped garden soils are shown in green.

Date of Survey: 12/02/2020

Prepared by: A. Kelly, N. Cable

Kirikiroa Pā (S14/39)



Figure 1. Site extent for S14/39 outlined in red (arrowed), mapped on 2016 aerial photograph. Other recorded archaeological sites are labelled in red.

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/39

Significance: Group 1

Location: The site extends from north of London Street to south of Bryce Lane, and westward towards the Waikato River.

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E1800755 / N5815771

Heritage Status: NZAA recorded archaeological site, District Plan scheduled. **District Plan Zoning:** Central city zone

Site Type: Pā

Features: Borrow pits, modified soils, midden exposures.

Physical Description: The site is originally recorded as having borrow pit, ditch and bank, and midden features. However, the majority of the Kirikiriroa Pā site has been destroyed by the establishment of commercial buildings and associated earthworks. The surviving parts of the site are located north and south of 3 London Street, and immediately north of Bryce Street.

Other known names:

Site History: Nga Tapuwae O Hotumaea identifies Kirikiriroa Pā as the most significant pā within the Hamilton City area. It was a fully fortified Pā Whakairo (Pā with

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A18

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Pre-European (<1840)

Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

curved palisades), half oval in shape with a ditch and bank defence and elaborate palisade atop the bank, stretching from London Street to Claudelands Road.

Kirikiriroa Pā was constructed to protect Ngati Wairere cultivations across what is now the city centre. The pā was attacked on many occasions by invaders along the river and along the walking tracks linked to other pā. The pā was visited by missionaries and other Europeans during the 1840s, who noted that 200 people were living permanently within the fortified area, with many more living and working outside. Ngati Wairere built a chapel and raupo dwelling within the pā for the missionary Benjamin Ashwell and others who passed through.

The pā was abandoned in 1864 when Pirihi Tomonui, who fought in the battle at Rangiriri, sent word that British troops were advancing up the river in a gunboat. The inhabitants left, some travelling southwards to the King Country, whilst others crossed the river and travelled to other Ngati Wairere land at Hukanui and Tauhei in Gordonton. The British troops took the site and garrisoned it.

After the Wakaito Land Wars, the land became the site of "The Lodge", a girls school. It was sold William Australia Graham in about 1887. Graham, who surveyed much of the region and was an early Mayor, built his residence on top of the main fortified part of site. He was fluent in Māori and had a special affinity with Ngati Wairere, meeting regularly with the chiefs and people.

The site is commemorated by a bronze plaque on the corner of the AMP building on Victoria Street.

The site was first recorded as an archaeological site in 1963 by C. Hunt. It was revisited in 1999 by Owen Wilkes. Excavation works were carried out between 2004-2006 in association with building construction under Authority Number 2004/188. Wilkes concluded that the Māori archaeological features found indicated the site was used for gardening, and the borrow pits found were used for disposal of European garbage beginning in the 1870s/1880s.

Andrew Hoffmann monitored works associated with this site in 2008 under Authority Number 2007/58. The works uncovered "topsoil with characteristics typical of modified soil deposits.", as well as at least one probable borrow-pit. Hoffmann concluded that the disturbed area was most likely part of the pā gardens.

Alexy Simmons monitored slip stabilisation works at 3 London Street in 2010 under Authority 2009/293. No archaeological remains were found during this work.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Associative Value: Associated with Māori defensive locations along stream gully systems along the Waikato River, William Graham's residence.

Contextual Value: Pre-European Māori settlement and horticulture along the Waikato River and its tributaries.

Style/Design/Type: Large headland pā overlooking stream gully.

Condition: Poor, majority of surface features including ditch, midden and borrow pits, destroyed by commercial development. Small portion of defensive ditch noted.

Rarity: Common example of promontory pa along stream gully system feeding into Waikato River

Integrity: Disturbed, possibly destroyed, by residential development. Wider evidence of activity also disturbed by residential development and construction of the school.

Setting: Small promontory above stream gully, residentially developed.

Group Value: Along same gully system as other pā sites. Likely associated with nearby mapped gardening sites.

Information Potential: Little known about site and unlikely to be surviving subsurface deposits given residential development.

Research Potential: Form and function of defensive location, extent of site and relationship with other nearby sites and gardening soils.

Importance to Community: Recognised as recorded archaeological site, District Plan scheduled, commemorative with a plaque. Of high cultural significance site.

Cultural Associations: Associated with Waikato iwi and local hapū

Amenity Value: Largely in commercial land, but opportunity for interpretation.

Aesthetic Appeal: Poor, largely in commercial land and developed. Little remaining surface evidence.

Summary of Significance: Highly historical and culturally significant pa site along a river terrace beside the Waikato River. The name of the pā is lent to the entire city. Mostly lost to urban development, with little to no surface evidence of archaeology. Site of high cultural significance as a named pa site.

Reference Sources:

Hamilton City Council. 2003. "Nga Tapuwae O Hotumauea" Maori Landmarks on Riverside Reserves, Management Plan. Unpublished Report.

Hoffman, A. 2008. "Report on archaeological monitoring at 4 Bryce Street, Hamilton: S14/39, Kirikiriroa Pa." Unpublished report to Tainui Group Holdings Ltd.

Hunt, C. 1963. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/39. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Simmons, A. 2014. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/39. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Simmons, A. 2002. "Summary report outlining work and preliminary results for part of Kirikiriroa pa S14/39, Hamilton – NZHPT Authority 2002/128." Report prepared for Araldon Holdings Ltd. Simmons & Associates Ltd, Hamilton.

Simmons, A. 2003. Report on archaeological monitoring and data recovery at 4 Bryce Street, Hamilton (Kirikiriroa Pa S14/39) – NZHPT Authority 2003/121. Unpublished report to Tainui Group Holdings Ltd.

Simmons, A. 2004. "Summary of Archaeological Work Carried out on part of S14/39 Kirikiriroa Pa, Hamilton." Report prepared for Araldon Holdings Ltd. Simmons & Associates Ltd, Hamilton.

Simmons, A. 2010a. "Report on Archaeological Work Carried out on part of S14/39 Kirikiriroa Pa in Association with Araldon Holdings Construction Projects, Hamilton." Report prepared for Araldon Holdings Ltd. Simmons & Associates Ltd, Hamilton.

Simmons, A. 2010b. "Report on Archaeological Monitoring of Slip Stabilisation at the Hamilton City Council Kirikiriroa Reserve, Archaeological Site S14/39 Kirikiriroa Pa, NZHPT Authority 2009/293." Report prepared for Tonkin & Taylor Ltd. Simmons &

Associates Ltd, Hamilton.

Wilkes, O. 1999. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/39. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Associated Pictures:

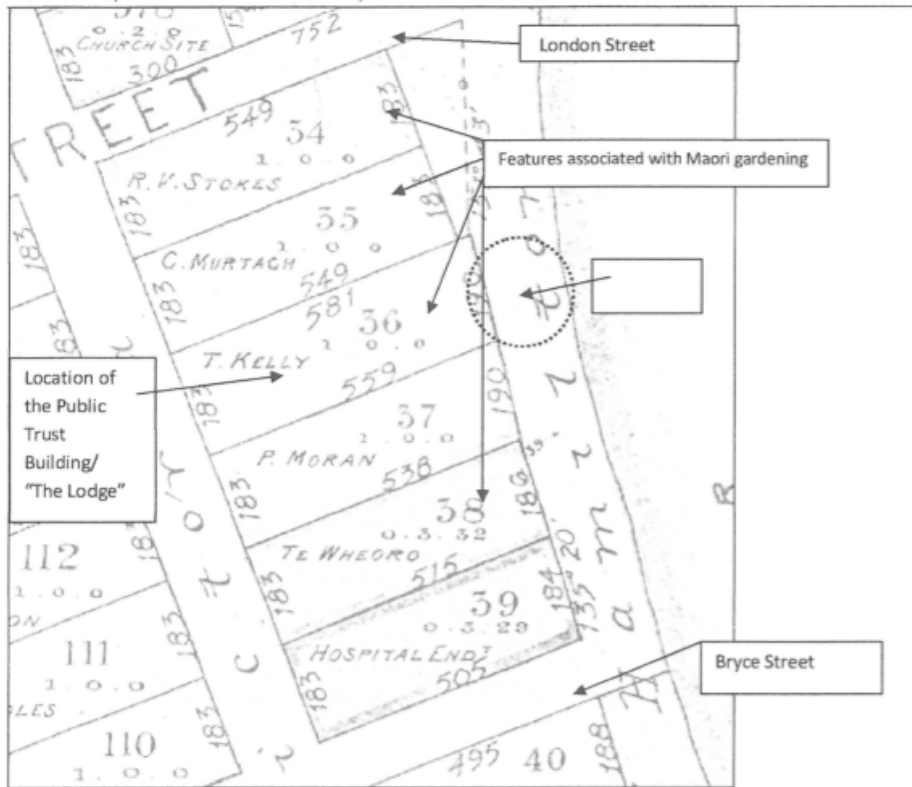


Figure 2: Surviving archaeological features of Kirikiriroa Pa (Simmons 2002).

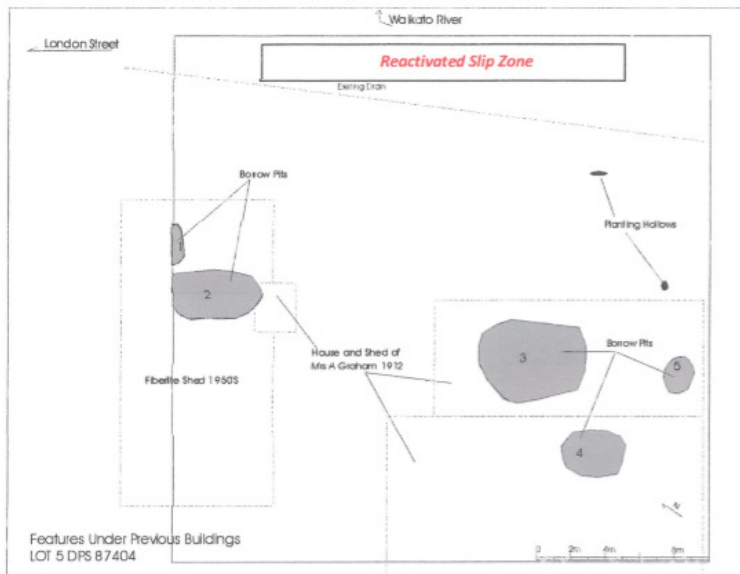


Figure 3: Reactivated slip area, showing borrow pits and previous buildings 3 London Street.

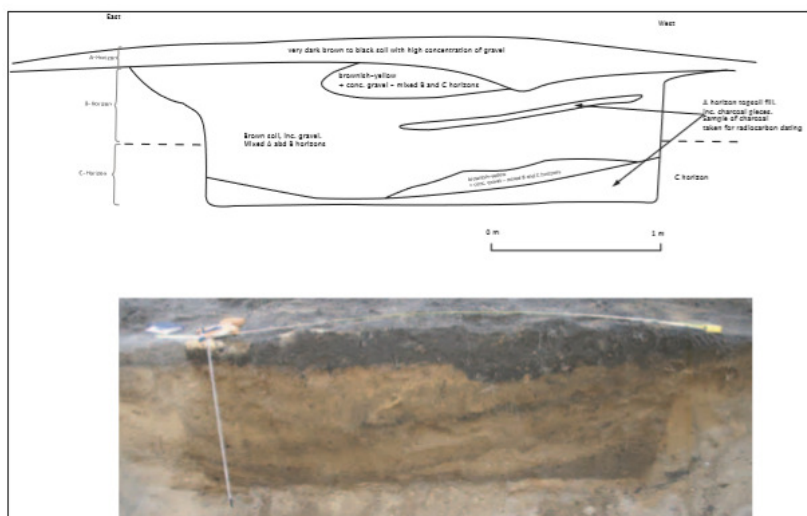
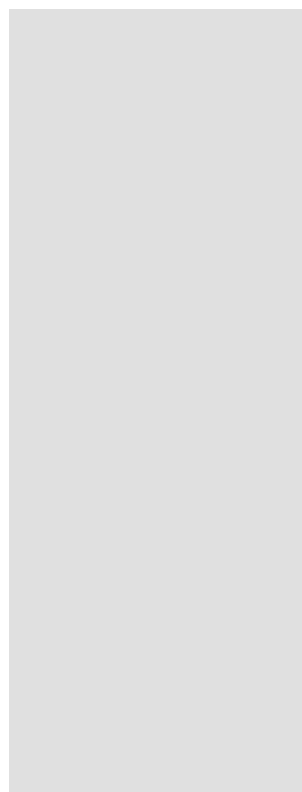


Figure 4: South section profile of borrow pit. Hoffman 2008, 4 Bryce Street.

Date of Survey: 12/02/2020

Prepared by: A. Kelly, N. Cable



Opoia Pā (S14/41)



Figure 1. Site extent for S14/41 outlined in red, mapped on 2016 aerial photograph. Other recorded archaeological sites are labelled in red

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/41

Significance: Group 1

Location: Jesmond Park, at the northern end of Opoia Road on the eastern side of the Waikato River, bisected by Claudelands Bridge eastern approach.

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E1801155 / N5815672

Heritage Status: NZAA recorded archaeological site, District Plan (Neighbourhood Open Space Zone) scheduled. **District Plan Zoning:** Recreational Zone

Site Type: Pā

Features: Possible terraces

Physical Description: The site has almost been totally destroyed by earthworks and other construction from roading, rail, and local urban development. The southern side of the site is recorded to have some evidence of terracing. It was reported that there were once fortifications and a large Māori cultivation area, however, there is no longer any identified physical evidence relating to these features.

Other known names:

Site History: The site was first recorded in 1964 by C. Hunt. It was revisited by R. McGovern-Wilson in 2014.

The site is recorded to have once been a large Māori cultivation area, and later used as a Chinese market garden. The site has largely been taken up by housing, with part of it being turned into a public park (Jesmond Park).

Nga Tapuwae O Hotumaeua identifies that Opoia Pā was settled by Maramatutahi, the

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A19

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Pre-European (<1840)

Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

eldest son of Wairere from his third wife, Tukapua. They had a son who was named Karaka ki Opoia after a sacred Karaka tree at the pā.

The pā was later home to Poukawa, who led Ngati Wairere against Ngati Raukawa in the battle of Hurimoana, near Otorohonga. In this battle, Poukaw captured and killed Te Rerenga, a Ngati Wakatere Chef, and took his famous Patu Onewa (mere), Te Waimaori. It is still in the possession of Poukawa's descendants.

The site was largely destroyed by the construction of the Claudelands Road and railway bridge.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Associative Value: Associated with Māori defensive locations along stream gully systems along the Waikato River.

Contextual Value: Pre-European Māori settlement and horticulture along the Waikato River and its tributaries.

Style/Design/Type: Small headland pā overlooking stream gully.

Condition: Poor, surface features including fortifications and borrow pits, almost totally destroyed by urban development. Small portion of defensive ditch noted.

Rarity: Common example of promontory pā along stream gully system feeding into Waikato River

Integrity: Disturbed, possibly destroyed, by residential development. Wider evidence of activity also disturbed by road and rail development.

Setting: Small promontory above stream gully, residentially developed.

Group Value: Along same gully system as other pā sites.

Information Potential: Little known about site and unlikely to be surviving subsurface deposits given urban development.

Research Potential: Form and function of defensive location, extent of site and relationship with other nearby sites and gardening soils.

Importance to Community: Recognised as cultural significance site as a named pā site. Recognised as recorded archaeological site and District Plan scheduled.

Cultural Associations: Associated with Waikato iwi and local hapū

Amenity Value: Largely in private land, but opportunity for interpretation.

Aesthetic Appeal: Poor, largely in private land and developed. No remaining surface evidence.

Summary of Significance: Small promontory pā site near Waikato River, but likely destroyed – area has been residentially developed and no surface evidence of archaeology. Site of high cultural significance as a named pā site.

Reference Sources:

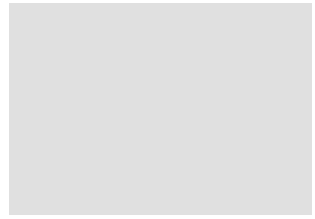
Hamilton City Council. 2003. "Nga Tapuwae O Hotumauea" Maori Landmarks on Riverside Reserves, Management Plan. Unpublished Report.

Hunt, C. 1964. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/470. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Associated Pictures:

Date of Survey: 12/02/2020

Prepared by: A. Kelly, N. Cable



Te Pā O Ruamutu (S14/44)



Figure 1. Site extent for S14/44 outlined in red, mapped on 2019 aerial photograph. Other recorded archaeological sites are labelled in red and mapped garden soils are shown in green.

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/44

Significance: Group 1

Location: The site is located on the north-eastern side of the Waikato River on a table-top headland, now occupied by Balfour Crescent and private residences.

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E1804561 / N5812876

Heritage Status: NZAA recorded archaeological site, District Plan Recreation Zone (Natural Open Space scheduled). **District Plan Zoning:** General residential; Recreation Zone (Natural Open Space Zone)

Site Type: Headland Pā

Features: Possible terrace, modified soils.

Physical Description: Large pā site measuring 160 m by 80 m overall. It has an internal (defended) area of between 9000 sq. m and 1.6ha (depending on terraces). The site is situated on a flat-topped headland between two gullies, with frontage of about 150 m onto the Waikato River. There was a terrace 5-10 m wide one third of the way down the frontage. It is uncertain whether this is an artificial or natural terrace. On this slope above the terrace charcoal stained soils have been identified.

The pā was originally fortified with a massive 10-15 m wide ditch running NW-SE for 100 m across the narrowest part of the headland. Northwest of this ditch there appears to have been a massive embankment about 70 m long. These features were destroyed by residential development.

Other known names:

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A20

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Pre-European (<1840)

Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

Site History: The site was first recorded in 1966 and described as “almost obliterated by bulldozer, except ditch ends on escarpments and shallow house sites”. It was re-recorded in 1968 by which time it was “totally destroyed by housing subdivision”.

The site was revisited in 1979 by Steve Edson. Further investigation into the site was conducted by Owen Wilkes in 2000.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Associative Value: Associated with Māori defensive locations along stream gully systems along the Waikato River.

Style/Design/Type: Large headland pā overlooking Waikato River.

Rarity: Largest example of promontory pā along stream gully system feeding into Waikato River

Setting: Large promontory above Waikato River, residentially developed.

Information Potential: Unlikely to be surviving subsurface deposits given residential development. Potential for finds in gully system below site.

Importance to Community: Recognised as cultural significance site.

Amenity Value: Largely in private land, but opportunity for interpretation

Contextual Value: Pre-European Māori settlement and horticulture along the Waikato River and its tributaries.

Condition: Destroyed, surface features destroyed by residential development.

Integrity: Destroyed, by residential development. Wider evidence of activity also disturbed by residential development. Potential for finds in gully system below site.

Group Value: Along same gully system as other pā sites. Likely associated with nearby mapped gardening sites.

Research Potential: Form and function of defensive location, extent of site and relationship with other nearby sites and gardening soils.

Cultural Associations: Associated with Waikato iwi and local hapū

Aesthetic Appeal: Poor, largely in private land and developed. No remaining surface evidence.

Summary of Significance: Large pā site along Waikato River, but likely destroyed – area has been residentially developed and no surface evidence of archaeology. Potential for finds in gully system below site. Site of high cultural significance as a named pā site.

Reference Sources:

Hamilton City Council. 2003. “Nga Tapuwae O Hotumauea” Maori Landmarks on Riverside Reserves, Management Plan. Unpublished Report.

Edson, S. 1979. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/44. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Morgan, P. 1986. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/44. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Wilkes, O. 1999. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/44. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

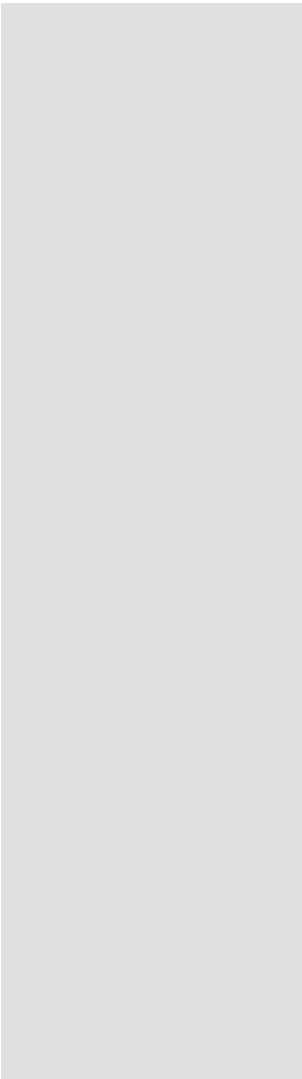
Associated Pictures:



Figure 2: Sketch map by Morgan of site based on 1943 aerial photography (Site Record Form).

Date of Survey: 12/02/2020

Prepared by: A. Kelly, N. Cable



Te Parapara Pā (S14/60)

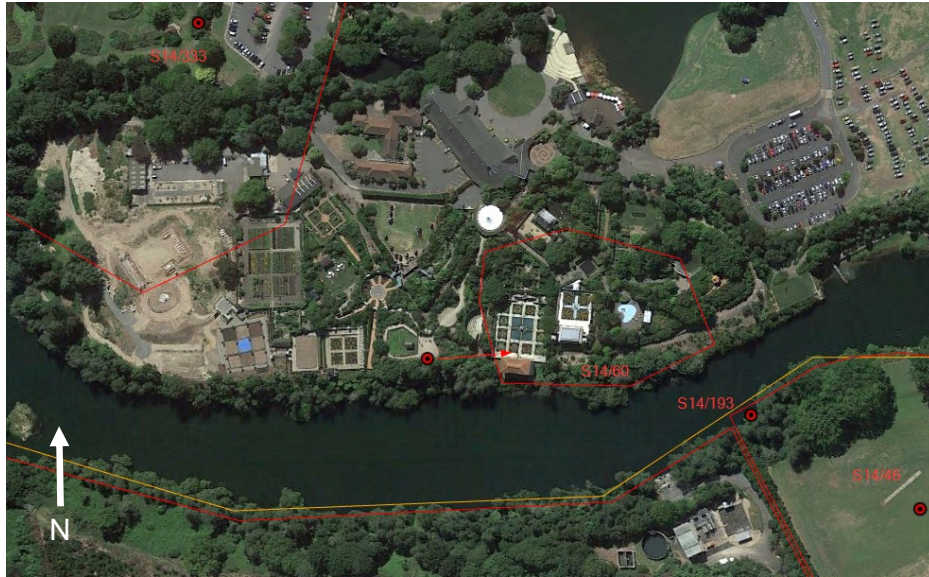


Figure 1. Site extent for S14/60 outlined in red, mapped on 2016 aerial photograph. Other recorded archaeological sites are labelled in red.

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/60

Significance: Group 1

Location: The site is located on the northern bank of the Waikato River, 500m south of Cobham Drive and 500m west of the Hamilton East Park Cemetery, in the Hamilton Gardens.

The current District Plan schedule covers a significant portion of the Hamilton Gardens area. This has been adjusted to reflect the recorded extent of the pā.

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E1802660 / N5813074

Heritage Status: NZAA recorded archaeological site, District Plan (Destination Open Space Zone) schedule. **District Plan Zoning:** Recreational Zone

Site Type: Pā

Features: n/a

Physical Description: The site, located within the Hamilton Gardens, does not have any visible physical features surviving. It is likely that following the use of the site as a rubbish dump, and later public gardens, has resulting in the total destruction of the site.

Other known names:

Site History: Te Parapara Pā was occupied by Hanui and his Ngāti Wairere descendants. The Pā was renowned as a site of sacred rituals associated with harvesting food and the collection of berries. There was a Tuahu (sacred altar or shrine) called Te Ikamauroa at the Pā.

The site was first recorded by Steve Edson in 1977 and was later revisited and updated by P. Morgan in 1986.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A21

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Pre-European (<1840)

Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

Associative Value: Associated with Māori defensive locations along stream gully systems along the Waikato River. The Pā was renowned as a site of sacred rituals.

Style/Design/Type: Small headland pā overlooking stream gully.

Rarity: Common example of promontory pa along stream gully system feeding into Waikato River

Setting: Small promontory above Waikato River, developed into public gardens.

Information Potential: Some potential for surviving subsurface deposits.

Importance to Community: Recognised as cultural significance site, recorded archaeological site and District Plan scheduled.

Amenity Value: Located within Hamilton Gardens.

Summary of Significance: Small promontory pa site along Waikato River, but destroyed – area has been developed into gardens and no surface evidence of archaeology. Site of high cultural significance as a named pa site.

Reference Sources:

Edson, S. 1977. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/60. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Hamilton City Council. 2003. "Nga Tapuwae O Hotumauea" Maori Landmarks on Riverside Reserves, Management Plan. Unpublished Report.

Morgan, P. 1986. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/60. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Contextual Value: Pre-European Māori settlement, sacred rituals and horticulture along the Waikato River and its tributaries.

Condition: Destroyed by development.

Integrity: Largely destroyed, some potential for subsurface remains in areas not already disturbed.

Group Value: Along same gully system as other pā sites. Likely associated with nearby mapped gardening sites.

Research Potential: Form and function of defensive location, extent of site and relationship with other nearby sites and gardening soils.

Cultural Associations: Associated with Waikato iwi and local hapū

Aesthetic Appeal: Poor, no remaining surface evidence.

Associated Pictures:



Figure 2: Aerial photograph showing site (circled) 1961.

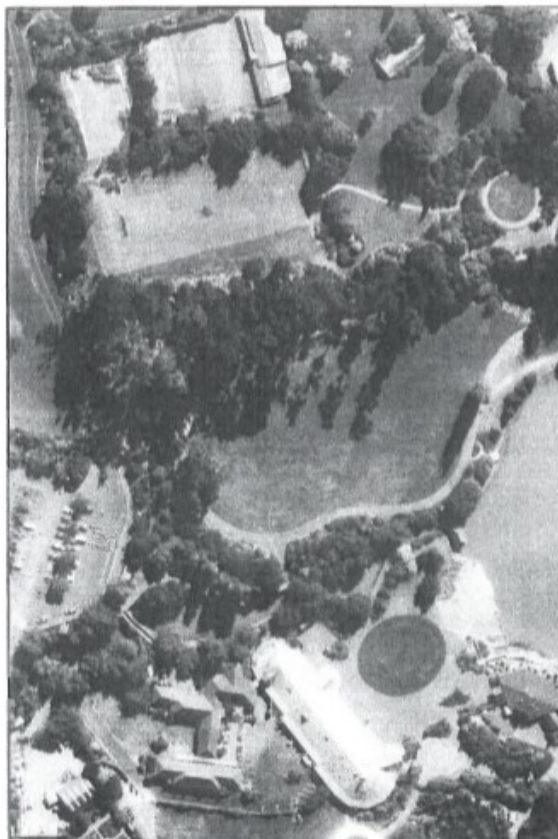
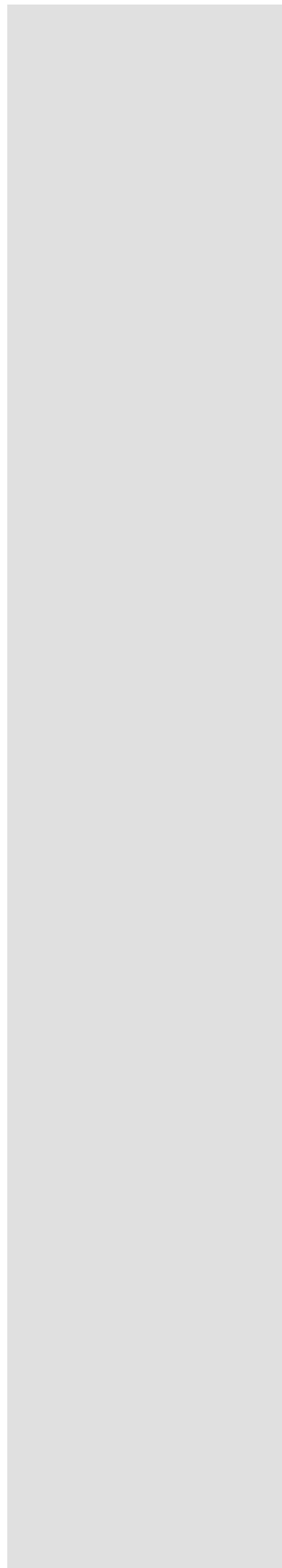


Figure 3: Map of Hamilton Gardens with site (S14/60) circled.

Date of Survey: 26/09/2021

Prepared by: A. Kelly, N. Cable



Waitewhiriwhiri Pā (S14/63)



Figure 1. Recorded extent of S14/63 outlined in red on 2016 aerial photograph. The extent of S14/37 is also shown as well as mapped garden soils in green.

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/63

Significance: Group 1

Location: The site is located on high ground immediately above the southern approach to the Fairfield Bridge, Hamilton City.

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E1799653 / N5816970

Heritage Status: NZAA recorded archaeological site, District Plan (Natural Open Space Zone), General scheduled. **District Plan Zoning:** Recreational Zone (Natural Open Space Zone), General Residential

Site Type: Headland Pā

Features: pits, modified soils, artefact

Physical Description: The site is located at the southern end of the Fairfield Bridge and has been built upon. A field survey conducted in 1999 revealed no physical evidence relating to the site. However, in 2011 the monitoring of earthworks at 16 Kotahi Avenue resulted in the identification of pits, charcoal enriched soils, and an adze find. This indicates that while much of the site is likely destroyed due to housing earthworks, there is still potential for archaeological finds.

Other known names:

Site History: The site was first recorded by Steve Edson in 1977 from observations on historical aerial photographs.

The site name Waitewhiriwhiri Pā was confirmed by Wiremu Puke in 1994, as was the chief (Mohihotuhotu) of this pā.

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A22

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Pre-European (<1840)

Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

The site was revisited and updated in 1999 by Owen Wilkes. Wilkes made note of an “anonymous informant” who claims to have recovered koiwi at 8 Kotahi Avenue, however, there is no further information relating to this.

In 2011 earthworks were monitored at 16 Kotahi Avenue by Warren Gumbley resulting in the identification of an adze and a flake of Mayor Island obsidian.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Associative Value: Associated with Māori defensive locations along stream gully systems along the Waikato River.

Style/Design/Type: Headland pā overlooking stream gully.

Rarity: Common example of promontory Pā along stream gully system feeding into Waikato River.

Setting: Promontory on high ground above stream gully, residentially developed.

Information Potential: Little known about site and unlikely to be surviving subsurface deposits given residential development.

Importance to Community: Recognised as cultural significance site.

Amenity Value: Largely in private land, but opportunity for interpretation.

Summary of Significance: Promontory pa site along stream gully near Waikato River, but likely destroyed – area has been residential developed and no surface evidence of archaeology. Site of high cultural significance as a named pā site.

Reference Sources:

Edson, S. 1977. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/36. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Gumbley, W. 2000. Appraisal of Archaeological Values and Status. Unpublished report.

Gumbley, W. 2011. Report on Archaeological Monitoring of Earthworks at 16 Kotahi Ave, Hamilton (S14/63). Unpublished report.

Wilkes, O. 1999. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/36. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Contextual Value: Pre-European Māori settlement and horticulture along the Waikato River and its tributaries.

Condition: Poor, surface features destroyed by residential development. Subsurface features identified during earthworks with potential for archaeological finds.

Integrity: Disturbed, possibly destroyed, by residential development.

Group Value: Along same gully system as Whatanoa pā (S14/90). Likely associated with nearby mapped gardening sites.

Research Potential: Form and function of defensive location, extent of site and relationship with other nearby sites and gardening soils.

Cultural Associations: Associated with Waikato iwi and local hapū

Aesthetic Appeal: Poor, largely in private land and developed. No remaining surface evidence.

Associated Pictures:



Figure 2: Photograph of 4 and 8 Kotahi Ave, looking SW (Site Record Form).

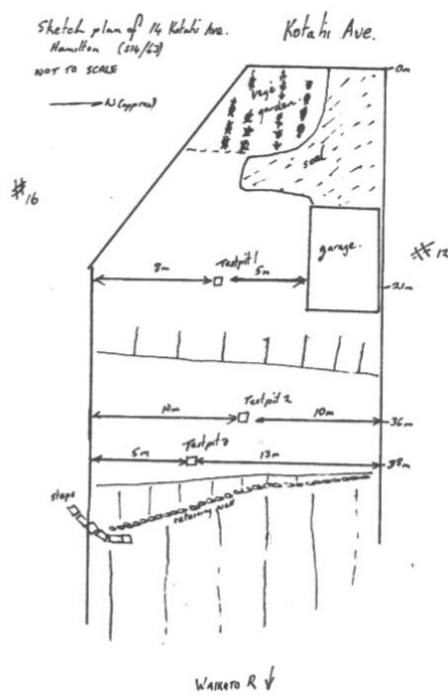


Figure 3: Sketch plan of 14 Kotahi Ave (Gumbley 2000).

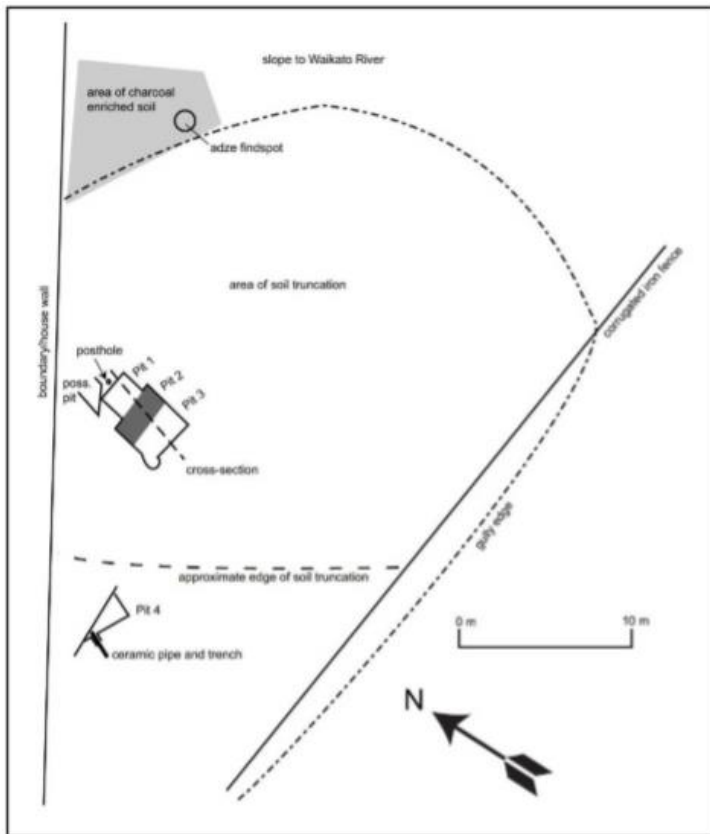


Figure 4: Plan showing the location of identified archaeological features at S14/63 within 16 Kotahi Ave (Gumbley 2011).



1943 aerial photograph (SN266-830/37) showing the location of S14/63 (circled in red) (Source: Retrolens).

Date of Survey: 12/02/2020

Prepared by: A. Kelly, N. Cable

Whatanoa Pā (S14/90)



Figure 1. Beetham Park, looking west 31/01/2020.

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/90

Significance: Group 1

Location: Beetham Park. The site is located 100m NW of the junction of Willoughby and Richmond Roads, Whitiora, Hamilton, on the bank of the Waitawhiriwhiri Stream.

The District Plan Schedule includes the gully system below the pā site because of the potential for artefact finds.

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E1799554 / N5816370

Heritage Status: NZAA recorded archaeological site, District Plan (Sports and Recreation Open Space Zone) scheduled. **District Plan Zoning:** Recreational Zone

Site Type: Pā

Features: ditch and bank defences

Physical Description: Aerial photographs from 1943 show that the pā site originally had a defensive bank and some drain features. The pā site, and associated features, are no longer visible in modern aerial photography. The use of the area as a dump, and later public park has likely resulted in the destruction of the site.

Other known names:

Site History: The site was first recorded as a pā in 1983 by Steve Edson. The site is visible in aerial photographs from 1943, however, by 1966 it is no longer visible and the site had been converted to a rubbish dump. By the 1980s the site had been converted to a public park (Beetham Park).

In 1998 an exploratory investigation of the site was undertaken by Dr. Caroline Phillips, during which two trenches were excavated. One trench was laid across the location of the north-eastern defences (as identified in 1943 aerial imagery) and showed no sign of the original ditch and bank feature. The second trench cut across the south-eastern

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A23

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Pre-European (<1840)

Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

side of the defences and the area appeared to have been scraped or ploughed.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Associative Value: Associated with Māori defensive locations along stream gully systems along the Waikato River.

Contextual Value: Pre-European Māori settlement and horticulture along the Waikato River and its tributaries.

Style/Design/Type: Headland pā overlooking stream gully.

Condition: Poor, surface features including defence bank and borrow pits, destroyed by rubbish dump and later park construction development.

Rarity: Common example of promontory pā along stream gully system feeding into Waikato River

Integrity: Disturbed, possibly destroyed, by ploughing and construction.

Setting: Public Park

Group Value: Along same gully system as other pā sites. Likely associated with nearby mapped gardening sites.

Information Potential: Little known about site and unlikely to be surviving subsurface deposits given residential development.

Research Potential: Form and function of defensive location, extent of site and relationship with other nearby sites and gardening soils.

Importance to Community: Recognised as cultural significance site.

Cultural Associations: Associated with Waikato iwi and local hapū

Amenity Value: Poor, largely in Beetham Park.

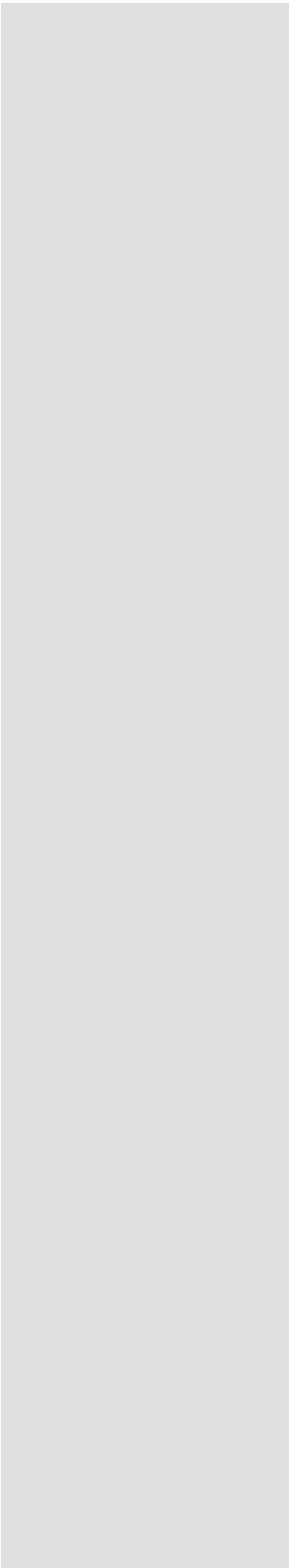
Aesthetic Appeal: Poor, largely in Beetham Park. No remaining surface evidence.

Summary of Significance: Large pā site destroyed by park construction – area has no surface evidence of archaeology. Site of cultural significance as a named pā site.

Reference Sources:

Edson, S. 1983. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/90. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Phillips, C. 1998. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/90. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.



Associated Pictures:



Figure 2. Recorded extent of S14/90 outlined in red on 2016 aerial photograph. Other recorded archaeological sites are shown in red.



Figure 3. 1943 aerial photograph (SN266-830/37) showing the location of S14/90 (circled in red) (Source: Retrolens).

Date of Survey: 12/02/2020

Prepared by: A. Kelly, N. Cable

Te Raratuna O Tutumua Pā / urupa (S14/97)



Figure 1. Recorded extent of S14/97 outlined in red, overlaid on 016 aerial photograph. Other recorded archaeological sites are shown in red and mapped garden soils in green.

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/97

Significance: Group 1

Location: The site is located on the western bank of the Waikato River, east of the junction of Meadowview Lane and Pukete Road, roughly 1 km upstream from the Te Rapa Dairy Factory.

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E1796243 / N5822666

Heritage Status: NZAA recorded **District Plan Zoning:** Recreational Zone archaeological site, District Plan (Sports and Recreational Open Air Zone) scheduled.

Site Type: Pā and Urupā

Features: Platform, scarp, cemetery/ urupā

Physical Description: The site is recorded as consisting of an ovoid mound measuring 100m long, 25m wide, and 5m high, along a river terrace overlooking the Waikato River. The platform on top is level and there are no discernible features on it. Traces of what appear to be an artificially steepened scarp are preserved on the western side of the mound and fire-blackened soil was noted on the riverbank side of the platform. Borrow pits and deep, cultural soil profiles are a feature of the lower terrace between Pukete Road and the Waikato River.

The site is currently grassed and used as pasture. A landing site (S14/254) is recorded towards the northern part of the site and an area of Maori horticulture is recorded to the south (S14/111).

Other known names: possibly site of 19th century kainga of Pukete?

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A24

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Pre-European (<1840)

Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

Site History: The site was first recorded in 1984 by Steve Edson following correspondence between the Department of Lands and Survey and council. Edson noted that the form of the site was not consistent with other river terrace pā in Hamilton but was more similar to pā upstream of Cambridge. Given its location approximately equi-distance from Te Rapa Pā (S14/34) and Ngaruawahia, Edson thought it might be a contender for the site of the mid-19th century village of Pukete.

The site was later visited in 1985 by P. Morgan and in 1998 by Owen Wilkes. Wilkes viewed the site from Pukete Road and noted that the area was under continual cultivation but the mound did not appear to have suffered any recent disturbance.

In 1999, Tom Higham and Warren Gumbley prepared an assessment of land at Pukete Farm Park which resulted in the identification of archaeological evidence including borrow pits and modified soils in the surrounding area.

The site was visited in 2011 by Carline Phillips who noted the majority of visible features were intact, but there was some minor loss of definition and/or damage. The site was visited again in 2013 and had been ploughed along the route of the Te Awa cycleway. Archaeological monitoring of the cycleway route along the bank by the river found an oven and borrow pit in the route of cycleway.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Associative Value: Associated with Māori defensive locations along stream gully systems along the Waikato River and its associated tributaries; possible association with 19th century kainga and over land travel routes across the Waikato Basin.

Contextual Value: Pre-European Māori settlement and horticulture along the Waikato River and its tributaries.

Style/Design/Type: Large site comprising of ovoid mound with evidence of artificial altering of landscape. Borrow pits feature on lower terrace. Urupā present.

Condition: Fair – Mound and borrow pits preserved. Little surface evidence of previously noted features, but likely subsurface remains still exist.

Rarity: Uncommon example of a large river terrace pā along the Waikato River.

Integrity: Fair – the basic form of the headland is still visible and subsurface remains likely remain.

Setting: Located on mound and lower terrace between Pukete Road and the Waikato River.

Group Value: Associated with nearby mapped gardening sites and borrow pit cluster (S14/111) and a landing site (S14/254).

Information Potential: Little known about site, and high likelihood of subsurface archaeological remains.

Research Potential: Form and function of defensive location, extent of site and relationship with other nearby sites and gardening soils.

Importance to Community: Recognised as recorded archaeological site and scheduled in District Plan. Cultural significance as a named pā site and an urupā.

Cultural Association: Associated with Waikato iwi and local hapū.

Amenity Value: Reserve land, grassed and maintained. **Aesthetic Appeal:** Open grass area visible from Waikato River, mound recognisable as a distinctive landmark.

Summary of Significance: Uncommon form of large river terrace pā along the Waikato River - little surface expression of features but highly likely to be subsurface remains present. Linked with a nearby landing site (S14/254) and gardening areas and possibly associated with a significant 19th century kainga.

Reference Sources:

Department of Lands and Survey. 1984. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/97. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Higham, T., and Gumbley, W. 1999. "Archaeological Assessment of land at Pukete Farm Park, Hamilton." Partial report included as file note on Archaeological Site Record Form S14/97. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Morgan, P. 1985. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/97. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Phillips, C. 2011. "Archaeological Assessment and Site Management Plan: Pukete Farm Park Walkway." Unpublished report.

Wilkes, O. 1998. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/97. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Associated Pictures:

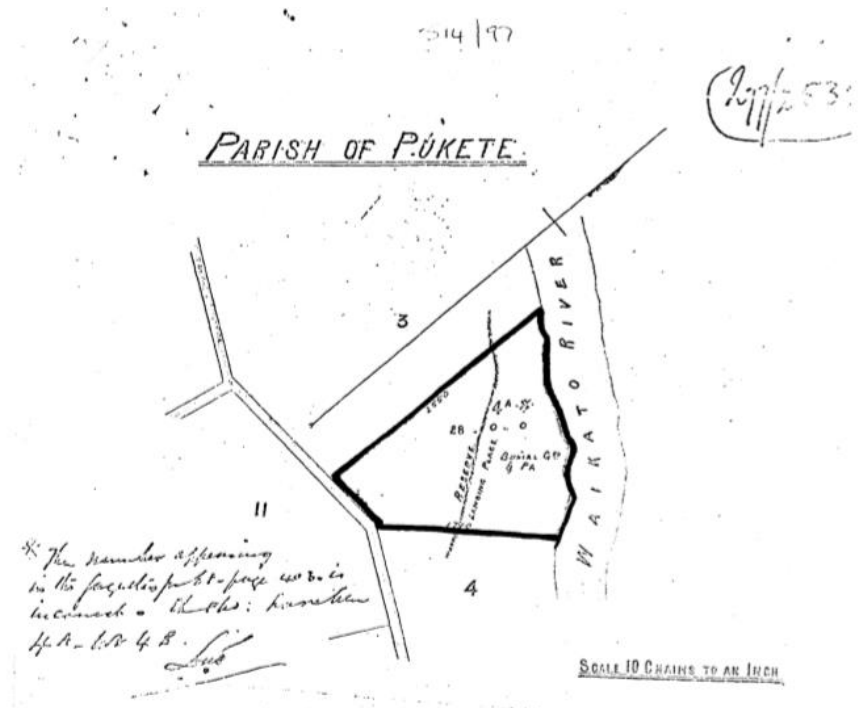


Figure 2: Annotated survey plan showing location of pā and burial ground (Site Record Form).



Figure 3: Aerial photograph indicating location of S14/97 (Site Record Form).

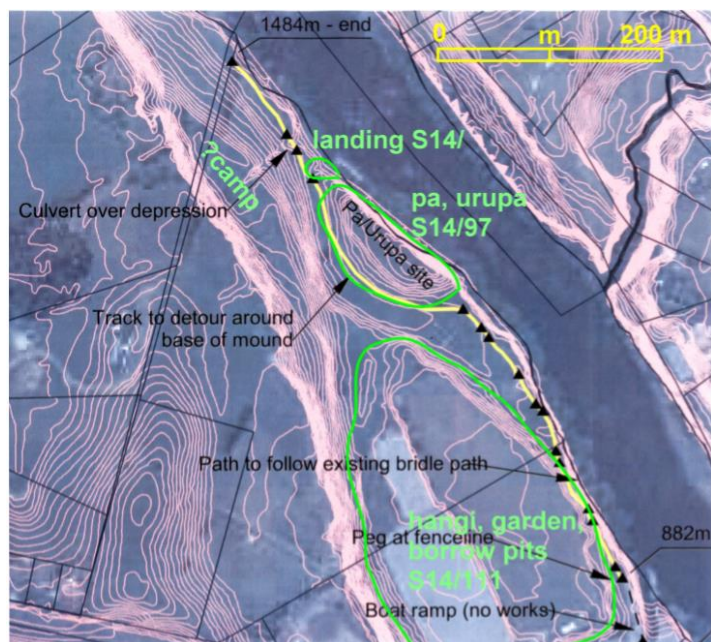


Figure 4: Contour map showing S14/97 and adjacent archaeological sites (Phillips 2011).

Date of Survey: 12/02/2020

Prepared by: A. Kelly, N. Cable

Pukete Pā (S14/19, S14/30)



Figure 1. Pukete Pā, viewed looking north-west towards the raised area of S14/19 (31/01/2019).

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/19, S14/30

Significance: Group 1

Location: The site is located on a promontory on the western bank of the Waikato River, along the east side of Pukete Road between Church Road and Moreland Avenue, within Braithwaite Park.

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E1797146 / N5820967

Heritage Status: NZAA recorded archaeological site, District Plan scheduled
District Plan (Braithwaite Park)
Zoning: Recreation

Site Type: Pā

Features: Borrow pits, ditch and bank systems, habitation terrace, midden, ovenstones, artefacts.

Physical Description: The site consists of a large ridgeline type pā with a raised defended series of platforms (S14/19) covering an area of c.415 m² to the north west and flat headland platform of c. 300 m² (S14/30) to the east, overlooking the Waikato River.

The raised platforms are distinguished by four different ditch features, varying from 1.5 - 2.5 m deep. The north-western most ditch feature is recorded as appearing more recently than the other ditch features. There are few internal features within the pā site, however, there does appear to be a habitation terrace within and parallel to the southernmost ditch.

The headland pa consists of a small platform overlooking the Waikato River and a small stream gully mouth, defended to the south-west by a single traverse ditch with inner/outer banks. Much of the site has been destroyed or otherwise disturbed following modern earthworks. A number of carved wooden artefacts were found close by the site and are now held by Waikato Museum of Art and History.

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A025

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Pre-European (<1840s)

Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

The site is currently located within Braithwaite Park and there are interpretation panels on site.

Other known names:

Site History: The site was first recorded from aerial photographs by Steve Edson in 1977. The site was visited in 1985 by Patrick Morgan and visited again in 1999 by Owen Wilkes.

Nga Tapuwae O Hotumauea notes that Braithwaite Park was formerly owned by the Waikato Hospital Board. The land was sold to developers in 1990 and the park areas transferred to Hamilton City Council. The park was named after Rod Braithwaite, a former mayor of Hamilton.

An interpretation panel at the site reads:

“Pukete Pā was originally a fortified pā, situated on a hill and river bend of the Waikato River providing commanding views of the river and surrounding lands. Much of the earthen defence features of this site has eroded over the past 50 years. Pukete Pā is now one of the last remaining ancient pā surviving in the city that has some expression of its ancient defence features.

It is currently unknown when Pukete Pā was first built. However, ancient traditions record that Hotumauea of Ngāti Koura and his son Tutumua, possessed the local lands and constructed several eel weirs in the creeks and swamps nearby.

Once there was, to the west of the pā, an extensive Kahikatea bush stand, where Māori inhabitants gathered tawa and hīnau berries. The berries were placed in a woven kit, called a pukete, and soaked in a fresh water stream or spring to remove the toxins from the kernels, which were then cooked, dried and stored in storage pits in the pā for future use.

Pukete Pā appears within the early missionary accounts in the 1840s as a regular stopping place by European travellers on route to Kirikiriroa and further afield.

In 1856, Ngāti Koura hosted an important hui below the pā when the chiefs Te Roore Tatangi, Hoera Taonui and Pirihi Tomonui of Ngāti Wairere and Wiremu Tamihana of Ngāti Haua met to discuss the proposal for Potatau Te Wherowhero to be elected as first Maori king. He was crowned in 1858.

The last chief of this pā and its fertile lands was Te Roore Tatangi, who with his sister Te Onepatu organised their respective hapu to gather flaxes, dig gum and establish a flax mill in the locality. These activities continued until the Waikato Land Wars of 1863 and the consequent land confiscations of the Waikato Maori. Te Toore Tatangi died in 1899.

In 1867, the site of Pukete Pā became a surveying reference point on the early maps of Hamilton. The name of the Pā was used by European surveyors to identify the Pukete Parish, which includes Whatawhata and the Waipa River.”

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Associative Value: Associated with Māori defensive locations along stream gully systems along the Waikato River; European contact site and political centre for Tainui associated with the beginnings of the Kingitanga

Historic Pattern: Pre-European Māori settlement and horticulture along the Waikato River and its tributaries; early European settlement and early interactions with Māori; post-contact history of Tainui

movement, associated with notable local chiefs, key landmark during surveying of Waikato district.

Style/Design/Type: Large pā site comprising of two distinct areas – a promontory pa with defensive ditch and a ridgeline type pa with raised platforms separating by defensive ditches.

Rarity: Rare example of mixed promontory pa and unique raised platform pa with historical associations into 19th century.

Setting: River terrace along Waikato River, extending onto a small promontory above the river and a stream gully. Council reserve.

Information Potential: Likely to be subsurface remains of middens, artefacts, postholes for structures and fences, ditch fills.

Importance to Community: Recognised in District Plan, high cultural significance as a named pā, interpretation panels present in reserve.

Amenity Value: High, in council reserve, interpretation panels present, walking tracks through site. Proposal for further recognition of cultural significance.

Summary of Significance: Important cultural and historic site, rare type of pa construction with evidence of activity extending into 19th century. Mostly in good condition within council reserve with interpretation panels.

Reference Sources:

Edson, S. 1977. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/19. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Edson, S. 1981. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/30. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Morgan, P. 1985. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/19. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Morgan, P. 1985. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/30. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

including Kingitanga movement.

Condition: Good, platforms and defensive ditches clearly visible, little evidence of disturbance on raised area (S14/19), although promontory pa disturbed by modern earthworks.

Integrity: Extent of fortifications protected within council reserve, raised area largely intact although promontory pa disturbed.

Group Value: Site comprises of two recorded archaeological sites, no other associated sites recorded in vicinity. Likely associated with nearby mapped gardening sites.

Research Potential: Able to document form and layout of pa site and activities within, changes to pa defences and transition to papakainga into 19th century, acculturation with European contact, impact on Land Wars.

Cultural Associations: Associated with Waikato iwi and local hapū

Aesthetic Appeal: Notable site, with surface features clearly visible. In council reserve.

Wilkes, O. 1999. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/19. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Wilkes, O. 1999. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/30. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Hamilton City Council. 2003. "Nga Tapuwae O Hotumauea" Maori Landmarks on Riverside Reserves, Management Plan. Unpublished report.

Associated Pictures:



Figure 2. Recorded extent of S14/19 and S14/30 outlined in red, overlaid on 2016 aerial photograph. Other recorded archaeological sites are recorded in red and mapped garden soils are shown in green.

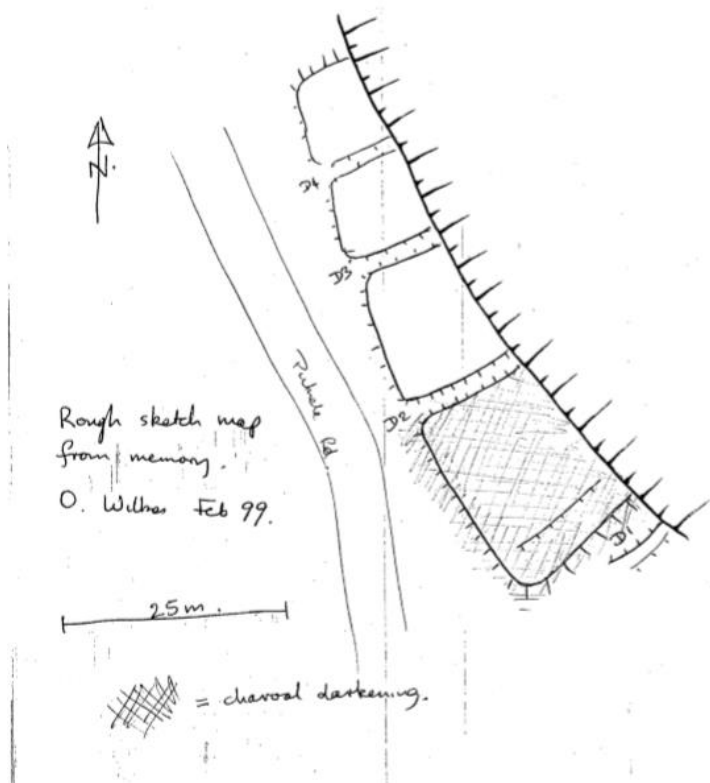


Figure 3: Sketch map of internal features of S14/19, by Owen Wilkes in 1999.

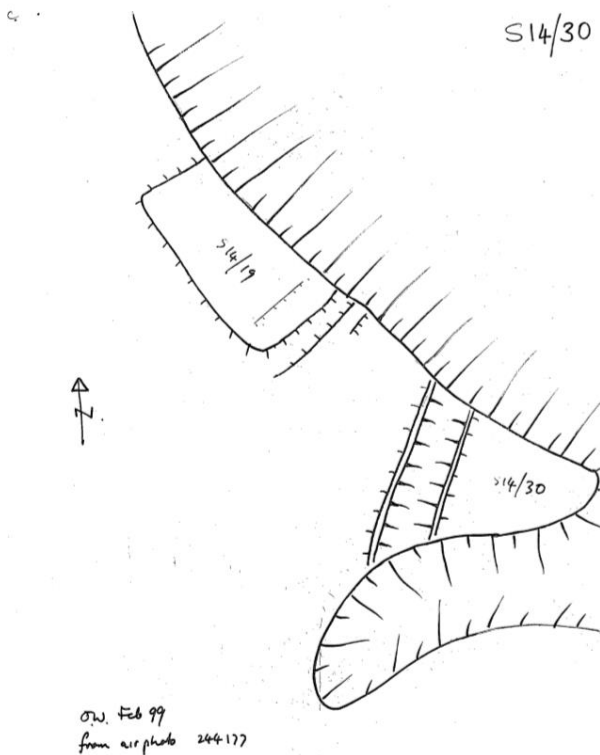
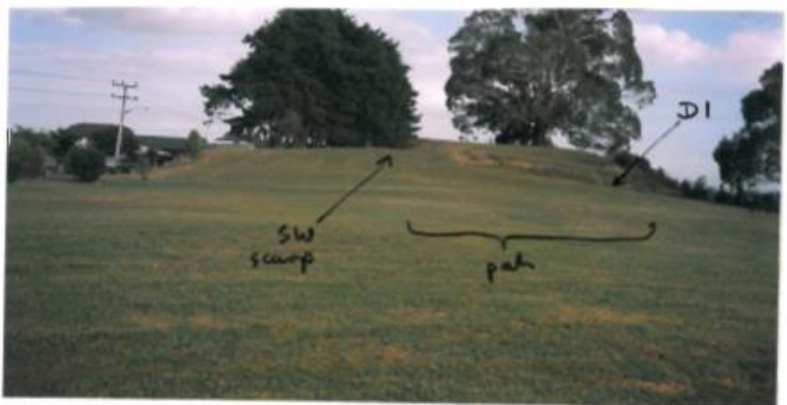


Figure 4: Site plan of S14/19 and S14/30 by Owen Wilkes in 1999.



206/12.

View toward southeast showing the scarp at the furthest northwest ~~extent~~ possible extension of the site



206/13

View toward the north west showing the southeast ditch, D1, and the terrace behind it. The flat in foreground is artificial (1970s landscapers.) The southwest scarp is hidden under the macrocarpa



Feb 99.
206/15

View toward north west from the main northwest ditch (D2) showing the less defensible internal ditches D3 + D4. D2 visible in immediate right foreground.

Figure 5: Annotated photographs of S14/19 in 1999 by Owen Wilkes (NZAA Site Record Form).



View down river. S14/30, before it was destroyed, would have been immediately in front of + obscuring S14/19 as viewed from here.



View toward north showing main ditch D2. Mountain bike damage is out of view to left.

Figure 6: Annotated photographs of S14/19 in 1999 by Owen Wilkes (NZAA Site Record Form).

Date of Survey: 12/02/2020

Prepared by: A. Kelly, N. Cable

Te Nihinihi Pā (S14/66)



Figure 1. Site extent of S14/66 outlined in red on 2019 aerial photograph. The location of shell fragments is arrowed.

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/66

Significance: Group 1

Location: Dillicar Park, next to the corner of Silary and MacFarlane Streets. The site is located on top of the river bank on the north-western side of Cobham Bridge.

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E1801959 / N5813373

Heritage Status: NZAA recorded archaeological site, District Plan scheduled
District Plan Zoning: Special Residential Zone, Recreational Reserve (Neighbourhood Open Space Zone)

Site Type: River Terrace Pā

Features: Pa, shell (fragments)

Physical Description: Small river terrace pā on the northern bank of the Waikato River, next to Cobham Bridge. Virtually destroyed by recontouring for residential development and the construction of the bridge. Crushed shell fragments observed along the walkway below the pā, midway between the end of the site and the existing bridge abutment.

Other known names:

Site History: The site was first recorded in 1977 by Steve Edson, who identified the site using aerial photographs. The site was visited by N. Laurie in 1979, who could not find any remaining physical evidence.

In 2005 Alexy Simmons visited the site and confirmed its location next to the corner of Silary and McFarlane Streets. There was no trace of the pā and the land had been extensively recontoured. Simmons noted the presence of shell fragments, indicating pre-European activity, along the walkway below the pa site, near the abutments of Cobham Bridge.

The site was visited again in 2013 by Sian Keith and Peter Caldwell to confirm the location of the shell fragments. These were found as crushed fragments along the

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A26

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Pre-European (<1840)

Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

walking track c. 10 m west of the bridge. No source for the material was found.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Associative Value: Associated with Māori defensive locations along stream gully systems along the Waikato River.

Contextual Value: Pre-European Māori settlement and horticulture along the Waikato River and its tributaries.

Style/Design/Type: Small river terrace pā overlooking the Waikato River.

Condition: Poor, no recorded/surviving physical evidence

Rarity: Common example of river terrace pā along stream gully system feeding into Waikato River

Integrity: Disturbed, likely destroyed, by modern development.

Setting: River terrace overlooking Waikato River, partially within Dillicar Park.

Group Value: Similar to a number of river terrace pa along the Waikato River in this location. Borrow pits (S14/333) to east may be associated.

Information Potential: Little known about site and unlikely to be surviving subsurface deposits given residential development.

Research Potential: Form and function of defensive location, extent of site and relationship with other nearby sites and gardening soils.

Importance to Community: Recognised as recorded archaeological site, District Plan scheduled, cultural significance as a named pā site.

Cultural Associations: Associated with Waikato iwi and local hapū

Amenity Value: Largely in grassed park, opportunity for interpretation.

Aesthetic Appeal: Poor, no remaining surface evidence.

Summary of Significance: Small river terrace pa site along Waikato River, virtually destroyed – area has been no surface evidence of archaeology. Site of high cultural significance as a named pa site.

Reference Sources:

Cable, N. 2013. "Southern Links Designation Corridor Notice of Requirement Archaeological Assessment." Prepared for NZ Transport Agency. Opus International Consultants Ltd, Hamilton.

Edson, S. 1977. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/66. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Hamilton City Council. 2003. "Nga Tapuwae O Hotumauea – Maori Landmarks on Riversides Reserve Management Plan." Report prepared by Hamilton City Council in partnership with Nga Mana Toopu O Kirikiriroa Ltd, Hamilton.

Laurie, N. 1979. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/66. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Simmons, A. 2005. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/66. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Associated Pictures:

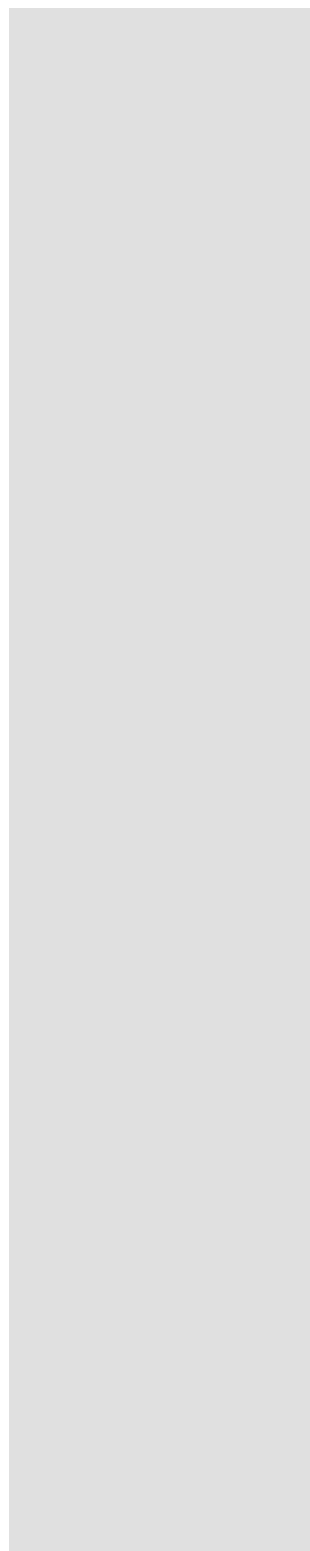


Pa, view from MacFarlane Street across highest part of site, Jan 2005



View West from Sillary Street, Jan 2005

Figure 2: 2005 photographs of site S14/66 by Simmons (Site Record Form).



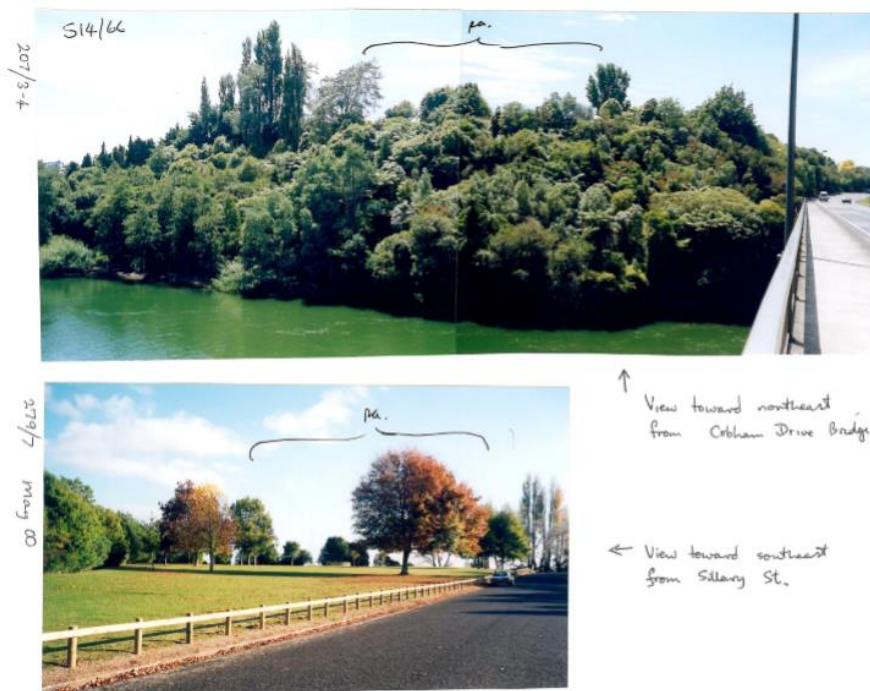


Figure 3: 2000 photographs of site S14/66 by Wilkes (Site Record Form).

Date of Survey: 12/02/2020

Prepared by: J. Holland, N. Cable

Mangāonua Pā (S14/79)



Figure 1. Recorded extent of S14/79 outlined in red, overlaid on a 2016 aerial photograph. Other recorded archaeological sites are shown in red and mapped garden soils in green.

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/79

Significance: Group 1

Location: The recorded location of the site is located on a southward projecting spur immediately west of and above the confluence of Mangāonua Stream and Waikato River.

The current District Plan schedule covers the property at 147 Riverlea Road and the stream gully reserves to the north-east and north-west.

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E1804862 / N5812277

Heritage Status: NZAA recorded archaeological site, **District Plan Zoning:** Industrial Zone, District Plan Recreation Zone (Natural Open Space) scheduled.

Site Type: Headland Pā

Features: Ditch (destroyed)

Physical Description: The site was originally recorded as a small promontory pā with a nearby cluster of borrow pits (S14/325). The pā featured a defensive ditch on the northern side. The site has since been totally destroyed through sand mining/industrial development between 1948 and 1960s.

Potential for buried archaeological remains to exist in the stream gullies below the pa, recognised through the current District Plan scheduling.

Other known names:

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A27

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Pre_European (<1840)

Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

Site History: The site was first recorded in 1979 by Steve Edson of the Waikato Art Museum, who identified the site in a 1943 aerial photograph and briefly visited it. The site was updated in 1986 by P. H. Morgan, and in 1999 by Owen Wilkes who reconfirmed it as destroyed.

Wilkes also noted that following quarrying of the site for pumice sand in the 1950s, it was used by Stresscrete Productions who made pre-stressed concrete beams and later had a concrete batching plant owned by Certified Concrete Ltd and more recently a wrecking yard and repository for old military vehicles owned by Ruakura Motors Ltd and Waikato Military Museum. The landowners reported to Wilkes that some time earlier, a group of local Māori visited to perform a karakia at the pā site. They claimed that there had once been burials here, but acknowledged that the site was entirely destroyed and lifted the tapu from it.

In 2018, Alexy Simmons visited the site as part of a survey of the Hamilton City south section of Te Awa Cycleway. Simmons reviewed the historic aerial photography and confirm that the site was destroyed as well as the report of a Māori karakia on the site.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Associative Value: Associated with Māori defensive locations along stream gully systems along the Waikato River and its associated tributaries.

Contextual Value: Pre-European Māori settlement and horticulture along the Waikato River and its tributaries.

Style/Design/Type: Small headland pā overlooking stream gully.

Condition: Destroyed through sand mining/industrial development

Rarity: Common example of promontory pā along stream gully system feeding into Waikato River

Integrity: Destroyed.

Setting: Small promontory above stream gully, quarried out by industrial activity.

Group Value: Likely associated with nearby mapped gardening sites and borrow pit cluster (S14/325).

Information Potential: Little known about site and unlikely to be surviving subsurface deposits given sand mining/industrial development.

Research Potential: Form and function of defensive location, extent of site and relationship with other nearby sites and gardening soils.

Importance to Community: Recognised as recorded archaeological site and scheduled in District Plan. Cultural significance as a named pā site.

Cultural Associations: Associated with Waikato iwi and local hapū

Amenity Value: Private land, but opportunity for interpretation on Riverlea Road. Surrounding gully system also flagged for potential buried archaeological remains.

Aesthetic Appeal: Poor, largely in private land and developed. No remaining surface evidence.

Summary of Significance: Small promontory pā site along stream gully near Waikato River, but now destroyed but industrial activities. Site of high cultural significance as a named pā site.

Reference Sources:

Edson, S. 1979. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/79. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Morgan, P. 1986. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/79. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Simmons, A. 2018. "Notes and Aerial Photographs relating to S14/79 and the adjacent Maori horticultural area marked by borrow pits (S14/325)." File note included with Archaeological Site Record Form S14/79. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Wilkes, O. 1999. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/79. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Associated Pictures:

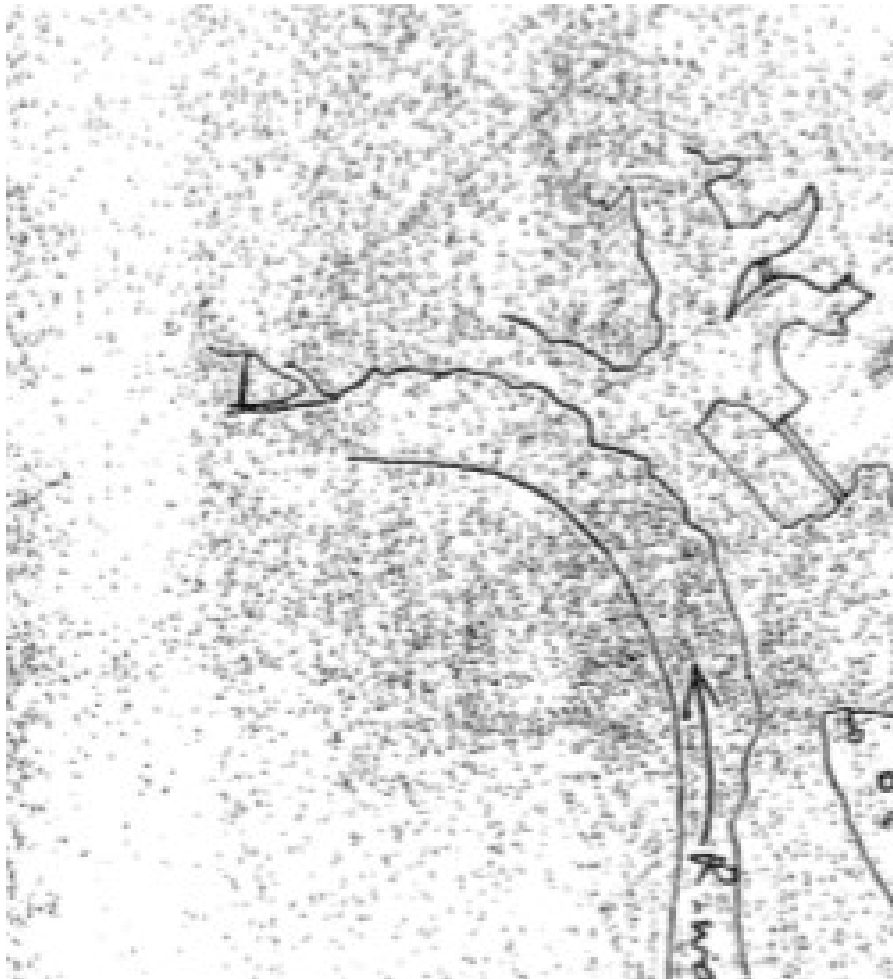


Figure 2: Sketch plan of S14/79 based on 1943 aerial photo (Site Record Form).



Figure 3: 1938 aerial photograph (SN107 28/12/1938) of S14/79 (pa) and S14/325 (borrow pits) (Smmons 2018:2)



Figure 4: 1948 aerial photograph (SN530 03/12/1948) showing detail of defensive ditch and impact of sand mining (Smmons 2018:4).

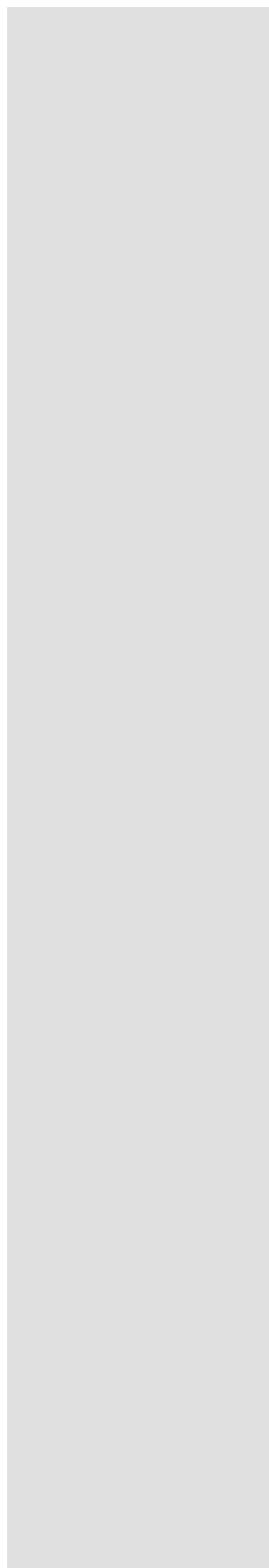




Figure 5: Annotated aerials and plans of S14/79 and S14/325 by Simmons (2018:3).

Date of Survey: 26/09/2021

Prepared by: A. Kelly, N. Cable

Middens/Umu (S14/284)



Figure 1. Photos of umu excavation from Phillips 2014. (Source: Archsite site record form).

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/284

Significance: Group 1

Location: On natural river terrace above Waikato River, 530m north of Hutchinson Road. Crossed by Te Awa River Ride cycleway

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E1795310 / N5824720

Heritage Status: General location is recorded as an archaeological site (S14/284). **District Plan Zoning:** Te Rapa North Industrial Zone

Site Type: Midden/Oven

Features: Umu, postholes, stones, midden, shell

Physical Description: Site contains a series of 12 cooking pits (umu) that have been backfilled with shell midden comprising of cockle, pipi and fresh-water mussel, as well as tawa seed and hangi stones, on a natural river terrace immediately above the Waikato River. South-east of recorded archaeological site S14/164, an extensive area of Māori horticulture including borrow pits.

Other known names:

Site History: A series of umu filled with shell were first exposed in 2013 during construction of the Te Awa River Ride cycle-way. The umu were investigated under authorities 2013/261 and 2014/109 (Phillips 2014). Midden analysis of the umu fill showed that a series of meals had been prepared and eaten on the site, possibly over a period of days or weeks. A significant percentage of the shellfish present were coastal species (40%-95%) although the majority were freshwater mussel. Microfossil and charcoal analysis showed the site was in a small cleared patch within a matai and tawa dominated mature forest, subsequently covered in bracken. No starch was found with might associate the site with nearby horticultural activity, although hinau berries were eaten. Some postholes around the ovens indicate construction of drying racks possible for the shellfish. The river

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A29

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Pre-European (<1840s)

RMA Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

terrace on which the site is located is one of the largest natural terraces along this stretch of river, measuring approximately 260 x 35 m. A small embayment to the south may have provided freshwater and a canoe landing site. The site dated to about 1600 AD.

Although the umu were destroyed, there remained the possibility that more of the site lay below ground under trees to west of cycleway.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Associative Value: Campsite, possibly associated with movement of Pre-European Māori along the Waikato River – does not appear to directly relate to nearby horticultural activity.

Contextual Value: Associated with Pre-European Māori settlement and activity along the Waikato River.

Style/Design/Type: Discrete area of cooking ovens, stakeholes and postholes suggesting some type of semi-permanent campsite.

Condition: Destroyed. Potential for further archaeology in undisturbed areas beyond track.

Rarity: Rare example of midden campsite along the Waikato River not directly associated with pā site.

Integrity: Extent of area along cycleway destroyed.

Setting: On river terrace directly above Waikato River.

Group Value: Isolated site, does not appear to be associated with other nearby horticultural sites or by inference the nearby pā sites.

Information Potential: Site investigated and economic analysis of food remains undertaken. Full extent of campsite not known and may extent into land adjacent to track.

Research Potential: Little documented evidence of the nature of travel along the Waikato River, including distance between campsites, provisioning etc.

Importance to Community: Recognition as recorded archaeological site, but little value beyond this.

Cultural Associations: Associated with Waikato iwi.

Amenity Value: Reserve land, along Te Awa River Ride, opportunity for site interpretation?

Aesthetic Appeal: Situation along track and above Waikato River – connection through continuity of use of area.

Summary of Significance: Rare example of a small midden / campsite associated with Māori travelling along the Waikato River.

Reference Sources:

Phillips, C. 2013. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/284. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Phillips, C. 2014. "Archaeological Report of Monitoring Te Awa River Ride Cycle-way, Horotiu Bridge-Meadow View Lane, Historic Places Authority 2013/261 and 2014/109." Report Prepared for Te Awa River Ride Charitable Trust.

Associated Pictures:



Figure 2. Site location overlaid on 2016 aerial photograph, along with mapped Pre-European gardening soils.



Figure 3. Umu area as exposed along cycleway, prior to excavation (source: Phillips 2014 Photo 13).

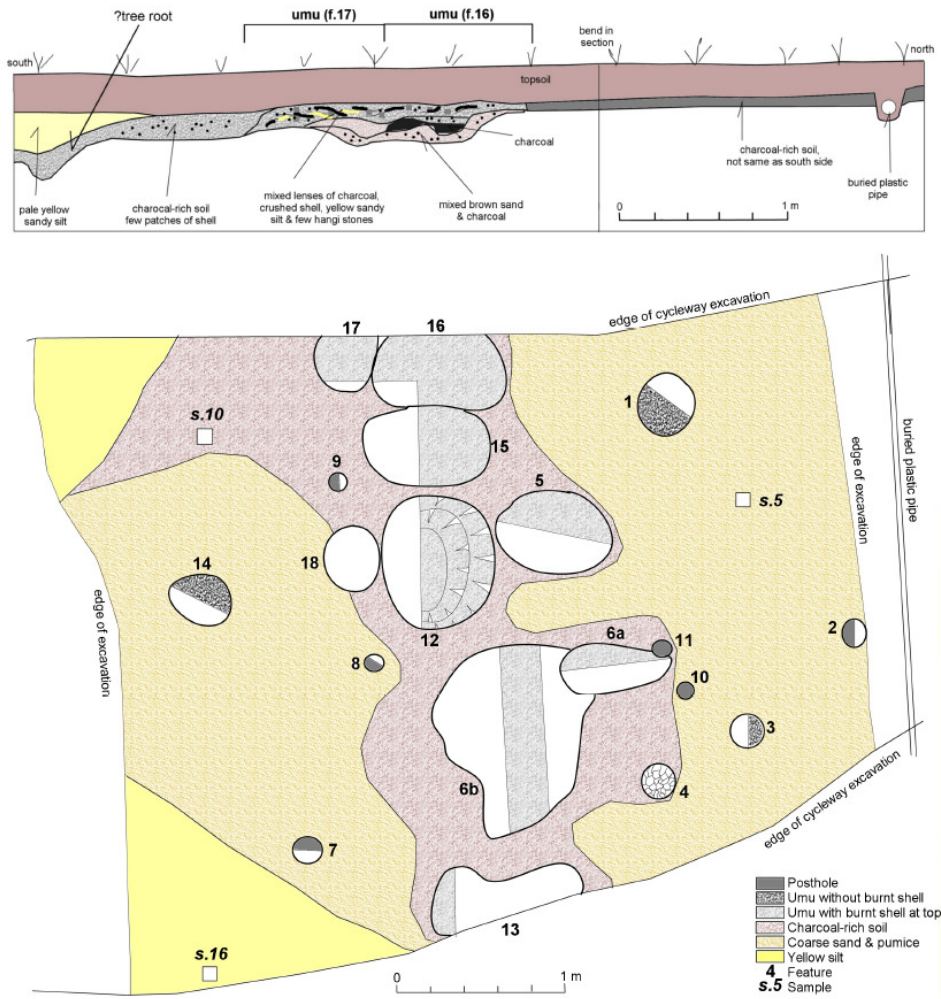


Figure 4. Section and plan view of umu excavation area, from Phillips 2014 (source: ArchSite site record form).

Date of Survey: 12/02/2020

Prepared by: Phoebe Stallman, Nick Cable

Borrow Pits (S14/176)



Figure 1. Site extent for S14/176 outlined in red, mapped on 2016 aerial photograph.

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/176

Significance: Group 2

Location: The site is located north and east of Peacockes Road on a river terraceto the west of the Waikato River. Located on Lots 1, 2, & 4 DPS 81210.

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E1804118 / N5812646

Heritage Status: NZAA recorded **District Plan Zoning:** Peacocke Character archaeological site Zone

Site Type: Māori Horticulture **Features:** Borrow pits, garden soils

Physical Description: The site consists of an area of Māori-made soils (Tamahere loam) defined following soil auger testing and excavation of test trenches. Six to eight borrow pits can be recognised on the ground surface. Plaggen soils have been identified at this site and were defined by the inclusion of coarse sand, charcoal, and gravel, at a depth of 200-400 mm.

Surface evidence has largely been destroyed, however, there is likely subsurface material present.

Other known names:

Site History: The site was first recorded in 1997 by Warren Gumbley as six possible borrow pits on river terraces, with modified soils around. The borrow pits were cored

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A100

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Pre-European (<1840)

Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

with a soil auger to confirm the presence of mixed soils.

The site was revisited by Gumbley in 2018 and an additional two borrow pits were recognised. Soil auger testing and excavation of test trenches were used to refined the extent of the Māori-made soils. It was later noted in 2019 that all surface evidence of features had now been destroyed, although there was likely to be subsurface remains still present.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Associative Value: Associated with Māori horticulture practices and other associated activities.

Contextual Value: Pre-European Māori settlement and horticulture along the Waikato River and its tributaries.

Style/Design/Type: Gardening site with evidence of borrow pits.

Condition: Subsurface evidence of garden soils detected during augering and test trenches.

Rarity: Gardening soils are extensive along the Waikato River, although few of these have been investigated and excavated.

Integrity: Little surface evidence, subsurface remains likely.

Setting: Private pasture land.

Group Value: Associated with mapped garden soils and borrow pit clusters in the wider area.

Information Potential: Information on horticultural practices, potential evidence of ancillary activities.

Research Potential: Soil characteristics and environmental setting, pattern of settlement and horticultural sites along the Waikato River.

Importance to Community: Recognised as recorded archaeological sites, scheduled in District Plan.

Cultural Associations: Associated with Waikato iwi and local hapū

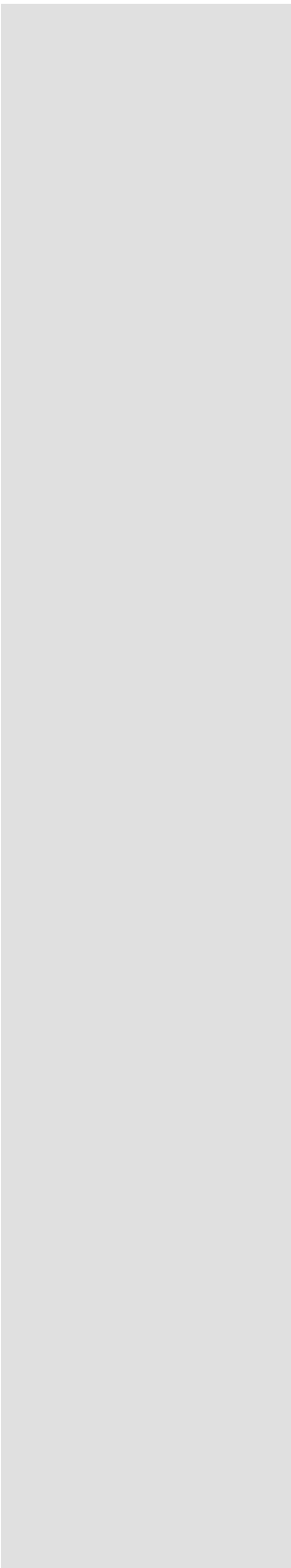
Amenity Value: Low, private pasture land with little surface evidence.

Aesthetic Appeal: Low appeal, private pasture land with little surface evidence.

Summary of Significance: Common Maori gardening soil site, confirmed by test investigation.

Reference Sources:

Gumbley, W. 1997. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/176. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.



Associated Pictures:



Figure 2: LiDar survey map showing extent of modified soils recorded by Gumbley in 2018.

Date of Survey: 12/02/2020

Prepared by: A. Kelly, N. Cable

Matakanohi – Borrow Pits (S14/209)



Figure 1. General location of borrow pits (S14/209) within St Andrews Golf Course, taken 31/01/2020.

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/209

Significance: Group 1

Location: Hamilton/St. Andrews Golf Course, on the true left of the Waikato River, accessible from St. Andrews Terrace. The site covers the extent of the golf course.

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E1799249 / N5819370

Heritage Status: Recorded **District Plan Zoning:** Central city zone archaeological site

Site Type: Māori Horticulture **Features:** Borrow pits

Physical Description: The entire area of the golf course encompasses what was originally an extensive borrow pit cluster. Many of the borrow pits remain in a relatively undisturbed condition and have been incorporated into the golf course. There is also a very well preserved pit at the southern extremity of the course, beyond the southern extension of St. Andrews Terrace.

Other known names:

Site History: The site was first recorded by Owen Wilkes in 1999 based on aerial photographs and a site visit. Wilkes reported it to be one of the best preserved borrow pits swarms in Hamilton City.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Associative Value: Associated with Māori horticulture practices and other associated activities along the river terraces immediately above the

Contextual Value: Pre-European Māori settlement and horticulture along the Waikato River and its tributaries.

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A101

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Pre-European (<1840)

Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

Waikato River.

Style/Design/Type: Gardening site with evidence of borrow pits.

Condition: Surface evidence of relatively undisturbed condition of borrow pits. Pit at southern end of course is very well preserved.

Rarity: Gardening soils are extensive along the Waikato River, although few of these have been investigated and excavated.

Integrity: Many pits survive and have been incorporated into the golf course.

Setting: Hamilton/St Andrew Golf Course.

Group Value: A horticultural site complex spanning the entire river terrace flat, associated with mapped garden soils.

Information Potential: Information on horticultural practices, potential evidence of ancillary activities.

Research Potential: Soil characteristics and environmental setting, pattern of settlement and horticultural sites along the Waikato River.

Importance to Community: Private golf course, but site recognised as recorded archaeological sites and scheduled in District Plan.

Cultural Associations: Associated with Waikato iwi and local hapū

Amenity Value: High, within well maintained landscape of active golf course.

Aesthetic Appeal: Open landscaped greens with many borrow pits in good conditions and easily seen.

Summary of Significance: Common type of Māori gardening soil site, part of a wider horticultural landscape along Waikato River. As Wilkes stated, the golf course has preserved one of the best borrow pit landscapes in Hamilton City.

Reference Sources:

Wilkes, O. 1999. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/209. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Associated Pictures:



Figure 2: 2003 view by Wilkes from river-side track of terrace edge borrow pits (Site Record Form).

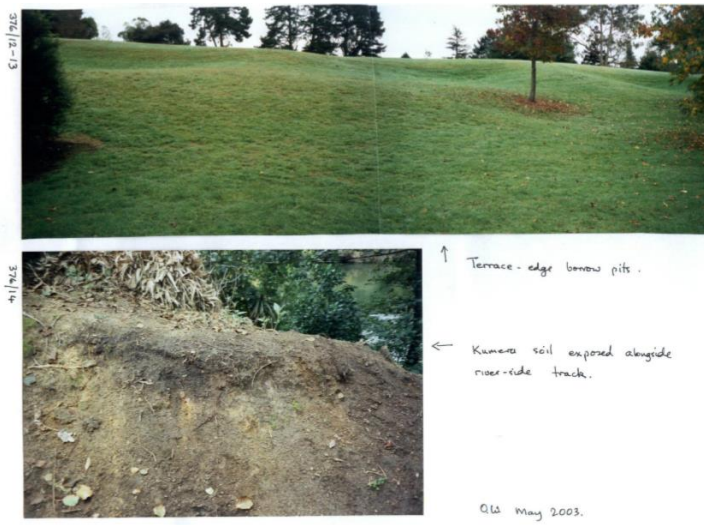


Figure 3: 2003 photos by Wilkes showing borrow pits and horticultural soils (Site Record Form).

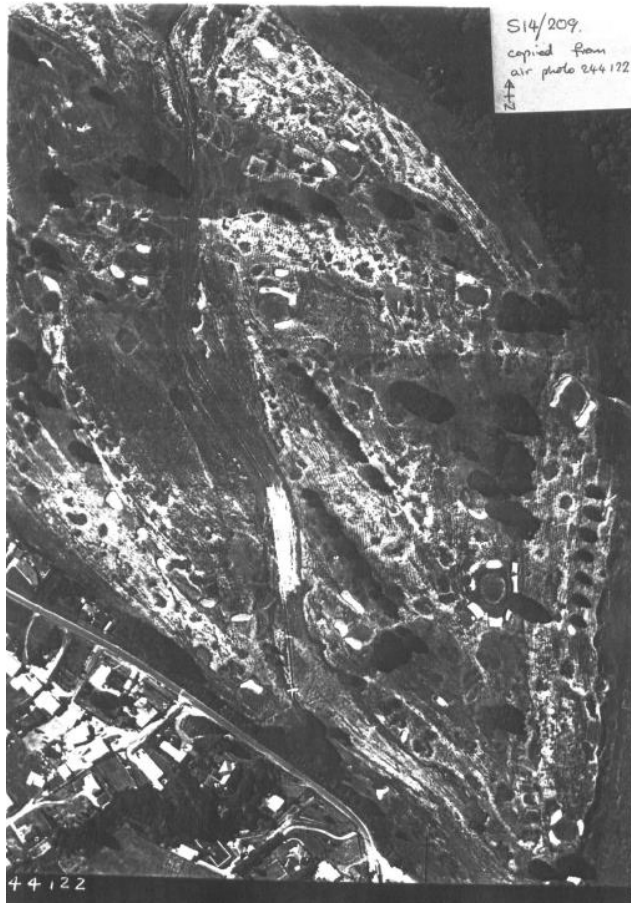


Figure 4. 1960s aerial photograph of borrow pit clusters visible during construction of golf course (Site Record Form).

Date of Survey: 12/02/2020

Prepared by: A. Kelly, N. Cable

Kirikiroa/Narrows (S14/45)

Redoubt



Figure 1. Trig station on top of Narrows Redoubt (S14/45), taken 31/01/2020.

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/45

Significance: Group 1

Location: The site is located south of Cobham Drive on the northern bank of the Waikato River, at the trig point on the top of the hill.

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E1803665 / N5813440

Heritage Status: Recorded **District Plan Zoning:** Recreational Reserve archaeological site, District Plan (Destination Open Space Zone) scheduled.

Site Type: Military (Non-Māori)

Features: Redoubt, ditch, terraces, artefacts

Physical Description: The site originally comprised of an orthodox rectangular form redoubt with bastion defences at all corners for enfilading fire. An historic plan shows the external dimensions of the redoubt as 181x165 ft (55x50m), and internal dimensions measuring c.45x30m. It is also recorded as having a barrier outside the entry on the southeast and six buildings, likely barracks, inside.

The site is currently grassed, maintained, and fenced off from the surrounding paddock. The redoubt platform and surrounding ring ditch are visible. A trig station is located on the north-west corner of the redoubt. It has good views of the surrounding land on all sides as well as upstream along the Waikato River.

Other known names: The Narrows Redoubt, Kirikiriroa Redoubt

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A103

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Colonial 1840-1900

Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

Site History: Kirikiriroa/Narrows Redoubt (S14/45) was built on or about 4th March 1864 by Imperial troops as an outpost to oversee and defend the river as a conduit for military supplies for British advance forces at Cambridge and later as an advance post for militia settlements in Hamilton. It was occupied by detachments of the 18th and 70th Regiments.

In 1865 Brig. Gen. Carey, in command of the Hamilton garrison, was opposing the decision of his seniors to close the Redoubt. The government had directed that the Hamilton garrison be reduced to 60 men, requiring the de-manning of the redoubt.

An 1872 map of Hamilton by Sergeant Powell labels the site as “old redoubt”, whereas others in the area are still labelled “redoubt”. This indicates that the site was de-manned and was not reused for the Hauhau/Te Kooti scare. It is likely that the site (S14/45) was too far out of Hamilton to be useful in defending the town.

The redoubt was first recorded in 1968 by Ken Gorby. Notes compiled by C. G. Hunt at this time describe this as a small redoubt built here by the 4th Waikato Regiment following their settlement in Hamilton East in 1864. Hunt noted that he had watched earthworks in the vicinity for the formation of Cobham Drive and saw no evidence of Māori habitation. He considered the site to be little significance given it “had no name, is insignificant, has no unusual features and there is no evidence that the trenches are of Maori origin.” As Chris Mallows noted in his archaeological assessment of the site in 2011, this statement downplays the importance of the redoubt, which has gained increased significance in the archaeological landscape over the past forty years due to an increased awareness of the historical associations of the site and a lack of preservation of other redoubt sites in Hamilton (Mallows 2011:11).

In 1974, the Waikato Museum Archaeological Society carried out a small archaeological excavation consisting of at least two 3 x 3 m squares (Mallows 2011: 14). They recorded five possible postholes and a drain. At least one section of the redoubt ditch was excavated and found to be c. 2.5 m wide and c. 2 m deep.

The site was revisited again by Patrick Morgan in 1986 and again in 2005 by Owen Wilkes.

In 2000, Warren Gumbley was commissioned to prepare an archaeological assessment on the redoubt for WEL Energy. As part of the assessment, Gumbley reviewed the historic background of the site and described in depth the form and features of the redoubt. He noted that not only was there a high likelihood of encountering archaeological remains within the redoubt, there was likely to evidence of tent-sites, cooking areas and other buildings on the slopes to the north and north-west and rubbish pits to the east (Gumbley 2000:3). A small waterway to the north-west was also considered to have potential for containing historic objects associated with occupation of the redoubt (Richard Paul *pers. comms.*)

An authority (2001/04) was issued to WEL Energy to excavate power cable trenches and remove overhead power cables and redundant power poles along the eastern and northern sides of the redoubt. The works were monitored by Alexy Simmons, who noted that the area was quite disturbed, likely due to the formation of Cobham Drive and previous installation of a stormwater pipeline (Simmons 2001).

Chris Mallows visited the site in 2011 as part of an archaeological assessment for geotechnical investigations for the Southern Links corridor designation. The redoubt was found to be in good condition, with features within the internal area able to be discerned. It was considered highly likely that subsurface remains still existed, as well as in surrounding areas. It was agreed that geotechnical investigations should not occur within the redoubt itself and that the designation corridor should be shifted away from the site. The relocated investigations did not encounter any evidence of Maori

garden soils nor historic material (Cable 2011:11).

In 2018, Warren Gumbley undertook investigations at a number of archaeological sites along the Southern Links designation corridor under Authority 2018/421 (Laumea, Gumbley & Green 2018). Gumbley et al monitored a trackway cut along the western slope below the redoubt, below three possible benches or terraces thought to relate to the redoubt. Fragments of bottle glass, metal and ceramics were recovered which could date to the redoubt.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Associative Value: Associated with European defensive locations along stream gully systems along the Waikato River.

Contextual Value: Associated with 1860s Waikato Land Wars and militia settlement of Hamilton.

Style/Design/Type: Orthodox rectangular redoubt with bastions in each corner.

Condition: Good – redoubt platform and internal features still visible and fenced off from surrounding paddock.

Rarity: Rare example of military feature surviving from the Waikato Land Wars, only surviving redoubt in Waikato still in good condition.

Integrity: Redoubt is fenced off from surrounding paddock. Likely to be subsurface features in surrounding area. Artefacts found on western slope.

Setting: Open field in public reserve, on high point above Cobham Drive, fenced off. Views of surrounding area and upriver Waikato River.

Group Value: Part of a group of sites from European military settlement in and around Hamilton during the Waikato Wars. One of four redoubts constructed in Hamilton and the only one to survive in good condition.

Information Potential: Subsurface evidence of internal features, potential rubbish pits and tent sites, cooking areas etc in surrounding area.

Research Potential: Form and function of defensive location, associated features in surrounding area, relationship to other redoubt sites in Waikato.

Importance to Community: Recognised as a recorded archaeological site and site of historic significance, District plan scheduled.

Cultural Association: European military occupation and early settlement of Hamilton.

Amenity Value: High, fenced off in public reserve. Opportunity for interpretation.

Aesthetic Appeal: Prominent location in public land, surface remains visible, good views of surrounding area.

Summary of Significance: Historically significant site as a relic of the Waikato Land Wars of the 1860s and the early settlement of Hamilton. Last remaining redoubt in good condition, with high amenity values.

Reference Sources:

Cable, N. 2011. "Southern Links Geotechnical Investigations: Report on Archaeological Monitoring – NZHPT Authority 2011/393." Report for AECOM. Opus International Consultants Ltd, Hamilton.

Cable, N. 2013. "Southern Links Designation Corridor Notice of Requirement: Archaeological Assessment." Report for NZ Transport Agency. Opus International

Consultants Ltd, Hamilton.

Gumbley, W. 2000. Assessment of Archaeological Values: The Narrows Redoubt (S14/45), Hamilton. Unpublished report.

Gorbey, K. 1968. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/45. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Laumea, M., Gumbley, W., and Green, D. 2018. Preliminary Report Southern Links: Investigations at Sites S14/470, S14/45, and S14/481. Report prepared for NZ Transport Agency and Hamilton City Council. W. Gumbley Ltd, Hamilton.

Mallows, C. 2011. "Archaeological Assessment of Proposed Southern Links Geotechnical Investigations." Report prepared for AECOM. Opus International Consultants Ltd, Hamilton.

Morgan, P. 1986. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/45. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Prickett, N. 2016. Fortifications of the New Zealand Wars. Department of Conservation: Wellington.

Simmons, A. 2001. Archaeological Monitoring at the Narrow Redoubt S14/45, Hamilton. Unpublished report.

Wilkes, O. 2005. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/45. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Associated Pictures:



Figure 2. 1966 aerial photograph showing defensive ditch of the redoubt (S14/45) (Cable 2013: Fig. 7).

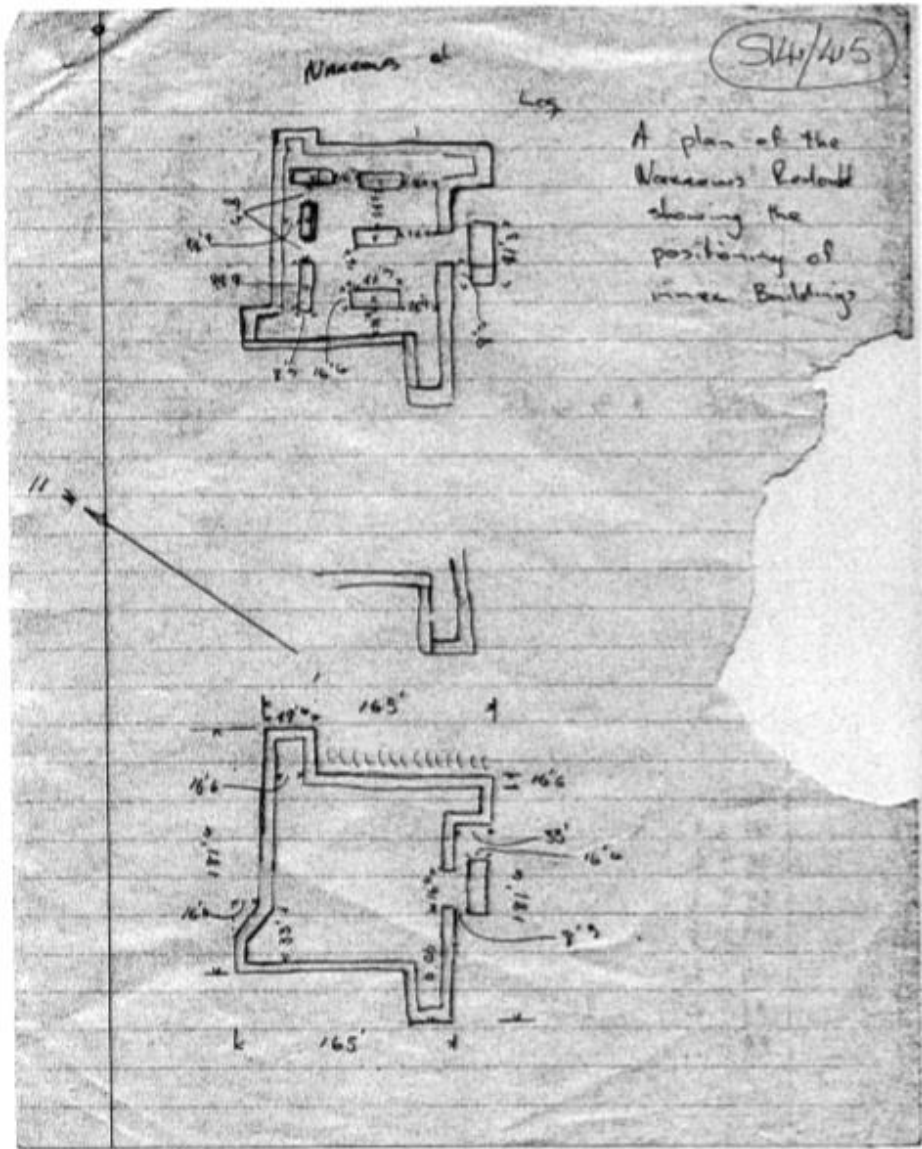


Figure 3: Measured drawing of the internal features of the Narrows Redoubt by D and L Vuleitch, mid- 1970s (Site Record Form).



Figure 4: Aerial photograph of S14/45 by Kevin Jones (Site Record Form).

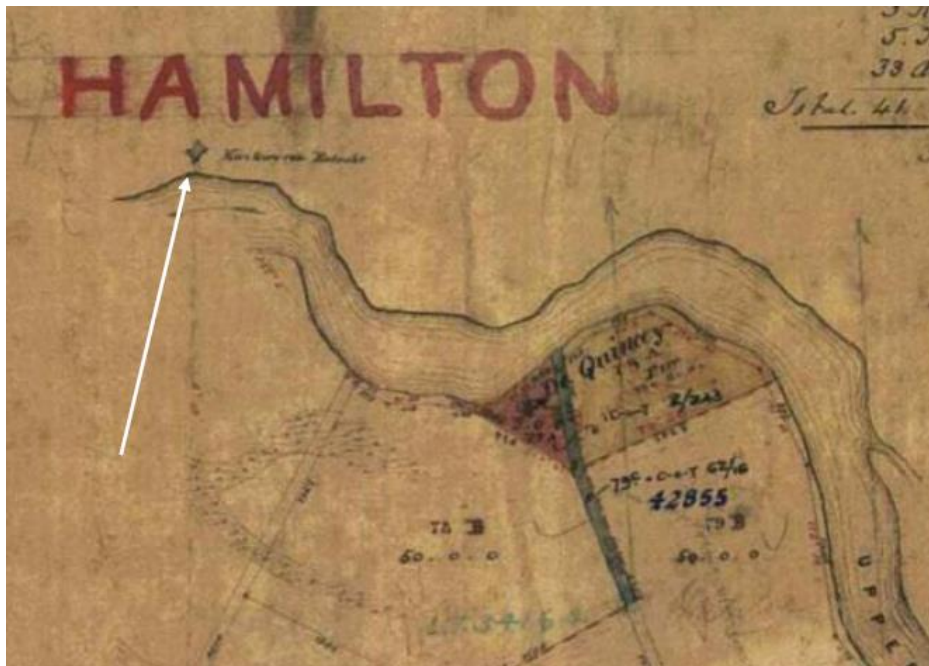


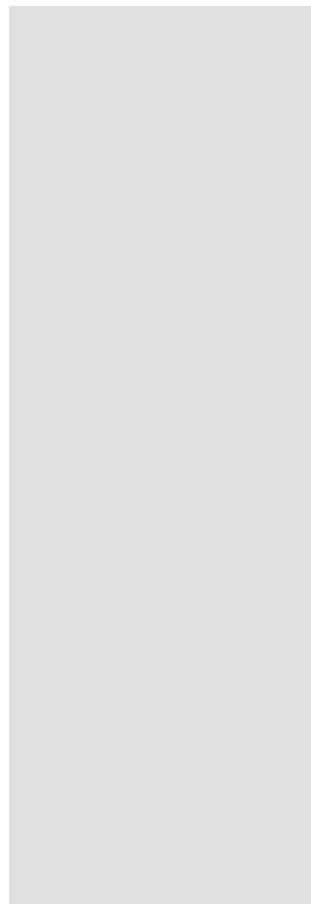
Figure 5. Portion of SO 381 annotated with the location of Kirikiri Redoubt (Mallows 2011:Fig. 5).



Figure 6. GIS plan of redoubt site and trackway cut in 2018 (Laumea et al 2018:Fig. 7). Possible terraces highlighted in blue.

Date of Survey: 12/02/2020

Prepared by: A. Kelly, N. Cable



Ridler's Flour Mill (S14/102)



Figure 1. Location of S14/102 outlined in red on 2016 aerial photograph. The arrow points to the reported location of the mill within the red outline.

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/102

Significance: Group 2

Location: The site is located on a small promontory overlooking the Mangatukutuku Stream, at the rear of the property at 34 Ulrich Avenue, Hamilton.

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E1801161 / N5811971

Heritage Status: Recorded **District Plan Zoning:** General residential archaeological site

Site Type: Flour Milling **Features:** Machinery scatter and water race

Physical Description: The remains of the site were visible in 1961 and comprised of machinery scatter and a head race feature. The site is currently overgrown with trees and scrub and the current condition of the site is uncertain, although no visible remains were noted in 1988.

Other known names: Kiwi Flour Mill?

Site History: Ridler's Flour Mill was built in the 1870s and was powered by water wheel. It is recorded as operating until 1900, however, a newspaper notice from March 1889 states the mill was destroyed by fire. It is unclear if the mill was rebuilt or not.

The site was first recorded by Neil Laurie in 1988 based on the documentary accounts and a brief visit to the reported location.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A104

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Colonial (1840-1900)

Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

Associative Value: Associated with early flour milling and utilisation of water race technology.

Style/Design/Type: unknown, likely a tall building with water wheel powered by the stream.

Rarity: Rare historic industrial site and representative example of 1870's flour mill.

Setting: located on small headland beside Mangatukutuku Stream. Area now overgrown by vegetation.

Information Potential: Potential for building remains, machinery parts and earthworks for water races.

Importance to Community: Recognised as recorded archaeological site and scheduled in District Plan.

Amenity Value: Poor, on private land and site is overgrown by vegetation

Summary of Significance: Representative example of early European industry in Hamilton, although site likely destroyed.

Reference Sources:

Laurie, N. 1985. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/102. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Waikato Times 10/05/1888 p.2. "Messrs Knox and Ridler's Flour Mill." Available: paperspast.natlib.govt.nz. [accessed Nov. 2019].

Wanganui Herald 22/03/1888, p.2. Untitled Article. Available: paperspast.natlib.govt.nz. [accessed Nov. 2019].

Associated Pictures:

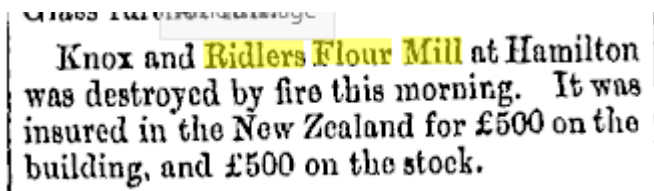


Figure 2: *Wanganui Herald*. 22 March 1888, p. 2.

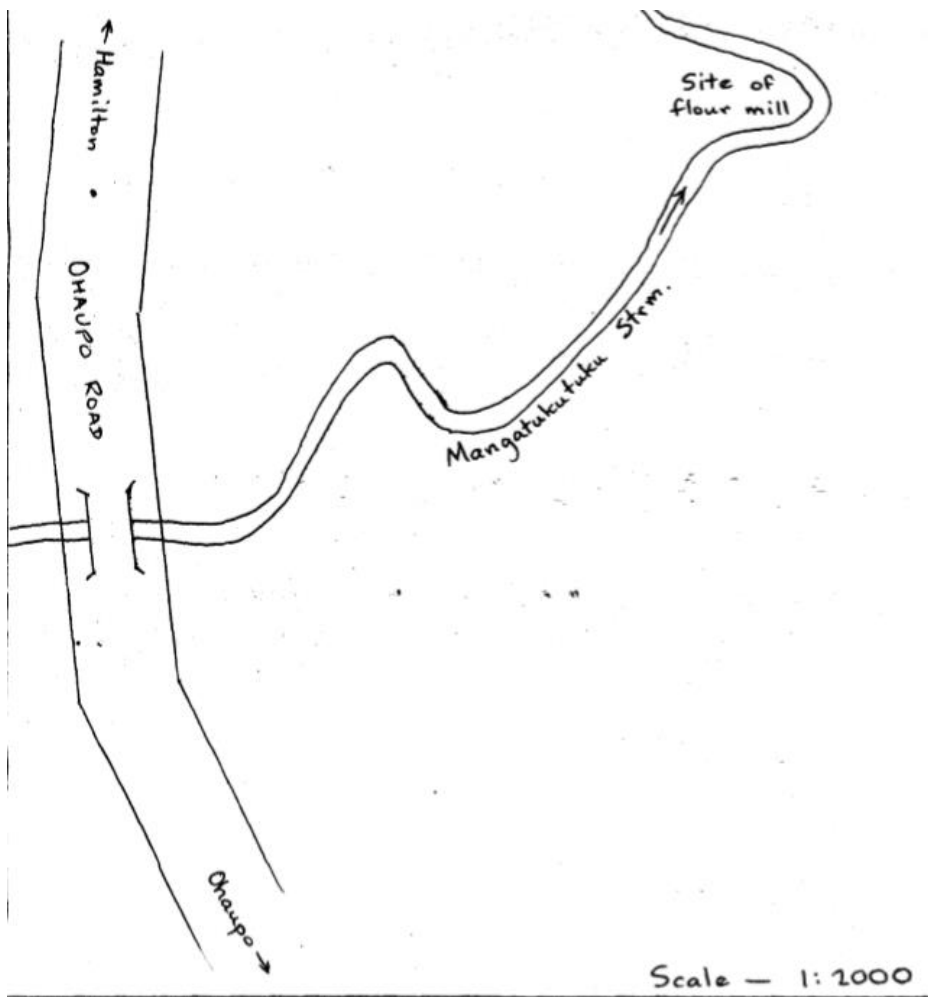


Figure 3: Sketch map provided by Laurie in 1985 (Site Record Form).

Date of Survey: 12/02/2020

Prepared by: A. Kelly, N. Cable

Waahi Taonga / Artefact Find (S14/23)



Figure 1. Approximate recorded location for S14/23 outlined in red (arrowed) mapped on 2016 aerial photograph. Other recorded archaeological sites are labelled in red and mapped garden soils are shown in green

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/23 (N56/25)

Significance: Group 2

Location: The site is located at the back/eastern side of the property at 16 Chartwell Crescent, Hamilton.

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E1799751 / N5818070

Heritage Status: NZAA Recorded archaeological site, District Plan Scheduled
District Plan Zoning: General Residential

Site Type: Artefact Findspot

Features: Artefact – wooden artefacts

Physical Description: Wooden artefacts preserved in wetland along gully system, recovered by archaeological excavation during drainage work. Items included, but not limited to a reworked shaft of a digging implement, an adzed plank, hangi stones and a 2 m long wooden stake sharpened by an adze.

The site, which is located in the back yard of 16 Chartwell Crescent, consisted of a low-lying peaty ground that has since been drained and grassed. There are no recorded surface features at the site as it is an artefact findspot.

Other known names:

Site History: The site was identified in 1977 when a drain was excavated through the back of the property at 16 Chartwell Crescent by the local council. These earthworks prompted an archaeological excavation/investigation and the site was recorded.

The excavation occurred over a 12-month period. The site continues to be referenced in local archaeological reports as evidence for the archaeological potential in wetland areas along the many gully systems around Hamilton.

The site was originally recorded by Steve Edson in 1977. It was later revisited by Owen

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A106

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Pre-European (<1840s)

Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

Wilkes in 2000.

Nga Tapuwae O Hotumauea notes that the timber remains were believed to belong to a carved pataka associated with Te Tupari Pā (S14/3), located less than 200 m to the west. It has also been speculated that this site (S14/23) could have been utilised for eel-weiring, due to its location.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Associative Value: Wooden artefacts stored in wetland areas, possibly association with nearby pā (S14/3), possibly related to fishing activities or food storage.

Contextual Value: Prehistoric and historic Māori settlement and food gathering along Waikato River.

Style/Design/Type: No associated archaeological context.

Condition: Findspot – no associated archaeological context. Waterlogged wooden artefacts recovered.

Rarity: uncommon artefact types.

Integrity: No associated archaeological context. Wetland now drained.

Setting: wetland associated with gully system which runs into Waikato River.

Group Value: Isolated findspot, but possibly linked to nearby pā site (S14/3) and indicative of activities along gully systems.

Information Potential: Of little value as no archaeological context.

Research Potential: Highlights potential for wetlands along gully systems to preserve waterlogged timbers.

Importance to Community: Findspot only on private land. Recognised as archaeological site.

Cultural Associations: Associated with Waikato iwi and local hapū.

Amenity Value: Low – findspot only.

Aesthetic Appeal: Low – findspot only.

Summary of Significance: Important site for highlighting potential for wetlands for preserving waterlogged timbers. No archaeological context found, but though timbers recovered could be associated with localised fishing activities or nearby pā site (S14/3).

Reference Sources:

Edson, S. 1977. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/23. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Gorbey, K. and Edson, S. 1978. Intermin Report on the Investigation of N56/25, Hamilton. Report accessed from Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Digital Report Library.

Williams, L. 1978. "Report on Excavations at Site N56/25, Chartwell Crescent, Hamilton." Report accessed from Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Digital Report Library.

Associated Pictures:



Figure 2: Location of excavation in backyard of 16 Chartwell Crescent. 1977, S. Edson.



Figure 3: Mid-excavation 1977, S. Edson, K. Gorbey, L. Williams.

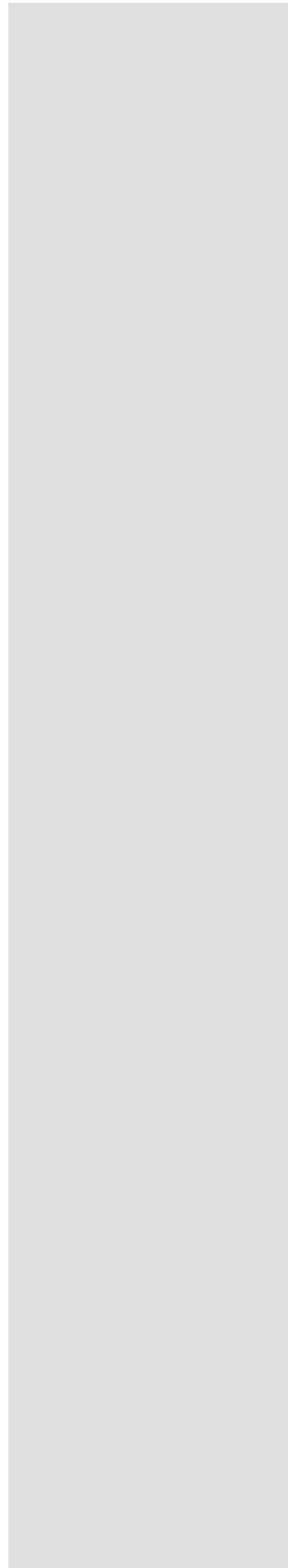




Figure 4: Mid-excavation 1977, S. Edson, K. Gorbey, L. Williams.



275/6. Apr 00

View toward southwest from Fairfield College grounds.
Site lies behind willows approx at arrowhead.

Figure 5: Photograph showing location of site. April 2000.

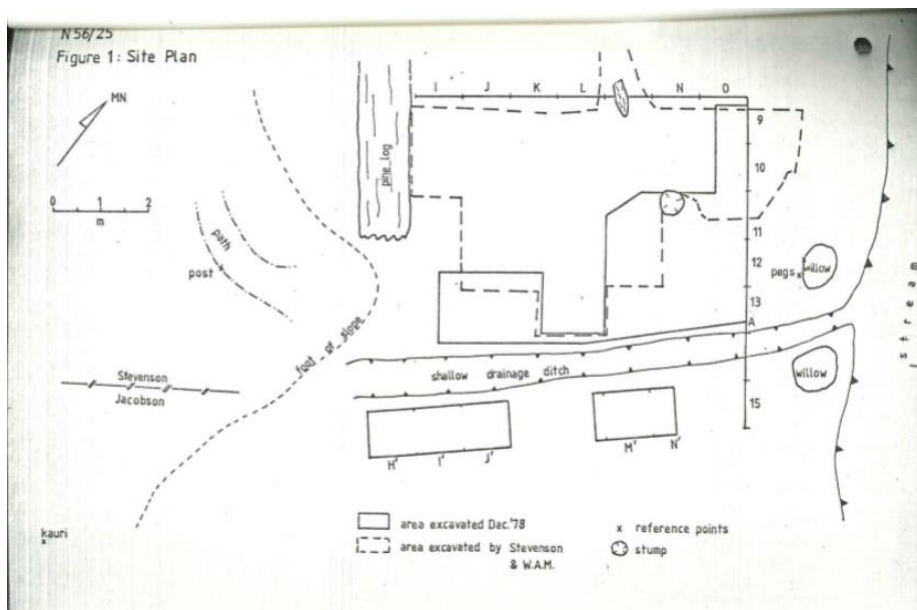


Figure 6: Plan of excavated area at S14/23, 16-16 Chartwell Crescent (Williams 1978).

Date of Survey: 12/02/2020

Prepared by: A. Kelly, N. Cable

Pā (S14/48)



Figure 1. Site extent of S14/48 outlined in red on 2016 aerial photograph.

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/48

Significance: Group 2

Location: The site (S14/48) is located at the south-eastern end of Cotebrooke Lane.

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E1805259 / N5813878

Heritage Status: NZAA recorded **District Plan Zoning:** General Residential archaeological site, District Plan Zone scheduled

Site Type: Headland Pā

Features: Ditch and bank

Physical Description: The site is located on a natural rise at the south-eastern side of Cotebrooke Lane. On the west, south, and eastern sides of the site there are naturally steep scarps. The northern side of the site has a shallow depression that was likely part of a defensive ditch and bank system. A house had also been built on the site.

The site is currently on private property and has been developed. Much of the site has also been grassed or wooded in the past.

Other known names:

Site History: The site was first recorded by Ken Gorbey in 1968 following a site visit to map the features. It was noted that the site had likely been ploughed and the ditch and bank were very shallow.

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A107

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Pre-European (<1840s)

Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Associative Value: Associated with Māori defensive locations along stream gully systems along the Waikato River and its tributaries.

Style/Design/Type: Small pā overlooking stream gully.

Rarity: Common example of pā along stream gully system feeding into Waikato River

Setting: Small promontory above stream gully, residentially developed.

Information Potential: Little known about site but likely to be surviving subsurface deposits given limited residential development.

Importance to Community: Recognised as recorded archaeological site and scheduled in District Plan.

Amenity Value: Low, on private land and disturbed by residential development.

Summary of Significance: Small promontory pā site along stream gully inland from Waikato River, but likely destroyed – area has been residential developed and little surface evidence of archaeology.

Reference Sources:

Gorbey, K. 1968. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/48. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Associated Pictures:

Contextual Value: Pre-European Māori settlement and horticulture along the Waikato River and its tributaries.

Condition: Poor, surface features including fortifications and borrow pits have been built on or grassed/wooded. Small portion of defensive ditch noted.

Integrity: Disturbed, possibly destroyed, by residential development. Wider evidence of activity also disturbed by residential development

Group Value: None.

Research Potential: Form and function of defensive location, extent of site and relationship with other nearby sites and gardening soils.

Cultural Associations: Associated with Waikato iwi and local hapū

Aesthetic Appeal: Poor, on private residential land.

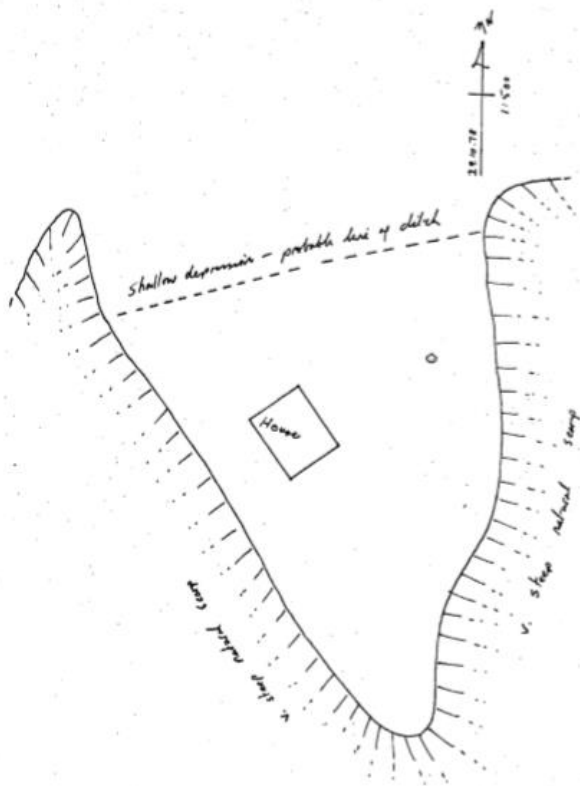


Figure 2: Sketch map of site S14/48 by Gorbey in 1968 (Site Record Form).

Date of Survey: 12/02/2020

Prepared by: A. Kelly, N. Cable

Hamilton West Redoubt – Pukerangiora (S14/57)



Figure 1. Site of redoubt at St Peter's Cathedral (31/01/2020).

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/57

Significance: Group 1

Location: The site is located at the site now occupied by St. Peter's Anglican Cathedral on Victoria Street, Central Hamilton.

The current District Plan schedule specifically covers the cathedral footprint.

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E1801157 / N5814772

Heritage Status: NZAA recorded archaeological site, District Plan scheduled. **District Plan Zoning:** Central City Zone

Site Type: Military (Non-Māori)

Features: Ditch and subsurface features.

Physical Description: The Hamilton West Redoubt and A. C. Magazine (S14/57) were located on the site that is now occupied by the St. Peter's Anglican Cathedral. Surviving portions of ditches related to the site (S14/57) were identified under the Cathedral and it is likely that there is further subsurface evidence relating to the site.

The Army Drill Hall and Area Office were relocated from the redoubt site onto a neighbouring property facing Knox Street. A bronze plaque on the Victoria Street roadside commemorates the redoubt and church site.

Other known names: Pukerangiora, Te Ahi O Hotumoea

Site History: The Hamilton West Redoubt was established in 1864 to accommodate 128 men. In 1967 when the Waikato regiments were disbanded the redoubt was taken over by the Armed Constabulary. In 1872 the government buildings within the redoubt were removed and reerected at the base of the hill as a stable, saddle room and smithy. These buildings had also been used as courtrooms and a school following abandonment by the military. The site was levelled in 1873 for the construction of the

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A108

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Colonial (1840-1900)

Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

Armed Constabulary Magazine.

The site was first recorded in 1977 by Steve Edson apparently on the basis of an Historic Place Trust brass plaque at the bottom of the Cathedral driveway. In 1990 Alexy Simmons carried out some historical research on the redoubt, under contract to the Department of Conservation. She compiled a comprehensive report which established that the redoubt trenches had been filled in before the cathedral was built and that portions of the trenches still remained intact under the cathedral floor.

Additional file information including plans and aerial photographs were added by Owen Wilkes in 2005. Wilkes found evidence that Simmon's earthworks and accompanying overlaid plans were actually for the later magazine and that the redoubt actually occupied a much greater area of the hill, although any trace of earthworks was unlikely to have survived modern landscaping. Wilkes also cast doubt on the earthworks under the cathedral floor.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Associative Value: Associated with European defensive locations along stream gully systems along the Waikato River.

Contextual Value: Waikato Land Wars, British military occupation and establishment of Hamilton, transition from militia to Armed Constabulary.

Style/Design/Type: Unusual rectangular redoubt with two large corner bastions, also AC magazine and various military buildings.

Condition: Poor, redoubt believed to be completely destroyed, possible remains of AC magazine may still exist under cathedral floor.

Rarity: Rare example of 1860s military site associated with Waikato Land Wars and later development of Armed Constabulary.

Integrity: Redoubt likely destroyed, some ditches from later magazine, ancilliary buildings relocated and later demolished (including Knox Street Drill Hall)

Setting: On a landscaped hill on which St. Peter's Anglican Cathedral sits.

Group Value: Associated with Knox Street Drill Hall (S14/191); other redoubt sites across Hamilton (S14/45, S14/95, S14/72), association with Cathedral, associated with nearby courthouse.

Information Potential: Subsurface remains of fortifications and buildings, ancillary activities.

Research Potential: Form and function of defensive location, extent of site and relationship with other nearby sites and buildings

Importance to Community: Recognised as recorded archaeological site, District Plan scheduled, commemorative plaque at roadside.

Cultural Association: European / British Military / Armed Constabulary (forerunner of Police).

Amenity Value: High, prominent public space with multiple sites of interest including St. Peter's Anglican Cathedral.

Aesthetic Appeal: Prominent landmark overlooking the site of early Hamilton West.

Summary of Significance: Historically significant location in relation to the Waikato Land Wars and early settlement of Hamilton West, covering the transition period from

British military occupation to township protected by Armed Constabulary.

Reference Sources:

Edson, S. 1977. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/57. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Prickett, N. 2016. Fortifications of the New Zealand Wars, Department of Conservation: New Zealand.

Simmons, A. 1990. "West Hamilton Redoubt Report." Report prepared for Department of Conservation, Hamilton.

Wilkes, O. 2005. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/57. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Associated Pictures:

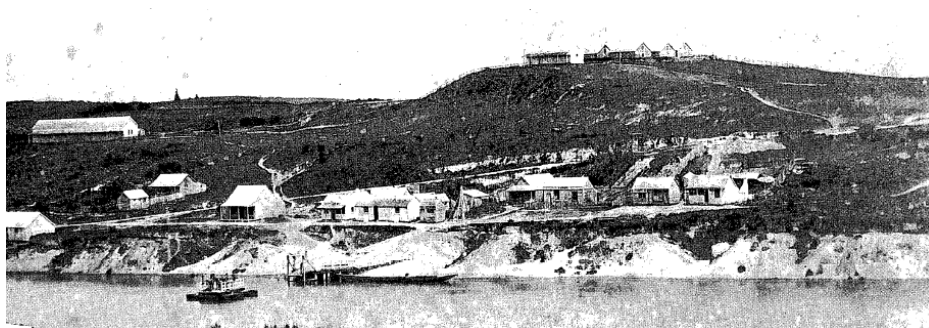


Figure 2: Early historic photograph of Hamilton showing the redoubt buildings on the hill (Site Record Form).

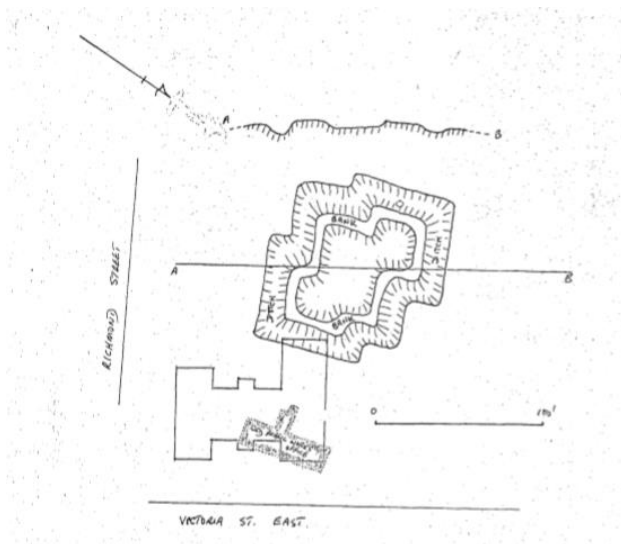


Figure 3: Sketch plan of Hamilton West Redoubt (S14/57) by Edson in 1977 (Site Record Form).

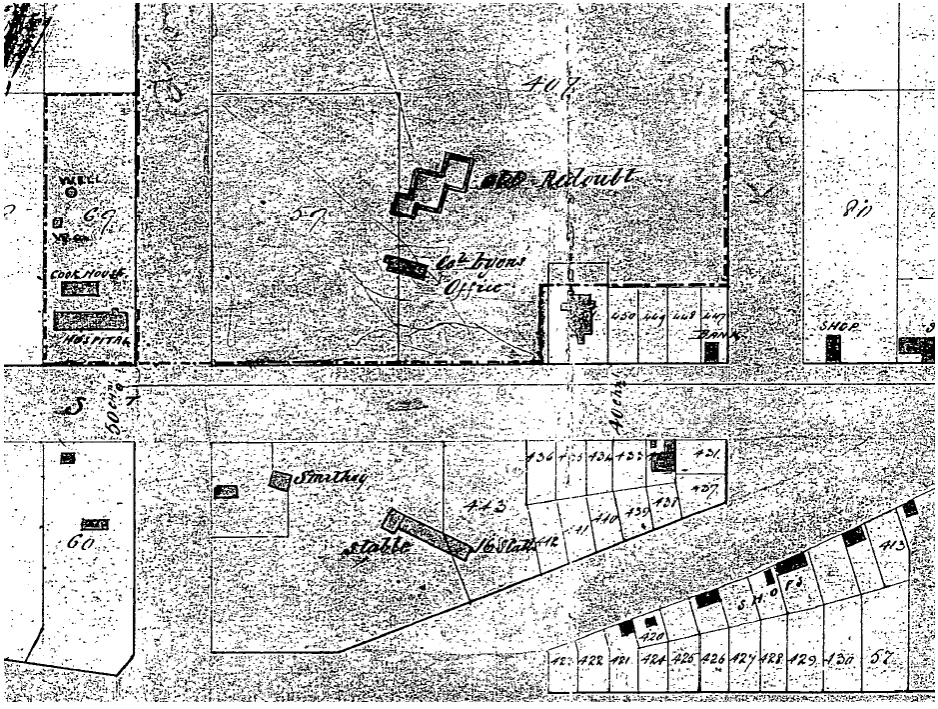


Figure 4: 1884 PWD plan showing location of "old redoubt" and other buildings in the vicinity (Site Record Form).



Figure 5: Photo of site from across Victoria Road in 2005 (Site Record Form).

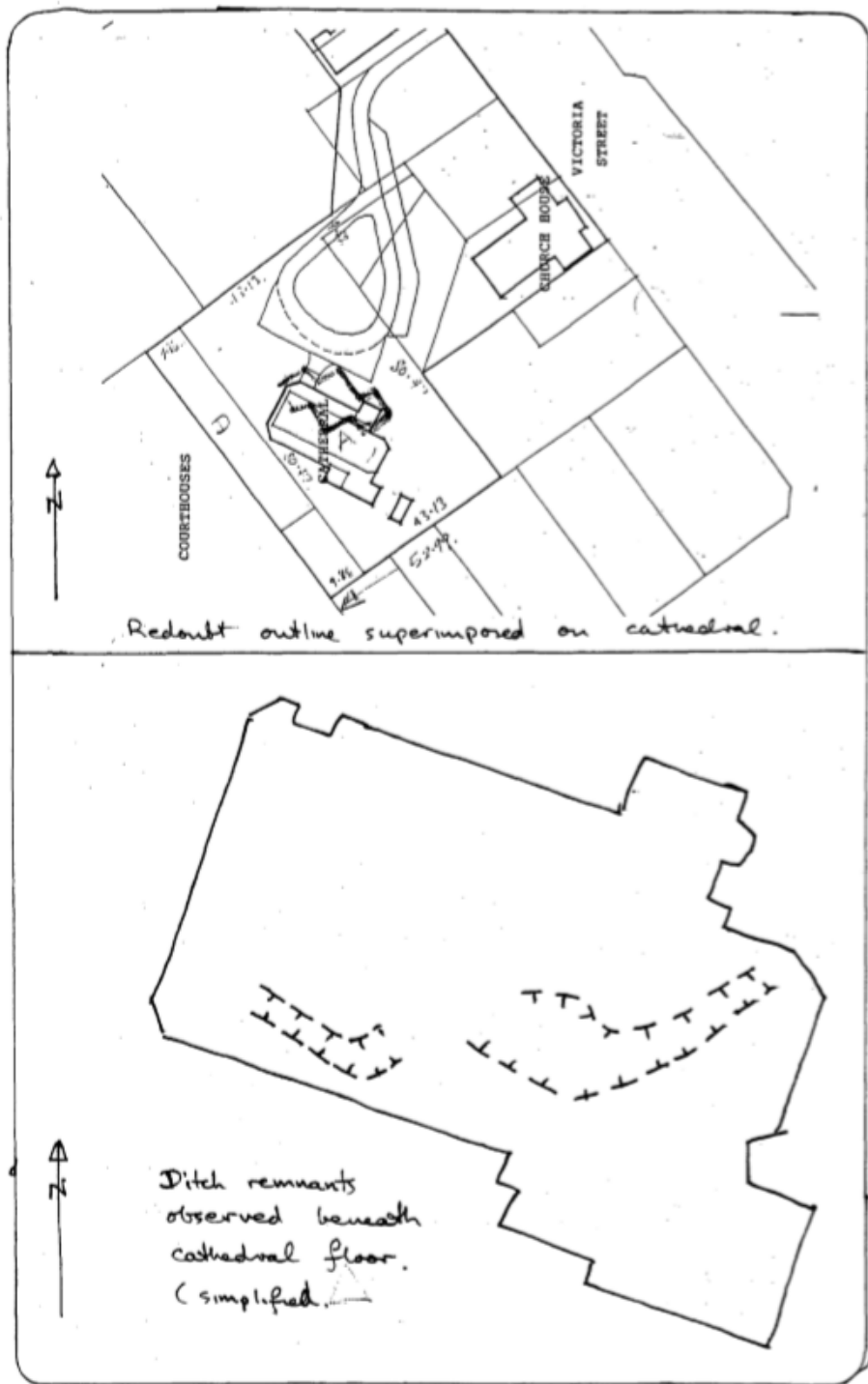


Figure 6: (Top) Plan showing the location of the Hamilton West Redoubt in relation to St. Paul's Anglican Cathedral. (Bottom) Locations of surviving ditch features identified beneath St. Paul's Anglican Cathedral. (Site Record Form)

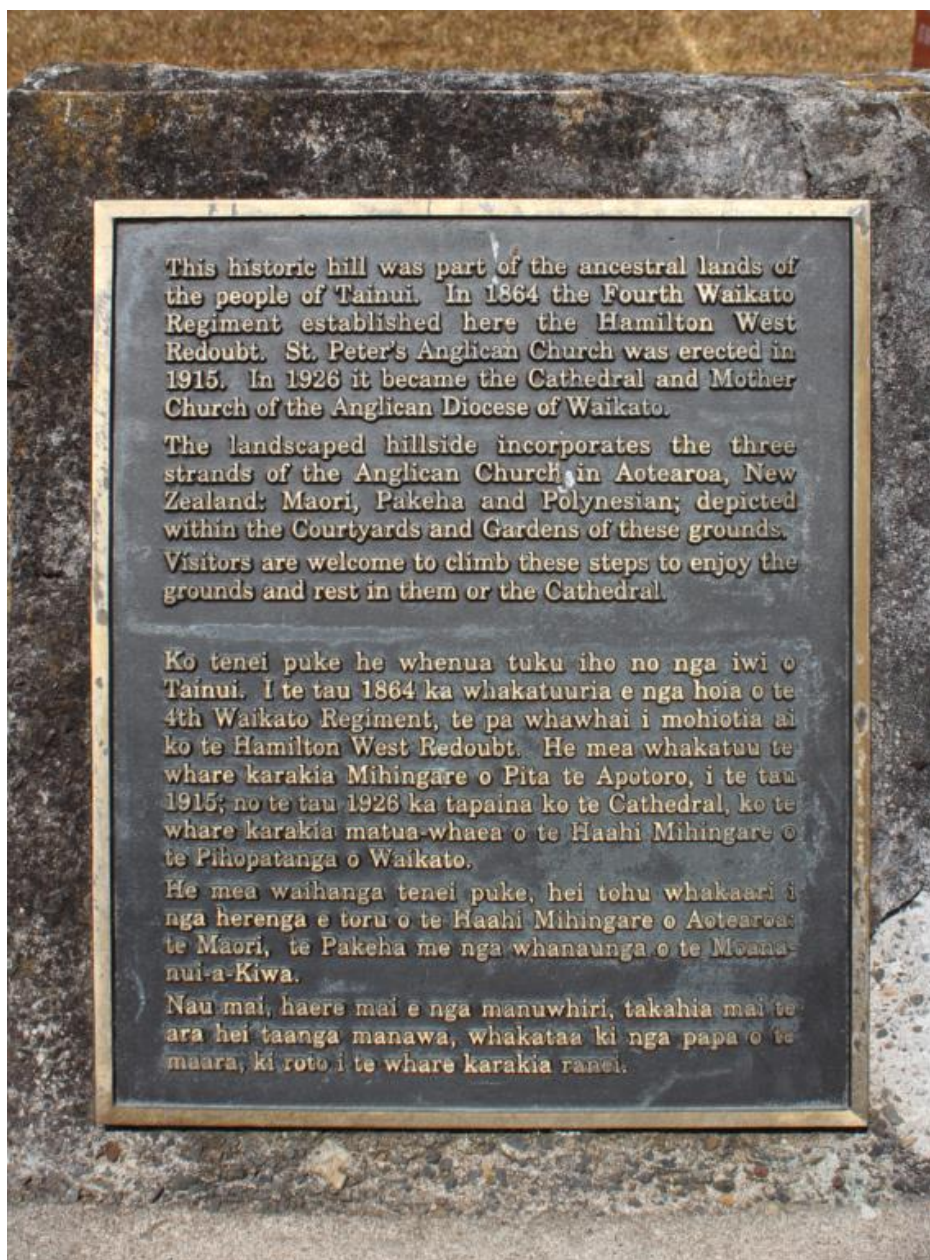


Figure 7. Interpretation panel on the hill in front of the Cathedral, taken 31/01/2020.

Date of Survey: 12/02/2020

Prepared by: A. Kelly, N. Cable

Galloway Redoubt (S14/95)



Figure 1. Likely location of redoubt (S14/95) in Galloway Park, taken 31/01/2020.

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/95

Significance: Group 1

Location: Galloway Park, on Galloway Street in Hamilton East. The redoubt is thought to have been built on the high ground on which the clubrooms are currently located.

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E1802858 / N5814374

Heritage Status: NZAA recorded **District Plan Zoning:** Recreational Zone archaeological site, District Plan (Sports and Recreation Open Space Zone) scheduled.

Site Type: Military (Non-Māori)

Features: None

Physical Description: The redoubt is located in Galloway Park, likely on high ground in the SW corner where clubrooms are currently located. No visible physical remains relating to the site have been identified. However, the redoubt does appear on historical maps of the area that show the redoubt to have been an orthodox square plan with bastions in each corner.

Other known names:

Site History: The Galloway Redoubt was built in 1868 by the Armed Constabulary and other local settlers on the east of the Hamilton East township and near the main road north to Auckland (Galloway/Peachgrove/Hukanui Road) and south to Cambridge.

The site was first recorded in 1983 by Steve Edson based on documentary records for a stockade reserve between Galloway and Fox Streets. Owen Wilkes visited the site in 1999 and concluded that the most likely location for redoubt would have been a raised area in the south-west corner which continued northwards past the clubrooms. The rest of the park was dead flat with no indications of any archaeological evidence.

Wilkes updated the site record form in 2005 with additional historic notes on the site.

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A109

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Colonial (1840-1900)

Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

An 1872 report from Sgt-major M. Dineen of the Armed Constabulary criticised the location of the Hamilton West redoubt (S14/57) and said the Galloway Redoubt was in good position and in good repair.

A 2007 report on earthworks for a new amenities block at the park (authority 2008/122) did not result in the identification of any archaeological remains (Hoffman 2007). It concluded that the redoubt was more likely to be on the southern part of the high-ground, away from the existing clubrooms and that it is likely that the other parts of the park has been recontoured and disturbed in the past. There was still potential for some subsurface remains to still exist though, even if truncated by modern developments.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Associative Value: Associated with European defensive locations around settlements, establishment of Armed Constabulary (forerunner for NZ Police); Hamilton East township.

Contextual Value: Waikato Land Wars, British military occupation and establishment of Hamilton, transition from militia to Armed Constabulary.

Style/Design/Type: No visible physical remains but thought to be square plan with bastions in each corner.

Condition: Destroyed - no visible physical remains relating to the site have been identified.

Rarity: Rare example of 1860s military site associated with local militia and Armed Constabulary.

Integrity: Destroyed - no visible physical remains relating to the site have been identified.

Setting: In Galloway Park however no visible physical remains relating to the site have been identified.

Group Value: Associated with other Hamilton redoubts (S14/45, S14/57, S14/72)

Information Potential: Subsurface remains of fortifications and buildings, ancillary activities.

Research Potential: Form and function of defensive location.

Importance to Community: Recognised as recorded archaeological site, District Plan scheduled

Cultural Association: European / Armed Constabulary (forerunner of Police).

Amenity Value: High, within public sports ground, open grassed field

Aesthetic Appeal: Within public sports part but - no visible physical remains relating to the site have been identified.

Summary of Significance: Historically significant as one of four redoubts in Hamilton, associated with later militia settlement following abandonment by British military after the Waikato Land Wars and establishment of Armed Constabulary.

Reference Sources:

Edson, S. 1983. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/95. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Hoffmann, A. 2007. "Report on Monitoring Earthworks: S14/95, Redoubt, Galloway Park, Galloway Street, Hamilton." Report included as file note with Archaeological Site Record Form S14/95. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme

Prickett, N. 2016. *Fortifications of the New Zealand Wars*. Department of Conservation: New Zealand.

Wilkes, O. 1999. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/95. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Associated Pictures:

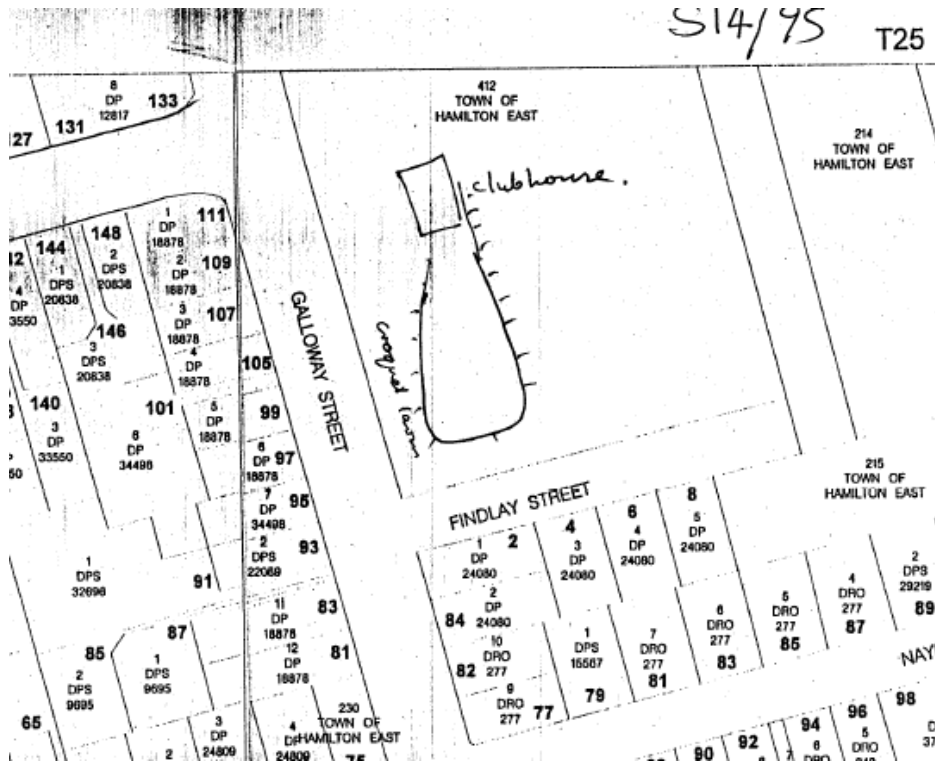


Figure 2. Sketch plan of redoubt site on modern cadastral plan by Wilkes (Site Record Form).

Date of Survey: 12/02/2020

Prepared by: N. Cable

Rotokaeo – Waahi Taonga / Artefact Find (S14/116)



Figure 1. Recorded location of findspot S14/116 outlined in red, overlaid on 2016 aerial photograph.

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/116

Significance: Group 2

Location: The findspot is located at the back garden of the property at 43 Dalgleish Street, Hamilton. The District Plan schedule covers the entire property.

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E1798631 / N5817517

Heritage Status: NZAA recorded **District Plan Zoning:** General Residential archaeological site, District Plan Zone scheduled.

Site Type: Findspot

Features: Artefact-adze

Physical Description: Duff Type 2B adze, reported by property owners in 1985 as having been found during their residence there.

Other known names: Rotokaeo

Site History: The site was recorded in 1985 by Peter Morgan following the recovery of the adze.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Associative Value: Associated with Māori activity and movements through this location

Historic Pattern: Prehistoric and historic Māori settlement and horticulture along Waikato River.

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A110

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Pre-European (<1840)

Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

Style/Design/Type: No associated archaeological context.

Condition: Findspot - no associated archaeological context. The adze itself is in good condition.

Rarity: uncommon artefact type.

Integrity: No associated archaeological context.

Setting: Findspot located in garden of residential property in the central city zone.

Group Value: None.

Information Potential: Of little value as no archaeological context. No quantitative data recorded for the adze itself.

Research Potential: Unlikely that there are other artefacts or archaeological remains in garden.

Importance to Community: Loose find in private collection. Recorded as archaeological site and scheduled in District Plan.

Cultural Associations: Associated with Waikato iwi and local hapū.

Amenity Value: Low – findspot only

Aesthetic Appeal: Low – findspot only.

Summary of Significance: The artefact itself is of little archaeological value as a loose find in private collection. No associated archaeological context.

Reference Sources:

Morgan, P. 1985. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/116. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Associated Pictures:



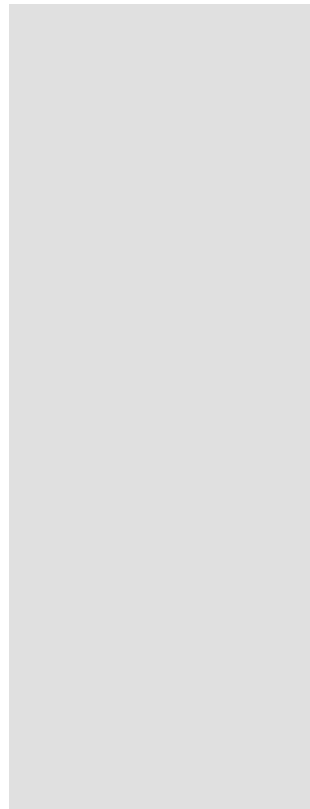
Figure 2: Adze (back) recovered from S14/116 (Site Record Form)



Figure 3: Adze (front) recovered from S14/116 (Site Record Form).

Date of Survey: 12/02/2020

Prepared by: A. Kelly, N. Cable



Kairokiroki - Waahi Taonga / Artefact Find (S14/161)



Figure 1. Site extent for S14/111 outlined in red (arrowed) mapped on 2016 aerial photograph. Other recorded archaeological sites are shown in red, mapped garden soils are shown in green.

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/161

Significance: Group 2

Location: The findspot is located on the bank of a small gully, within the recorded extent of S14/210 and c. 300m east of a Kairokiroki Pā site (S14/46).

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E1803260 / N5813075

Heritage Status: NZAA recorded archaeological site **District Plan Zoning:** Peacocke Character Zone

Site Type: Findspot

Features: Artefact – stone patu

Physical Description: Appears to be a patu-blank. Club-shaped, with a lenticular cross-section that features long levallois type flake scars. Made of a medium grain volcanic rock (grey-green) with evidence for hammer marks or use damage along the edges. Broken into two fragments.

Other known names: Kairokiroki

Site History: Artefact found by landowner's son in eroded bank of small gully. Recorded by Neville Ritchie in 1993. At this time the artefact was in the possession of the landowner, Dr. R. Pirrit.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Associative Value: Associated with Māori horticulture practices and other associated activities along the river terraces immediately above the Waikato River.

Contextual Value: Pre-European Māori settlement and horticulture along the Waikato River and its tributaries.

Style/Design/Type: No associated archaeological context, but located near Kairokiroki Pā (S14/46) and in

Condition: Findspot - no associated archaeological context.

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A111

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Pre-European (<1840)

Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

vicinity of reported burial ground.

Rarity: uncommon artefact type.

Integrity: No associated archaeological context.

Setting: Findspot along small stream gully.

Group Value: A horticultural site complex spanning the entire flat, focused around Kairokiroki Pa (S14/46) and encompassing S14/210, S14/243, S14/326, S14/327.

Information Potential: Of little value as no archaeological context. No quantitative data recorded for the finds.

Research Potential: Possible that there are other artefacts or archaeological remains in the surrounding area.

Importance to Community: Recorded as an archaeological site, District Plan scheduled.

Cultural Associations: Associated with Waikato iwi and local hapū

Amenity Value: Low – findspot only

Aesthetic Appeal: Low – findspot only.

Summary of Significance: The artefact itself is of little archaeological value although is indicative of other potential finds in the gully system

Reference Sources:

Ritchie, N. 1993. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/161. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Associated Pictures:

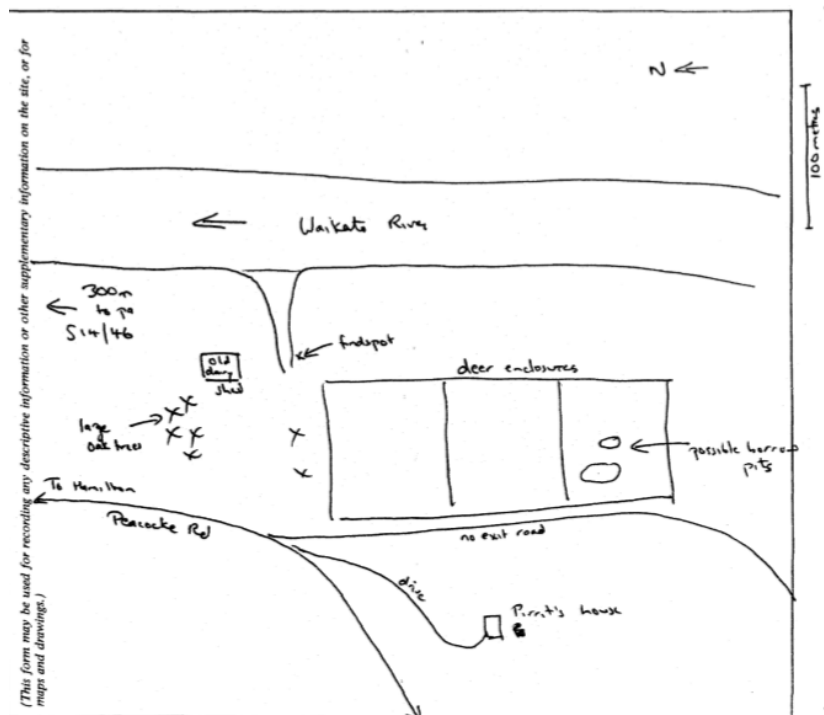


Figure 2: Sketch map of site taken from site record form (Ritchie 1993).

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION SITE DESCRIPTION FORM		SITE NUMBER <i>S14/161</i>
Map Number <i>S14</i> Map Name <i>Hamilton</i> Map Edition <i>2nd ed. 1977</i> Grid Reference <i>135-747</i>	SITE NAME: MAORI SITE TYPE <i>findspot</i>	
(This form may be used for recording any descriptive information or other supplementary information on the site, or for maps and drawings.)		

Figure 3: Sketch of artefact recovered from site, taken from site record form (Ritchie 1993).

Date of Survey: 12/02/2020

Prepared by: A. Kelly, N. Cable

Waiwherowhero – Borrow Pits (S14/4)



Figure 1. District Plan scheduled extent of S14/4 outlined in red (arrowed) mapped on 2019 aerial photograph. Other recorded archaeological sites are shown in red, mapped garden soils are shown in green.

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/4

Significance: Group 2

Location: The recorded extent of the site is located at the intersection of Bryant Road, Sandwich Road and Waiwherowhero Drive in Saint Andrews, north of Hamilton City. This location marks the location of borrow pits seen in historic aerial photographs. A far more extensive area of garden soils is also mapped in this location and is likely a more accurate depiction of the extent of the site.

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E1798749 / N5819469

Heritage Status: NZAA recorded archaeological site; District Plan scheduled. **District Plan Zoning:** Residential

Site Type: Māori horticulture

Features: Borrow pits and garden soils

Physical Description: The site was originally recorded as multiple borrow pits over a wide area, which has since been destroyed. The exact site boundary has not been described although extensive Māori-made garden soils are mapped in this location. The District Plan schedule specifies a location around the Bryant Road and Sandwich Road intersection, although this is an arbitrary determination.

Other known names: Waiwherowhero

Site History: The site was first recorded by C. Hunt in 1964 and was described as consisting of a series of borrow pits. Several pits were identified at the site of the Waikato Aerodrome; however, many had been partially or fully filled in prior to the initial recording of the site.

The site was revisited in 1999 by Owen Wilkes. The field inspection indicated that the last of the borrow pits in the area had been destroyed due to a housing subdivision and

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A112

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Pre-European (<1840s)

Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural



subsequent earthworks. However, more borrow pits were identified at the St. Andrews Golf Course, located to the east of the site. These pits recorded as archaeological site S14/209.

The extent of the garden soils in this area were originally mapped by the Soil Bureau of the DSIR in the 1930s (Grange *et al*, 1939). The actual extent of garden soils has not been closely mapped on the ground.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Associative Value: Associated with Māori horticulture practices and other associated activities along the river terraces immediately above the Waikato River.

Contextual Value: Pre-European Māori settlement and horticulture along the Waikato River and its tributaries.

Style/Design/Type: Gardening site with evidence of borrow pits.

Condition: Poor, no remaining surface evidence of borrow pits, subsurface remains of garden soils likely still exist but further soil investigations required.

Rarity: Gardening soils are extensive along the Waikato River, although few of these have been investigated and excavated.

Integrity: A dedicated gardening area defined by borrow pits and garden soils.

Setting: Private residential land.

Group Value: Both this site and S14/209 represent a much larger horticultural site complex based on mapped garden soil extent.

Information Potential: Information on horticultural practices, potential evidence of ancillary activities.

Research Potential: Soil characteristics and environmental setting, pattern of settlement and horticultural sites along the Waikato River.

Importance to Community: Private land but recognised in archaeological site record and District Plan.

Cultural Associations: Associated with Waikato iwi and local hapū

Amenity Value: Low, in private land.

Aesthetic Appeal: Low appeal, private land and little surface evidence.

Summary of Significance: Common type of Māori gardening soil site, part of a wider horticultural landscape along Waikato River

Reference Sources:

Grange, L. I.; Taylor, N. H. and Jones, W.M. (1935) Soil Map of Part of Hamilton S.D. Waipa County. NZ Geological Survey.

Hunt, C. 1964. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/4. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Wilkes, Owen. 1999. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/4. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.



Associated Pictures:

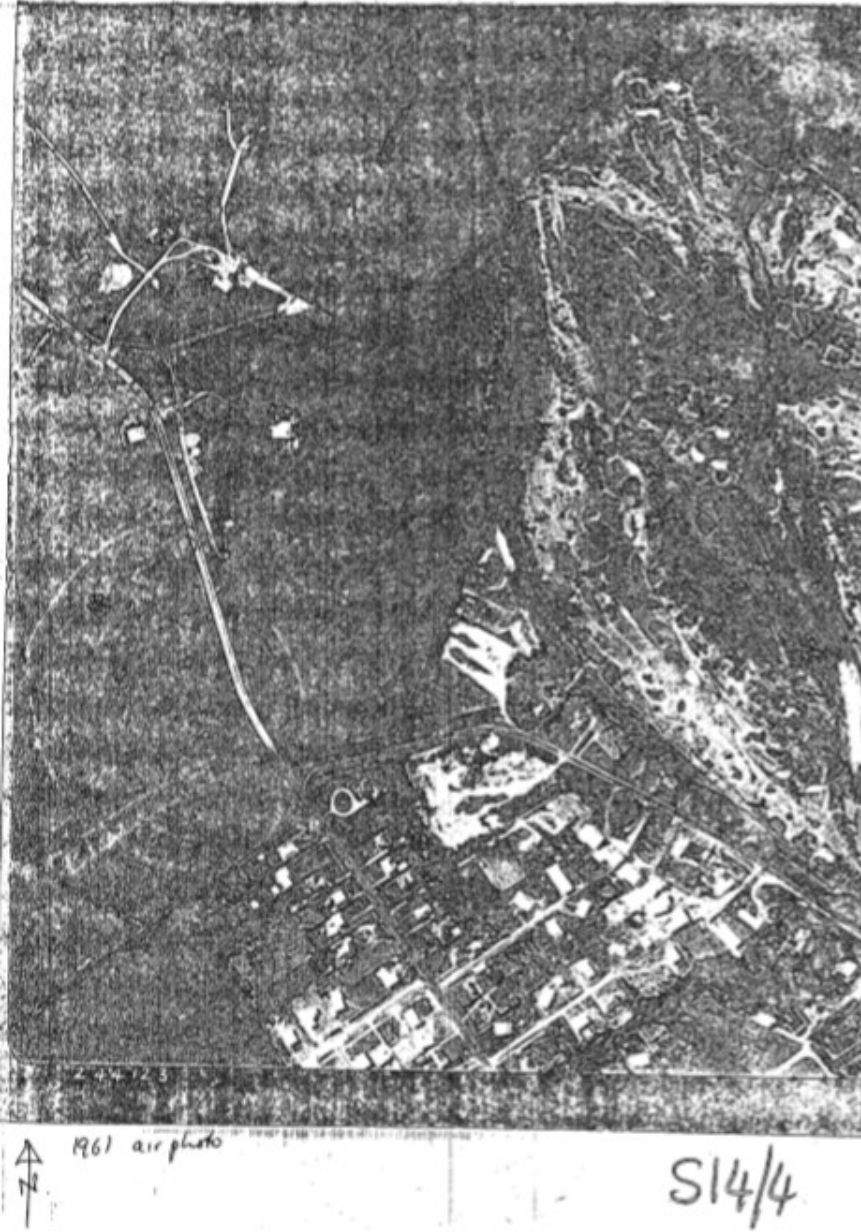


Figure 2: Aerial photograph of area 1961 (Site Record Form).



Figure 3: Aerial photograph of site. n.d. (Site Record Form).



*View northeast along Bryant Rd, Waikarewaka drive in foreground,
Sandwich Rd intersection arrowed. February 1999.*

Figure 4: View northeast along Bryant Rd showing housing developments in area. Sandwich Rd intersection indicated by arrow in background. February 1999 (Site Record Form).

Date of Survey: 15/10/2020

Prepared by: A. Kelly, N. Cable

Putikitiki - Oven (S14/40)

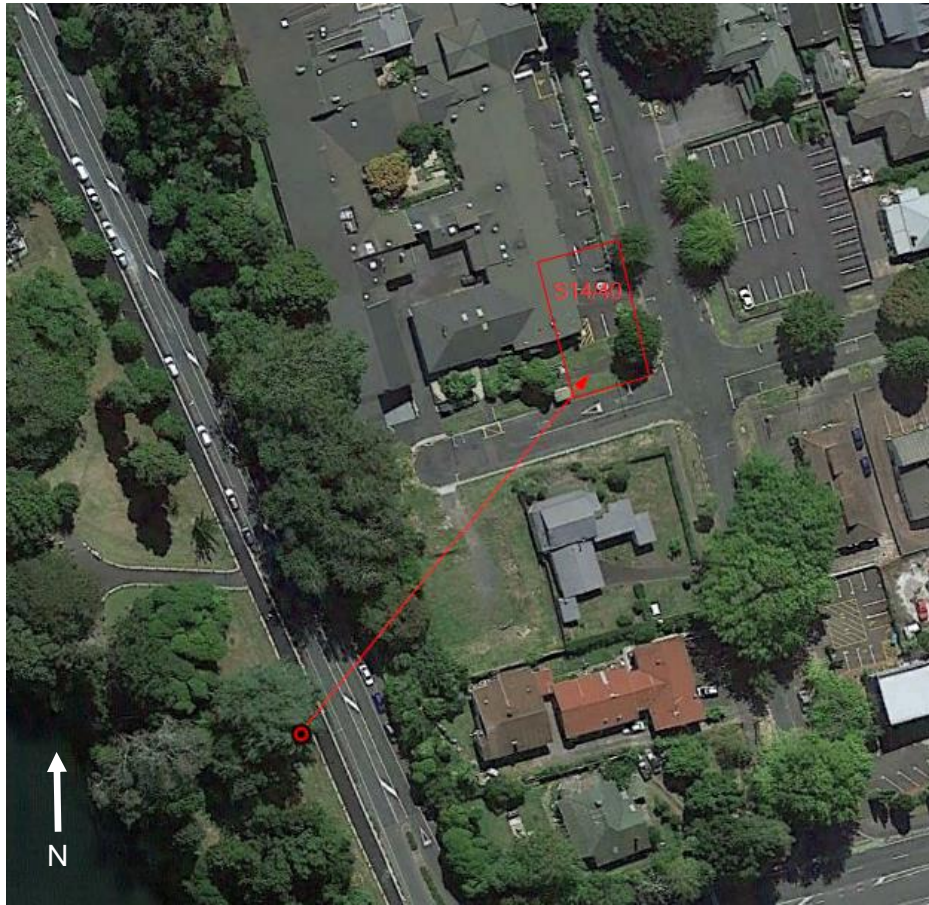


Figure 1. Recorded location of S14/40 outlined in red on 2016 aerial photograph.

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/40

Significance: Group 2

Location: The site is located 20 feet north of Beale Street, and about 30 feet west of Von Tempsky Street, Hamilton East.

The District Plan schedule refers to a portion of land on the corner of Beale Street and Von Tempsky Street encompassing the find.

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E1801657 / N5814973

Heritage Status: NZAA recorded archaeological site, District Plan (Commercial Fringe) scheduled
District Plan Zoning: Business 1 Zone

Site Type: Oven / midden

Features: Oven, midden

Physical Description: Oven feature and associated ovenstones, uncovered during earthworks in 1963. It was located 0.9 m deep. The oven was completely destroyed during works and no other features were reported.

Other known names: Putikitiki

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A113

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Pre-European (<1840)

Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

Site History: The site was first recorded in 1963 by G. Roche following the discovery of the oven during earthworks for a private hospital. Some 25 ovenstones were recovered from the feature and these were distributed to the Waikato Historic Society and Hamilton East School.

According to Roche, the site was part of a wider Māori cultivation area that was used until around 1906, although no further details are provided around this.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Associative Value: Associated with Māori horticulture practices and other associated activities along the river terraces immediately above the Waikato River.

Style/Design/Type: Oven with ovenstones.

Rarity: Ovens are a common archaeological site type although are rarely found in isolation.

Setting: Private land overlooking Waikato River.

Information Potential: Feature excavated. Of little archaeological value in itself but possible other subsurface remain in the area exist from which to derive an archaeological context.

Importance to Community: Private land but recognised in archaeological site record and District Plan.

Amenity Value: Low, in private land.

Summary of Significance: Common type of ancillary feature associated with settlement and Māori gardening. Potentially part of a wider unrecognised horticultural landscape along this part of the Waikato River.

Reference Sources:

Roche, G. 1963. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/40. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Contextual Value: Pre-European Māori settlement and horticulture along the Waikato River and its tributaries.

Condition: Destroyed, no remaining surface evidence.

Integrity: Destroyed. No other archaeological evidence reported, but unlikely to be an isolated find. Potential for subsurface remains in general location.

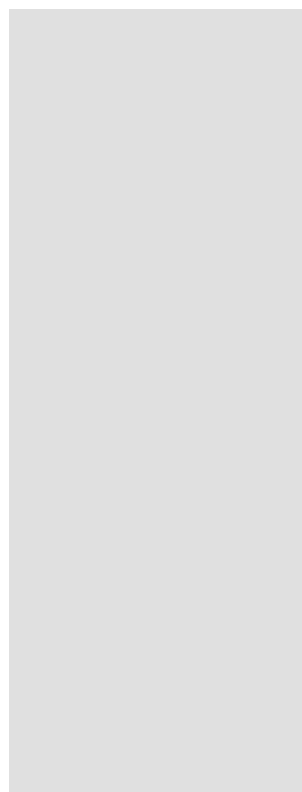
Group Value: Reported to be part of a much larger horticultural site complex, although no mapped garden soils in this location..

Research Potential: Soil characteristics and environmental setting, pattern of settlement and horticultural sites along the Waikato River.

Cultural Associations: Associated with Waikato iwi and local hapū

Aesthetic Appeal: Low appeal, private land and no surface evidence.

Associated Pictures:



Date of Survey: 12/02/2020

Prepared by: A. Kelly, N. Cable

Waipahihi Pā (S14/289)



Figure 1. Recorded extent of site S14/289 outlined in red, overlaid on 2016 aerial photograph.

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/289

Significance: Group 1

Location: A triangular promontory at the confluence of two stream gully arms, at the very end of Armargh Street, Claudelands. Overlooks the AJ Seeley Gully Reserve.

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E1801945 / N5815540

Heritage Status: NZAA recorded archaeological site, District Plan Zone, Recreational Zone (Natural Open Space Zone) scheduled.

District Plan Zoning: Special Residential Zone, Recreational Zone (Natural Open Space Zone)

Site Type: Headland Pā

Features: Platform

Physical Description: The flat top of the promontory measures 90 m by 90 m at its base. There is no visible signs of any defensive entrenchments protecting the eastern approach nor any evidence on historic aerial photographs. The entire promontory was residentially developed by 2009.

Other known names:

Site History: The site was recorded in 2013 from aerial photography and LiDar derived elevation data, although it has never been visited. The entire extent of the pā has been residentially developed, with very little open land left. There is still potential for finds in the stream gully system below the pā site.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Associative Value: Associated with **Contextual Value:** Prehistoric Māori

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A115

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Pre-European (<1840)

Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

defensive locations along the Waikato River and its tributaries.

Style/Design/Type: Large platform, no sign of defensive ditch.

Rarity: Common example of headland pā along the Waikato River and its tributaries.

Setting: On a triangular headland, residentially developed. Stream gully on two sides.

Information Potential: Of little value as sites appears to have been destroyed by development. Only the basic form of the pā preserved. Potential for artefacts in the gully system.

Importance to Community: Recognised as recorded archaeological site, scheduled in District Plan, cultural significance in being a named pā

Amenity Value: Private land.

Summary of Significance: Common form of headland pa along stream gully system inland of Waikato River. Virtually destroyed by residential subdivision but a named pa site and the location retains important cultural associations.

Current District Plan schedule covers the extent of the pā site as defined in historic aerial photographs, despite more recent residential development – potential to expand to include adjacent gully system.

Reference Sources:

No. Author. 2013. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/289. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Associated Pictures:

Date of Survey: 26/09/2021

Prepared by: A. Kelly, N. Cable

settlement and horticulture along Waikato River.

Condition: Assumed completely destroyed by residential development.

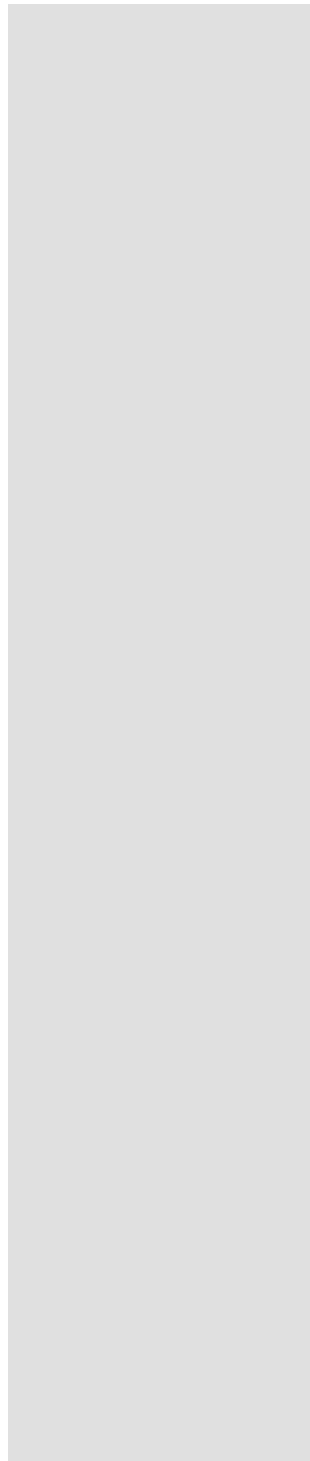
Integrity: Destroyed by residential development. Potential for finds in the gully system below the pā.

Group Value: None

Research Potential: Development of defensive positions along stream gullies, association with other site types like garden soils or settlements.

Cultural Associations: Associated with Waikato iwi and local hapū.

Aesthetic Appeal: Private land, no surface evidence of any archaeological features.



Hamilton Punt (S14/482)



Figure 1. Image of surviving wooden pile taken in 2015 (Site Record Form).

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/482

Significance: Group 1

Location: Ferrybank, visible on river bank when the river is not in flood, below the footpath running along the river edge and just north of the storm-water outlet

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E1801496 / N5814975

Heritage Status: NZAA recorded **District Plan Zoning:** Recreational Zone archaeological site (Destination Open Space Zone)

Site Type: Transport/Communication **Features:** Wharf / jetty

Physical Description: Remains of three timber piles, visible as they can be exposed or covered by the river sediments and gravels. It is not clear how many survive, and it is not clear if any are present on the east bank of the river

Other known names:

Site History: The Hamilton Punt connected the east and west sides of the early town prior to the construction of Union Bridge (S14/220) in 1878. The service ran from south of the rowing club to south of the war memorial on the eastern bank.

In 2000 Russell Foster undertook an archaeological survey of a 50m wide strip of the west side of the riverbank from Victoria Bridge (The Traffic Bridge at Bridge Street) to London St, to the north. Foster saw evidence of seven wooden piles associated with the landing stage for the Hamilton Punt 50 m downstream of the rowing club.

In 2015 Sian Keith assessed the proposed Hamilton City River Plan. She visited the site and noted that the remains appeared to be limited to a single pile, although more evidence maybe situated below the river gravels and into the river bed. She concluded that 'considering the intensive early shipping activity at the wharf and punt jetty there remains the possibility that underwater archaeological material may be present.

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A116

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Colonial (1840-1900)

Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

Considering the natural force of the river and later riverbed scouring caused by the upstream damming of the river, such evidence is likely to be heavier objects sitting on the riverbed, in particular iron and steel objects. In addition, evidence of the jetty and wharf infrastructure may be present in the river channel (i.e. piles, iron cables from the punt) and should be considered prior to any development of the river bed.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Associative Value: Associated with early settlement of Hamilton West. Principal connection between West and East until 1878.

Contextual Value: Early European settlement of Hamilton and transportation along Waikato River.

Style/Design/Type: Wharf/Jetty Piles in Waikato River

Condition: Poor, possibly only one surviving pile often covered by river sediments and gravel.

Rarity: Rare example of surviving wharf/jetty feature associated with early European settlement of Hamilton.

Integrity: Poor – one surviving pile sighted, but potential further remains within river bed..

Setting: Banks of Waikato River

Group Value: Group setting with Union Bridge remains (S14/220) and present Victoria Bridge

Information Potential: Potential for further pile remains in river bank, heavier objects in the Waikato River, also possibility of remains on east bank. Any evidence for wire rope connection?

Research Potential: Development of river and later bridge movements along Waikato River.

Importance to Community: Recognised as recorded archaeological site and in reserve area named after the ferry.

Cultural Association: European

Amenity Value: High, along riverbank within public amenity area (Ferrybank).

Aesthetic Appeal: Visible evidence along the river bank.

Summary of Significance: Important physical link with early European settlement of Hamilton and its connection across the Waikato River. Further evidence of transportation site may be present in Waikato River and on eastern bank.

Reference Sources:

Keith, S. 2018. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/482. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Opus International Consultants limited and Cultural Interface Solutions. 2000. "Central City Riverside Archaeological and Cultural Assessment." Unpublished Report to Hamilton City Council.

Keith, S. 2015. "Hamilton City River Plan: Desk-top Archaeological Assessment." Prepared for Hamilton City Council. Opus International Consultants Ltd, Hamilton.

Associated Pictures:



Figure 2. Recorded location of site S14/482 outlined in red on 2019 aerial photograph. Other recorded archaeological sites are shown in red and built heritage sites in yellow.

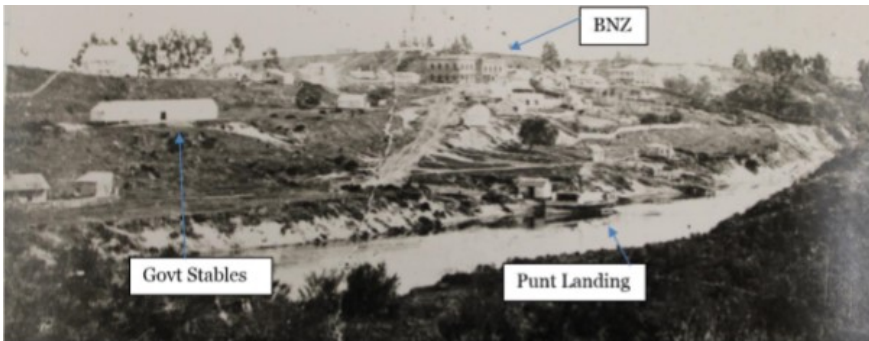


Figure 3. Photograph of location of "Punt Landing", 1878. (Site Record Form).

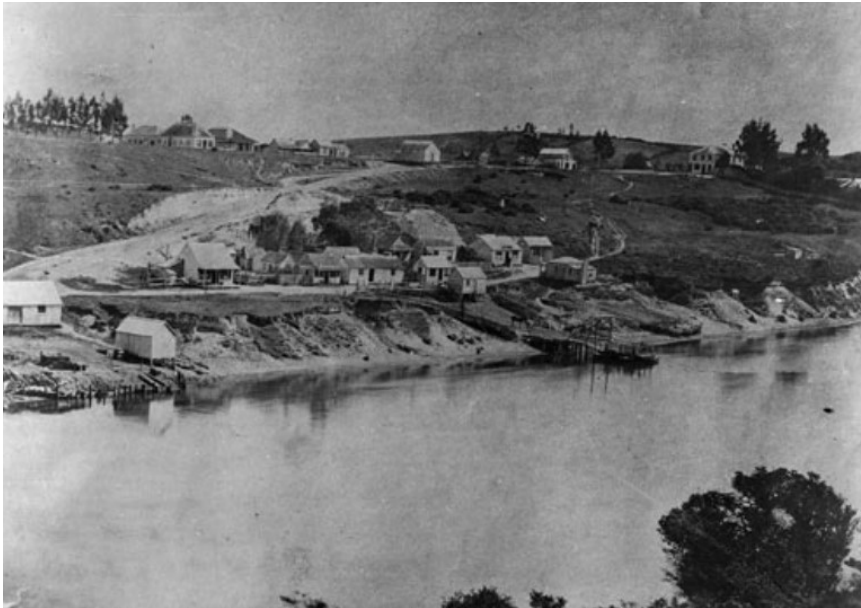


Figure 3. Photograph of the Punt in 1866. (Te Ara website URL: <https://teara.govt.nz/en/photograph/27299/hamilton-1866>).

Date of Survey: 15/10/2020

Prepared by: S. Conroy, N. Cable

Pukete - Waahi Taonga / Artefact Find (S14/86)



Figure 1. Location of site S14/86 red square (source: ArchSite).

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/86

Significance: Group 2

Location: The site is located on the eastern side of a stream gully in the back garden of 15 Tanekaha Place, Hamilton. The District Plan schedule covers the entire property.

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E1797447 / N5820667

Heritage Status: NZAA recorded **District Plan Zoning:** General Residential archaeological site, District Plan Zone scheduled.

Site Type: Findspot

Features: Artefact - adze

Physical Description: A Duff Type 2B adze was found at this site at the edge of an old river terrace. The area is recorded as exhibiting evidence for gardening (Borrow pits, and modified soils) prior to urban expansion.

Other known names: Pukete

Site History: The find was reported by the landowner, M. Althuizen in 1981. No other archaeological evidence has been found to date in this location.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Associative Value: Associated with Māori activity and movements through **Historic Pattern:** Prehistoric and historic Māori settlement and horticulture along

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A118

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Pre-European (<1840)

Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

this location

Waikato River.

Style/Design/Type: No associated archaeological context.

Condition: Findspot - no associated archaeological context. The adze itself is in good condition.

Rarity: uncommon artefact type.

Integrity: No associated archaeological context.

Setting: Findspot along stream gully system at back of residential property.

Group Value: Mapped garden soils are nearby, suggesting the location is associated with Māori gardening.

Information Potential: Of little value as no archaeological context. No quantitative data recorded for the adze itself.

Research Potential: Possible that there are other artefacts or archaeological remains along the river gully system.

Importance to Community: Recorded as archaeological site and scheduled in District Plan.

Cultural Associations: Associated with Waikato iwi and local hapū.

Amenity Value: Low – findspot only

Aesthetic Appeal: Low – findspot only.

Summary of Significance: The artefact itself is of little archaeological value although is indicative of other potential finds in the gully system. Garden soils are mapped in the vicinity suggesting an association with Māori gardening.

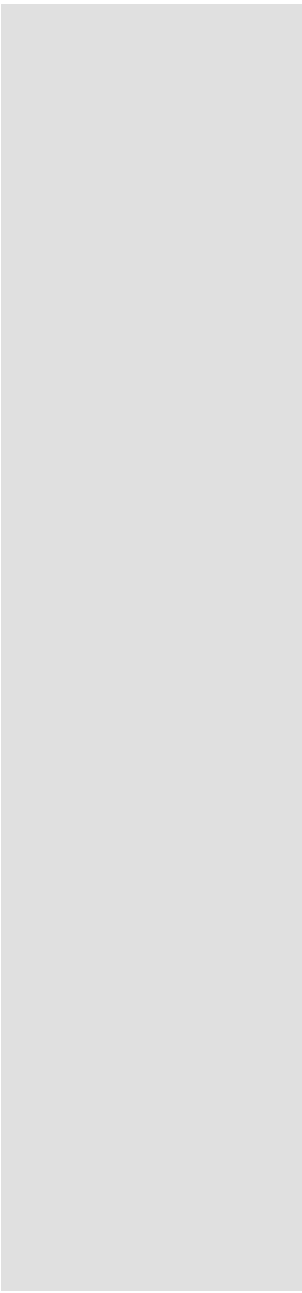
Reference Sources:

Althuizen, M. 1981. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/86. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Associated Pictures:

Date of Survey: 12/02/2020

Prepared by: A. Kelly, N. Cable



Te Tara-ahi Pā (Moule's Redoubt) (S14/72)



Figure 1. Plaque commemorating Moule's Redoubt (31/01/2020).

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/72

Significance: Group 1

Location: The site is located at 24 Bridge Street, on the eastern bank of the Waikato River, less than 100 m from Victoria Bridge.

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E1801736 / N5814905

Heritage Status: NZAA recorded **District Plan Zoning:** Business 1 Zone archaeological site, District Plan (Commercial Fringe) scheduled

Site Type: Military (Non-Māori)

Features: Ditch, Artefacts

Physical Description: The site is located at 24 Bridge Street, which is currently occupied by modern buildings. Archaeological excavations conducted at the site in 2004, and 2007-2009 resulted in the identification of features relating to Moule's Hamilton East Redoubt. This included a segment of the eastern redoubt ditch in the bank between the street level sidewalk and the Deloitte's building and part of the southern ditch of the south-eastern bastion. Any further surviving evidence of the site is likely subsurface or otherwise destroyed.

Other known names: Te Tara-ahi Pā, Hamilton East Redoubt

Site History: According to Wiremu Puke, Tara-ahi Pā was located near the east end of the Victoria Bridge where Moule's Redoubt was later constructed. The pā was surrounded by cultivation grounds as well as orchards of apple and peach trees. It was built in honour of Parekirangi, a female ancestor who descended from Wairere via one of his wives, Te Marere. It was attacked by Ngapuhi, probably in the late 1700s, and was burned to the ground. Afterwards, Ngati Parekirangi moved to a site nearby and built a new pā called Waipahihi.

The redoubt was established on the site of the abandoned pā in August 1864 and held by a section of the 4th Waikato Regiment who took up confiscated land in the vicinity.

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A119

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Pre-European (<1840s);

Colonial 1840-1900

Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

The redoubt contained nine buildings that accommodated five officers and 135 men. It was completed in May 1865 and named after Colonel (later Lieutenant-Colonel) William Moule, an officer of the Imperial Army who arrived in New Zealand in 1862 and served with distinction in the Waikato Militia before being sent to take charge of the Armed Constabulary force in Tauranga. Following the Waikato Wars, he served in Wellington as Under Secretary for Defense and Commissioner of the Armed Constabulary until he left the position in 1878 under ill health and returned to England.

In 1867 Moule was directed to re-organise the Waikato militia into the Armed Constabulary to provide for defense emergencies. He raised two divisions with himself commanding the No. 4 Division and Major Gustav von Tempsky commanding the No. 5 division at Pirongia. Several alarms concerning rebel Māori forces resulted in new defensive works on the hill above the wharf in Hamilton West (S14/57) and at Galloway Park (S14/95). The Hamilton East redoubt continued to be used by the Armed Constabulary until 1877 when they were reassigned to other posts.

Bridge Street was cut through the northern ditch and bastions to provide a roadway to the Union Bridge (S14/22) in 1878 or 79. A house was later built on the site of the redoubt, followed by a hotel. Ongoing developments extensively disturbed the site and likely less than 1% of the original redoubt remains.

The redoubt was a rectangular earthwork, with a rounded bastion at on the southeast side, and a square bastion on the northwest corner.

According to Wiremu Puke, there was a pā known as Tara-ahi, where Haopa of Ngati Wairere surrendered to the British at the end of the Waikato Land Wars in the 1860s. Survey Plan 201 (1864) also shows Māori cultivations along this section of river bank.

The site was first recorded by Steve Edson in 1977 and described as totally destroyed by modern development.

Alexy Simmons monitored earthworks associated with the destruction of part of this site under Authority 2004/150 in 2004. No artefacts that could be confidently associated with the redoubt of pā were found.

In May 2007 Simmons monitored further works under Authority 2007/246 (Simmons 2007, 2009). The archaeological work involved a site walkover, shovel testing and an excavation carried out in two phases. Further investigation of the ditch in Phase 2 uncovered a quantity of artefacts. A number of historic rubbish holes were also found both inside and outside the redoubt. The original redoubt ditch and south-east bastion were found during Phase 1 of the excavation. Artefacts found within the ditch fill and in the rubbish holes within the redoubt could be associated with occupation of the redoubt. Similar material was also found scattered down the west bank of the redoubt. The rubbish pits outside the redoubt contained domestic artefacts dating from the 1820s to 1930s. Simmons concluded that "many areas of the site that were near or under older structures had been modified or disturbed." There was no evidence found for the earlier pā site.

In 2009, four bottles and a bell were found by landscapers. Simmons researched these and concluded that they may have been associated with Thomas Slade, who leased the redoubt side in the 1901 and built a house on the site.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Associative Value: Associated with European defensive locations during the Waikato Land Wars and settlement of Hamilton.

Style/Design/Type: Orthodox rectangular redoubt with corner bastions.

Rarity: Example of Waikato Redoubt.

Setting: Office building along Bridge Street.

Information Potential: Subsurface remains of European and Māori activity.

Importance to Community: Recognised as recorded archaeological site, District Plan scheduled, commemorative plaque.

Amenity Value: Private commercial land, but values along Bridge Street.

Summary of Significance: Culturally and historically significant site relating to the Waikato Land Wars and British military occupation of Hamilton. Virtually destroyed by modern developments.

Reference Sources:

Edson, S. 1977. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/72. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Prickett, N. 2016. *Fortifications of the New Zealand Wars*, Department of Conservation: New Zealand.

Simmons, A. 2009. "Report on Excavation of Moule's Hamilton East Redoubt and Other Deposits; S14/72. NZHPT Authority 2007/246." Prepared for Quadcon Ltd. Simmons & Associates Ltd, Hamilton.

Simmons, A. 2007. "Report on preliminary findings from Archaeological testing at 24 Bridge Street, Hamilton." Report for Historic Places Trust. Simmons & Associates Ltd, Hamilton.

Simmons, A., and Simmons-Ritchie, D. 2007. "Archaeological Report on Work Carried out Under NZHPT Authority 2004/150 at 24 Bridge Street, Hamilton." Report for Historic Places Trust. Simmons & Associates Ltd, Hamilton.

Wilkes, O. 2005. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/72. New Zealand

Contextual Value: Waikato Land Wars, British military occupation and establishment of Hamilton, transition from militia to Armed Constabulary, Māori horticulture and settlement along Waikato River.

Condition: Largely destroyed – small portion of defensive ditch recorded during developments for the current buildings.

Integrity: Largely cleared and destroyed by modern development.

Group Value: Part of a group of sites from European military settlement in and around Hamilton during the Waikato Wars, One of four redoubts (S14/45, S14/57, S14/95) and only one to be excavated.

Research Potential: Ancillary activities around redoubt site; potential for surviving evidence under Bridge Street, evidence for Māori activity.

Cultural Association: Associated with Waikato iwi and local hapū; European / British Military.

Aesthetic Appeal: Low – heavily developed commercial site.

Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Associated Pictures:



Figure 2: Excerpt of SO 201 (1864) showing redoubt (LINZ Archives).

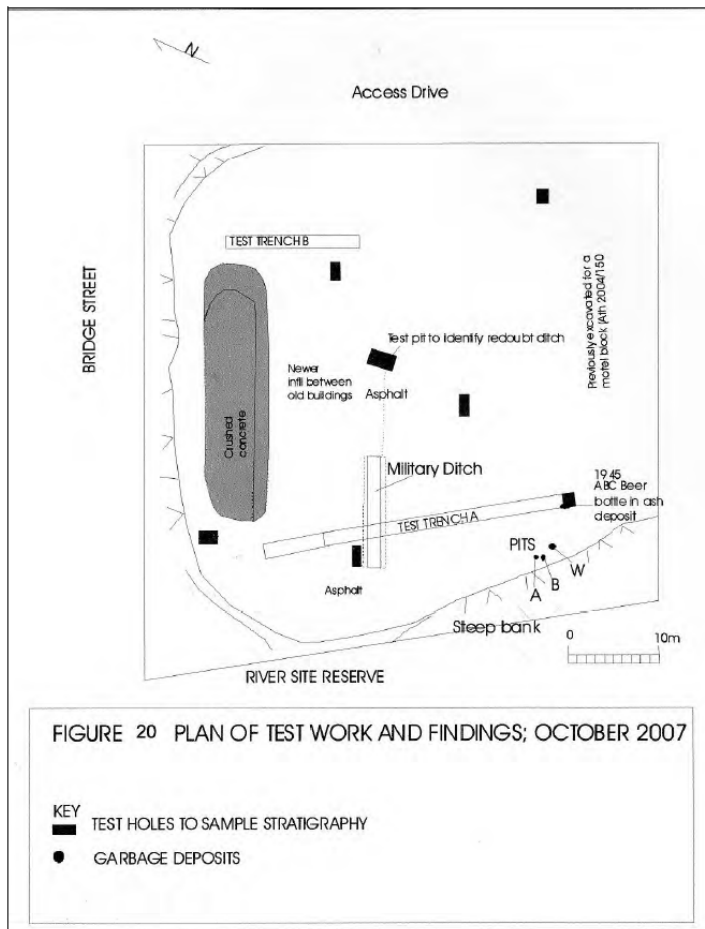


Figure 3: Plan of Phase 1 excavations in 2007 by Simmons (2009: Fig. 20).

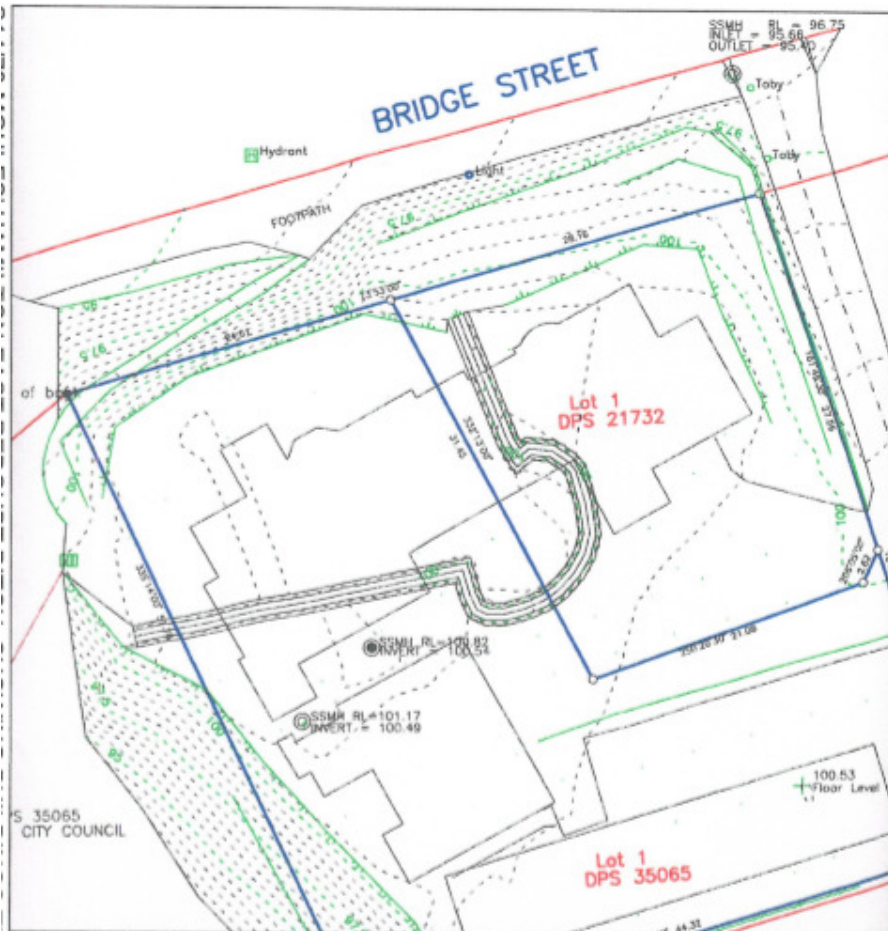


Figure 4: Site plan by Simmons showing building footprints over the remaining portion of the redoubt (Site Record Form).



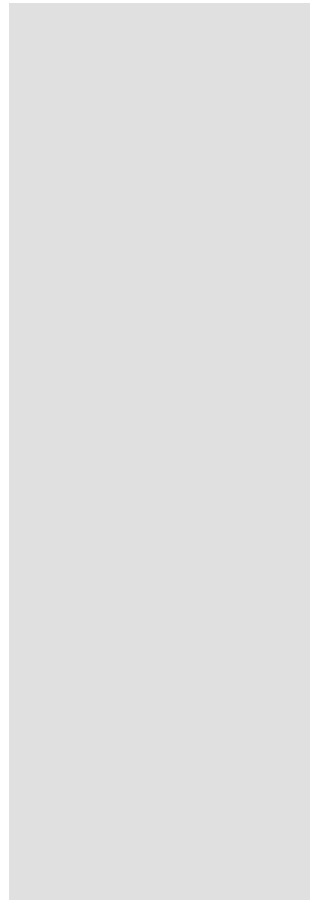
Figure 5: Excavation photo from 2009 showing ditch along south side of bastion (Site Record Form).



Figure 6. Deloitte Building from Bridge Street, taken 31/01/2020.

Date of Survey: 12/02/2020

Prepared by: A. Kelly, N. Cable



Pā (S14/112)



Figure 1. Top of scarp looking south to end, 2016 (source: ArchSite site record form).

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/112

Significance: Group 1

Location: Horotiu, on a long narrow headland extending upstream along the west bank of the Waikato River, ca. 20 m above river level. To the west is a small gully about 50 m wide. Some 800 m north of the Te Rapa milk powder factory.

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E1795374 / N5824080

Heritage Status: NZAA site

District Plan Zoning: Te Rapa North Industrial Zone

Site Type: Pā

Features: Bank, ditch – transverse, house floor/site, pit, scarp

Physical Description: A headland pā, c.250m long, along the lower river terrace of Waikato River, about 20 m above river. Divided into four distinct platforms separated by four large transverse ditches with internal banks. The two distal platforms appear to have been additionally fortified by a lateral terrace and scarp along the western side, which blends into one of the transverse ditches. Numerous pits and house floors are visible on the platforms.

Other known names: Mangaharakeke Pā complex

Site History: The site is a headland pā and was one of four pā sites that made up Mangaharakeke pā complex. There is no recorded traditional history for this site.

The site was first recorded in 1985 when it was noted that a considerable area had been bulldozed for the construction of a house. Pits and house places were still visible, but the main transverse ditches had been largely destroyed. A sketch plan was made of the original features of the pā by Peter Morgan based on field observations and 1941 aerial photography, although subsequent review of the plan by archaeologist Owen Wilkes queries the location of some features. Wilkes thought the main function of the site was

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A124

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Pre-European (<1840s)

RMA Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

most likely a fortified food storage area, given the concentration of pits presumed to be for kumara storage.

Site visited in February 2000. Almost all site features had been destroyed. The entire surface of the spur had been further levelled c. 1 m since 1985, with spoil tipped over the edge, widening the headland spur. Two northernmost transverse ditches appear to have been destroyed by a bulldozed extension of Hutchinson Road. Only surviving original earthwork is a short lateral ditch across a spur on the west side of the headland, immediately south of the main transverse ditch.

In 2004, the site was covered in pines and pasture, with little visible surface evidence for any features.

The site was visited again in 2013 by archaeologist Caroline Phillips and was characterised as having been severely damaged by different periods of earthworks (1941-1954, and 1984). However, it was considered likely that some subsurface remains of pits and defensive ditches might still exist.

The site was visited by archaeologist Warren Gumbley in 2016 and found to be largely unchanged from 2013, except a long mound of soil 2 m high and approximately 15 m constructed at the north end of the site. Work on the Te Awa River Ride cycleway cut along an existing track below the defended area of the pā and found no archaeological remains (Gumbley 2016b).

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Associative Value: Association with Mangaharakeke Pā complex along a narrow gully system and the Waikato River; nearby gardening soils.

Style/Design/Type: Large site comprising of four platforms each separated by a substantial ditch and bank defence. Concentrations of what are assumed to food storage pits suggest this is likely a fortified food storage area rather than occupied site.

Rarity: Uncommon example of a large headland pā along the Waikato River which is part of a large pā complex spanning several river terraces and the adjacent gully system focused around Mangaharakeke Pā (S14/18).

Setting: On river terrace directly above Waikato River, adjacent to gully system where a number of other sites are recorded.

Information Potential: Of little value as most features appeared to have been destroyed. Only the basic form of the pā preserved.

Contextual Value: Prehistoric Māori settlement and horticulture along Waikato River.

Condition: Poor - Extensively damaged by clearance activities and more recent earthworks. Little surface evidence of previously noted features, but likely subsurface remains still exist. Original features clearly visible in historic aerial photographs.

Integrity: Fair – although earthworks have cleared surface expression of features, the basic form of the headland is still visible and subsurface remains likely remain. Bulldozed farm track has destroyed a lateral terrace and scarp below the main platforms.

Group Value: Thought to be one of a number of headland pā sites making up the Mangaharakeke Pā complex in this area (including S14/113 and S14/7).

Research Potential: Some potential for excavation in order to locate any surviving remnant of the pā features, but otherwise only value in group setting with other sites around Mangaharakeke Gully.

Importance to Community: Recognised by Waikato iwi as part of wider Mangaharakeke cultural landscape.

Cultural Associations: Associated with Waikato iwi and local hapū.

Amenity Value: Private land, grassed, not publicly accessible but ideal for interpretive signage or pou, consideration as part of riverside track.

Aesthetic Appeal: Open grass area visible from Waikato River, recognisable as a headland pā even if significantly modified.

Summary of Significance: Uncommon form of large headland pā along the Waikato River, comprising four defended units, likely used for fortified food storage. In poor condition, with little surface expression of features although there may be some subsurface remains still present. Associated with Mangaharakeke gully and pā complex.

Reference Sources:

Gumbley, W. 2016a. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/112. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme. Report Prepared for Te Awa River Ride Charitable Trust.

Gumbley, W. 2016b. "Te Awa Cycleway: Monitoring of Earthworks at Hutchinson Rd, Horotiu in relation to Paa S14/112. Authority 2016/771."

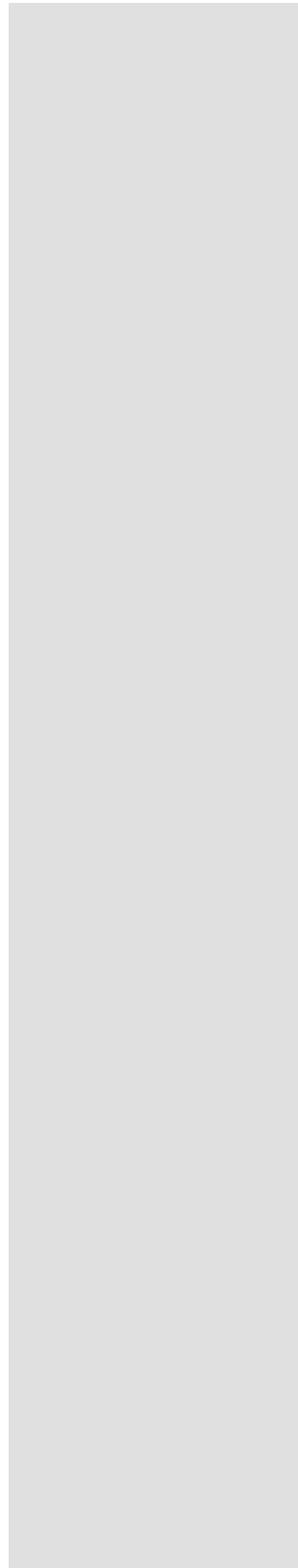
Morgan, P. 1985. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/112. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Phillips, C. 2014a. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/112. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Phillips, C. 2014b. "Archaeological Report of Monitoring Te Awa River Ride Cycle-way, Horotiu Bridge-Meadow View Lane, Historic Places Authority 2013/261 and 2014/109." Report Prepared for Te Awa River Ride Charitable Trust.

Wilkes, O. 2000. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/112. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Associated Pictures:



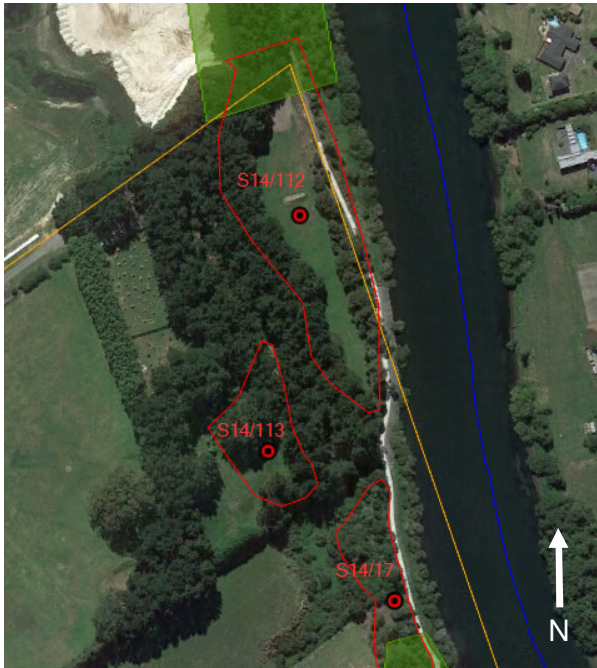


Figure 2: Site extent for S14/112 outlined in red, overlaid on 2016 aerial photograph. Other recorded archaeological sites are also shown in red.

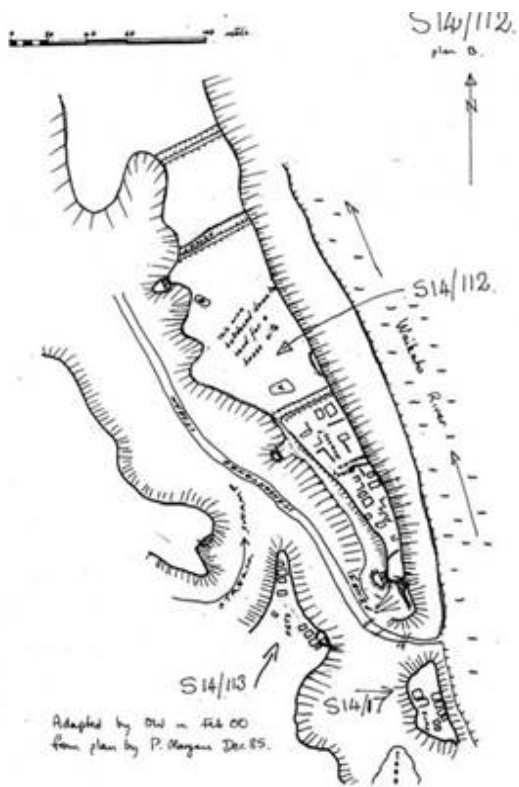


Figure 3: Sketch plan of S14/113 and S14/112 by Morgan, 1985 (source: site record form).

Date of Survey: 26/09/2021

Prepared by: Phoebe Stallman, Nick Cable

Pit/Terrace (S14/113)



Figure 1. Composite photograph of S14/113 viewed towards east from southwest corner, 2000 (source: ArchSite site record form).

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/113

Significance: Group 2

Location: Horotiu, 750 m north of Te Rapa milk powder factory. 50 m west of headland pā site (S14/112) on other side of deep stream gully which separates them.

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E1795350 N5823926

Heritage Status: NZAA recorded site

District Plan Zoning: Te Rapa North Industrial Zone

Site Type: Terraces/Pits

Features: Terrace, storage pits

Physical Description: Likely a satellite site for the headland pā S14/112. Comprises of a small promontory with ten rectangular storage pits, in two groups of five, approximately 0.75 m deep.

Other known names: Mangaharakeke Pā complex

Site History: A satellite site associated with the headland pā S14/112, one of four pā sites that made up the Mangaharakeke pā complex, along the gully system of the same name. No recorded traditional history for the site. S14/112 itself is believed to be a fortified food storage area, presumably for kumara. This site (S14/113) likely served the same purpose.

The site was first recorded in 1985 by Peter Morgan based on field observations and aerial photography. At this time, the site was being used as a hay paddock. Two clusters of five food storage pits were noted, preserved at the most to a depth of 0.75m. Vegetational changes to the south west of the site may have indicated the presence of other features as well.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Associative Value: Association with Mangaharakeke Pā complex along a narrow river gully system and the Waikato River; nearby gardening soils

Historic Pattern: Prehistoric Māori settlement and horticulture along Waikato River.

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A125

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Pre-European (<1840s)

Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

Style/Design/Type: Small satellite pā site encompassing a small promontory terrace with concentration of rectangular storage pits

Rarity: Uncommon example of satellite pā site associated with larger pā complex spanning several river terraces and adjacent gully system.

Setting: Along river gully next to Waikato River, where a number of other sites are recorded.

Information Potential: Of little value as most features appeared to have been destroyed. Only the basic form of the pā preserved.

Importance to Community: Recognised by Waikato iwi as part of wider Mangaharakeke cultural landscape.

Amenity Value: Private land, grassed, not publicly accessible but ideal for interpretive signage or pou, consideration as part of riverside track

Summary of Significance: Uncommon form of satellite pā site, adjacent to larger pā, associated with food storage. In poor condition, with little surface expression of features. Associated with Mangaharakeke gully and pā complex.

Reference Sources:

Morgan, P. 1985. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/112. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme

Associated Pictures:

Condition: Poor - surface extensively modified, no visible features remain on surface. Likely to be subsurface remains.

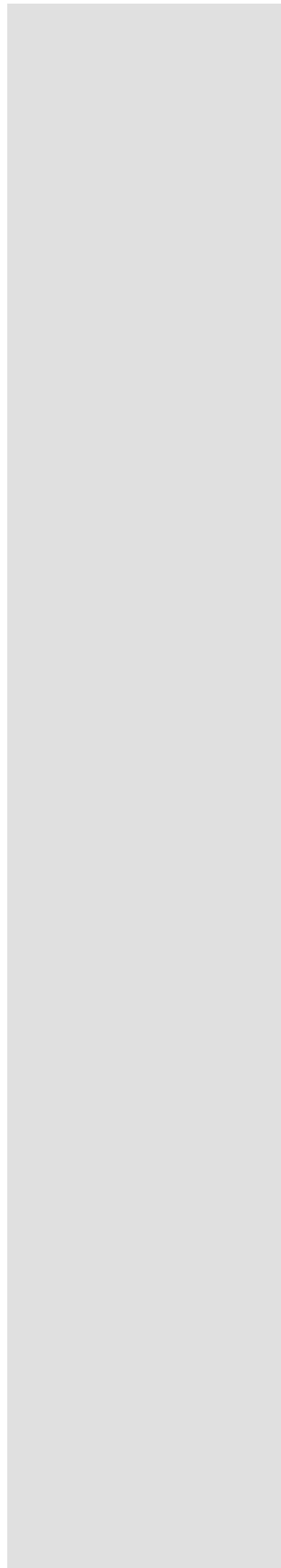
Integrity: Fair – basic form of terrace still visible. True extent of features unknown as subsurface remains may extend further inland.

Group Value: Thought to be one of a number of sites making up the Mangaharakeke Pā complex in this area (including S14/112, S14/17, S14/18).

Research Potential: Some potential for excavation in order to locate any surviving remnant of the pā features, but otherwise only value in group setting with other sites around Mangaharakeke Gully.

Cultural Associations: Associated with Waikato iwi and local hapū.

Aesthetic Appeal: Open grass area visible, recognisable as a distinctive terrace site even if significantly modified.



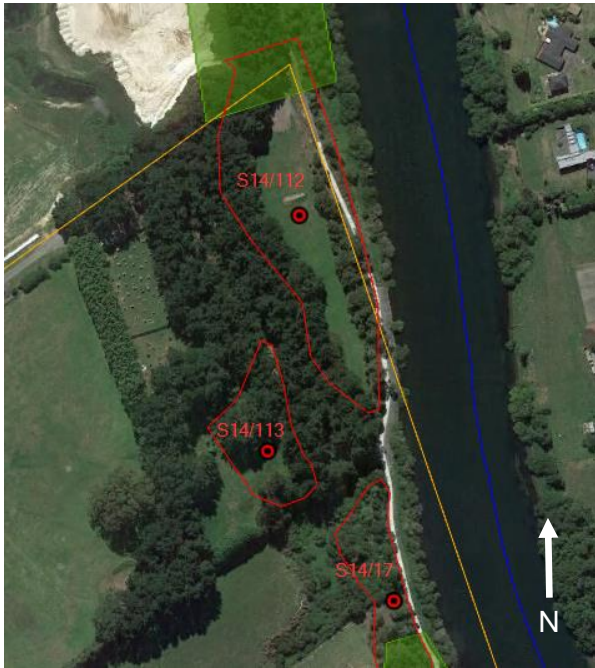


Figure 2: Site extent for S14/113 outlined in red, overlaid on 2016 aerial photograph. Other recorded archaeological sites are also shown in red.

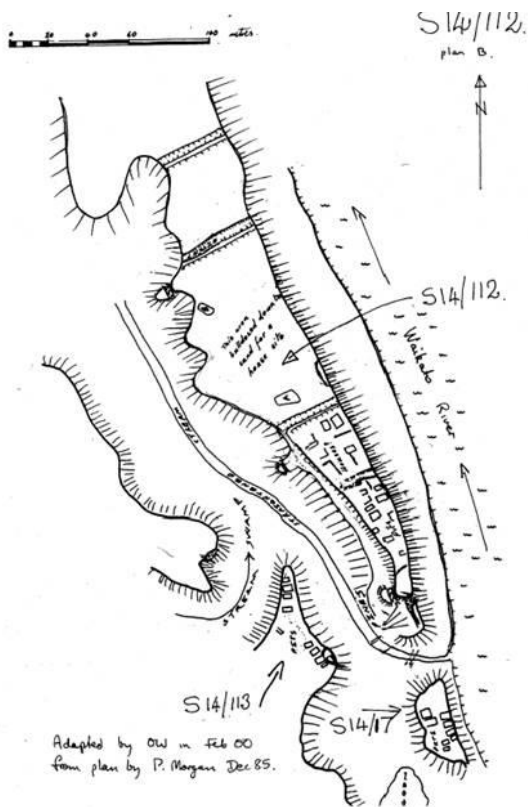


Figure 3: Sketch plan of S14/113 and S14/112 by Morgan, 1985 (source: site record form).

Date of Survey: 12/02/2020

Prepared by: Phoebe Stallman, Nick Cable

Pā (S14/17)



Figure 1. Site extent of S14/17 overlaid in 2016 aerial photograph.

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/17

Significance: Group 1

Location: Horotiu, 600 m north of Te Rapa milk powder factory. 50 m south of headland pā site (S14/112) on low river terrace, west bank of Waikato River.

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E1795431 N5823828

Heritage Status: NZAA recorded site

District Plan Zoning: Te Rapa North Industrial Zone

Site Type: Pā

Features: Pits, ditch, house platforms

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A126

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Pre-European (<1840s)

Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

Physical Description: Small pā site comprising of a northern area with at least eight rectangular pits and a southern area marked by a transverse ditch and possible house platforms. Associated with river terrace pā sites to the north (S14/112) and south (S14/18). The northern area is similar to the satellite pā site (S14/113) on the west side of the gully from S14/112, while the northern area is similar in form to S14/18.

Other known names: Mangaharakeke Pā complex

Site History: One of four pā sites that made up the Mangaharakeke pā complex, along the gully system of the same name. No recorded traditional history for the site.

The site was first recorded in 1977 from aerial photographs by Steve Edson of the Waikato Art Museum. It was visited in 1985 by Peter Morgan and found to comprise of a northern undefended area with a cluster of eight pits, similar to S14/113, and a southern unmapped portion featuring a defensive ditch (Figures 2-3). The edges of the pits were disappearing over the side of the cliff. There did not appear to be any specific defences at this time to suggest it was a pā site.

The site was visited again in July 2013 by Caroline Phillips and found to have been severely damaged by several different periods of earthworks. The site was in poor conditions, with visible features incomplete, unclear and/or the majority have been damaged in some way. Two terraces had been cut into the south side of the pā, probably when outlet works were formed in 1998-9. Earthworks in the 1960s on the western side and a farm track and stream crossing on the south-western corner had further damaged site features. A key trench excavated along the river terrace below the pā during construction of the Te Awa River Ride did not find any evidence of archaeological remains (Phillips 2014).

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Associative Value: Association with Mangaharakeke Pā complex along a narrow gully system and the Waikato River; nearby gardening soils.

Contextual Value: Prehistoric Māori settlement and horticulture along Waikato River.

Style/Design/Type: Small pā site with concentration of rectangular storage pits in northern area and ditch defence and possible house platforms in southern area.

Condition: Poor – covered in dense scrub and trees. Majority of visible features damaged in some way, subsurface remains may still exist.

Rarity: Uncommon example of small headland pā site along Waikato River, given greater significance due to other similar sites nearby making up Mangaharakeke Pā complex.

Integrity: Fair – basic form of pa still visible but surface features damaged or destroyed.

Setting: On river terrace directly above Waikato River, adjacent to gully system where a number of other sites are recorded.

Group Value: Thought to be one of a number of sites making up the Mangaharakeke Pā complex in this area (including S14/112, S14/113, S14/18).

Information Potential: Of little value as most features appeared to have been destroyed. Only the basic form of the pā preserved.

Research Potential: Some potential for excavation in order to locate any surviving remnant of the pā features, but otherwise only value in group setting with other sites around Mangaharakeke Gully.

Importance to Community: Recognised by Waikato iwi as part of wider Mangaharakeke cultural landscape. Cultural significance as a pa site.

Cultural Associations: Associated with Waikato iwi and local hapū.

Amenity Value: Private land, grassed, not publicly accessible but ideal for interpretive signage or pou, consideration as part of riverside track

Aesthetic Appeal: Open grass area visible from Waikato River, recognisable as a headland pā even if significantly modified.

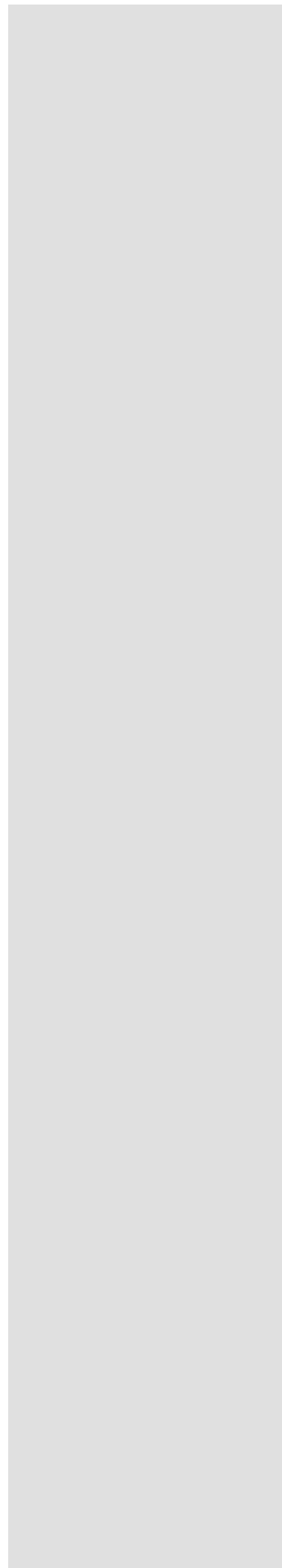
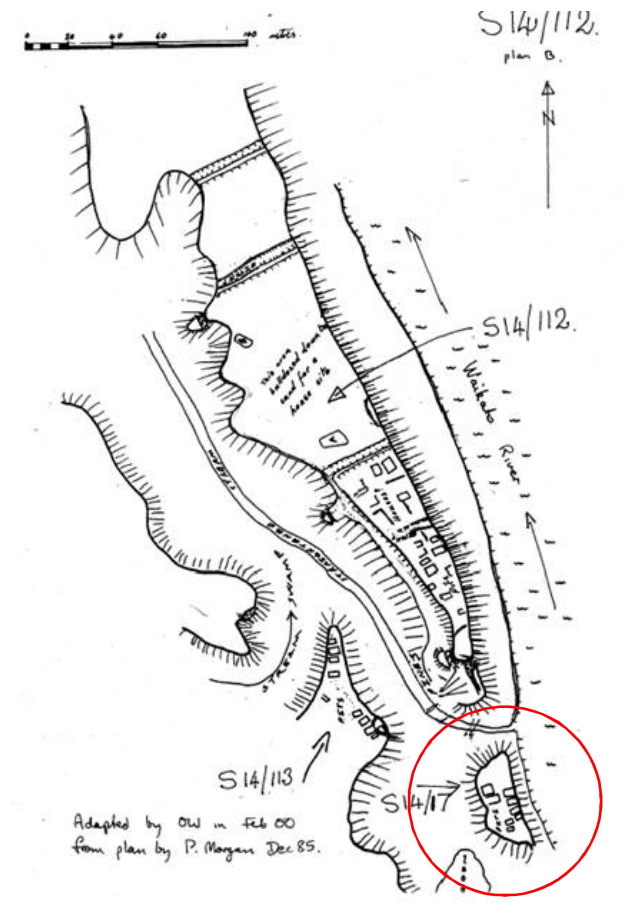
Summary of Significance: Uncommon form of headland pā site along Waikato River. In poor condition, with little surface expression of features. Associated with Mangaharakeke gully and pā complex and as a pa site is a site of high cultural significance.

Reference Sources:

Morgan, P. 1985. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/17. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Phillips, C. 2014. "Archaeological Report of Monitoring Te Awa River Ride Cycle-way, Horotiu Bridge-Meadow View Lane, Historic Places Authority 2013/261 and 2014/109." Report Prepared for Te Awa River Ride Charitable Trust.

Associated Pictures:



Mangaharakeke Pā (S14/18)



Figure 1. View of pou on north west side of pā, 2003 (source: ArchSite site record form).

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/18 (Imperial Site N56/20) **Significance:** Group 1

Location: Behind Te Rapa milk powder factory, south-east of Horotiu. On river terrace directly above west bank of Waikato River, some 200-300 m south-east of pā site S14/17. c.1 km due north of SH1 and Pukete Road.

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E1795487 N5823625

Heritage Status: NZAA recorded site **District Plan Zoning:** Te Rapa North Industrial Zone

Site Type: Pā **Features:** Ditch, platform, scarp, terrace

Physical Description: Pā site made up of a defensive scarp, several ditches with internal banks (similar to those of S14/17 and S14/112) and several large platforms with lateral terraces. Complex set of double ditches and banks on western side of an unusual type, believed to be from an earlier phase of occupation. Three further internal in-filled ditches thought to possibly relate to an initial defence. Four borrow pits visible in aerial photographs and gardening soils noted during excavations on the pā site in 2001, with estimates of up to 100 hectares of garden soils able to be associated with the pā (Gumbley 2013:40). Spring located on south-west side probably was source of drinking water for pā and to the east was another spring or series of seepages which may have been used a dye pond (puna paru) for colouring cloaks and other garments. A canoe landing located below the pā and canoes would have been dragged up the dammed creek behind the pa. Possibly another canoe landing in the river itself, with path leading up from the river bank. Associated with adze findspot S14/114.

A key trench excavated along the river terrace below the pā during construction of the Te Awa River Ride did not find any evidence of archaeological remains (Phillips 2014). Investigation of a wetland area below the pā also did not find any evidence of archaeological remains.

Other known names: Mangaharakeke Pā complex

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A127

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Pre-European (<1840s)

Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

Site History: Large headland pā site enclosing an area of some 7000 m² and one of four pā sites that made up the Mangaharakeke pā complex, along the gully system of the same name. The pā was located on the boundary between the rohe of Ngāti Wairere to the south and Ngāti Mahuta to the north (Puke vide Phear et al 2014:17). The pā was one of the largest along the Waikato River and was named after the native flax that grew in the nearby gully. The pā was temporarily abandoned when musket armed Ngā Puhī invaded the area and set fire to the pā. Last known occupants were Te Roore Tatangi of Ngāti Koura, who resettled the pā and surrounding lands c.1824 and occupied the area until 1863 when British troops marched on the area during the Waikato Wars.

The site was first recorded by Steve Edson from aerial photographs in 1977. Ground inspection in 1985 by Peter Morgan found the site covered in blackberry, alder, gorse and ti tree. Some of the major defensive features seemed to have been disturbed by bulldozed tracks but the riverside defensive scarp and ditch were intact. No pits or house places were visible although later accounts of the pā refer to visible remains of house platforms and kumara pits. It was noted that the ditches had been partially infilled in the 1960s and the northern end of the pā had been bulldozed.

The site was surveyed in 1996 and several borrow pits were clearly visible at this time. The inside of the pā site was covered in knee-high long grass, with thick bush immediately outside of the defences.

Restoration work was undertaken in 2001 in to establish native plants, form access tracks and erect pou and interpretation panels (Gumbley 2001). The native plants were established around the main platform to create a gallery effect and six pou were erected on top of the riverside slope close to the southern end of the pā. A nui pole was erected nearby and an interpretation panel was placed at the top of an access track at the north end of the row of pou. Garden soils were noted during installation of these structures, along with some pipi shell, but no house or pit features were encountered.

The site was visited in 2013 as part of Te Araroa Pathway project, with Fonterra Te Rapa providing access. The site was generally in good condition, with majority of visible features intact but with minor loss of definition and damage. Covered in regularly mown grass and protected by a security fence around the pā. Works monitored under authorities 2013/167 and 2013/375 (Phear *et al* 2013) as well as 2013/261 and 2014/109 (Phillips 2014). The southernmost defensive ditch was partially excavated for restoration purposes, and a low bund placed on the northern side. Evidence of heavy vertical truncation present, most likely through modern ploughing and construction of a sulky training track. One charcoal rich fill layer may date to when Nga Puhī set fire to the abandoned pā during the musket wars. The layers above the charcoal fill appear to have been disturbed in modern times. Other parts of site found to be severely damaged by several different periods of earthworks. Wetland immediately below pā appears to have developed in recent times. During occupation on pā it may have been a small embayment, caused by seepages at the bottom of a slope, and possibly used as a source of drinking water and canoe mooring. Dye ponds suspected of being in the area may have been smaller patches of mud close to the riverbank.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Associative Value: Association with Mangaharakeke Pā complex along a narrow gully system and the Waikato River; nearby gardening soils, occupied by Ngāti Koura until 1867, attacked and burnt by Ngā Puhī in 1820s.

Historic Pattern: Prehistoric and historic Māori settlement and horticulture along Waikato River; Ngā Puhī invasion of Waikato during 1820s musket wars.

Style/Design/Type: Large headland pā site with defensive features, overlooking Waikato River and river gully system. Borrow pits recognised in wider area along with gardening soils. Spring on south-west side and possible dye pond on east. Canoe landing sites.

Rarity: Rare example of large pā site in good condition with several phases of defences suggesting at least three periods of occupation.

Setting: Along low river terrave above Waikato River, south of other pā sites along river bank. Actively maintained in low grass with security fence.

Information Potential: Of little value as does not appear to be any features other than defensive ditches and borrow pits. Complex series of defences suggests at least three phases of construction. Gardening soils present within interior of pā of interest in terms of understanding relationship between pā and horticultural activity.

Importance to Community: Recognised by Waikato iwi as part of wider Mangaharakeke cultural landscape. Pou installations to mark location.

Amenity Value: High value. In private land owned by Fonterra Te Rapa, grassed with public access by invitation. Pou whenua and interpretation panels erected and some restoration work on defensive ditches and establishment of native plantings.

Summary of Significance: Significant large pā site in good condition, actively managed with installations, native plantings and restored defensive ditches. Associated with Mangaharakeke pā complex.

Reference Sources:

Edson, S. 1977. Archaeological Site Record Form Imperial number N56/20 [later metricised as S14/18]. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Gumbley, W. 1998. "Conservation Plan for Mangaharakeke Pā." Report included as Appendix C in Anchor Products Ltd. 1998. "Management Plan for the Mangaharakeke Pā Site on the Te Rapa Dairy Factory site."

Condition: Good, covered in maintained grass with security fence. Defensive features still visible and partially restored. Borrow pits visible, but no other surface indications of house floors or storage pits (possibly subsurface only). Actively maintained.

Integrity: Good, with surface features visible with minor loss of definition and/or damage. Development of wetland area below.

Group Value: Focal point of the Mangaharakeke Pā complex in this area which spans a number of sites along the Mangaharakeke stream gully system.

Research Potential: Some potential for excavation in order to locate any surviving remnant of internal pā features other than defences/ Value in group setting with other sites around Mangaharakeke Gully in relation to gardening activities. Was this pā occupied or just used for food storage like S14/112 to the north.

Cultural Associations: Associated with Waikato iwi and local hapū – on boundary between rohe of Ngāti Wairere and Ngāti Mahuta.

Aesthetic Appeal: Open grass area visible from Waikato River, recognisable as a headland pā and actively maintained with installations, native plantings.

Gumbley, W. 2001. "Report on the final stage of development of Mangaharakeke Pā (S14/18), Te Rapa Dairy Factory, Hamilton." Copy of report held by Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga.

Gumbley, W. & T. Higham. 1999. "Archaeological Investigation of a Prehistoric Garden (S14/203), Horotiu, Waikato." Report to New Zealand Historic Places Trust.

Morgan, P. 1985. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/17. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Phear, S., R. Shakles, B. Larsen, R. Clough. 2013. "Mangaharakeke Pā (sites S14/18 and S14/17), Te Rapa, Hamilton. Monitoring Report in fulfilment of NZHPT Authority 2013/375 and Authority 2013/167." Unpublished report for Fonterra Co-operative Group Ltd. Clough & Associates, Auckland.

Phillips, C. 2012. "Archaeological Assessment of Effects: Te Awa River Ride Cycleway, Horotiu Bridge – Meadow View Land." Unpublished report for Te Awa River Ride Charitable Trust.

Phillips, C. 2013. "Archaeological Assessment – Boardwalk Postholes 3/07/2013." Extract held in Archaeological Site Record Form S14/18. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Phillips, C. 2014. "Archaeological report of monitoring Te Awa River Ride cycle-way, Horotiu Bridge – Meadow View Lane: Historic Places Authority 2013/261 and 2014/109." Unpublished report for Te Awa River Ride Charitable Trust.

Puke, W. 2011. "The Te Araroa Waikato River Walkway investigation report: Proposed options for the Te Araroa walkway/cycleway Ngaruwahia to Hamilton." NaMTOK Consultancy Ltd, Hamilton.

Associated Pictures:

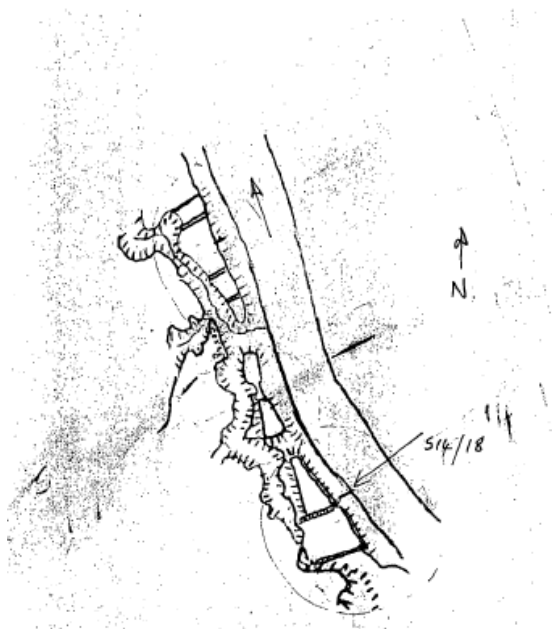


Figure 2. Sketch plan of S14/18 by P. Morgan in 1985 (source: ArchSite site record form).



Figure 3. Site extent for s14/18 overlaid on 2016 aerial photograph.



Figure 4. Aerial image of S14/18 earthworks, July 2004 (Source: ArchSite site record form).

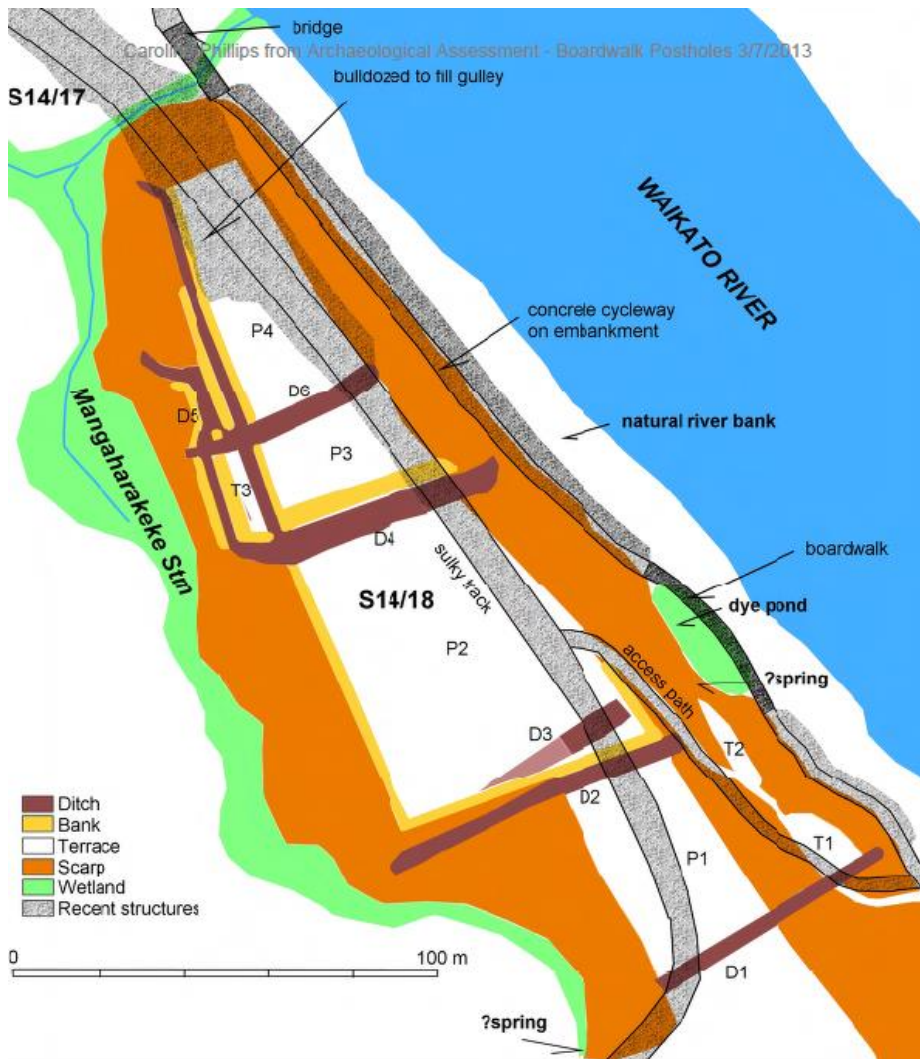


Figure 5. Annotated site plan of Mangaharakeke Pa (S14/18) prepared by Phillips 2013 (Source: ArchSite site record form).

Date of Survey: 12/02/2020

Prepared by: Phoebe Stallman, Nick Cable

Waahi Taonga – Artefact Find (S14/114)



Figure 1. Dorsal face of greywacke adze (source: ArchSite site record form).

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/114

Significance: Group 2

Location: Horotiu, 50-100m north of boundary of Te Rapa milk powder factory. On west side of stream gully, in vicinity of Mangaharakeke Pā (S14/18).

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E1795442 N5823465

Heritage Status: Artefact in private collection and not registered with MCH. **District Plan Zoning:** Te Rapa North Industrial Zone

Site Type: Artefact Findspot

Features: Artefact - adze

Physical Description: Duff type 2B quadrangular adze, possibly made of greywacke. Likely associated with Māori horticultural practices.

Other known names: Mangaharakeke Pā complex

Site History: Adze reportedly found by bulldozer driver during construction of settling ponds for Te Rapa Dairy Factory, held in private collection. Found in gully in vicinity of works, which is at least 60 m north-east of the ArchSite grid reference. A walkover of the location by Peter Morgan in 1985 did not find any other archaeological evidence to verify the report. Likely to be associated with activity on Mangaharakeke Pā (S14/112), given its proximity to the gully.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Associative Value: Association with Mangaharakeke Pā (S14/18) and the Mangaharakeke Stream gully system where a number of other sites are recorded as part of a larger pā complex in this area.

Historic Pattern: Prehistoric and historic Māori settlement and horticulture along Waikato River.

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A128

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Pre-European (<1840s)

Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

Style/Design/Type: No associated archaeological context.

Condition: Findspot - no associated archaeological context. The adze itself is in good condition.

Rarity: uncommon artefact type.

Integrity: No associated archaeological context. Works along the river channel by the Dairy Factory may have impacted the survivability of other finds in the gully system.

Setting: Mangaharakeke Stream gully system, adjacent to Mangaharakeke Pā (S14/18)

Group Value: Mangaharakeke Pā complex in this area spans a number of sites along the Mangaharakeke stream gully system. It is likely this find is directly associated with Mangaharakeke Pā.

Information Potential: Of little value as no archaeological context. No quantitative data recorded for the adze itself.

Research Potential: Likely that there are other artefacts or archaeological remains along the river gully system.

Importance to Community: Loose find in private collection. However, gully system recognised by Waikato iwi as part of Mangaharakeke pā complex.

Cultural Associations: Associated with Waikato iwi and local hapū.

Amenity Value: Low – findspot only

Aesthetic Appeal: Low – findspot only.

Summary of Significance: The artefact itself is of little archaeological value as a loose find in private collection. The hearsay report of the findspot in the gully puts this find as most likely from Mangaharakeke Pā (S14/18) and indicative of other potential finds in the gully system.

Reference Sources:

Morgan, P. 1985. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/114. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Associated Pictures:



Figure 2. Ventral face of greywacke adze (source: ArchSite site record form).

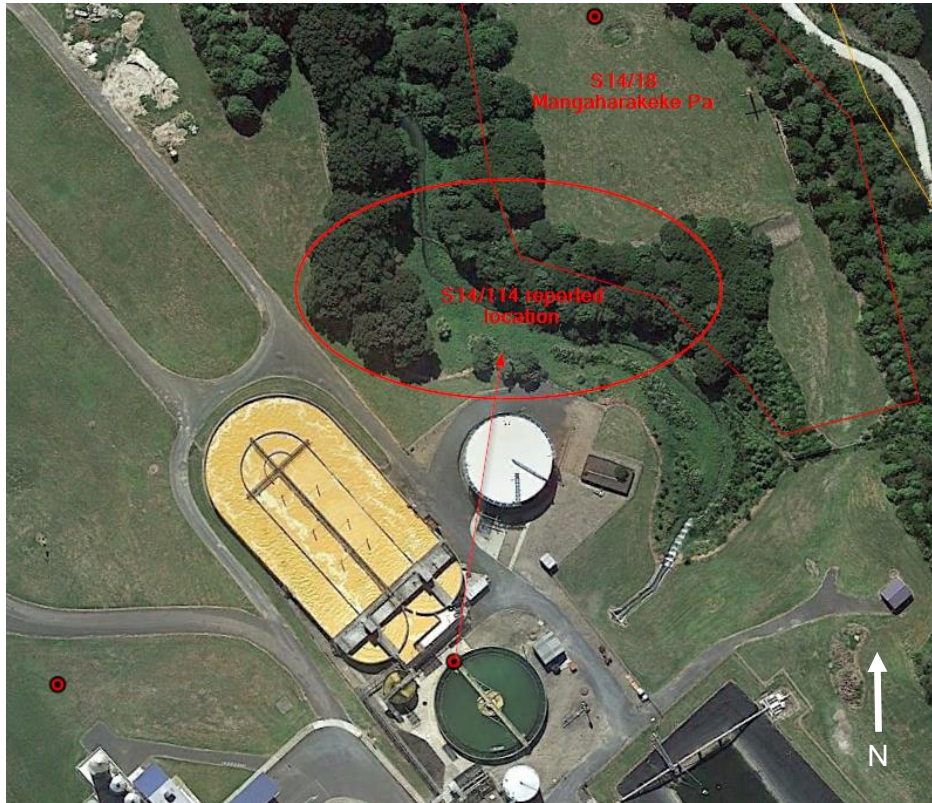


Figure 3. Projected location of S14/114 based on description in site record form, shown in relation to current recorded location. Overlaid on 2016 aerial photograph.

Date of Survey: 12/02/2020

Prepared by: Phoebe Stallman, Nick Cable

Māori Horticulture (S14/203)



Figure 1. Site extent for S14/203 mapped on 2016 aerial photograph, along with other recorded archaeological sites (red) and mapped garden soils (green).

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/203

Significance: Group 2

Location: In the northern part of Te Rapa Dairy Factory, between SH1 and Waikato River at Horotiu.

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E1795342 / N5823465

Heritage Status: NZAA recorded site **District Plan Zoning:** Te Rapa North Industrial Zone

Site Type: Māori Horticulture **Features:** Borrow pit, ovens, garden soils, postholes

Physical Description: A large area of Pre-European Māori gardening soils and borrow pits that was the subject of archaeological investigations between 1996 and 1999 (Figure 1). The modified gardening soils were focused on a low ridge of Horotiu loam surrounded by poorly drained Te Kowhai silt loam. The garden spread onto the Te Kowhai loam between the Horotiu soil and a neighbouring gully and was drained by a series of shallow dendritic drains leading to the gully. Four oven scoops, including one intact oven, seven postholes and four borrow pits were also recorded during

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A129

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Pre-European (<1840s)

RMA Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

archaeological excavations.

Other known names: Mangaharakeke Pā Complex

Site History: The site was excavated between 1996 and 1999 under authority 1998/97 by Warren Gumbley (2013) and was the first pre-European Māori garden site to be archaeologically investigated in the Waikato. An initial programme of transect test pitting was undertaken to identify the presence of garden soil modifications (Figure 2). A series of trenches was then excavated across the development area to record the depth and extent of identified garden soils and identify any archaeological features present below the garden soils. Following this, the topsoil was removed under archaeological supervision from the entire development area.

Four borrow pits were identified during the excavations, with an estimate quantity of 2250-3200 m² of sand and gravel having been extracted from the pits. Four fireplaces were also found in a cluster and one of these contained oven stones, indicating it was used as a umu (earth oven), either for preparation of food for the workers or as the completion of a rite relating to harvest (Gumbley 2013:37). Seven postholes were found, three of which formed a single row, possibly garden fences, with the others were found as pairs. The size of the postholes indicated that they likely support large structures such as pataka or whata (raised store houses). Others may have represented smaller structures such as shelters.

Soil samples were recovered from the garden soils for particle size analysis and charcoal recovery (Gumbley 2013:33). Each sample was passed through a nest of sieves to determine the degree or magnitude of quarried sand and gravel added to the parent soil. Samples were then compared to unmodified soils and subsoil samples from the borrow pits.

Charcoal recovered from the dendritic drains indicated the presence of a tawa dominated broadleaf/podocarp forest. The absence of open ground or pioneer/coloniser species indicated the gardening was either in close proximity to mature forest or was associated with initial forest clearance. A small polished adze flake was also recovered from one of the drains (Gumbley 2013:13).

In total, the garden area was found to be approximately 3.3-3.7 hectares in size. The development area was built upon in 1997, following the completion of archaeological excavations.

The archaeological research undertaken on the site significantly increased the archaeological understanding of the role of Māori horticultural systems in the Waikato Basin and subsequently led to more intensive archaeological investigations of other garden soil sites.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Associative Value: Association with Māori horticulture practices and other associated activities, part of the Mangaharakeke Pā complex. Important site in the history of archaeology work undertaken in Waikato.

Contextual Value: Prehistoric Māori settlement and horticulture along Waikato River.

Style/Design/Type: Gardening site with evidence of borrow pits, cooking activities and permanent structures such as raised storage houses

Condition: Destroyed – features excavated during development of the site. Some potential that further archaeological remains

suggesting occupation.

Rarity: Garden soils are extensive along the Waikato River, although few of these have been investigated and excavated. Rare to find evidence of occupation in relation to these gardening areas.

Setting: Formerly grassland inland from the Waikato River and Managaharakeke Stream gully. Now developed industrial land as part of the Dairy Factory.

Information Potential: Of little value as most features have been destroyed in the course of development.

Importance to Community: Private land now developed, although the results of archaeological work have influenced future archaeological work and are acknowledged through the restorative and interpretive work at Mangaharakeke Pā (S14/18).

Amenity Value: Low, area developed and built upon by Dairy Factory.

Summary of Significance: An important site for the archaeological information recovered during excavation work. The features of the site were destroyed during this work, meaning the residual archaeological value is low. However, the archaeological information recovered was important in pioneering studies on Māori horticultural sites and for defining the true extent of the Mangaharakeke Pā Complex.

Reference Sources:

Higham, T. & M. Schmidt. 1996. "Archaeological Assessment of Land Designated for the Stage One Development of NZDG, Te Rapa, Hamilton: A Preliminary Report." Report for New Zealand Dairy Group Ltd, Hamilton.

Gumbley, W. & T. Higham. 1999. "Archaeological Investigation of a Prehistoric Garden (S14/203), Horotiu, Waikato." Report to New Zealand Historic Places Trust.

Gumbley, W. & A. Hoffman. 2013. "The Archaeology of Pre-European Māori Horticulture at Horotiu. The Investigations of S14/194 and S14/195." Report for NZ Transport Agency.

Wilkes, O. 1997. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/203. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme

exist outside of the excavated area.

Integrity: A significant integrated archaeological complex when considered in relation to Mangaharakeke Pā and other sites in the vicinity. The site itself contained intact garden soils, borrow pits, ovens, possibly fences and storage houses, although these have now been destroyed through the development process.

Group Value: Associated with mapped gardening soils in this area and as part of the integrated landscape of the Mangaharakeke Pā complex.

Research Potential: Instrumental in pioneering archaeological research into Māori horticultural practices in the Waikato, although as the site is now destroyed there is little research potential left except through comparative data analysis.

Cultural Associations: Associated with Waikato iwi and local hapū.

Aesthetic Appeal: Low appeal as area now developed.

Associated Pictures:

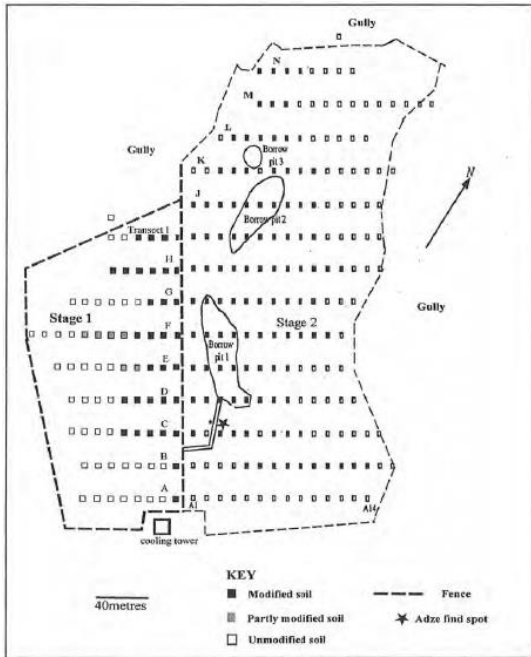


Figure 2. Results of test pit investigations during the preliminary archaeology survey of the Te Rapa development works (Source: Gumbley 2013 Figure 3).



Figure 3. 1941 aerial showing the stream channels and the sites along the river bank, with the extent of the garden soils and borrow pits found in Stage 1 and 2 of the investigations, overlaid by Caroline Phillips 12/6/2017 (Source: ArchSite Site Record Form).

Date of Survey: 12/02/2020

Prepared by: Phoebe Stallman, Nick Cable

Māori Horticulture (S14/243)



Figure 1. 2011 photograph of site S14/243 during geotechnical investigations. (Source: N. Cable).

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/243

Significance: Group 1

Location: The site is located on reserve land along the south side of the Waikato River. It is located between the Water Treatment Plan and properties along Riley Place. The site is accessible via Peacockes Road.

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E1802587 / N5812812

Heritage Status: NZAA recorded **District Plan Zoning:** Peacocke Character Zone, Local Purpose Reserve, Transport Corridor

Site Type: Māori horticulture

Features: Borrow pit, soils-garden

Physical Description: The site comprises of a cluster of intact borrow pits with subsurface evidence of gardening soils. Likely part of the same cultivation area along the south bank of the Waikato River as S14/210. Vacant land is generally hummocky with distinct round borrow pit type features. Garden soils and burnt soils found during excavation of geotechnical testpits under authority 2011/393 (Cable 2011b)

The majority of visible features are intact, although some minor loss of definition has occurred.

Other known names:

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A130

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Pre-European (<1840)

Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

Site History: The site was recorded by Nicholas Cable in 2011 following geotechnical investigations for the Southern Links designation corridor on the promontory east of the Mangakotukutuku Stream. The land appeared to be very hummocky ground with a number of irregular depressions along the designation corridor and on the vacant land behind the adjacent water treatment plan. Geotechnical test pitting on one of depressions confirmed the presence of garden soils, localised burning and a borrow pit (Cable 2011b). A number of the depressions along the designation corridor were subsequently mapped by Sian Keith and Peter Caldwell (Cable 2013).

The area around the promontory was also flagged as potential unrecorded pā site given its location at the confluence of the Mangakotukutuku Stream gully and the Waikato River. Historic aerial photographs showed a curvilinear form to the hummocky ground indicating a possible defensive ditch. Field surveys and soil augering tests failed to detect any evidence of buried archaeological remains and it was acknowledged that more intrusive excavations would be required to confirm the presence of a pā in this location.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Associative Value: Associated with Māori horticulture practices and other associated activities along the river terraces immediately above the Waikato River.

Contextual Value: Pre-European Māori settlement and horticulture along the Waikato River and its tributaries.

Style/Design/Type: Gardening site with evidence of borrow pits and garden soils, possible pā site.

Condition: Well-preserved cluster of borrow pits, subsurface evidence of garden soils detected during augering and test trenches.

Rarity: Gardening soils are extensive along the Waikato River, although few of these have been investigated and excavated.

Integrity: A dedicated gardening area defined by borrow pits and garden soils, possible pā site on promontory.

Setting: Grassed paddock and hummocky ground on river terrace overlooking Mangakotukutuku Stream gully and Waikato River.

Group Value: A horticultural site complex spanning the entire flat, focused around Kairokiroki Pa (S14/46) and encompassing S14/210, S14/243, S14/326, S14/327.

Information Potential: Information on horticultural practices, evidence of ancillary activities and possible pa site.

Research Potential: Soil characteristics and environmental setting, pattern of settlement and horticultural sites along the Waikato River, nature of relationship with nearby sites.

Importance to Community: Recognition as recorded archaeological site and part of wider landscape.

Cultural Association: Associated with Waikato iwi and local hapū.

Amenity Value: On council land and along transport corridor.

Aesthetic Appeal: Hummocky ground recognisable as borrow pits, not easily accessible.

Summary of Significance: Common type of Māori horticultural site, recognised as once containing one of the better examples of a borrow pit swarm, although now compromised by transportation corridor. Possible pā site needing further investigation and part of a much larger horticultural and settlement landscape along Waikato River,

focused around Kairokiroki Pa (S14/46).

The District Plan schedule reflects the wider landscape within which S14/243 sits, together with S14/46 and S14/210, encompassing all of the river flat along the north side of Peacockes Road

Reference Sources:

Cable, N. 2011a. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/243. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Cable, N. 2011b "Southern Links Geotechnical Investigations: report on Archaeological Monitoring – NZHPT Authority 2011/393." Report prepared for Aecom Ltd. Opus International Consultants Ltd, Hamilton.

Cable, N. 2013. "Southern Links Designation Corridor Notice of Requirement Archaeological Assessment." Prepared for NZ Transport Agency. Opus International Consultants Ltd, Hamilton.

Associated Pictures:

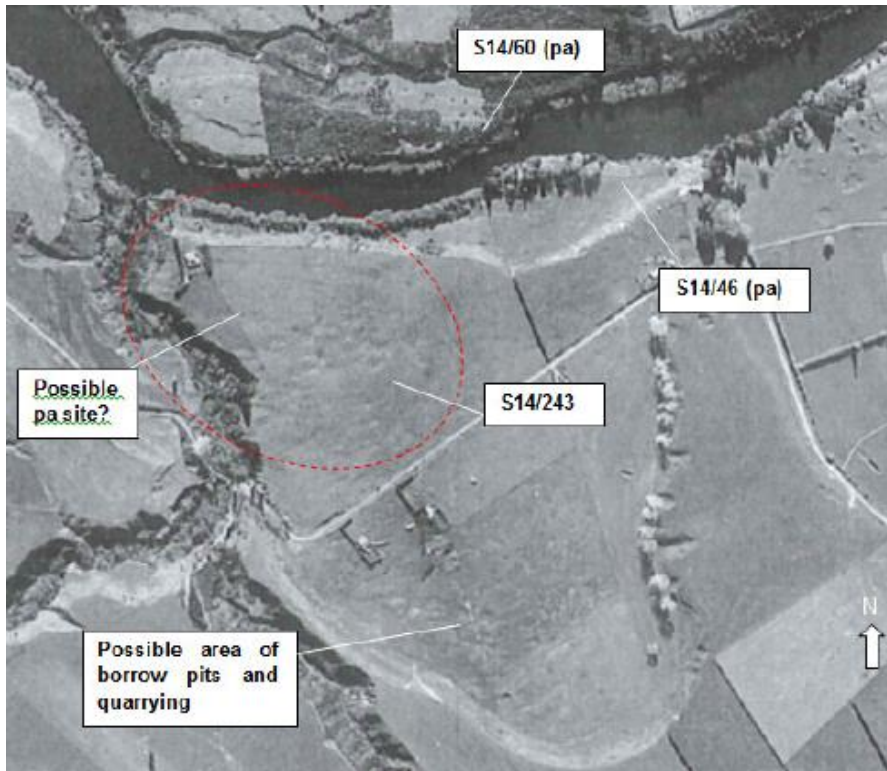


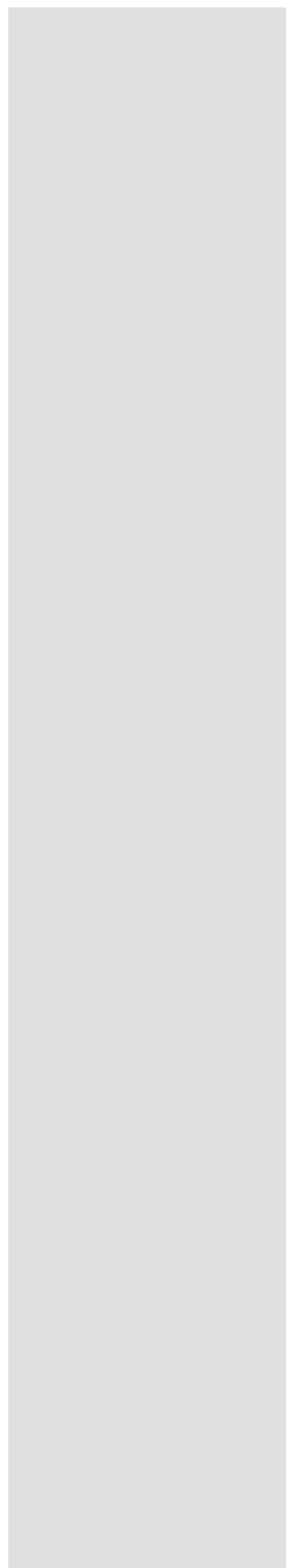
Figure 2. 1953 aerial photograph of borrow pit swarm recorded as S14/243 (SN 819 2168/22) (Cable 2013: Fig. 12).



Figure 3. Profile of borrow pit recorded in geotechnical test pit in 2011 (Cable 2011b: Fig. 9).



Figure 4. Detail of garden soils recorded in geotechnical test pit in 2011 (Cable 2011b: Fig. 8).



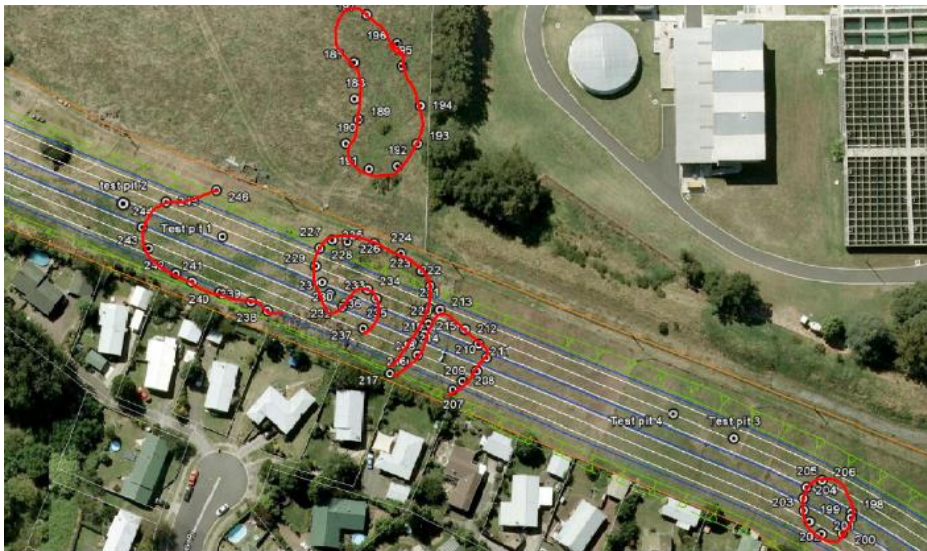


Figure 5. GPS survey of depressions along the Southern Links corridor, recorded in 2013 by Keith and Caldwell (Cable 2013: Fig. 11).



Figure 6. Site extent for S14/243 outlined in red (arrowed) mapped on 2016 aerial photograph. Other recorded archaeological sites are shown in red, mapped garden soils are shown in green.

Date of Survey: 12/02/2020

Prepared by: A. Kelly, N. Cable

Waahi Taonga / Artefact Find (S14/193)



Figure 1: Longer section of waka with intact 'prow' recovered from Waikato River in 2005 (Site Record Form).

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/193

Significance: Group 2

Location: Findspot is located in the south bank of the Waikato River in the vicinity of the Hamilton City Council water treatment facility off Peacockes Road. Location is in close proximity to Kairokiroki Pā (S14/46).

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A131

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Pre-European (<1840)

Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E1802860 / N5813034

Heritage Status: NZAA recorded archaeological site **District Plan Zoning:** Peacocke Character Zone

Site Type: Findspot **Features:** Artefact - waka fragments

Physical Description: Two hull sections of a waka were recovered from the Waikato River in 2005. The sections measure 7.4 x 0.5 x 0.3 m and 5.4 x 0.4 x 0.2m. The longer piece still has the prow intact and has some curvature in the cross section. The smaller piece has a less pronounced curvature and flattens towards the mid-section. The find was interpreted as a waka tiwai, or a small canoe.

As the waka was recovered from the river there is potential for additional pieces or other associated archaeological material to be surviving at the site.

Other known names:

Site History: In 2002, the waka fragments were first identified by commercial divers whilst surveying pipelines across the Waikato River in the vicinity of the Hamilton City Council Water Treatment Plant on Wairoa Road. Subsequent visits in 2003 and 2004 noted that the wood fragments had been washed out their original deposit and were downstream resting on the river bed. The timbers were temporarily removed and photographed before being replaced and weighed down with rocks near the side of the river.

Andy Dodd was then contacted by the Waikato Arts Museum to undertake an archaeological assessment to determine if the finds were in fact part of a Māori canoe. Dodd concluded that the fragments were from a waka tiwa, (a plain dug-out river canoe), possible as long as 15-18 m in length and significantly larger than other documented examples around the country. The wood was identified as totara (*Podocarpus totara*). Dodd recommended that the fragments should be recovered and conserved for long term preservation.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Associative Value: Associated with Māori activity and movements along the Waikato River, likely associated with Kairokiroki Pa (S14/46). **Contextual Value:** Pre-European Māori travel and settlement along the Waikato River and its tributaries.

Style/Design/Type: Fragments of a plain dugout canoe, likely a waka tiwa. **Condition:** Findspot - no associated archaeological context

Rarity: uncommon artefact type and of an unusual length for a waka tiwa – possibly a regional variation for navigating the Waikato River. **Integrity:** No associated archaeological context.

Setting: Findspot within river bed, close to Kairokiroki Pa (S14/46). **Group Value:** Likely directly associated with Kairokiroki Pa (S14/46).

Information Potential: Of little value as no archaeological context. Quantitative data recorded for the find. **Research Potential:** Possible that there are other artefacts or further archaeological remains in the river bed.

Importance to Community: Associated with Recognition as recorded Waikato iwi and local hapū archaeological site.

Amenity Value: Low – findspot only. **Aesthetic Appeal:** Low – findspot only.

Summary of Significance: A significant find providing insight into a little understood aspect of Māori culture. The fragments of waka tiwa were found in an unclear context, but most likely could be attributed to the nearby Kairokiroki Pa (S14/46).

Reference Sources:

Dodd, A. 2005. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/193. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Dodd, A. 2005. "A Waka Tiwai from the Waikato River – An Archaeological Assessment for the Waikato Museum." Report for Waikato Arts Museum, Hamilton..

Associated Pictures:

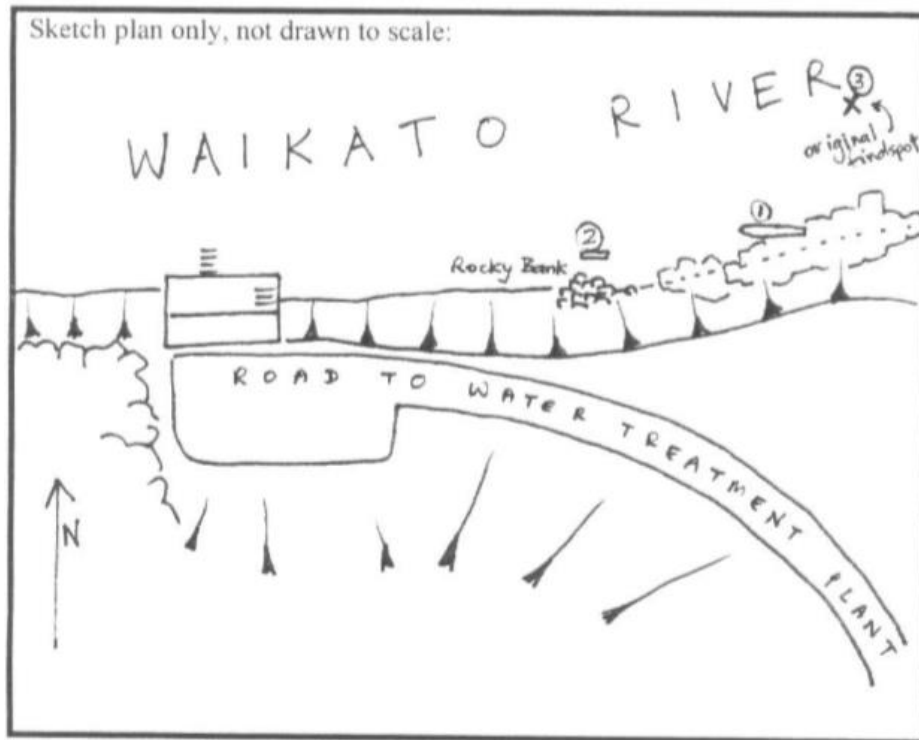


Figure 2: Location of findspot and waka fragments (Dodd 2005).

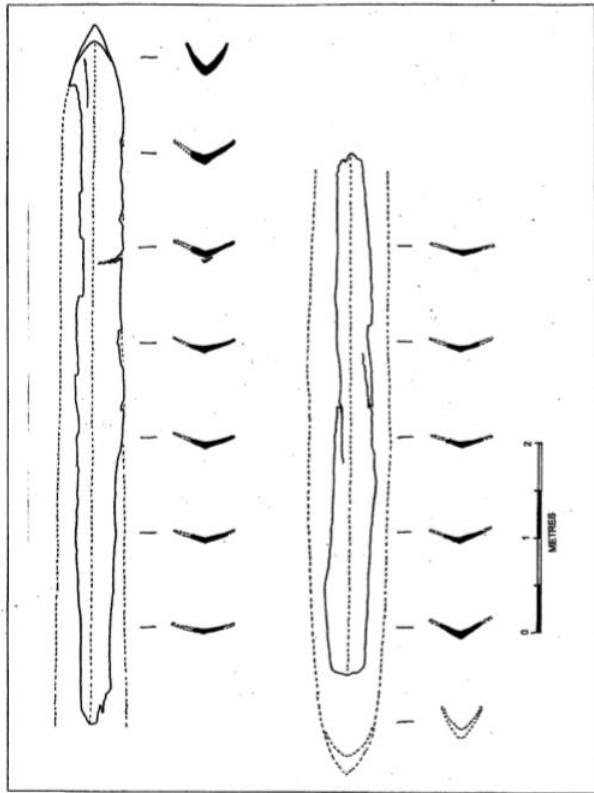


Figure 3: Sketch of recovered waka (Dodd 2005).



Figure 4. Recorded location for S14/193 arrowed in red (arrowed), overlaid on 2016 aerial photograph. Other recorded archaeological sites are shown in red.
Date of Survey: 12/02/2020

Prepared by: A. Kelly, N. Cable

Māori Horticulture (S14/327)



Figure 1. Site extent for S14/327 outlined in red (arrowed) mapped on 2016 aerial photograph. Other recorded archaeological sites are shown in red, mapped garden soils are shown in green.

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/327

Significance: Group 2

Location: On the west side of Peacockes Road, between Weston Lea Drive and Westbrook Place.

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E1803200 / N5812829

Heritage Status: NZAA recorded site

District Plan Zoning: Peacocke Character Zone

Site Type: Māori horticulture

Features: Borrow pits, Garden soils

Physical Description: An area of Māori-made garden soils (Tamahere loam) mapped in the 1930s. Three borrow pits, clearly visible on aerial photograph SN26/831/41 (1943) on a raised levee in the corner of Peacockes Road. Several more pits can be seen dug into the western edge of the levee. The eastern side of the levee is constrained by the bank of a paleochannel and the western side lies along the edge of a river terrace.

Part of a much larger horticultural complex encompassing archaeological sites S14/210, S14/243, S14/328, S15/326, S15/327 and S14/176 and covering much the land defined by the Waikato River to the north and east and Mangakotukutuku Stream gully system to the south and west. This area, approximately 1.8 x 1.1 km, contains the full range of Waikato basin landforms. At the southern end is a low hill (70 m asl), remnant of the early landscape before alluvial infilling began. A scrap of the Hunuera surface remains here (41-44 m) between the Mangakotukutuku gullies to the west and a series of paleochannels and river terraces cutting down in the east. The levees and swales of these paleochannels provide a range of soil types. Borrow pits are visible on many of these landforms. Some are cut into the edges of river levees (e.g. S14/176, S15/372), while some have been excavated into the lower river and stream terrace surfaces (S14/243, S14/328, S14/210).

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A132

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Pre-European (<1840s)

Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

Other known names:

Site History: The site was recorded in 2014 as part of the Waikato prehistoric garden soils project funded by Heritage New Zealand and conducted by W. Gumbley Ltd. The site has been recorded from evidence of borrow pits and other human activity discernable in air photography from the 1940s and up until the present time, as well as lidar-derived 1 m resolution elevation data supplied by the Waikato Regional Council.

Evidence of garden soils in this location was mapped initially from soil science data generated by the NZ Geological Survey in the 1930s (Grange Taylor & Jones 1935). This was noted on the site record form for S14/327 although has yet to be confirmed through ground testing (Gumbley 2018).

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Associative Value: Associated with Māori horticulture practices and other associated activities along the river terraces immediately above the Waikato River.

Contextual Value: Pre-European Māori settlement and horticulture along the Waikato River and its tributaries.

Style/Design/Type: Gardening site with evidence of borrow pits.

Condition: Surface evidence of borrow pits, likely subsurface evidence of garden soils.

Rarity: Gardening soils are extensive along the Waikato River, although few of these have been investigated and excavated.

Integrity: A dedicated gardening area defined by borrow pits and garden soils. Part of a much larger horticultural site complex. Impacted by residential development and a quarry on the northern tip.

Setting: Private pasture land overlooking the Waikato River

Group Value: A horticultural site complex spanning the entire flat, likely focused around Kairokiroki Pa (S14/46).

Information Potential: Information on horticultural practices, potential evidence of ancillary activities.

Research Potential: Soil characteristics and environmental setting, pattern of settlement and horticultural sites along the Waikato River.

Importance to Community: Private land, access off Peacockes Road. No recognition beyond archaeological site record.

Cultural Associations: Associated with Waikato iwi and local hapū

Amenity Value: Low, in private pasture land.

Aesthetic Appeal: Low appeal, private pasture land and little surface evidence.

Summary of Significance: Common type of Māori gardening soil site, part of a wider horticultural landscape along Waikato River.

Reference Sources:

Gumbley, W. 2017. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/328. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Hutchinson, M. 2014. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/328. New Zealand

Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Associated Pictures:

Maori horticulture site (S14/327)

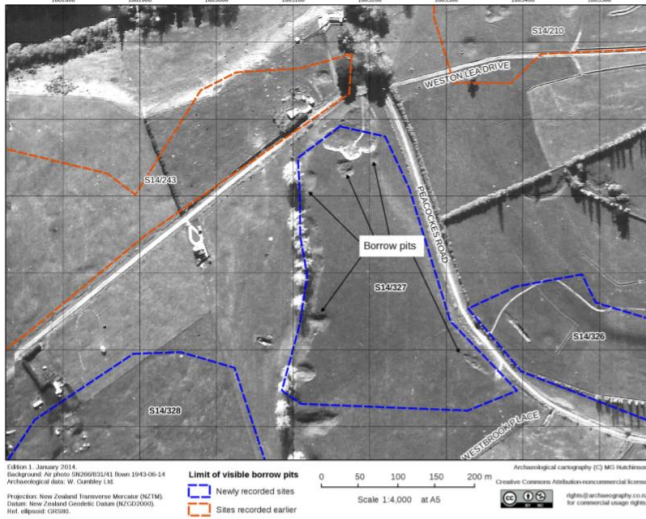


Figure 2: Location of S14/327 and borrow pit features (Hutchinson 2014).

Maori horticulture (S14/327)

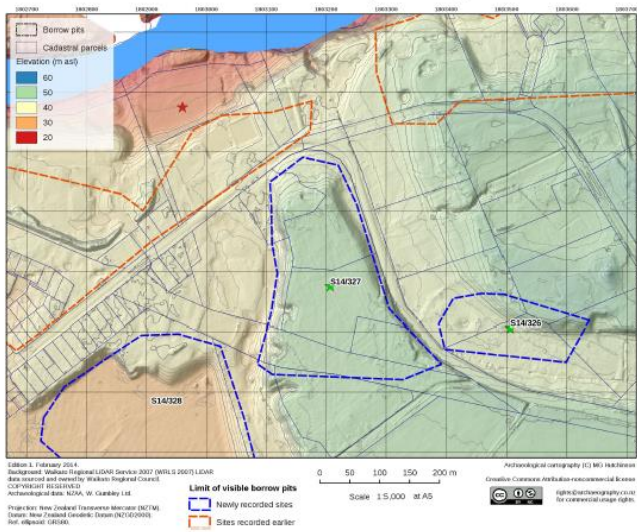


Figure 3. Modern Lidar image of S14/327 (Hutchinson 2014).

Date of Survey: 12/02/2020

Prepared by: A. Kelly, N. Cable

Māori Horticulture (S14/210)



Figure 1. Site extent for S14/210 outlined in red (arrowed) mapped on 2016 aerial photograph. Other recorded archaeological sites are shown in red, mapped garden soils are shown in green.

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/210

Significance: Group 1

Location: Land along the north side of Weston Lea Drive, including the area around Echobank Place, although potential for the site to extend southwards of Weston Lea Drive.

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E1803560 / N5813175

Heritage Status: NZAA recorded site.

District Plan Zoning: Peacocke Character Zone

Site Type: Māori horticulture

Features: Borrow pits, Garden soils, ditches, Artefacts – wooden, patu, adzes, waka; burial ground

Physical Description: Borrow pit cluster, with curvilinear features visible in historic aerial photographs indicating possibly ditch and bank fences. Most of these features have since been filled in destroyed by farming and residential development along Echobank Place. The location also contains Māori-made garden soils (Tamahere series soils), mapped by the Soil Bureau of the DSIR in the 1930s (Grange *et al*, 1939). Further evidence of modified soils was found during geotechnical investigations in 2012 suggesting the site extending northwards down to the river.

Part of a much larger horticultural complex focused around Kairokiroki Pā (S14/46), behind the Glenview Club, and covering much the land defined by the Waikato River to the north and east and Mangakotukutuku Stream gully system to the south and west. This area contains the full range of Waikato basin landforms. At the southern end is a low hill (70 m asl), remnant of the early landscape before alluvial infilling began. A scrap of the Hinuera surface remains here (41-44 m) between the Mangakotukutuku gullies to the west and a series of paleochannels and river terraces cutting down in the east. The levees and swales of these paleochannels provide a range of soil types. Borrow pits are visible on many of these landforms. Some are cut into the edges of river levees (e.g. S14/176, S15/372), while some have been excavated into the lower

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A133

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Pre-European (<1840s)

Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

river and stream terrace surfaces (S14/243, S14/328, S14/210).

Information supplied by Mr. W. A. Rush to Neil Laurie, NZAA filekeeper in 1985, referred to the discovery of muskets and weapons within Kairokiroki Pā (S14/46), as well as wooden artefacts to the south, an ornate model canoe near a sandpit on the south side of Peacockes Road, musket balls in the Waikato River, adzes to the west, and a large burial ground in the vicinity of S14/210. A stone patu has also been recovered from the gully west of S14/210 (S14/161) and fragments of a waka tiwa (S14/193) were recovered from the river bed nearby in 2005 (Dodd 2005).

Other known names:

Site History: The site was recorded in 1999 by Owen Wilkes as one of the better examples of a borrow pit swarm in Hamilton, across the river terraces north of Peacockes Road. The borrow pits could be easily seen from public land on the opposite of the river and were obvious on aerial photographs.

The site was visited in 2011 as part of the archaeological assessment investigations for geotechnical testing for the Southern Links designation corridor (Mallows 2011). Monitoring of the geotechnical tests by Nicholas Cable found potential Maori-made soil on Waikato series soils on the lower river terrace below the borrow pits (Cable 2013).

In 2018 Warren Gumbley updated the site record form with further information of the extent of ground modifications since the 1930s, showing that development of Echobank Place and Weston Lea Drive and associated residential development likely destroyed archaeological remains within this portion of the site, although areas to the west and east likely remain undisturbed.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Associative Value: Associated with Māori horticulture practices and other associated activities along the river terraces immediately above the Waikato River.

Contextual Value: Pre-European Māori settlement and horticulture along the Waikato River and its tributaries.

Style/Design/Type: Gardening site with evidence of borrow pits, drains, also artefact findspots and burial ground.

Condition: Surface evidence of at least one borrow pit, subsurface evidence of garden soils detected during augering and test trenches. Site partially damaged by road and residential development.

Rarity: Gardening soils are extensive along the Waikato River, although few of these have been investigated and excavated.

Integrity: A dedicated gardening area defined by borrow pits and garden soils, nearby burial ground. Part of a much larger horticultural site complex.

Setting: Private land overlooking the Waikato River.

Group Value: A horticultural site complex spanning the entire flat, focused around Kairokiroki Pa (S14/46) and encompassing S14/161, S14/243, S14/326, S14/327. Also, given its prominent position, likely to be an association with the Narrows Redoubt (S14/45) on the opposite side of the river.

Information Potential: Information on horticultural practices, evidence of ancillary activities and possible settlement.

Importance to Community: Recognition as recorded archaeological site and part of wider landscape.

Amenity Value: Low, in private land and transport corridor.

Research Potential: Soil characteristics and environmental setting, pattern of settlement and horticultural sites along the Waikato River, nature of relationship with nearby sites.

Cultural Associations: Associated with Waikato iwi and local hapū.

Aesthetic Appeal: Low appeal, little surface evidence but visible location from Hamilton Gardens on opposite side of river.

Summary of Significance: Common type of Māori horticultural site, recognised as once containing one of the better examples of a borrow pit swarm, although now compromised by residential development and transportation corridor. Ancillary sites include artefact findspots and a large burial ground, making this site part of a much larger horticultural and settlement landscape along Waikato River, focused around Kairokiroki Pa (S14/46).

The District Plan schedule reflects the wider landscape within which S14/210 sits, together with S14/46 and S14/243, encompassing all of the river flat along the north side of Peacockes Road.

Reference Sources:

Cable, N. 2012. "Southern Links Geotechnical Investigations: Report on Archaeological Monitoring, NZHPT Authority 2011/93." Prepared for AECOM. Opus International Consultants Ltd, Hamilton.

Cable, N. 2013. "Southern Links Designation Corridor Notice of Requirement Archaeological Assessment." Prepared for NZ Transport Agency. Opus International Consultants Ltd, Hamilton.

Dodd, A. 2005. "A waka tiwa from the Waikato River." *Archaeology in New Zealand* 48(2):120-132.

Gumbley, W. 2018. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/210. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Mallows, C. 2011. "Archaeological Assessment of Proposed Southern Links Geotechnical Investigations." Report for AECOM Ltd, Hamilton.

Wilkes, O. 1999. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/210. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Associated Pictures:



Figure 2. Overlay of features recognisable in 1953 aerial photograph on modern aerial imagery (Cable 2013: Fig. 6).

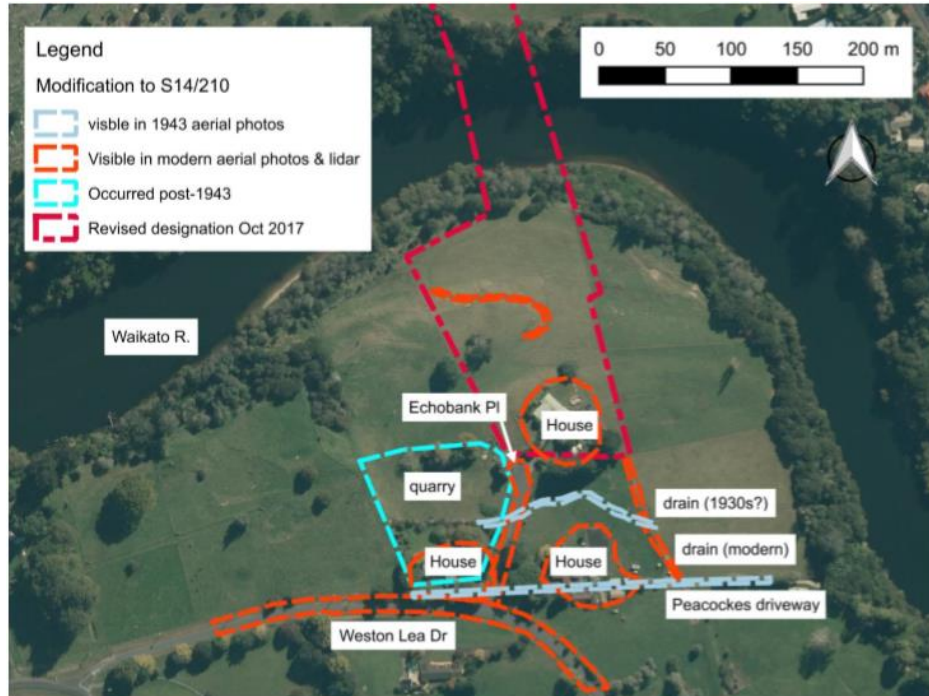


Figure 3: Plan showing the locations of modifications to S14/210.



Figure 4: Oblique aerial photograph of S14/210 by Kevin Jones, 25/07/2005 (Site Record Form).

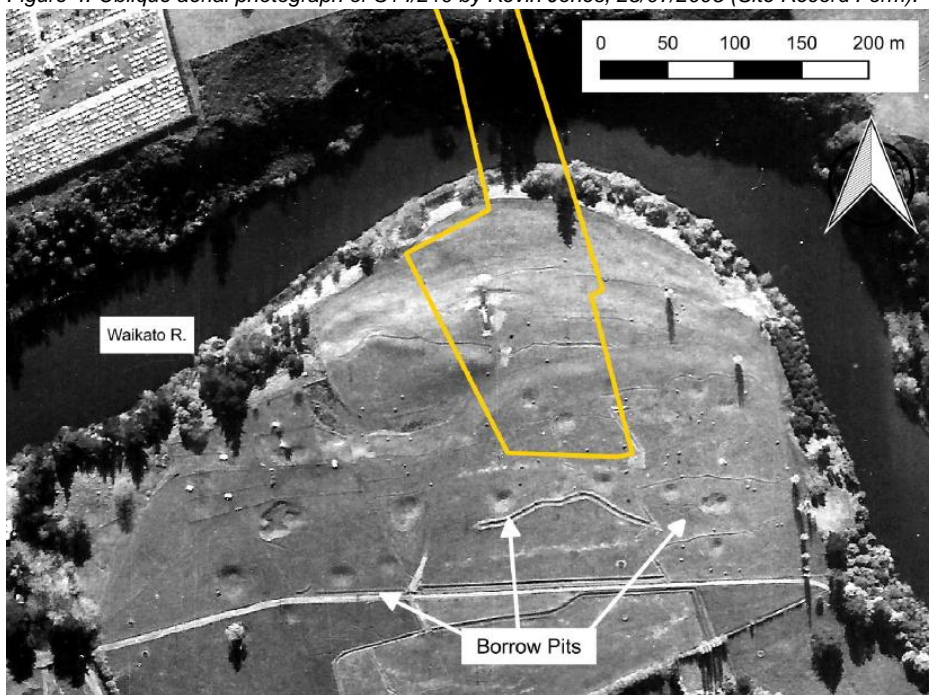
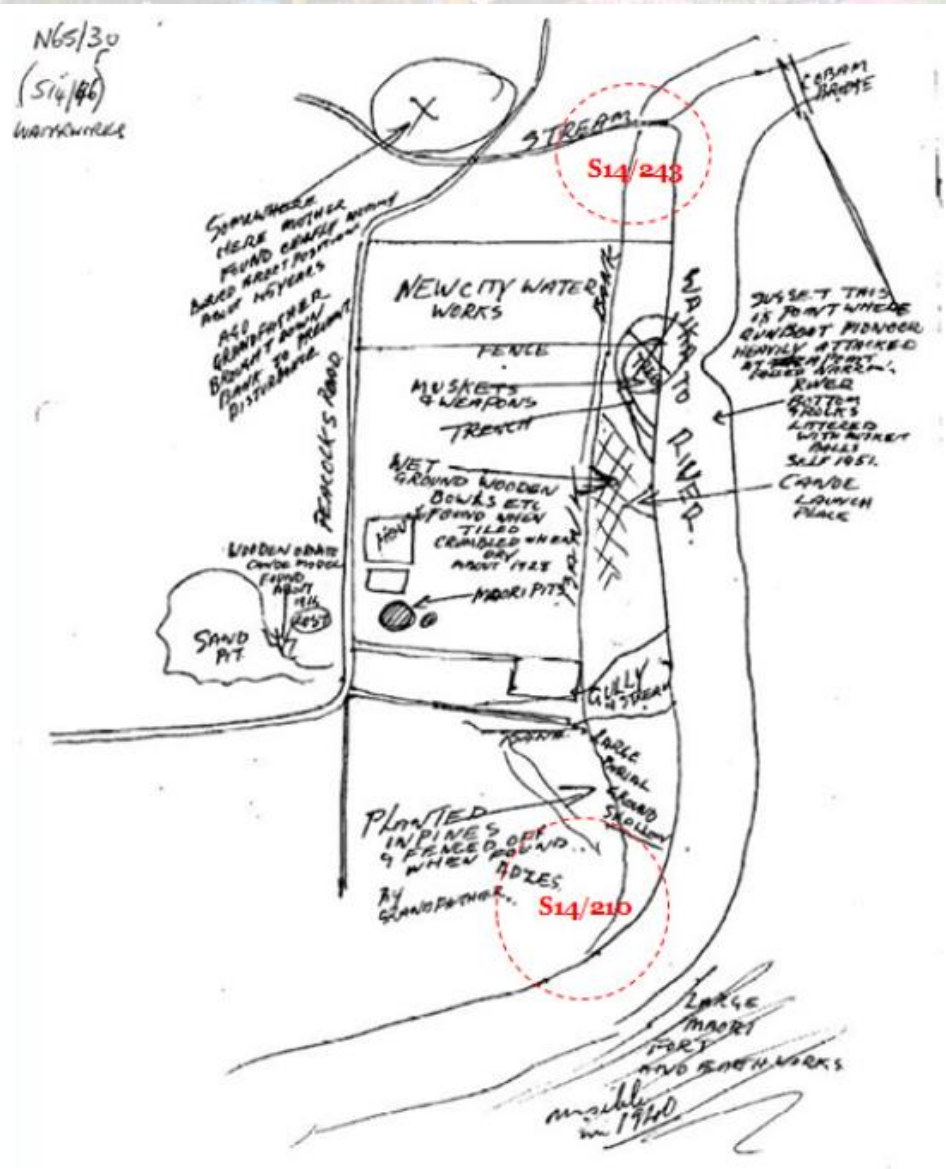


Figure 5: Annotated 1943 aerial photograph (SN266/831/41) showing features on S14/210 (Site Record Form).



Info. received from W. A. RUSSELL
114 MARSHALL AVE 4.5.1970
X followed up 11.4.23.5.1985.

Figure 6: Annotated sketch plan of finds around S14/46 provided to Neil Laurie in 1985 (Cable 2013: Fig. 17).

Date of Survey: 12/02/2020
Prepared by: A. Kelly, N. Cable

Māori Horticulture (S14/326)



Figure 1. Site extent for S14/326 outlined in red (arrowed) mapped on 2016 aerial photograph. Other recorded archaeological sites are shown in red, mapped garden soils are shown in green.

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/326

Significance: Group 2

Location: On the east side of Peacockes Road, opposite Westbrook Place, within an old paleochannel.

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E1803430 / N5812600

Heritage Status: NZAA recorded site **District Plan Zoning:** Peacocke Character Zone

Site Type: Māori horticulture **Features:** Borrow pits, Garden soils

Physical Description: A single borrow pit visible in the paleochannel 60m east of Peacockes Road. Limited testing with a soil augur and a single test trench confirmed the presence of Māori-made soils to the west of the borrow pit although the actual extent of the site has not been determined. A second possible borrow pit was noted cut into the natural right bank of the channel in 2014.

Part of a much larger horticultural complex encompassing archaeological sites S14/210, S14/243, S14/328, S15/326, S15/327 and S14/176 and covering much the land defined by the Waikato River to the north and east and Mangakotukutuku Stream gully system to the south and west. This area, approximately 1.8 x 1.1 km, contains the full range of Waikato basin landforms. At the southern end is a low hill (70 m asl), remnant of the early landscape before alluvial infilling began. A scrap of the Hunuera surface remains here (41-44 m) between the Mangakotukutuku gullies to the west and a series of paleochannels and river terraces cutting down in the east. The levees and swales of these paleochannels provide a range of soil types. Borrow pits are visible on many of these landforms. Some are cut into the edges of river levees (e.g. S14/176, S15/372), while some have been excavated into the lower river and stream terrace surfaces (S14/243, S14/328, S14/210).

Other known names:

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A134

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Pre-European (<1840s)

Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

Site History: The site was recorded in 2014 as part of the Waikato prehistoric garden soils project funded by Heritage New Zealand and conducted by W. Gumbley Ltd. The site has been recorded from evidence of borrow pits and other human activity discernable in air photography from the 1940s and up until the present time, as well as lidar-derived 1 m resolution elevation data supplied by the Waikato Regional Council.

Fieldwork conducted by Warren Gumbley in 2019 confirmed the presence of garden soils through soil augering and test trenches.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Associative Value: Associated with Māori horticulture practices and other associated activities along the river terraces immediately above the Waikato River.

Contextual Value: Pre-European Māori settlement and horticulture along the Waikato River and its tributaries.

Style/Design/Type: Gardening site with evidence of borrow pits.

Condition: Surface evidence of at least one borrow pit, subsurface evidence of garden soils detected during augering and test trenches.

Rarity: Gardening soils are extensive along the Waikato River, although few of these have been investigated and excavated.

Integrity: A dedicated gardening area defined by borrow pits and garden soils. Part of a much larger horticultural site complex.

Setting: Private pasture land overlooking the Waikato River

Group Value: A horticultural site complex spanning the entire flat, likely focused around Kairokiroki Pa (S14/46).

Information Potential: Information on horticultural practices, potential evidence of ancillary activities.

Research Potential: Soil characteristics and environmental setting, pattern of settlement and horticultural sites along the Waikato River.

Importance to Community: Private land, access off Peacockes Road. No recognition beyond archaeological site record.

Cultural Associations: Associated with Waikato iwi and local hapū

Amenity Value: Low, in private pasture land.

Aesthetic Appeal: Low appeal, private pasture land and little surface evidence.

Summary of Significance: Common type of Māori gardening soil site, confirmed by test investigations. Part of a wider horticultural landscape along Waikato River.

Reference Sources:

Gumbley, W. 2019. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/326. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Hutchinson, M. 2014. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/326. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Associated Pictures:

Maori horticulture sites (S14/176, 210, 243, 326, 327, 328)

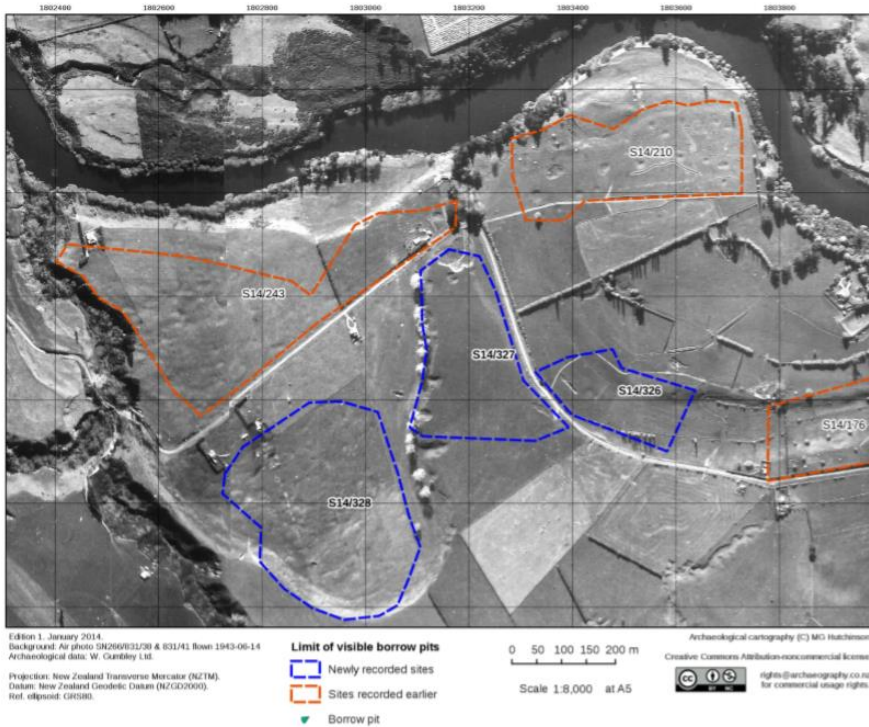


Figure 2: Location of S14/328 and other associated sites, 1943 photography (Hutchinson 2014).

Maori horticulture (S14/328)

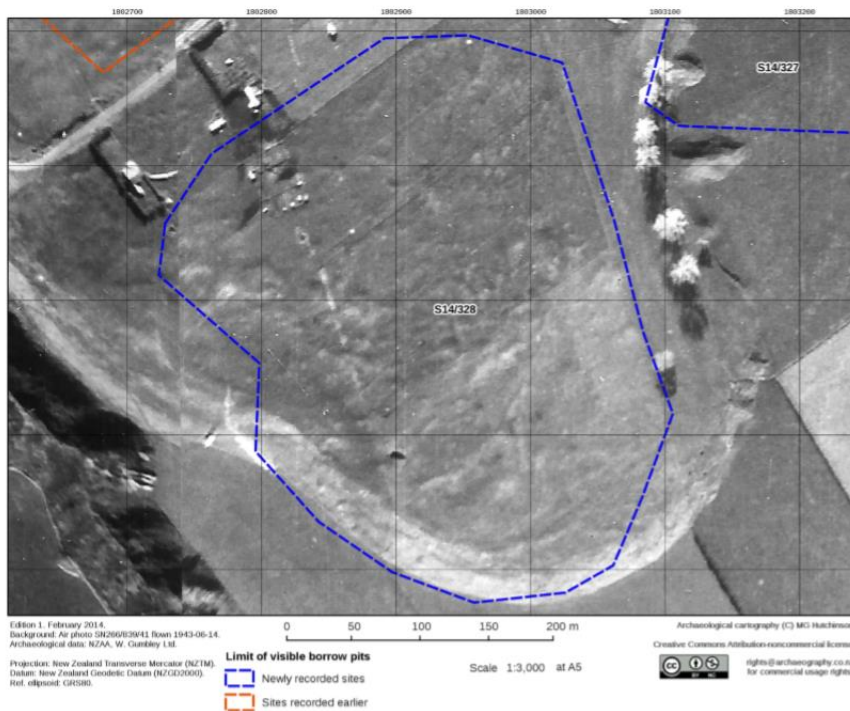


Figure 3: Close-up of S14/328 showing multiple borrow pits, 1943 photography (Hutchinson 2014).

Maori horticulture (S14/328)

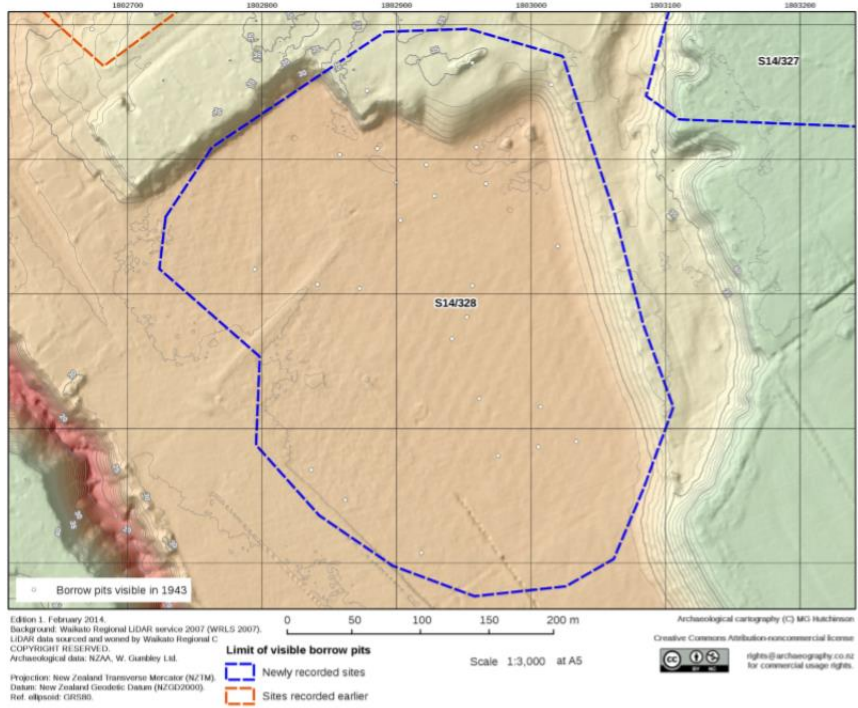


Figure 4: Modern lidar imagery showing destruction of site following sand quarry (Hutchinson 2014).

Date of Survey: 12/02/2020

Prepared by: A. Kelly, N. Cable

Māori Horticulture (S14/328)



Figure 1. Site extent for S14/328 outlined in red (arrowed) mapped on 2016 aerial photograph. Other recorded archaeological sites are shown in red, mapped garden soils are shown in green.

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/328

Significance: Group 2

Location: On the south side of Peacockes Road, north of the south arm of the Mangakotukutuku Stream gully. The flat area has been quarried away entirely.

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E1802925 / N5812353

Heritage Status: NZAA recorded site

District Plan Zoning: Peacocke Character Zone

Site Type: Māori horticulture

Features: Borrow pits, Garden soils

Physical Description: A cluster of 83 borrow pits visible on aerial photo SN266/831/41, encompassing archaeological sites S14/210, S14/243, S14/328, S15/326, S15/327 and S14/176 and covering much the land defined by the Waikato River to the north and east and Mangakotukutuku Stream gully system to the south and west. This area, approximately 1.8 x 1.1 km, contains the full range of Waikato basin landforms. At the southern end is a low hill (70 m asl), remnant of the early landscape before alluvial infilling began. A scrap of the Hunuera surface remains here (41-44 m) between the Mangakotukutuku gullies to the west and a series of paleochannels and river terraces cutting down in the east. The levees and swales of these paleochannels provide a range of soil types. Borrow pits are visible on many of these landforms. Some are cut into the edges of river levees (e.g. S14/176, S15/372), while some have been excavated into the lower river and stream terrace surfaces (S14/243, S14/328, S14/210).

The site S14/328 occupies a rough flat on the eastern bank of the Mangakotukutuku stream in an area cut by previous flow of the Waikato River. This terrace averages 33

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A135

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Pre-European (<1840s)

Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

m above sea level, and is approximately nine metres lower than the Hinuera surface (here at 42 m asl). Many dimples are visible in the surface on the 1943 air photo within the scarp caused by the edge of the terrace. The site crosses Peacockes Road to the north, and merges with borrow pits recorded as S14/243. In these two sites, a total of 48 borrow pits have been recorded. 27 of these occur south of Peacockes Road and can thus be considered part of S14/328.

Sand mining has largely obliterated the site, substantially reducing the original ground level.

Other known names:

Site History: The site was recorded in 2018 as part of the Waikato prehistoric garden soils project funded by Heritage New Zealand and conducted by W. Gumbley Ltd. The site has been recorded from evidence of borrow pits and other human activity discernable in air photography from the 1940s and up until the present time, as well as lidar-derived 1 m resolution elevation data supplied by the Waikato Regional Council.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Associative Value: Associated with Māori horticulture practices and other associated activities along the river terraces immediately above the Waikato River.

Contextual Value: Pre-European Māori settlement and horticulture along the Waikato River and its tributaries.

Style/Design/Type: Gardening site with no surface evidence.

Condition: Poor, largely destroyed by sand mining but there may still some subsurface evidence of garden soils.

Rarity: Gardening soils are extensive along the Waikato River, although few of these have been investigated and excavated.

Integrity: A large dedicated gardening area spanning the entire flat between the Waikato River and Mangakotukutuku Stream gully.

Setting: Private pasture land overlooking the Waikato River

Group Value: A horticultural site complex spanning the entire flat, likely focused around Kairokiroki Pa (S14/46).

Information Potential: Information on horticultural practices, potential evidence of ancillary activities.

Research Potential: Soil characteristics and environmental setting, pattern of settlement and horticultural sites along the Waikato River.

Importance to Community: Private land, access off Peacockes Road. No recognition beyond archaeological site record.

Cultural Associations: Associated with Waikato iwi and local hapū

Amenity Value: Low, in private pasture land.

Aesthetic Appeal: Low appeal, private pasture land and little appeal in subsurface garden soils by themselves. Largely destroyed.

Summary of Significance: Common type of Māori gardening soil site, part of a wider horticultural landscape along Waikato River.

Reference Sources:

Gumbley, W. 2018. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/328. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Associated Pictures:

Maori horticulture sites (S14/176, 210, 243, 326, 327, 328)

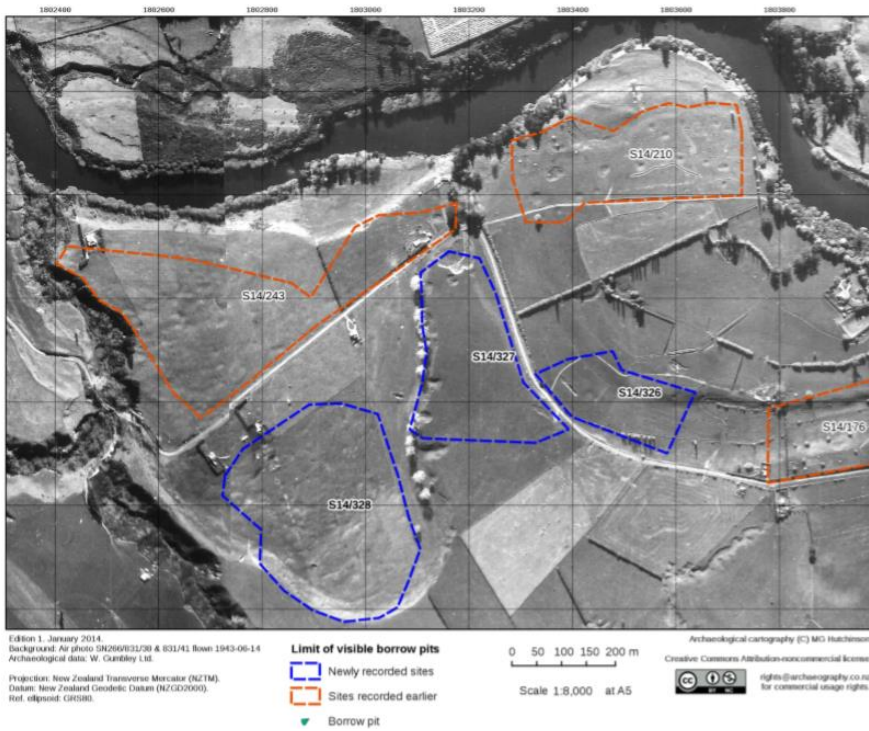


Figure 2: Location of S14/328 and other associated sites, 1943 photography (Gumbley 2014).

Maori horticulture (S14/328)

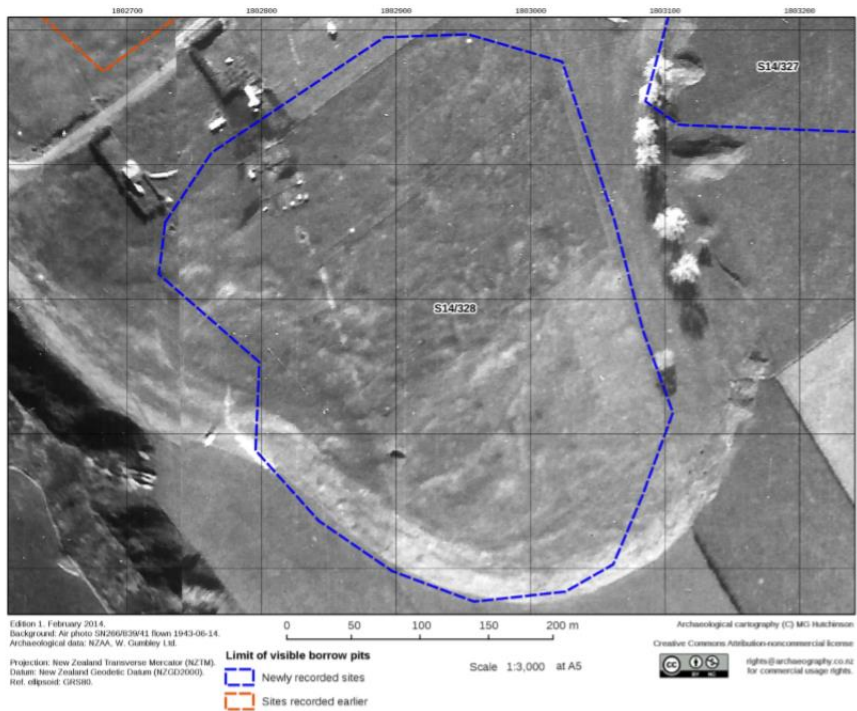


Figure 3: Close-up of S14/328 showing multiple borrow pits, 1943 photography (Gumbley 2014).

Maori horticulture (S14/328)

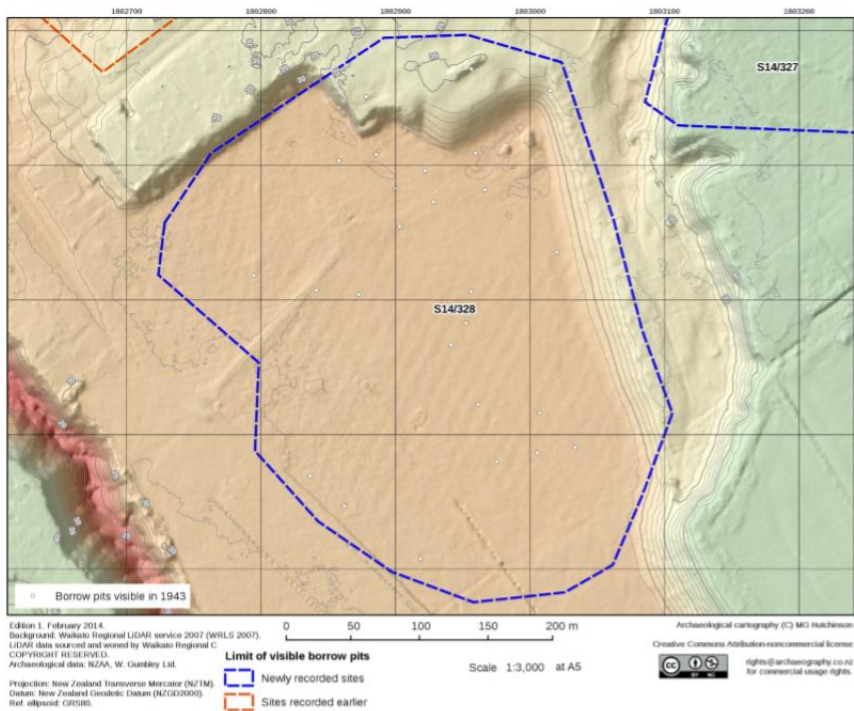
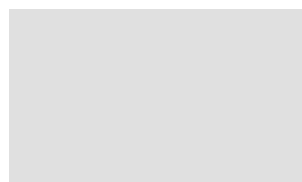


Figure 4: Modern lidar imagery showing destruction of site following sand quarry (Gumblly 2014).

Date of Survey: 12/02/2020

Prepared by: A. Kelly, N. Cable



Māori Horticulture (S14/475)



Figure 1. Site extent for S14/475 outlined in red (arrowed) mapped on 2016 aerial photograph. Other recorded archaeological sites are shown in red, mapped garden soils are shown in green.

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/475

Significance: Group 2

Location: On the end of a ridge east of Peacockes Rd and 150 m north of a stream draining a spring. Located on Lot 4 DPS 81210 and Pt Lot 6 DP 34164.

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E1804346 / N5812290

Heritage Status: NZAA recorded site

District Plan Zoning: Peacocke Character Zone

Site Type: Māori horticulture

Features: Borrow pits, Garden soils

Physical Description: An area of Māori-made garden soils (Tamahere loam) defined following soil auger testing and excavation of test trenches. Three to four borrow pits can be recognised on the ground surface. The site spans cultivated paddocks along the east side of Peacockes Road on a flat river terrace overlooking the Waikato River further east, directly north of other areas of garden soils (S14/476, S14/224). The site may extend further north along the ridge crest.

Other known names:

Site History: The site was recorded initially from soil science data generated by the NZ Geological Survey in the 1930s (Grange Taylor & Jones 1935). The site was indicated by a deposit of Tamahere sandy gravelly loam by Grange et al in their 1936 soil survey, appearing on the Part Hamilton Map 1935.

Subsequent fieldwork conducted by archaeologist Warren Gumbley in 2018 defined an area of garden soils and borrow pits on the site. Soil augering and test trenches confirmed this as a horticultural site.

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A136

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Pre-European (<1840s)

Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Associative Value: Associated with Māori horticulture practices and other associated activities along the river terraces immediately above the Waikato River.

Style/Design/Type: Gardening site with no surface evidence.

Rarity: Gardening soils are extensive along the Waikato River, although few of these have been investigated and excavated.

Setting: Private pasture land overlooking the Waikato River

Information Potential: Information on horticultural practices, potential evidence of ancillary activities.

Importance to Community: Private land, access off Peacockes Road. No recognition beyond archaeological site record.

Amenity Value: Low, in private pasture land.

Summary of Significance: Common type of Māori gardening soil site, part of a wider horticultural landscape along Waikato River.

Reference Sources:

Gumbley, W. 2018. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/475. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Contextual Value: Pre-European Māori settlement and horticulture along the Waikato River and its tributaries.

Condition: Subsurface evidence of garden soils detected during augering and test trenches.

Integrity: A large dedicated gardening area spanning several recorded sites (S14/224 and S14/476) along this section of Peacockes Road.

Group Value: Associated with mapped gardening soils in this area.

Research Potential: Soil characteristics and environmental setting, pattern of settlement and horticultural sites along the Waikato River.

Cultural Associations: Associated with Waikato iwi and local hapū

Aesthetic Appeal: Low appeal, private pasture land and little appeal in subsurface garden soils by themselves.

Associated Pictures:

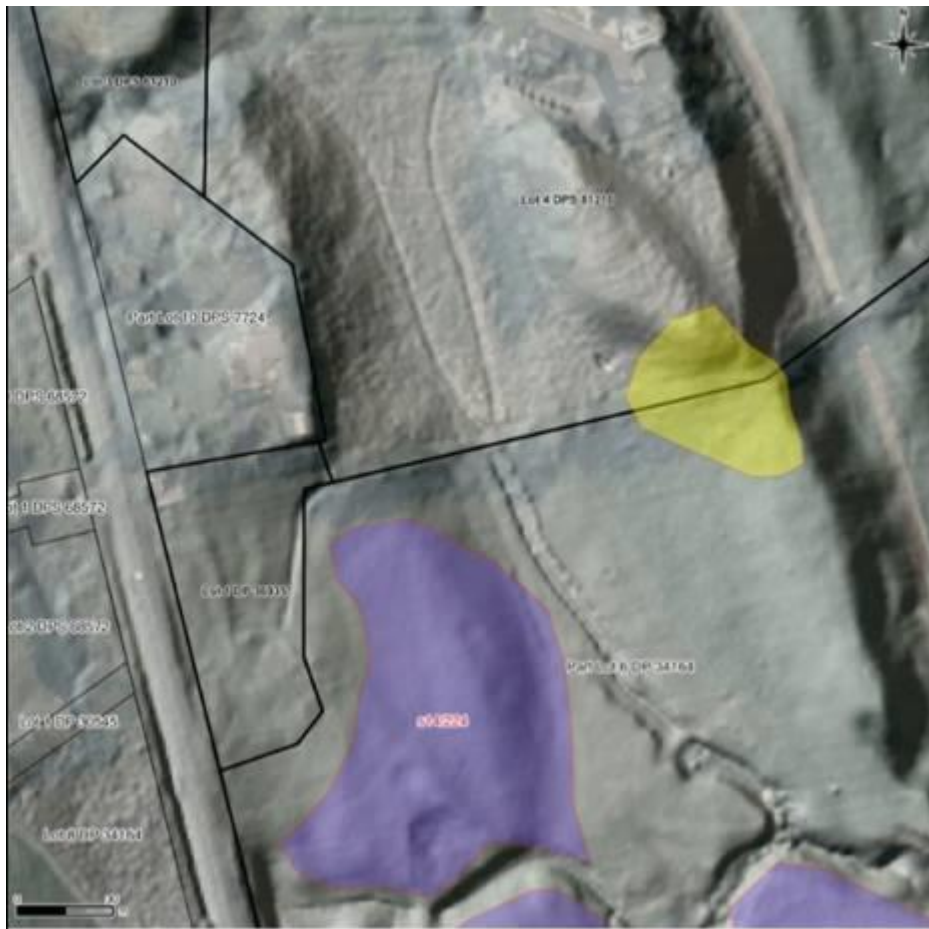
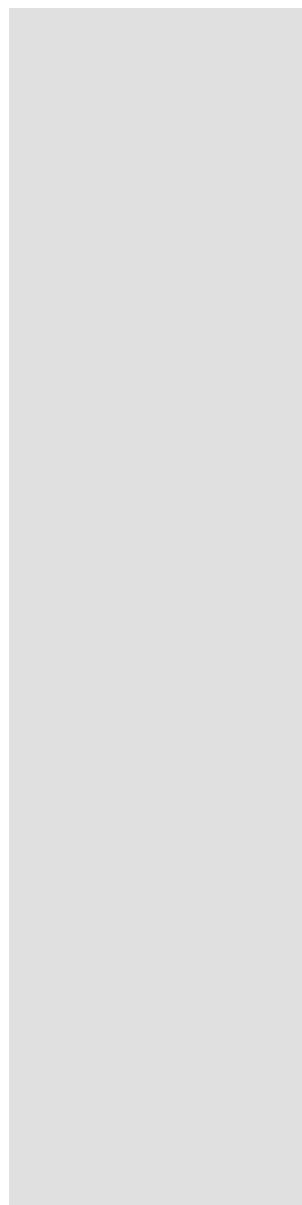


Figure 2. Lidar survey of general area showing extent of gardens soils for S14/475 highlighted in yellow by Gumbley, 2018.

Date of Survey: 12/02/2020

Prepared by: A. Kelly, N. Cable



Māori Horticulture (S14/224)



Figure 1. Site extent for S14/224 outlined in red (arrowed) mapped on 2016 aerial photograph. Other recorded archaeological sites are shown in red, mapped garden soils are shown in green.

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/224

Significance: Group 2

Location: Site is located on pasture land east of Peacockes Rd and immediately north of a stream draining a spring. Located on Pt Lot 6 DP 3464.

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E1804260 / N5812187

Heritage Status: NZAA recorded site

District Plan Zoning: Peacocke Character Zone

Site Type: Māori horticulture

Features: Borrow pits, Garden soils

Physical Description: An area of Māori-made garden soils (Tamahere loam) defined following soil auger testing and excavation of test trenches. Three to four borrow pits can be recognised on the ground surface. The site spans cultivated paddocks along the east side of Peacockes Road on a flat river terrace overlooking the Waikato River further east, directly north of a larger area of garden soils (S14/476).

Other known names:

Site History: The site was recorded initially from soil science data generated by the NZ Geological Survey in the 1930s (Grange Taylor & Jones 1935). The site was indicated by a deposit of Tamahere sandy gravelly loam by Grange et al in their 1936 soil survey, appearing on the Part Hamilton Map 1935.

The borrow pits were recorded following a field visit by archaeologist Sian Keith in 2010. Subsequent fieldwork conducted by archaeologist Warren Gumbley in 2018 defined an area of garden soils and borrow pits on the site. Soil augering and test trenches confirmed this as a horticultural site.

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A137

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Pre-European (<1840s)

Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Associative Value: Associated with Māori horticulture practices and other associated activities along the river terraces immediately above the Waikato River.

Style/Design/Type: Gardening site with surface evidence of borrow pits.

Rarity: Gardening soils are extensive along the Waikato River, although few of these have been investigated and excavated.

Setting: Private pasture land overlooking the Waikato River

Information Potential: Information on horticultural practices, potential evidence of ancillary activities.

Importance to Community: Private land, access off Peacockes Road. No recognition beyond archaeological site record.

Amenity Value: Low, in private pasture land.

Summary of Significance: Common type of Māori gardening soil site, part of a wider horticultural landscape along Waikato River.

Reference Sources:

Gumbley, W. 2018. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/224. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Contextual Value: Pre-European Māori settlement and horticulture along the Waikato River and its tributaries.

Condition: Good, visible surface evidence of borrow pits and subsurface evidence of garden soils detected during augering and test trenches.

Integrity: A large dedicated gardening area spanning several recorded sites (S14/475 and S14/476) along this section of Peacockes Road.

Group Value: Associated with mapped gardening soils in this area.

Research Potential: Soil characteristics and environmental setting, pattern of settlement and horticultural sites along the Waikato River.

Cultural Associations: Associated with Waikato iwi and local hapū

Aesthetic Appeal: Low appeal, private pasture land and little appeal in subsurface garden soils by themselves.

Associated Pictures:

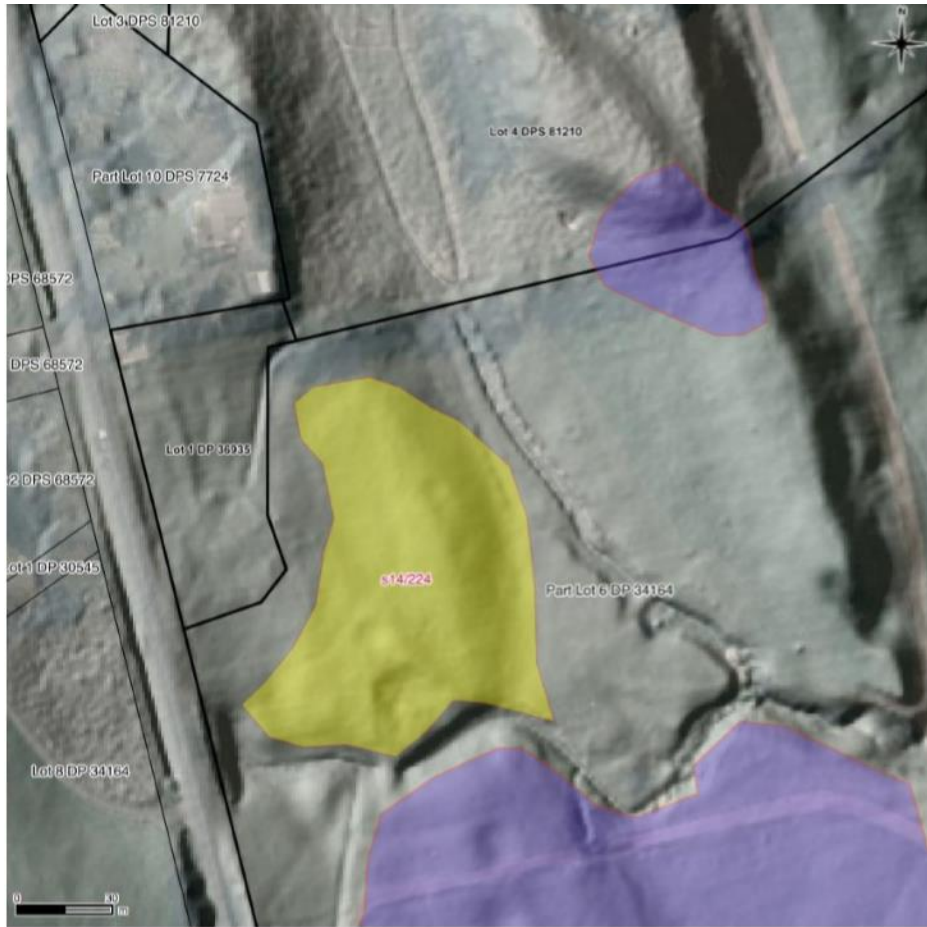


Figure 2. Lidar survey of general area showing extent of gardens soils for S14/224 and borrow pits highlighted in yellow by Gumbley, 2018.

Date of Survey: 12/02/2020

Prepared by: A. Kelly, N. Cable

Māori Horticulture (S14/320)



Figure 1. Site extent for S14/320 outlined in red (arrowed) mapped on 2016 aerial photograph. Other recorded archaeological sites are shown in red, mapped garden soils are shown in green.

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/320

Significance: Group 2

Location: On a small headland along the west side of the Mangakotukutuku Stream gully system. The site lies on council land off Dixon Road, extending into private land to the north.

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E1803280 / N5811560

Heritage Status: NZAA recorded site

District Plan Zoning: Peacocke Character Zone

Site Type: Māori horticulture

Features: Borrow pits, Garden soils

Physical Description: A 0.8 ha area of Māori-made garden soils (Tamahere sandy gravelly loam) on the eastern side of a promontory formed by two arms of the Mangakotukutuku Stream gully system, directly opposite the gully from Whatukoruru Pa (S14/47).

Other known names:

Site History:

The site was recorded initially from soil science data generated by the NZ Geological Survey in the 1930s (Grange Taylor & Jones 1935). The site was indicated by a deposit of Tamahere sandy gravelly loam by Grange et al in their 1936 soil survey, appearing on the Part Hamilton Map 1935.

The site was updated by Malcom Hutchinson using modern aeriels and Lidar data as part of the Waikato prehistoric garden soils project part-funded by Heritage New Zealand and conducted by W. Gumbley Ltd (Gumbley & Hutchinson 2013). A single borrow pit was identified in aerial image SN266/832/51.

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A138

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Pre-European (<1840s)

Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Associative Value: Associated with Māori horticulture practices and other associated activities along the Mangakotukutuku Stream gully system, directly associated with Whatukoruru Pa (S14/47).

Style/Design/Type: Gardening site with at least one recognised borrow pit.

Rarity: Gardening soils are extensive along the Waikato River, although few of these have been investigated and excavated.

Setting: Council and private pasture land on a headland overlooking the Mangakotukutuku Stream gully system.

Information Potential: Information on horticultural practices, potential evidence of ancillary activities.

Importance to Community: Private land, access off Dixon Road.

Amenity Value: Low, in both council and private land although wider association with Whatukoruru Pa (S14/47).

Summary of Significance: Common type of Māori gardening soil associated with Whatukoruru Pa (S14/467) and part of a wider horticultural site complex focused around the pa in this location.

Reference Sources:

Grange, L. I.; Taylor, N. H. and Jones, W.M. (1935) Soil Map of Part of Hamilton S.D. Waipa County. NZ Geological Survey.

Gumbley, W and Hutchinson, M.G. (2013) Pre-European Maori Garden Sites in Waipa District: An assessment of the state of the resource. Unpublished report for the NZ Historic Places Trust.

Hutchinson, M. 2014. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/320. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Contextual Value: Pre-European Māori settlement and horticulture along the Waikato River and its tributaries.

Condition: Poor, no surface evidence found. Borrow pit identified in aerial photograph and likely subsurface evidence of garden soils but no investigations have been undertaken since the 1930s soil scientists.

Integrity: A potential dedicated gardening area associated with the nearby Whatukoruru Pa (S14/47) and part of a complex of gardening sites in this location.

Group Value: Associated with mapped gardening soils in this area and part of site complex focused around Whatukoruru Pa (S14/47).

Research Potential: Soil characteristics and environmental setting, pattern of settlement and horticultural sites along the Waikato River.

Cultural Associations: Associated with Waikato iwi and local hapū

Aesthetic Appeal: Low appeal, pasture land with little surface evidence.

Associated Pictures:

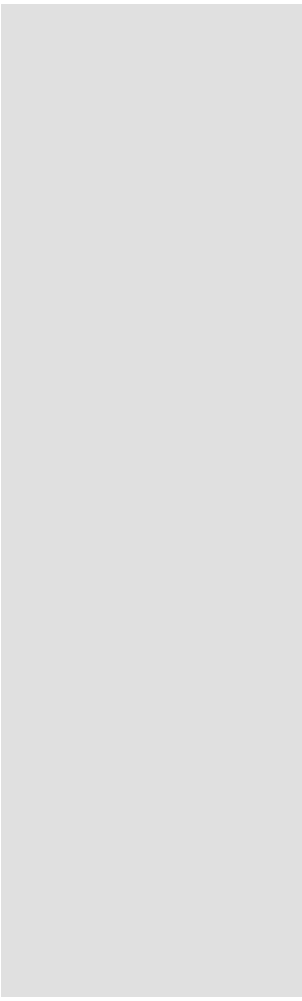
**Maori horticulture sites around the unnamed paa S14/47
(S14/320, S14/321, S14/322)**



Figure 2: Aerial imagery of recorded archaeological sites in 2012 (Hutchinson 2014).

Date of Survey: 12/02/2020

Prepared by: A. Kelly, N. Cable



Whatukoruru Pā (S14/47)



Figure 1. Double ditch and bank defences of Whatukoruru Pa (S14/47) (Cable 2013).

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/47

Significance: Group 1

Location: The site is located at the end of Hall Road, south Hamilton, some 1.2 km inland of the Waikato River, along the upper head waters of the Mangakotukutuku Stream gully which drains north-west to the river. The pa is surrounded on three sides by the gully and gardening soils are recorded in the vicinity. The western end of the pā stands partly on Lot 1 DPS 90309.

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E1803400 / N5811460

Heritage Status: NZAA recorded site; **District Plan Zoning:** Peacocke Character Zone, historic reserve

Site Type: Headland Pā

Features: Bank (earth), depression, ditch-transverse, pit, terrace.

Physical Description: The site consists of a promontory pā with pits and terraces, defended by a double ditch and bank system. It comprises a flat rectangular area approx. 3,700sq. m. (as measured from lidar elevation maps). At least one ditch has been cut through the promontory at its narrowest point some 150 m from the western end. Modified garden soils have also been identified at the site (S14/321). Historical aerial photographs clearly show the double ditch and bank system to the east of the site (See figure 2).

The site is currently in a mixture of grazed pasture land and mature pines. Despite the cutting of a track on the eastern side of the site and stock damage, the site is in a good condition and the main defence systems are largely intact.

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A139

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Pre-European (<1840s)

Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

Other known names:

Site History: The site was first recorded by K. Gorbey in 1968. It was later revisited and mapped by N. Laurie in 1978.

In 2013 a GPS survey was undertaken of the site by Opus Archaeologists Sian Keith and Peter Caldwell as part of investigations for the Southern Links designation (Cable 2013)

In 2014 the site was again updated by M. Hutchinson who utilised remote sensing to investigate the condition of the site.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Associative Value: Association with defensive locations along stream gully, Māori horticulture practices and other associated activities,

Contextual Value: Prehistoric Māori settlement and horticulture along stream gully systems feeding the Waikato River.

Style/Design/Type: Promontory pā with defensive ditches

Condition: Intact pa in good condition.

Rarity: Uncommon example of largely undisturbed promontory pa along stream gully inland of Waikato River.

Integrity: Intact site with defensive features visible and surface indications of pits and other internal features.

Setting: Promontory along upper headwaters of Mangakotukutuku Stream gully system.

Group Value: Associated with mapped gardening soils in proximity.

Information Potential: Little known about this site other than survey of surface features. Likely to be a high degree of intact subsurface archaeology on the site and in surrounding gully system.

Research Potential: Potential for excavation in order to locate any surviving remnant of pā features, association with garden soils.

Importance to Community: Recognised in District Plan, high cultural significance as named pā

Cultural Associations: Associated with Waikato iwi and local hapū.

Amenity Value: High, located in council reserve with opportunity for site interpretation

Aesthetic Appeal: Open grassed area, recognisable as headland pā.

Summary of Significance: Uncommon form of headland pa some distance from Waikato River, in good condition with some surface expression of features. Possible some subsurface remains still exist. Vested in council reserve with opportunity for interpretation.

Reference Sources:

Gorbey, K. 1968. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/47. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

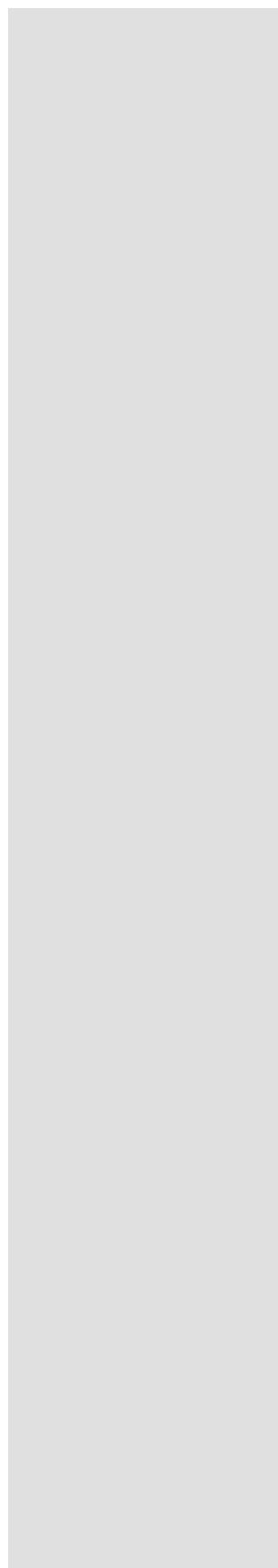
Laurie, N. C. 1978. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/47. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Hutchinson, M. G. 2014. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/47. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Associated Pictures:



Figure 2: Aerial photograph of site (S14/47) ca. 1940s?



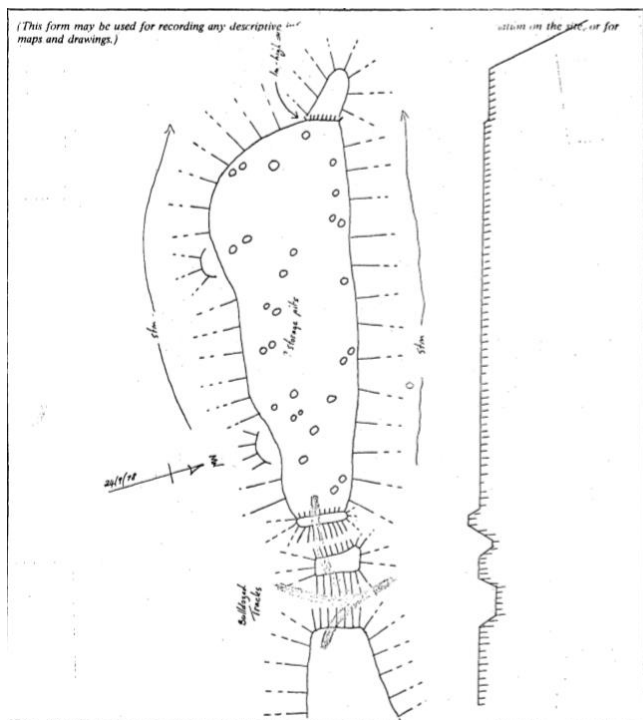


Figure 3: Sketched site plan of S14/47 (Laurie 1978).

**Maori horticulture sites around the unnamed paa S14/47
(S14/320, S14/321, S14/322)**



Figure 4: Modern aerial imagery of S14/47, showing areas of modified soil (green polygons). (Hutchinson, M. 2014).

Terrain model of the area around the unnamed paa S14/47

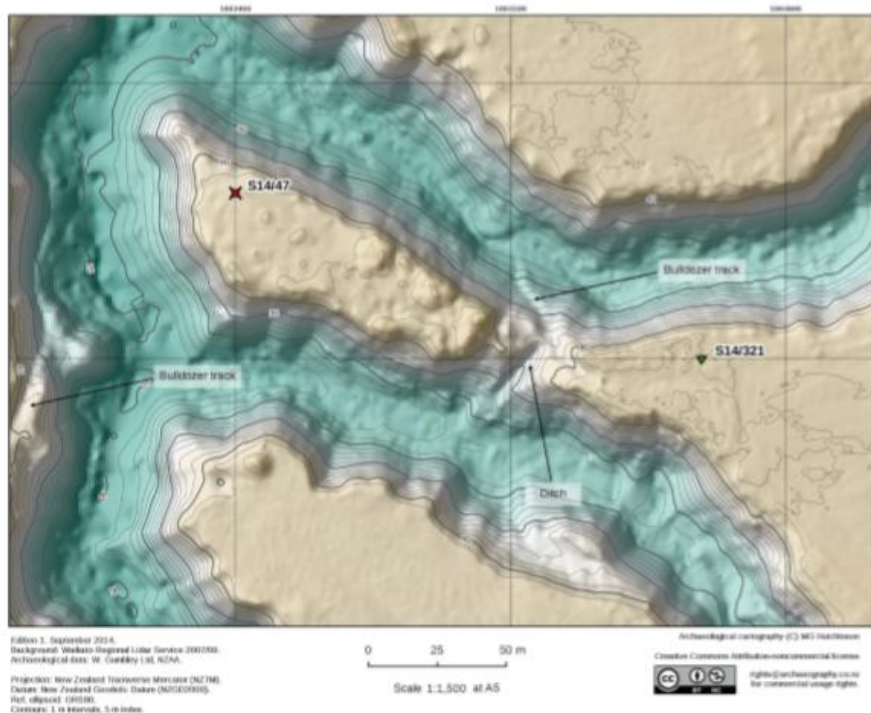


Figure 5: Digital elevation model for site S14/47. (Hutchinson, M. 2014).



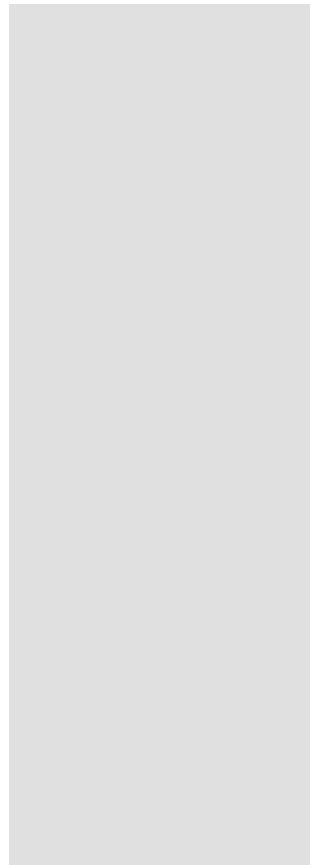
Figure 6: Photo of site (S14/47) platform and borrow pits. April 1990.



Figure 7: Photo of site (S14/47) looking NW? April 1990.

Date of Survey: 12/02/2020

Prepared by: A. Kelly



Māori Horticulture (S14/321)



Figure 1. Site extent for S14/321 outlined in red (arrowed) mapped on 2016 aerial photograph. Other recorded archaeological sites are shown in red, mapped garden soils are shown in green.

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/321

Significance: Group 2

Location: The site is located to the rear of a headland between two arms of Mangakotukutuku Stream gully which drains north-west to the Waikato River. The site lies beyond the end of Hall Road, across the gully arm to the east of Dixon Road. Whatukoruru Pa (S14/47) is located on the same headland.

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E1803570 / N5811400

Heritage Status: NZAA recorded site; **District Plan Zoning:** Peacocke Character Zone
Historic Reserve (Whatukoruru Pa).

Site Type: Māori horticulture

Features: Borrow pit, Garden soils

Physical Description: Initially recorded from soil science data as Māori-made garden soils (Tamahere loam) located on the same space as Whatukoruru Pa (S14/47). The location of the garden soils seemed to extend further to the east, outside of the pa site, where potential borrow pits was reported, although these were not discernible on latter aerial images and Lidar. Further site investigations would be required to confirm the presence and extent of garden soils in this location.

The landowner reported in 2013 that paddocks surrounding the pa site had been intensively cultivated over the last couple of decades and had been used as market gardens in the years following WW2, impacting the survivability of any surface or shallow archaeological evidence.

Other known names:

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A140

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Pre-European (<1840s)

Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

Site History:

The site was recorded initially from soil science data generated by the NZ Geological Survey in the 1930s (Grange Taylor & Jones 1935). The site was indicated by a deposit of Tamahere sandy gravelly loam by Grange et al in their 1936 soil survey, appearing on the Part Hamilton Map 1935.

The site was updated by Malcom Hutchinson using modern aerials and Lidar data as part of the Waikato prehistoric garden soils project part-funded by Heritage New Zealand and conducted by W. Gumbley Ltd (Gumbley & Hutchinson 2013)

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Associative Value: Associated with Māori horticulture practices and other associated activities along the Mangakotukutuku Stream gully system, directly associated with Whatukoruru Pa (S14/47).

Style/Design/Type: Gardening site with suspected (but not confirmed) evidence of borrow pits.

Rarity: Gardening soils are extensive along the Waikato River, although few of these have been investigated and excavated.

Setting: Private pasture land on a headland overlooking the Mangakotukutuku Stream gully system.

Information Potential: Information on horticultural practices, potential evidence of ancillary activities.

Importance to Community: Historic reserve land, access off Hall Road.

Amenity Value: Directly associated with Whatukoruru Pa (S14/47). Historic reserve – opportunity for interpretation. Access through private land.

Contextual Value: Pre-European Māori settlement and horticulture along the Waikato River and its tributaries.

Condition: Poor, no surface evidence found. Possible subsurface evidence of garden soils exists.

Integrity: A potential dedicated gardening area associated with Whatukoruru Pa (S14/47) and part of a complex of gardening sites in this location.

Group Value: Associated with mapped gardening soils in this area and part of site complex focused around Whatukoruru Pa (S14/47).

Research Potential: Soil characteristics and environmental setting, pattern of settlement and horticultural sites along the Waikato River.

Cultural Associations: Associated with Waikato iwi and local hapū

Aesthetic Appeal: Historic reserve, currently in pasture land and pine. Typical aspect of a small headland pa but little appeal in subsurface garden soils by themselves.

Summary of Significance: Common Maori gardening soil site directly associated with Whatukoruru Pa (S14/467) and part of a wider horticultural site complex focused around the pa in this location.

Reference Sources:

Grange, L., Taylor, N., and Jones, W.M. (1935) Soil Map of Part of Hamilton S.D. Waipa County. NZ Geological Survey.

Gumbley, W and Hutchinson, M.G. (2013) "Pre-European Maori Garden Sites in

Waipa District: An assessment of the state of the resource." Unpublished report for Heritage New Zealand Pohere Taonga.

Hutchinson, M. 2014. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/321. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Waikato Regional Aerial Photographic Service (WRAPS) 2012.

Waikato Regional LiDAR Service 2007 (WRLS 2007)

Associated Pictures:

**Maori horticulture sites around the unnamed paa S14/47
(S14/320, S14/321, S14/322)**



Figure 2: Aerial imagery of recorded archaeological sites in 2012 (Hutchinson 2014).

Date of Survey: 12/02/2020

Prepared by: A. Kelly, N. Cable

Pit (S14/286)



Figure 1. Approximate location of pit (S14/286) and suggested extent of possible pa outlined in red and mapped on 2016 aerial photograph.

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/286

Significance: Group 2

Location: The site is located on a small headland peninsula surrounded on three sides by the headwaters of the Mangakotukutuku gully system. It is located at 140 Hall Road towards the rear/eastern end of the property.

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E1803277 / N5811141

Heritage Status: NZAA recorded site

District Plan Zoning: Peacocke Character Zone

Site Type: Pit

Features: Pit (possible pa site)

Physical Description: A pit or posthole measuring approximately 300 mm wide and 900 mm deep was exposed during drainage trenching across the rear of the property. A lens of karaka seeds was found towards the base of the pit, suggesting it may have been food storage pit. No other archaeological features were identified on the property, but given its prominent position within the Mangakotukutuku gully, it was thought to be a possible pa site disturbed by construction of a modern house. An intact headland pā site (S14/47) lies 300 m to the north along the same gully.

Other known names:

Site History: The site was originally reported by the landowner as being found sometime ago during excavating a trench for drainage pipes along the back lawn. The location was visited by Peter Caldwell in 2013 as part of investigations for the Southern Links motorway designation

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Associative Value: Associated with Māori settlement and horticulture practices along Mangakotukutuku stream gully inland from

Contextual Value: Pre-European Māori settlement and horticulture along the Mangakotukutuku stream gully inland from

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A141

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Pre-European (<1840s)

Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

stream gully and the Waikato River.

Waikato River. Possible defensive position.

Style/Design/Type: Pit, likely for food storage. Located on a small headland that may be an unrecorded satellite pa for Whatukoruru Pa (S14/47).

Condition: Poor condition, pit likely destroyed during drainage trenching but likely to be other subsurface features on the headland.

Rarity: Common site type, indicate of some form of Māori activity on the site, possibly related to horticultural practices and nearby Whatukoruru Pa (S14/47).

Integrity: Site modified by residential development. No other surface evidence, possible that other subsurface remains still exist for activity in this location.

Setting: Small headland within Mangakotukutuku gully system. Private land, developed with a house.

Group Value: Isolated feature but part of a wider group of sites along Mangakotukutuku gully system.

Information Potential: Little known about this site other the pit itself.

Research Potential: Wider investigation of the headland of relevance to document wider settlement pattern along Mangakotukutuku gully and possible site complex around Whatukoruru Pa (S14/47).

Importance to Community: Private land. No recognition beyond archaeological site record.

Cultural Associations: Associated with Waikato iwi and local hapū

Amenity Value: Low, private residential land. Possible value in association with Whatukoruru Pa (S14/47).

Aesthetic Appeal: Low appeal, private land with little surface evidence of any other feature.

Summary of Significance: In itself, the pit is of little significance other than indicating wider Maori activity along the Mangakotukutuku gully system. However, site may actually be a satellite pa for Whatukoruru Pa (S14/47), suggesting a larger site complex in this area.

Reference Sources:

Cable, N. 2013. "Southern Links Designation Corridor – Notice of Requirement Archaeological Assessment." Prepared for New Zealand Transport Agency. Opus International Consultants Ltd, Hamilton.

Caldwell, P. 2013. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/286. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Associated Pictures:

Date of Survey: 12/02/2020

Prepared by: A. Kelly, N. Cable

Māori Horticulture (S14/286)



Figure 1. Site extent for S14/478 outlined in red (arrowed) mapped on 2016 aerial photograph. Other recorded archaeological sites are shown in red, mapped garden soils are shown in green.

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/477

Significance: Group 2

Location: The site is located 400 m east of Peacockes Rd and immediately south of the mouth of a gully (palaeo-channel). Located on Lot 5 DP17475.

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E1804719 / N5811700

Heritage Status: NZAA recorded site

District Plan Zoning: Peacocke Character Zone

Site Type: Māori horticulture

Features: Garden soils

Physical Description: The site comprises of 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.

Surface evidence other than the borrow pits has been largely obliterated, however, there is likely to be subsurface material present.

Other known names:

Site History: Fieldwork conducted by Warren Gumbley in 2018 defined areas of garden soils along the low river terraces on the west bank of the Waikato River. Soil augering and test trenches confirmed this as a horticultural site.

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A142

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Pre-European (<1840s)

Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Associative Value: Associated with Māori horticulture practices and other associated activities, part of a complex of horticultural soils over three river terraces west of the Waikato River.

Style/Design/Type: Gardening site with evidence of borrow pits.

Rarity: Gardening soils are extensive along the Waikato River, although few of these have been investigated and excavated.

Setting: Private pasture land on low river terraces overlooking the Waikato River.

Information Potential: Information on horticultural practices, potential evidence of ancillary activities.

Importance to Community: Private land, access off Peacockes Road. No recognition beyond archaeological site record.

Amenity Value: Low, private pasture land with little surface evidence. Possible value in association with Nukuhau Pa.

Summary of Significance: Common Maori gardening soil site, confirmed by test investigation.

Reference Sources:

Gumbley, W. 2018. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/477. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Contextual Value: Pre-European Māori settlement and horticulture along the Waikato River and its tributaries.

Condition: Subsurface evidence of garden soils detected during augering and test trenches.

Integrity: A potential dedicated gardening area on low river terraces. The gardening area is in pasture and likely to be intact and in good condition. No associated pa site (possibly Nukuhau Pa to the south?).

Group Value: Associated with mapped gardening soils in this area and part of group of garden soils on low river terraces west of the Waikato River.

Research Potential: Soil characteristics and environmental setting, pattern of settlement and horticultural sites along the Waikato River.

Cultural Associations: Associated with Waikato iwi and local hapū

Aesthetic Appeal: Low appeal, private pasture land with little surface evidence.

Associated Pictures:

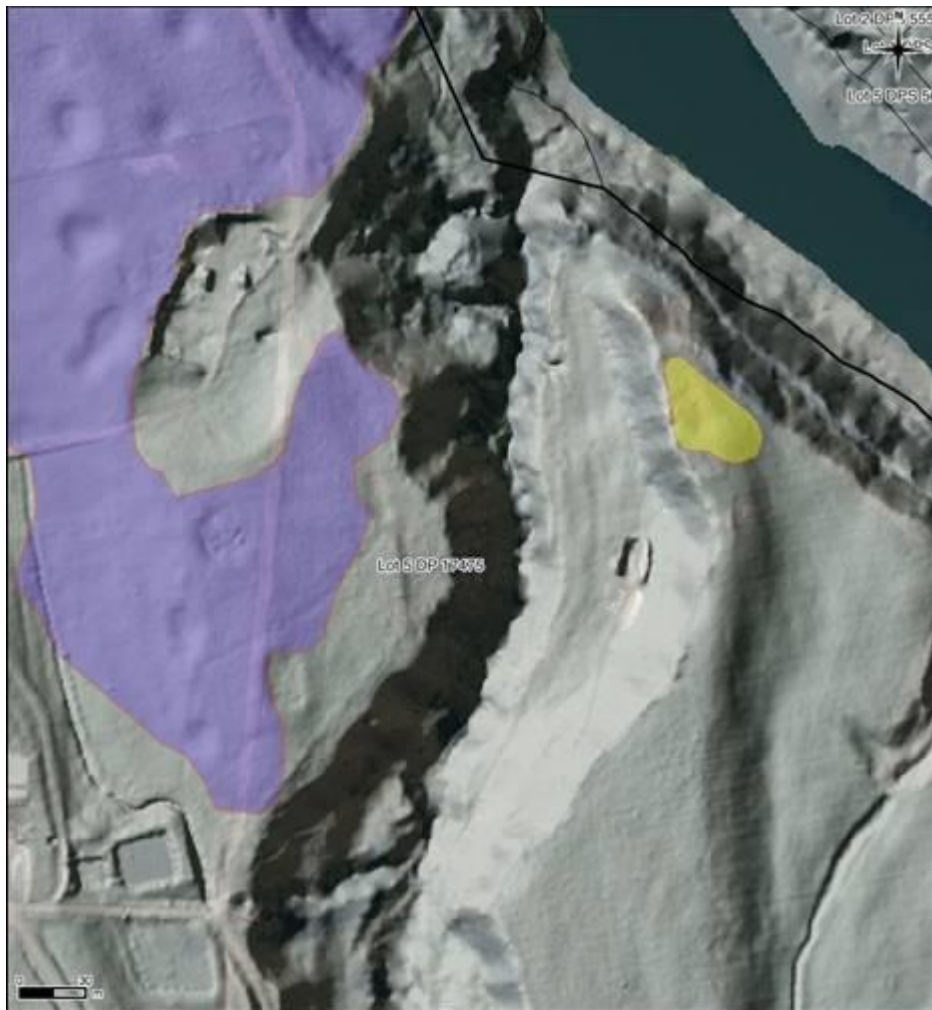


Figure 2: Lidar survey of general area showing extent of gardens soils for S14/477, highlighted in yellow by Gumbley, 2018.

Date of Survey: 12/02/2020

Prepared by: A. Kelly, N. Cable

Māori Horticulture (S14/478)



Figure 1. Site extent for S14/478 outlined in red (arrowed) mapped on 2016 aerial photograph. Other recorded archaeological sites are shown in red, mapped garden soils are shown in green.

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/478

Significance: Group 2

Location: The site is located 500 m east of Peacockes Rd and adjacent (south) of the mouth of a small stream gully. Located on Lot 5 DP17475.

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E1804870 / N5811535

Heritage Status: NZAA recorded site

District Plan Zoning: Peacocke Character Zone

Site Type: Māori horticulture

Features: Borrow pits, garden soils

Physical Description: The site comprises of an area of Māori-made soils (Tamahere loam) defined following soil auger testing and excavation of test trenches. The site contains two borrow pits visible on the ground surface.

Surface evidence other than the borrow pits has been largely obliterated, however, there is likely to be subsurface material present.

Other known names:

Site History: Fieldwork conducted by Warren Gumbley in 2018 defined areas of garden soils along the low river terraces on the west bank of the Waikato River. Soil augering and test trenches confirmed this as a horticultural site.

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A143

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Pre-European (<1840s)

Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Associative Value: Associated with Māori horticulture practices and other associated activities, part of a complex of horticultural soils over three river terraces west of the Waikato River (see also S14/318).

Style/Design/Type: Gardening site with evidence of borrow pits.

Rarity: Gardening soils are extensive along the Waikato River, although few of these have been investigated and excavated.

Setting: Private pasture land on low river terraces overlooking the Waikato River.

Information Potential: Information on horticultural practices, potential evidence of ancillary activities.

Importance to Community: Private land, access off Peacockes Road and Stubbs Road. No recognition beyond archaeological site record.

Amenity Value: Low, private pasture land with little surface evidence. Possible value in association with Nukuhau Pa.

Summary of Significance: Common Maori gardening soil site, confirmed by test investigation.

Reference Sources:

Gumbley, W. 2018. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/478. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Contextual Value: Pre-European Māori settlement and horticulture along the Waikato River and its tributaries.

Condition: Subsurface evidence of garden soils detected during augering and test trenches.

Integrity: A potential dedicated gardening area on low river terraces. The gardening area is in pasture and likely to be intact and in good condition. No associated pa site (possibly Nukuhau Pa to the south?).

Group Value: Associated with mapped gardening soils in this area and part of group of garden soils on low river terraces west of the Waikato River.

Research Potential: Soil characteristics and environmental setting, pattern of settlement and horticultural sites along the Waikato River.

Cultural Associations: Associated with Waikato iwi and local hapū

Aesthetic Appeal: Low appeal, private pasture land with little surface evidence.

Associated Pictures:



Figure 2: Lidar survey of general area showing extent of gardens soils for S14/478, highlighted in yellow by Gumbley, 2018.

Date of Survey: 12/02/2020

Prepared by: A. Kelly, N. Cable

Māori Horticulture (S14/479)



Figure 1. Site extent for S14/479 outlined in red (arrowed) mapped on 2016 aerial photograph. Other recorded archaeological sites are shown in red, mapped garden soils are shown in green.

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/479

Significance: Group 2

Location: The site is located 420 m south-east of Peacockes Rd and at the eastern toe of a high escarpment, west of a drain. Located on Lot 5 DP17475.

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E1804700 / N5811267

Heritage Status: NZAA recorded site

District Plan Zoning: Peacocke Character Zone

Site Type: Māori horticulture

Features: Borrow pits, garden soils

Physical Description: The site comprises of an area of Māori-made soils (Tamahere loam) defined following soil auger testing and excavation of test trenches. The site is located on river terrace of Hinuera Formation at the toe of a high escarpment to the west. The soils may be colluvial deposits from the Kirikiriroa soils on the slope above. Borrow pits were noted nearby in relation to adjacent gardening site S14/318.

Surface evidence has been largely obliterated, however, there is likely to be subsurface material present.

Other known names:

Site History: Fieldwork conducted by Warren Gumbley in 2018 defined areas of garden soils along the low river terraces on the west bank of the Waikato River. Soil augering and test trenches confirmed this as a horticultural site.

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A144

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Pre-European (<1840s)

Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Associative Value: Associated with Māori horticulture practices and other associated activities, part of a complex of horticultural soils over three river terraces west of the Waikato River (see also S14/318).

Style/Design/Type: Gardening site with evidence of borrow pits.

Rarity: Gardening soils are extensive along the Waikato River, although few of these have been investigated and excavated.

Setting: Private pasture land on low river terraces overlooking the Waikato River.

Information Potential: Information on horticultural practices, potential evidence of ancillary activities.

Importance to Community: Private land, access off Peacockes Road and Stubbs Road. No recognition beyond archaeological site record.

Amenity Value: Low, private pasture land with little surface evidence. Possible value in association with Nukuhau Pa.

Summary of Significance: Common Maori gardening soil site, confirmed by test investigation.

Reference Sources:

Gumbley, W. 2018. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/479. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Contextual Value: Pre-European Māori settlement and horticulture along the Waikato River and its tributaries.

Condition: Subsurface evidence of garden soils detected during augering and test trenches.

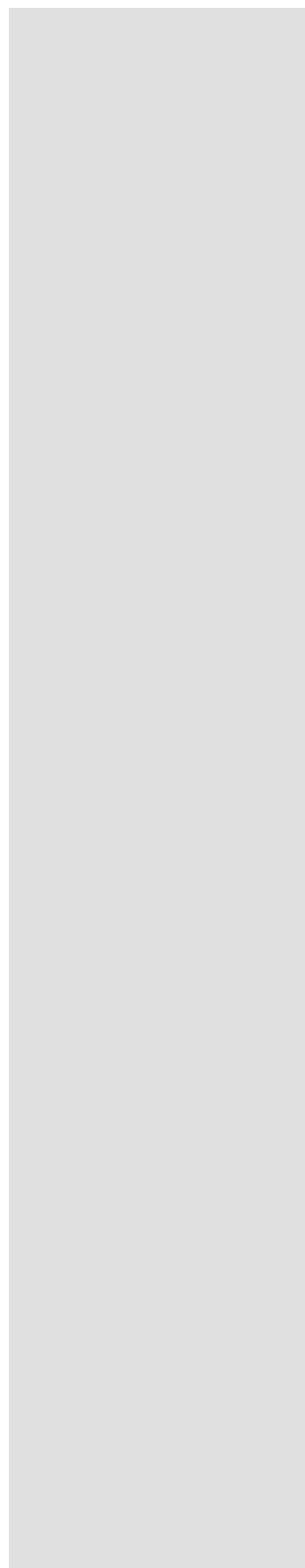
Integrity: A potential dedicated gardening area on low river terraces. The gardening area is in pasture and likely to be intact and in good condition. No associated pa site (possibly Nukuhau Pa to the south?).

Group Value: Associated with mapped gardening soils in this area and part of group of garden soils on low river terraces west of the Waikato River.

Research Potential: Soil characteristics and environmental setting, pattern of settlement and horticultural sites along the Waikato River.

Cultural Associations: Associated with Waikato iwi and local hapū

Aesthetic Appeal: Low appeal, private pasture land with little surface evidence.



Associated Pictures:

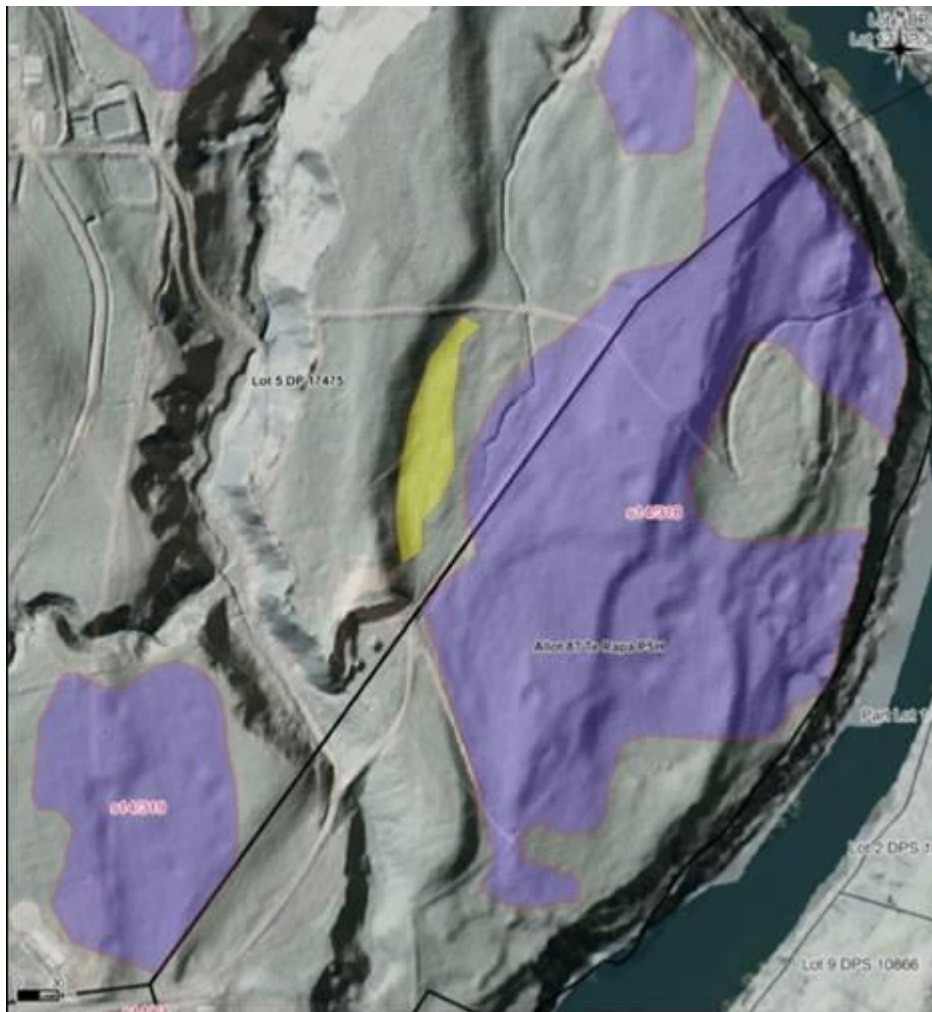


Figure 2: Lidar survey of general area showing extent of gardens soils for S14/479, highlighted in yellow by Gumbley, 2018.

Date of Survey: 12/02/2020

Prepared by: A. Kelly, N. Cable

Māori Horticulture (S14/318)



Figure 1. Site extent for S14/318 outlined in red (arrowed) mapped on 2016 aerial photograph. Other recorded archaeological sites are shown in red, mapped garden soils are shown in green.

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/318

Significance: Group 2

Location: The site is located immediately east of Stubbs Rd on the “island”, a low lying river terrace west of the Waikato River (Lot 5 DP 17475 and Allotment 87 Te Rapa Parish).

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E1804854 / N5811233

Heritage Status: NZAA recorded site

District Plan Zoning: Peacocke Character Zone

Site Type: Māori Horticulture

Features: Borrow pits, garden soils

Physical Description: The site comprises an area of Māori-made soils (Tamahere loam) defined following soil auger testing and excavation of test trenches. The site is located across three river terrace with the lower two formed on Taupō Pumice Alluvium and the uppermost is Hinuera Formation. A number of borrow pits (at least 6) are identifiable on the ground surface and include some cut into the top of the river terrace escarpments. Testing identified at least two filled borrow pits invisible on the ground surface. The site covers 10.5 ha

Surface evidence has been largely obliterated, however, there is likely to be subsurface material present.

Other known names:

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A145

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Pre-European (<1840s)

Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

Site History: Fieldwork conducted by Warren Gumbley in 2018 defined an area of garden soils and borrow pits on low river terraces west of the Waikato River. Soil augering and test trenches confirmed this as a horticultural site. Nukuhau Pa (S14/33) is located c. 400 m to the south-east.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Associative Value: Associated with Māori horticulture practices and other associated activities, possible part of a site complex focused around Nukuhau Pa (S14/33).

Style/Design/Type: Gardening site with evidence of borrow pits.

Rarity: Gardening soils are extensive along the Waikato River, although few of these have been investigated and excavated.

Setting: Private pasture land leading down to the Nukuhau Stream gully.

Information Potential: Information on horticultural practices, potential evidence of ancillary activities including relationship with Nukuhau Pa.

Importance to Community: Private land, access only from Stubbs Road. No recognition beyond archaeological site record.

Amenity Value: Low, private pasture land with little surface evidence. Possible value in association with Nukuhau Pa.

Summary of Significance: Common Maori gardening soil site, confirmed by test investigation. Likely associated with nearby Nukuhau Pa, forming part of an integrated site complex around Nukuhau Stream.

Reference Sources:

Gumbley, W. 2018. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/318. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Contextual Value: Pre-European Māori settlement and horticulture along the Waikato River and its tributaries.

Condition: Subsurface evidence of garden soils detected during augering and test trenches.

Integrity: A potential integrated archaeological complex when considered in relation to nearby Nukuhau Pa. The gardening area is in pasture and likely to be intact and in good condition.

Group Value: Associated with mapped gardening soils in this area and part of integrated landscape around Nukuhau Pa.

Research Potential: Soil characteristics and environmental setting, pattern of settlement and horticultural sites along the Waikato River.

Cultural Associations: Associated with Waikato iwi and local hapū

Aesthetic Appeal: Low appeal, private pasture land with little surface evidence.

Associated Pictures:

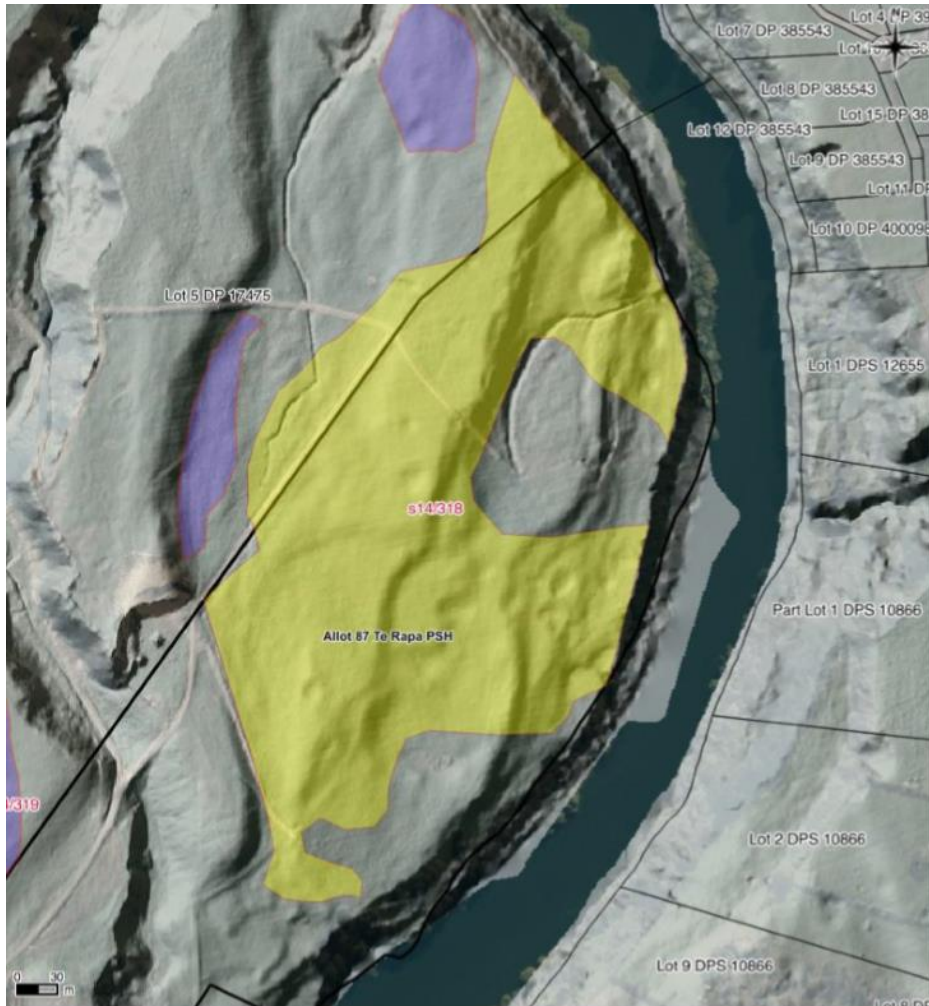


Figure 2: Lidar survey of general area showing extent of gardens soils for S14/318, highlighted in yellow by Gumbley, 2018.

Date of Survey: 12/02/2020

Prepared by: A. Kelly, N. Cable

Māori Horticulture (S14/319)



Figure 1. Site extent for S14/319 outlined in red mapped on 2016 aerial photograph. Mapped garden soils are shown in green.

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/319

Significance: Group 2

Location: The site is located immediately north of the end of Stubbs Rd and is adjacent to the current milking shed on Lot 5 DP 17475.

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E1804490 / N5810980

Heritage Status: NZAA recorded site

District Plan Zoning: Peacocke Character Zone

Site Type: Māori Horticulture

Features: Borrow pits, garden soils

Physical Description: The site comprises of an area of Māori-made soils (Tamahere loam) defined following soil auger testing and excavation of test trenches. Approximately 10 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. The site covers 2.6 ha.

Surface evidence has been obliterated, however, there is likely to be subsurface material present.

Other known names:

Site History: Fieldwork conducted by Warren Gumbley in 2018 defined a 2.6 ha area of garden soils north of Stubbs Road. Soil augering and test trenches confirmed this as a horticultural site. Other garden soils are recorded south of Stubbs Road and are likely directly associated. Nukuhau Pa (S14/33) is located nearby to the south-east.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A146

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Pre-European (<1840s)

Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

Associative Value: Associated with Māori horticulture practices and other associated activities, possible part of a site complex focused around Nukuhau Pa (S14/33).

Style/Design/Type: Gardening site with evidence of borrow pits.

Rarity: Gardening soils are extensive along the Waikato River, although few of these have been investigated and excavated.

Setting: Private pasture land leading down to the Nukuhau Stream gully.

Information Potential: Information on horticultural practices, potential evidence of ancillary activities including relationship with Nukuhau Pa.

Importance to Community: Private land, access only from Stubbs Road. No recognition beyond archaeological site record.

Amenity Value: Low, private pasture land with little surface evidence. Possible value in association with Nukuhau Pa.

Summary of Significance: Common Maori gardening soil site, confirmed by test investigation. Likely associated with nearby Nukuhau Pa, forming part of an integrated site complex around Nukuhau Stream.

Reference Sources:

Gumbley, W. 2018. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/319. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Contextual Value: Pre-European Māori settlement and horticulture along the Waikato River and its tributaries.

Condition: Subsurface evidence of garden soils detected during augering and test trenches.

Integrity: A potential integrated archaeological complex when considered in relation to nearby Nukuhau Pa. The gardening area is in pasture and likely to be intact and in good condition.

Group Value: Associated with mapped gardening soils in this area and part of integrated landscape around Nukuhau Pa.

Research Potential: Soil characteristics and environmental setting, pattern of settlement and horticultural sites along the Waikato River.

Cultural Associations: Associated with Waikato iwi and local hapū

Aesthetic Appeal: Low appeal, private pasture land with little surface evidence.

Associated Pictures:

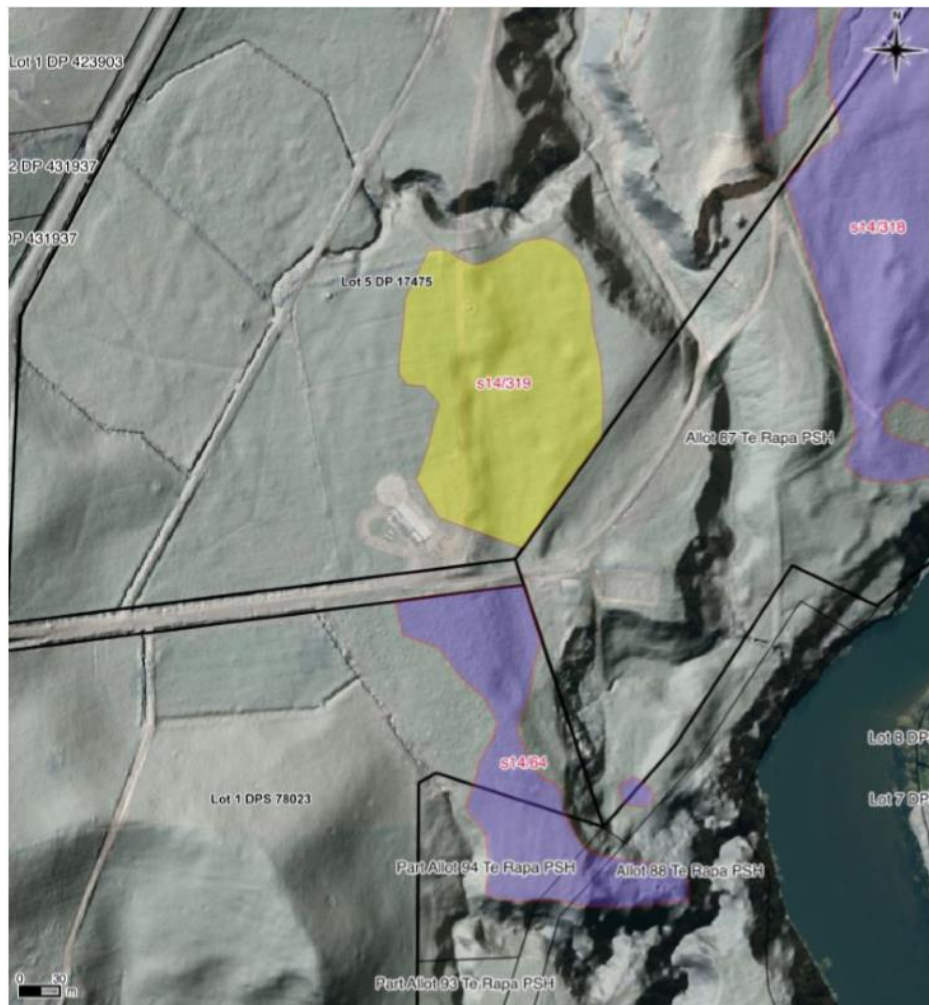
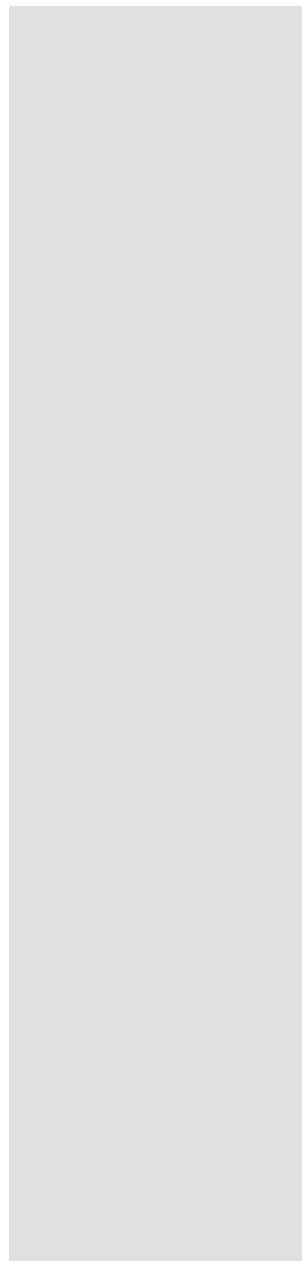


Figure 2: Lidar survey of general area showing extent of gardens soils for S14/319, highlighted in yellow by Gumbley, 2018.

Date of Survey: 12/02/2020

Prepared by: A. Kelly, N. Cable



Māori Horticulture Site (S14/480)



Figure 1. Site extent for S14/480 outlined in red (arrowed) mapped on 2016 aerial photograph. Mapped garden soils are shown in green.

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/480

Significance: Group 2

Location: 180 m south of the end of Stubbs Rd and north of Nukuhau Stream. Located on Allotment 87 Te Rapa Parish and part of an unformed road reserve. The site is located on the lower river terrace close to the mouth of the Nukuhau Stream.

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E1804586 / N5810682

Heritage Status: NZAA recorded site

District Plan Zoning: Peacocke Character Zone

Site Type: Māori horticulture

Features: Borrow pit, garden soils

Physical Description: The site is located within a grassed paddock and comprises of a small area (420 m²) of Maori-made soils (Tamahere loam), defined following soil auger testing and excavation of test trenches.

Other known names:

Site History: Fieldwork conducted by Warren Gumbley in 2018 defined a small area of garden soils on the northern bank of the Nukuhau Stream. Soil augering and test trenches confirmed this as a horticultural site. Other garden soils are recorded in the vicinity of the Nukuhau Stream and Nukuhau pa (S14/33) is located immediately to the south-east.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A147

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Pre-European (<1840s)

Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

Associative Value: Associated with Māori horticulture practices and other associated activities, possible part of a site complex focused around Nukuhau Pa (S14/33).

Style/Design/Type: Gardening site with evidence of borrow pits.

Rarity: Gardening soils are extensive along the Waikato River, although few of these have been investigated and excavated.

Setting: Private pasture land leading down to the Nukuhau Stream gully.

Information Potential: Information on horticultural practices, potential evidence of ancillary activities including relationship with Nukuhau Pa.

Importance to Community: Private land, access only from Stubbs Road. No recognition beyond archaeological site record.

Amenity Value: Low, private pasture land with little surface evidence. Possible value in association with Nukuhau Pa.

Summary of Significance: Common Maori gardening soil site, confirmed by test investigation. Likely associated with nearby Nukuhau Pa, forming part of an integrated site complex around Nukuhau Stream.

Reference Sources:

Gumbley, W. 2018. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/480. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Contextual Value: Pre-European Māori settlement and horticulture along the Waikato River and its tributaries.

Condition: Subsurface evidence of garden soils detected during augering and test trenches.

Integrity: A potential integrated archaeological complex when considered in relation to nearby Nukuhau Pa. The gardening area is in pasture and likely to be intact and in good condition.

Group Value: Associated with mapped gardening soils in this area and part of integrated landscape around Nukuhau Pa.

Research Potential: Soil characteristics and environmental setting, pattern of settlement and horticultural sites along the Waikato River.

Cultural Associations: Associated with Waikato iwi and local hapū

Aesthetic Appeal: Low appeal, private pasture land with little surface evidence.

Associated Pictures:

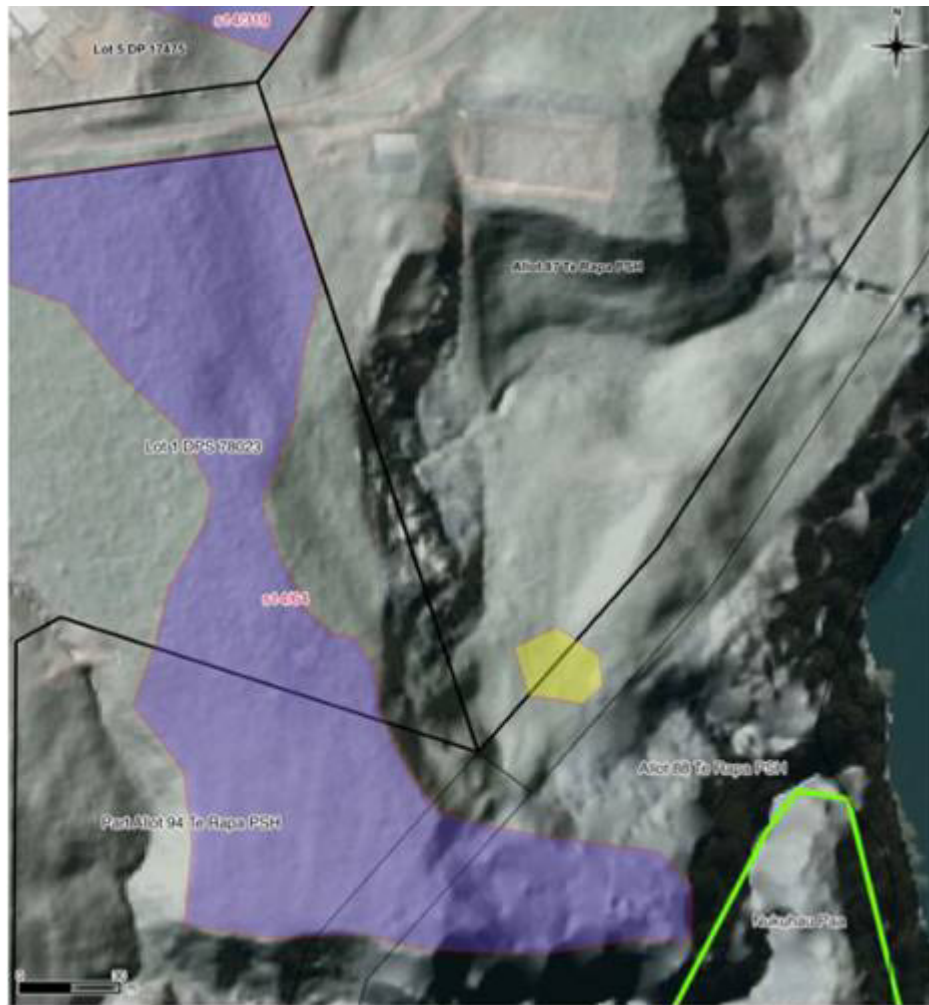


Figure 2. Lidar survey of general area showing extent of gardens soils for S14/480, highlighted in yellow by Gumbley, 2018.

Date of Survey: 12/02/2020

Prepared by: A. Kelly, N. Cable

Māori Horticulture (S14/64)



Figure 1. Site extent for S14/64 outlined in red (arrowed) mapped on 2016 aerial photograph. Mapped garden soils are shown in green.

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/64

Significance: Group 2

Location: The site is located immediately south of Stubbs Road and Nukuhau Stream. Located on Lot 1 DPS 78023, Allotment 88 Te Rapa Parish and Part Allotment 94 Te Rapa Parish. Nukuhau Pa (S14/33) is located to the south-east between Nukuhau Stream and the Waikato River.

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E1804508 / N5810653

Heritage Status: NZAA recorded site

District Plan Zoning: Peacocke Character Zone

Site Type: Maori Horticulture

Features: Borrow pits, garden soils, ditch

Physical Description: The site is located within a grassed paddock and comprises of two borrow pits and modified garden soils.

Other known names:

Site History: The site was originally recorded as a possible pā or urupā by Steve Edson of the Waikato Art Museum in 1977, based on the presence of possible earthwork features identified in historic aerial photography. The location was visited by Peter Morgan in 1986 during the course of an archaeological survey of the Waikato River margins between Ngaruawahia and Cambridge and found to be covered in dense bracken and gorse. A possible large ditch could be seen but it was recommended that the area needed to be cleared before closer examination occurred.

Owen Wilkes visited the location in 2000 and concluded that the site was unsuitable for a pa site, with the only likely location being the end of a spur extending eastwards between two tributaries of the Nukuhau Stream which at the time of the site visit was

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A148

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Pre-European (<1840s)

Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

covered in pine, black berry and scrub.

Fieldwork conducted by Gumbley in 2018 found that the features identified by Edson on the northern bank of the Nukuhau Stream were actually two borrow pits. Soil auger testing and test excavations in the paddocks confirmed the presence of Maori-made soils (Tamahere loam), confirming this as a horticultural site.

The observations by Morgan and Wilkes of a ditch feature along the eastward running spur, north-west of Nukuhau Pa (S14/33) remain unresolved. A 2010 survey of the adjacent property also failed to find any surface evidence of a pa, although the area under scrub was not examined. There remains the possibility of a small satellite pa to Nukuhau on this spur.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Associative Value: Associated with Māori horticulture practices and other associated activities, possible part of a site complex focused around Nukuhau Pa. Possibly satellite pa on spur north-west of Nukuhau Pa.

Style/Design/Type: Gardening site with evidence of borrow pits, possibly ditch feature on spur indicating satellite pa nearby.

Rarity: Gardening soils are extensive along the Waikato River, although few of these have been investigated and excavated.

Setting: Private pasture land leading down to the Nukuhau Stream gully.

Information Potential: Information on horticultural practices, potential evidence of ancillary activities including relationship with satellite pa and Nukuhau Pa.

Importance to Community: Private land, access only from Stubbs Road. No recognition beyond archaeological site record.

Amenity Value: Low, private pasture land with little surface evidence. Possible value in association with Nukuhau Pa.

Summary of Significance: Common Maori gardening soil site, confirmed by test investigation. Likely associated with nearby Nukuhau Pa, forming part of an integrated

Contextual Value: Pre-European Māori settlement and horticulture along the Waikato River and its tributaries.

Condition: Good, garden soils detected during augering and test trenches, borrow pits intact, possibly pa site protected under thick scrub – possibly threat from pine harvesting.

Integrity: A potential integrated archaeological complex when considered in relation to nearby Nukuhau Pa. The gardening area is in pasture and likely to be intact and in good condition with a possible satellite pa adjoining, immediately north-west of Nukuhau Pa.

Group Value: Associated with mapped gardening soils in this area and part of integrated landscape around Nukuhau Pa.

Research Potential: Soil characteristics and environmental setting, pattern of settlement and horticultural sites along the Waikato River.

Cultural Associations: Associated with Waikato iwi and local hapū

Aesthetic Appeal: Low appeal, private pasture land with little surface evidence.

site complex around Nukuhau Stream.

Reference Sources:

Edson, S. 1977. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/64. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Gumbley, W. 2018. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/64. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Morgan, P. 1986. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/64. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Associated Pictures:

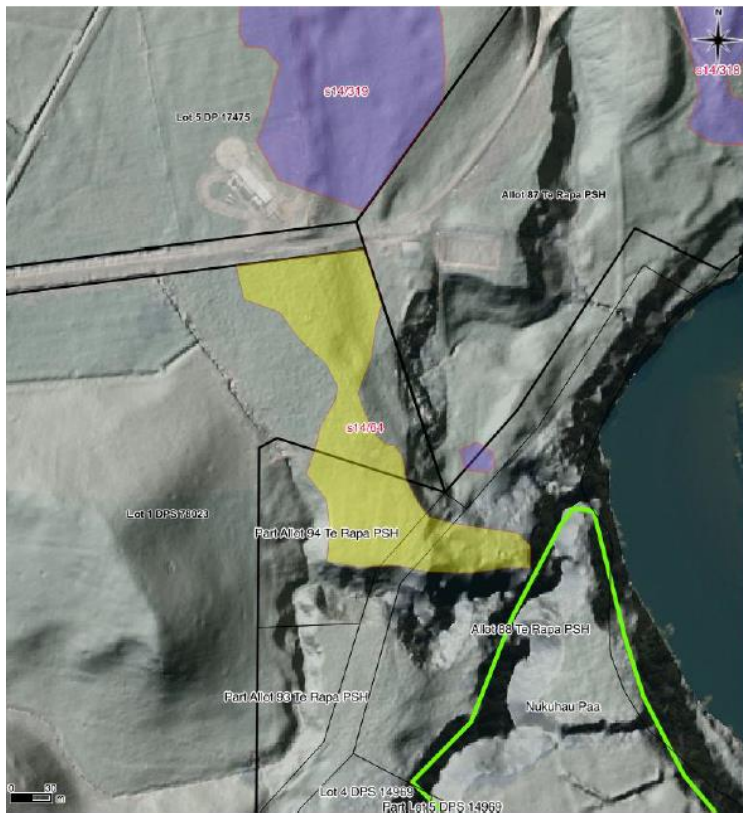


Figure 2. Lidar survey of general area with extent of garden soils for S14/64 highlighted in yellow by Gumbley, 2018.



Figure 3: Aerial photograph of S14/64 with annotations by Wilkes for likely location of pa identified by Edson (2000).

Date of Survey: 12/02/2020

Prepared by: A. Kelly, N. Cable

Māori Horticulture (S14/476)



Figure 1. Site extent for S14/476 outlined in red (arrowed) mapped on 2016 aerial photograph. Other recorded archaeological sites are shown in red, mapped garden soils are shown in green.

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/476

Significance: Group 2

Location: East of Peacockes Rd and immediately south of a stream draining a spring. Located on Pt Lot 6 DP 34164 and Lot 5 DP17475 including the unformed road reserve separating the two lots.

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E1804420 / N5811890

Heritage Status: NZAA recorded site

District Plan Zoning: Peacocke Character Zone

Site Type: Māori horticulture

Features: Borrow pits, Garden soils

Physical Description: An 11.5 ha area of Māori-made garden soils (Tamahere loam) defined following soil auger testing and excavation of test trenches. Some 25 borrow pits are identified on the ground surface. The site spans cultivated paddocks along the east side of Peacockes Road on a flat river terrace overlooking the Waikato River further east. Part of the site has been disturbed by a farm quarry active since at the least the 1940s.

Other known names:

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A149

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Pre-European (<1840s)

Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

Site History: The site was recorded initially from soil science data generated by the NZ Geological Survey in the 1930s (Grange Taylor & Jones 1935). The site was indicated by a deposit of Tamahere sandy gravelly loam by Grange et al in their 1936 soil survey, appearing on the Part Hamilton Map 1935.

Fieldwork conducted by Warren Gumbley in 2018 defined an area of garden soils and borrow pits on the site. Soil augering and test trenches confirmed this as a horticultural site. Nukuhau Pa (S14/33) is located c. 400 m to the south-east.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Associative Value: Associated with Māori horticulture practices and other associated activities along the river terraces immediately above the Waikato River.

Style/Design/Type: Gardening site with no surface evidence.

Rarity: Gardening soils are extensive along the Waikato River, although few of these have been investigated and excavated.

Setting: Private pasture land overlooking the Waikato River

Information Potential: Information on horticultural practices, potential evidence of ancillary activities.

Importance to Community: Private land, access off Peacockes Lane. No recognition beyond archaeological site record.

Amenity Value: Low, in private pasture land.

Summary of Significance: Common type of Māori gardening soil site, part of a wider horticultural landscape along Waikato River.

Reference Sources:

Gumbley, W. 2018. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/476. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Contextual Value: Pre-European Māori settlement and horticulture along the Waikato River and its tributaries.

Condition: Surface evidence of borrow pits and subsurface evidence of garden soils detected during augering and test trenches. Disturbed by farming activities and quarry.

Integrity: A large dedicated gardening area.

Group Value: Associated with mapped gardening soils in this area.

Research Potential: Soil characteristics and environmental setting, pattern of settlement and horticultural sites along the Waikato River.

Cultural Associations: Associated with Waikato iwi and local hapū

Aesthetic Appeal: Low appeal, private pasture land and little appeal in subsurface garden soils by themselves.

Associated Pictures:



Figure 2. Lidar survey of general area showing extent of gardens soils for S14/476 and borrow pits highlighted in yellow by Gumbley, 2018.

Date of Survey: 12/02/2020

Prepared by: A. Kelly, N. Cable

Māori Horticulture (S14/322)



Figure 1. Site extent for S14/322 outlined in red (arrowed) mapped on 2016 aerial photograph. Other recorded archaeological sites are shown in red, mapped garden soils are shown in green.

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/322

Significance: Group 2

Location: On a headland between two arms of part of the Mangakotukutuku Stream gully system. The site lies beyond the end of Hall Road, across the gully arm to the east of Dixon Road.

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E1803760 / N5811540

Heritage Status: NZAA recorded site

District Plan Zoning: Peacocke Character Zone

Site Type: Māori horticulture

Features: Garden soils

Physical Description: A small deposit of Māori-made garden soils (Tamahere sandy gravelly loam) lying on the north bank of the gully some 300 m east of Whatukoruru Pā (S14/47), although the site likely encompasses the pā. The deposit is located on a slight peninsula, between the main gully arm and the head of another short gully eroding from the north.

Other known names: Whatukoruru Pa (S14/47)

Site History:

The site was recorded initially from soil science data generated by the NZ Geological Survey in the 1930s (Grange Taylor & Jones 1935). It was indicated by a deposit of Tamahere sandy gravelly loam by Grange et al in their 1936 soil survey, appearing on the Part Hamilton Map 1935.

The site was updated by Malcom Hutchinson using modern aerials and Lidar data as part of the Waikato prehistoric garden soils project part-funded by Heritage New Zealand and conducted by W. Gumbley Ltd (Gumbley & Hutchinson 2013).

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A150

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Pre-European (<1840s)

Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Associative Value: Associated with Māori horticulture practices and other associated activities along the Mangakotukutuku Stream gully system, directly associated with Whatukoruru Pa (S14/47).

Style/Design/Type: Gardening site with no surface evidence.

Rarity: Gardening soils are extensive along the Waikato River, although few of these have been investigated and excavated.

Setting: Private pasture land on a headland overlooking the Mangakotukutuku Stream gully system.

Information Potential: Information on horticultural practices, potential evidence of ancillary activities.

Importance to Community: Private land, access off Peacocks Lane.

Amenity Value: Low, in private land but wider associated with Whatukoruru Pa (S14/47). Historic reserve – opportunity for interpretation. Access through private land.

Summary of Significance: Common type of Māori gardening soil associated with Whatukoruru Pa (S14/467) and part of a wider horticultural site complex focused around the pa in this location.

Reference Sources:

Grange, L. I.; Taylor, N. H. and Jones, W.M. (1935) Soil Map of Part of Hamilton S.D. Waipa County. NZ Geological Survey.

Gumbley, W and Hutchinson, M.G. (2013) Pre-European Maori Garden Sites in Waipa District: An assessment of the state of the resource. Unpublished report for the NZ Historic Places Trust.

Hutchinson, M. 2014. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/322. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Waikato Regional Aerial Photographic Service (WRAPS) 2012.

Waikato Regional LiDAR Service 2007 (WRLS 2007).

Contextual Value: Pre-European Māori settlement and horticulture along the Waikato River and its tributaries.

Condition: Poor, no surface evidence found. Subsurface evidence of garden soils detected in 1930s but no subsequent investigations have been undertaken.

Integrity: A potential dedicated gardening area associated with the nearby Whatukoruru Pa (S14/47) and part of a complex of gardening sites in this location.

Group Value: Associated with mapped gardening soils in this area and part of site complex focused around Whatukoruru Pa (S14/47).

Research Potential: Soil characteristics and environmental setting, pattern of settlement and horticultural sites along the Waikato River.

Cultural Associations: Associated with Waikato iwi and local hapū

Aesthetic Appeal: Private land, little appeal in subsurface garden soils by themselves.

Waikato Regional LiDAR Service 2007 (WRLS 2007)

Associated Pictures:

**Maori horticulture sites around the unnamed paa S14/47
(S14/320, S14/321, S14/322)**



Figure 2: Aerial imagery of recorded archaeological sites in 2012 (Hutchinson 2014).

Date of Survey: 12/02/2020

Prepared by: A. Kelly, N. Cable

Pā (S14/49)

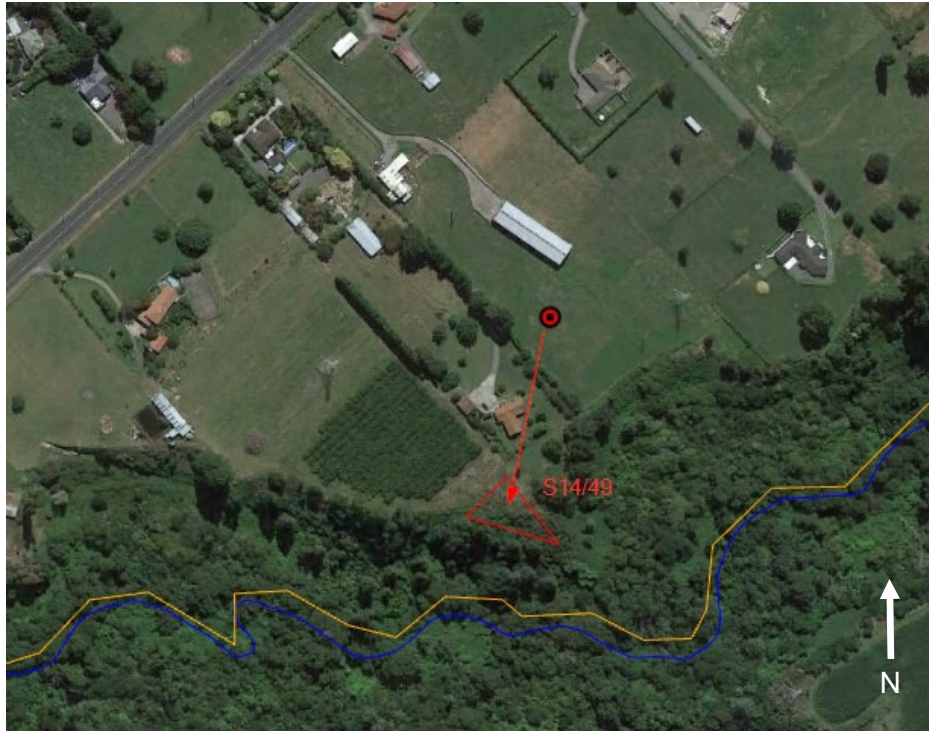


Figure 1. Approximate location of site S14/49 outlined in red, overlaid on 2016 aerial photograph.

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/49 (N65/33)

Significance: Group 1

Location: Small headland south-east of SH26, overlooking the Mangaonua Stream. Exact location unclear, but likely to be at the rear of 152 Morrinsville Road where a small promontory can be seen in historic aerial photographs.

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E1806059 / N5814479

Heritage Status: NZAA recorded **District Plan Zoning:** Recreational Zone archaeological site (Natural Open Space Zone)

Site Type: Headland Pā

Features: None

Physical Description: The site is described as being almost entirely ploughed out. Low mounds and shallow depressions were identified at the site at the time of initial recording, which were identified as a disturbed ditch and bank system, although no such features can be seen on historic aerial photographs

Other known names:

Site History: The site was first recorded in 1968 by Ken Gorbey and does not appear to have been visited since. It was described as almost entirely ploughed out.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Associative Value: A Māori defensive location along Mangaonua Stream

Contextual Value: Pre-European Māori settlement and horticulture along the Waikato River and its tributaries.

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A152

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Pre-European (<1840)

Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

Style/Design/Type: Small pā overlooking stream gully.

Condition: Poor, ploughed out by 1968 although some shallow surface depressions noted. No visible surface features in aerial photographs.

Rarity: Common example of promontory pa along stream gully system feeding into Waikato River

Integrity: Believed to be almost destroyed by ploughing, potential for subsurface archaeological remains.

Setting: Small promontory above stream gully, on private farmland.

Group Value: None.

Information Potential: Little known about site and its exact location. Potential for surviving subsurface deposits below plough zone.

Research Potential: Form and function of defensive location, extent of site and ancillary activities.

Importance to Community: Recognised as recorded archaeological site, cultural significance as a pa site.

Cultural Associations: Associated with Waikato iwi and local hapū

Amenity Value: Private farmland, although zoned in natural open space area. No access except through private land.

Aesthetic Appeal: Poor, largely in private land with little to no remaining surface evidence.

Summary of Significance: Small promontory pā site along stream gully near Waikato River, exact location not clear and likely destroyed by farming activities. Site of high cultural significance as a pa site, likely to have been a focal point of general activity in the area.

Reference Sources:

Gorbey, K. 1968. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/49. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Associated Pictures:

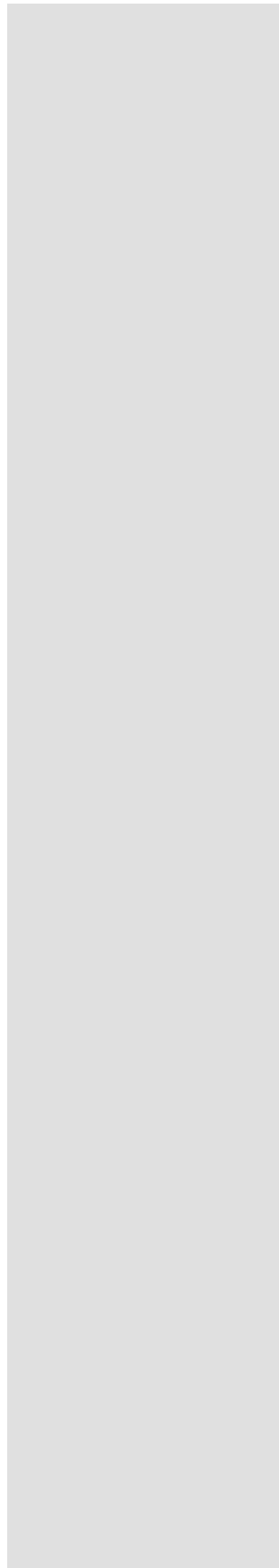




Figure 2. Portion of 1938 aerial photograph SN107-C-8 taken 28/12/1938, showing general location of recorded site (Source: Retrolens).

Date of Survey: 26/09/2021

Prepared by: A. Kelly, N. Cable

Pā (S14/52)



Figure 1. Recorded location of site S14/52 outlined in red, overlaid on 2016 aerial photograph.

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/52

Significance: Group 2

Location: The site is located at the northern end of Nevada Road in the vicinity of Chelmsford Park, on the western bank of the Mangaonua Stream, Hilcrest, Hamilton.

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E1805457 / N5815379

Heritage Status: NZAA recorded **District Plan Zoning:** Central city zone archaeological site

Site Type: River Terrace Pā **Features:** None

Physical Description: Described as a river terrace pā visible in aerial photographs but destroyed by residential development prior to 1968. No physical evidence found to date.

Other known names:

Site History: The site was first recorded by Ken Gorbey in 1968 who identified the site in historical aerial photographs. The site was confirmed in aerial photographs by Steve Edson in 1977 and described as destroyed by residential development.

The authenticity of the site was questioned by Owen Wilkes in 1999 due to the lack of supporting field evidence and reliance on second hand information.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Associative Value: Associated with Māori defensive locations on stream gully systems along the Waikato River. **Contextual Value:** Pre-European Māori settlement and horticulture along the Waikato River and its tributaries.

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A153

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Pre-European (<1840)

Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

Style/Design/Type: River terrace pā, no discernable features.

Condition: Destroyed by residential development.

Rarity: Common example of pā along stream gully system feeding into Waikato River.

Integrity: Destroyed by residential development, possibly not a real site.

Setting: Private residential land overlooking stream gully, behind Chelmsford Park.

Group Value: None.

Information Potential: Little known about site and unlikely to be surviving subsurface deposits given residential development.

Research Potential: Form and function of defensive location, extent of site and ancillary activities.

Importance to Community: Recognised as recorded archaeological site.

Cultural Associations: Associated with Waikato iwi and local hapū

Amenity Value: Private residential land, although potential values associated with nearby Chelmsford Park.

Aesthetic Appeal: No remaining surface evidence, assumed destroyed.

Summary of Significance: Small pā site along stream gully near Waikato River, but likely destroyed by residential development. Possible not a real archaeological site as no physical remains documented.

Reference Sources:

Edson, S. 1977. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/52. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Gorbey, K. 1968. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/52. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Wilkes, O. 1999. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/52. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Associated Pictures:

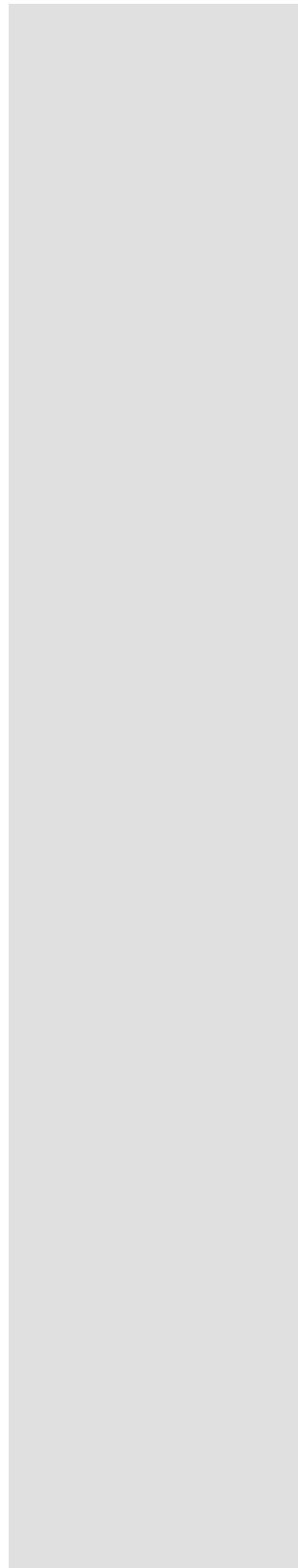




Figure 2. Portion of 1943 aerial photograph SN266-831-43 taken 14/06/1943, showing general location of recorded site (circled in red) (Source: Retrolens).

Date of Survey: 12/02/2020

Prepared by: A. Kelly, N. Cable

Waahi Taonga / Artefact Find (S14/71)



Figure 1. Recorded location of S14/71 outlined in red, overlaid on 2016 aerial photograph.

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/71

Significance: Group 2

Location: The site is located at the northern end of 129 Clarkin Road, Fairfield, Hamilton, facing onto the southern perimeter of Fairfield College.

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E1800352 / N5817771

Heritage Status: NZAA recorded **District Plan Zoning:** General Residential archaeological site

Site Type: Findspot

Features: Artefacts - anvil and hammer-stone

Physical Description: A hammer and anvil were found on the northern edge of the property. Initially thought to be a small promontory pā.

Other known names:

Site History: The site was originally recorded as a pā site in 1977 by Doug Pick. Further investigations by Steve Edson and Neil Laurie found no evidence of any fortifications nor did the location look particularly suitable for a pā. In 1999, Owen Wilkes revisited the site and could not find any archaeological evidence. He reclassified the site as a findspot.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A154

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Pre-European (<1840)

Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

Associative Value: Associated with Māori activity and movements through this location.

Style/Design/Type: No associated archaeological context.

Rarity: uncommon artefact type.

Setting: Findspot along small stream gully at back of residential property.

Information Potential: Of little value as no archaeological context. No quantitative data recorded for the finds.

Importance to Community: Recorded as an archaeological site.

Amenity Value: Low – findspot only

Historic Pattern: Prehistoric and historic Māori settlement and horticulture along Waikato River and its tributaries.

Condition: Findspot - no associated archaeological context. The anvil and hammer were in good condition.

Integrity: No associated archaeological context.

Group Value: None.

Research Potential: Possible that there are other artefacts or archaeological remains along the river gully system.

Cultural Associations: Associated with Waikato iwi and local hapū.

Aesthetic Appeal: Low – findspot only.

Summary of Significance: The artefact itself is of little archaeological value although is indicative of other potential finds in the gully system.

Reference Sources:

Pick, D. 1977. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/71. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Wilkes, O. 1999. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/71. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Associated Pictures:



Figure 2. View of find location from Fairfield College grounds in 1999 by Wilkes (Site Record Form).

Date of Survey: 12/02/2020

Prepared by: A. Kelly, N. Cable

Pā (S14/76)



Figure 1. Extent of recorded site S14/76 outlined in red, overlaid on 2016 aerial photograph.

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/76

Significance: Group 1

Location: The site is located the south-western end of a headland, at the western end of Manor Street in Melville, Hamilton.

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E18011961 / N5812472

Heritage Status: NZAA recorded archaeological site
District Plan Zoning: General Residential Zone, Recreation Reserve (Natural Open Space Zone)

Site Type: Headland Pā

Features: shell midden, ovenstones

Physical Description: A large promontory pā, completely destroyed by residential development. Surface scatter of shell midden and ovenstones were recovered and are held at Waikato Art Museum.

Other known names:

Site History: The site was first recorded by Steve Edson and Neil Laurie in 1977 from aerial photographs and a brief site visit. The site was described as a large promontory pā. At the time of the site visit, the land had been cleared for residential subdivision and traces of shell midden and ovens stones were scattered across the site. A small

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A155

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Pre-European (<1840)

Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

surface collection of material was recovered for the Waikato Art Museum.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Associative Value: Associated with Māori defensive locations along stream gully systems along the Waikato River.

Contextual Value: Pre-European Māori settlement and horticulture along the Waikato River and its tributaries.

Style/Design/Type: Small headland pā overlooking Mangakotukutuku stream gully.

Condition: Completely destroyed by subdivision development.

Rarity: Common example of promontory pa along stream gully system feeding into Waikato River

Integrity: Destroyed site

Setting: Small promontory above stream gully, residentially developed.

Group Value: A number of archaeological sites are recorded along the Mangakotukutuku Stream gully system.

Information Potential: Little known about site and unlikely to be surviving subsurface deposits given residential development.

Research Potential: Form and function of defensive location, extent of site and relationship with other nearby sites and gardening soils.

Importance to Community: Recognised as recorded archaeological site. Material held in Waikato Art Museum

Cultural Associations: Associated with Waikato iwi and local hapū

Amenity Value: Private residential land, low amenity value. Opportunity for recognition on Manor Place.

Aesthetic Appeal: Poor, largely in private land and developed. No remaining surface evidence.

Summary of Significance: Small promontory pa site along stream gully near Waikato River, but destroyed by residential development. The site location nonetheless possesses important cultural associations.

Reference Sources:

Edson, S. 1977. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/76. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Associated Pictures:

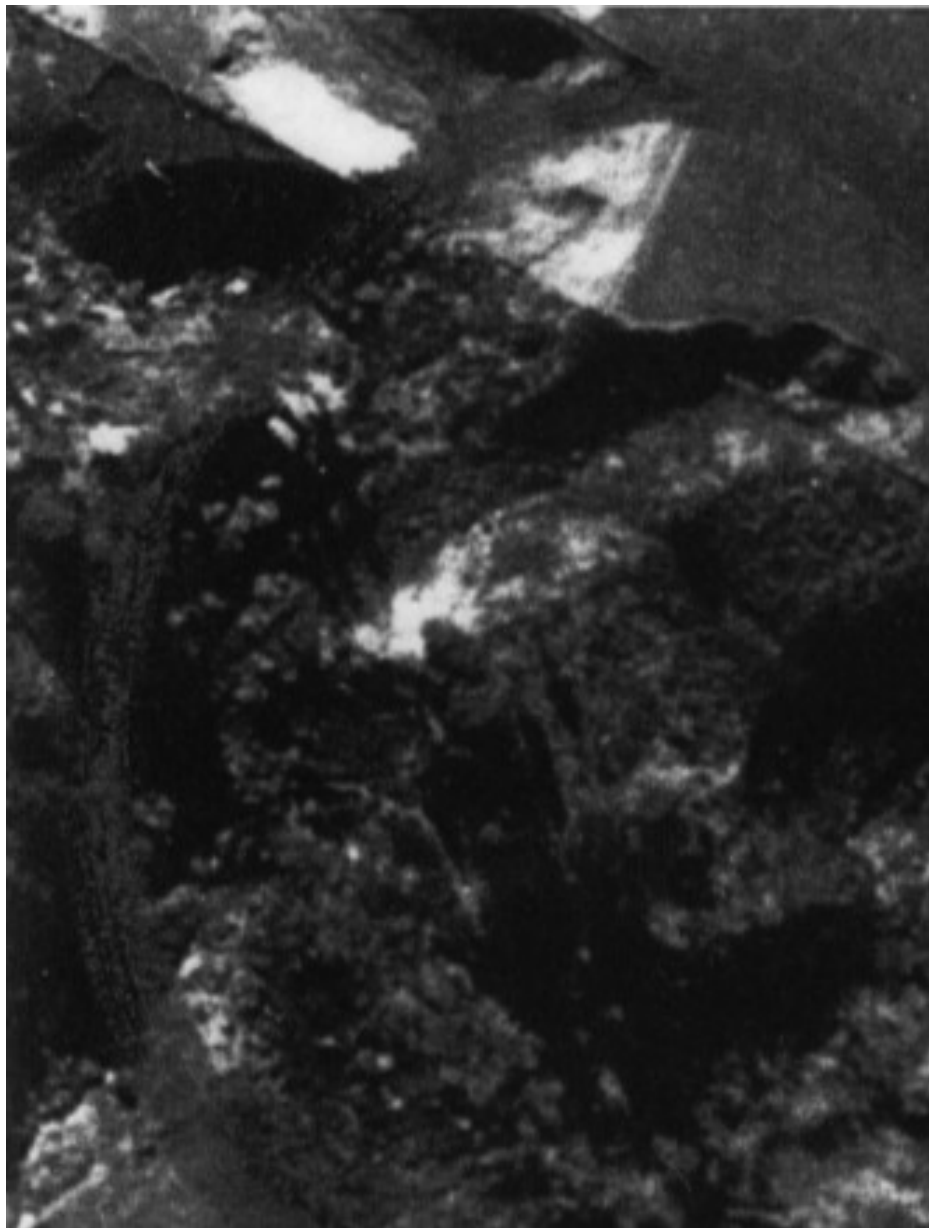
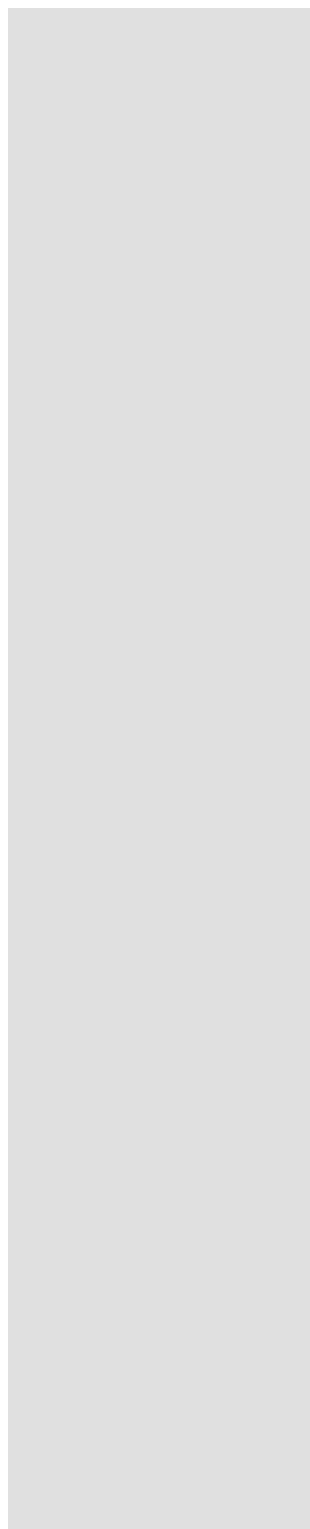


Figure 2: 1943 aerial photograph showing extent of site S14/76 (Site Record Form).

Date of Survey: 26/09/2021

Prepared by: N. Cable



Pā (S14/78)



Figure 1. Recorded location of site S14/78 outlined in red on 2016 aerial photograph.

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/78 (N65/113)

Significance: Group 1

Location: The site is located on a sharply tapering flat-topped headland at the junction of two gullies, on the norther side of Hudson Street, Hamilton. The site is about 200m away from the Waikato River, and about 80m away from the larger nearby pā S14/44.

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E1804560 / N5813077

Heritage Status: NZAA recorded **District Plan Zoning:** General Residential archaeological site

Site Type: Headland Pā

Features: Ditch and bank, terrace/pits

Physical Description: A small triangular pā located on a tapering flat-topped headland with ditch and bank defence. Completely destroyed by residential development.

Other known names:

Site History: The site was first recorded by R. D. Pick in 1967 following several brief visits. The site was described as a small headland pā largely destroyed by bulldozer in preparation for residential development. The only visible features were the ends of the ditch and bank defence on the escarpments and four shallow house sites. Old residents also reported canoes in the stream below.

The site was visited by P. Morgan in 1986 and found to have been completely built upon.

Owen Wilkes visited the site in 1999 and noted from aerial photographs that it was a rather small site about 70 m long and 20 m wide, on a sharply tapering headland at the

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A156

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Pre-European (<1840)

Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

junction of two gullies. A 20 m long ditch and inner bank enclosed the pā and there appeared to be 3 or 4 pits or small terraces running down towards the stream junction. The site visit found no surviving remains of the pā due to the residential development and extensive modifications to the gully system.

In 2002, Alexy Simmons monitored residential work at nearby 47a Balfour Crescent, located within the recorded extent of S14/44, Te Pa O Ruamutu (erroneously called S14/78 following a naming issue in the Site Record Database which had been clarified by Wilkes in 1999). No archaeological remains were found during monitoring.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Associative Value: Associated with Māori defensive locations along stream gully systems along the Waikato River.

Style/Design/Type: Small headland pā overlooking stream gully.

Rarity: Common example of promontory pā along stream gully system feeding into Waikato River

Setting: Small promontory above stream gully, residentially developed.

Information Potential: Little known about site and unlikely to be surviving subsurface deposits given residential development.

Importance to Community: Recognised as recorded archaeological site.

Amenity Value: Private residential land.

Summary of Significance: Small promontory pā site along stream gully near Waikato River, but destroyed by residential development. The site location retains important cultural associations.

Reference Sources:

Morgan, P. 1986. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/78. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Pick, R. 1967. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/78. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Simmons, A. 2002. "Report on Archaeological Assessment 47A Balfour Crescent, Hamilton, S14/78." Report prepared for Gisler Architects. Simmons & Associates Ltd, Hamilton.

Contextual Value: Pre-European Māori settlement and horticulture along the Waikato River and its tributaries.

Condition: Destroyed by subdivision development.

Integrity: Destroyed site.

Group Value: Along same gully system as several other pā sites (S14/44, S14/79) and borrow pits (S14/325). Mapped gardening soils nearby. Confusion in naming conventions between this site and S14/44 (Te Pa O Ruamutu).

Research Potential: Form and function of defensive location, extent of site and relationship with other nearby sites and gardening soils.

Cultural Associations: Associated with Waikato iwi and local hapū

Aesthetic Appeal: Poor, land in private ownership, gully slopes modified, no surface features.

Wilkes, O. 1999. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/78. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Associated Pictures:

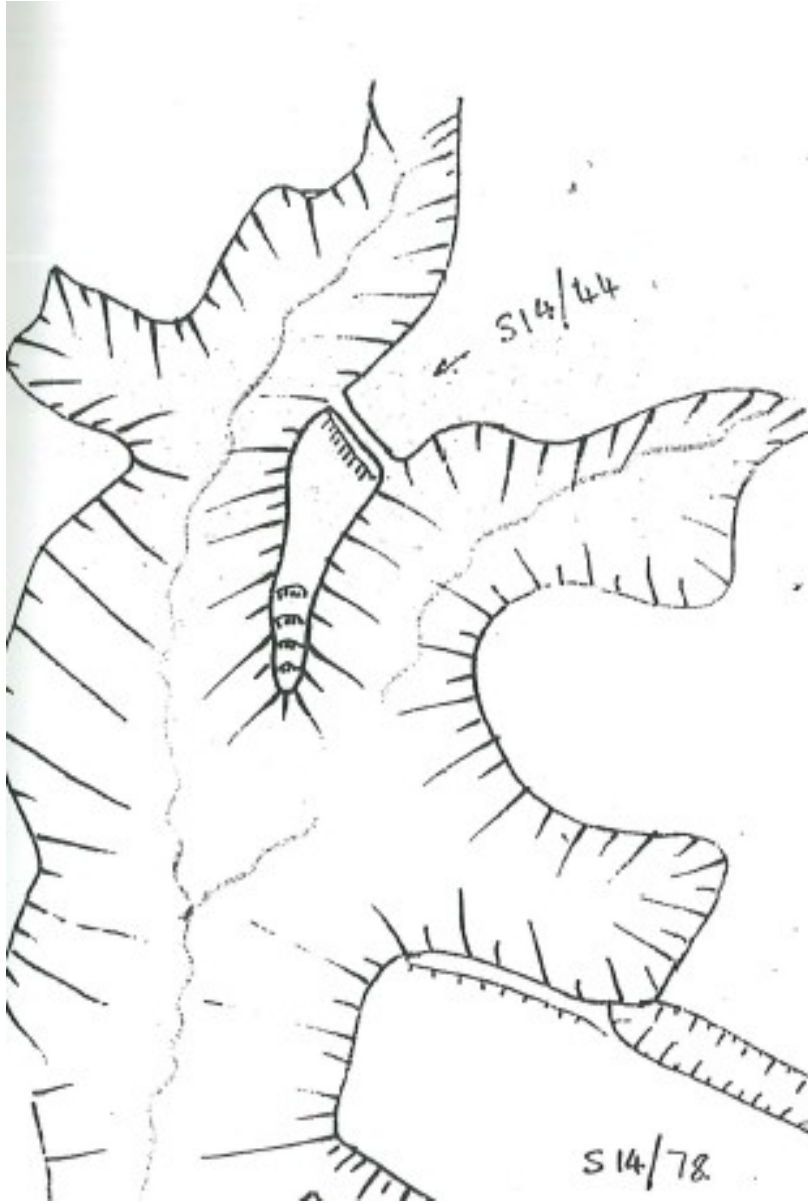


Figure 2 Sketch plan of archaeological features compiled from aerial photographs (Simmons 2002). Note the transposition of site numbers between the sites.

Date of Survey: 26/09/2021

Prepared by: A. Kelly, N. Cable

Māori Horticulture Site (S14/485)



Figure 1. Site location for S14/485 arrowed in red, mapped on 2019 aerial photograph. Other recorded archaeological sites are shown in red, mapped garden soils are shown in green.

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/485

Significance: Group 2

Location: 1775 River Road, Flagstaff north Hamilton

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E1797448 / N5821225

Heritage Status: Recorded **District Plan Zoning:** General Residential archaeological site Zone

Site Type: Māori horticulture **Features:** Burial, borrow pits, garden soils

Physical Description: Modified Maori gardening soils consisting of an upper layer of topsoil (A Horizon) with either a layer of pumice sand or a mixture of the pumice sand with topsoil sitting on top of an in-situ subsoil. One test-pit on the lowest river terrace showed a soil profile with an additional dark charcoal rich topsoil sitting on the subsoil below the pumice sand.

The scarp between the two lower river terraces is undulating suggesting possible borrow or quarry areas along this slope, where pumice sand and gravels were excavated by Maori to add to garden soils. Particularly at the northern end of the scarp on the boundary with the neighbouring property, where there is a recorded borrow pit at S14/189. This is supported by the early aerial photographs which show these 'pit' features along this scarp on both properties. During the re-transfer of soil by a machine excavator from a stock pile, created from the excavation of a sediment control pond, koiwi tangata (human remains) were discovered.

Associated with Te Totara Papakainaga (S14/189) – similar modified topsoil recorded in Featherstone Park. Site now completely disturbed by earthworks, unlikely any

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A157

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Pre-European (pre-1840)

Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

further archaeological remains exist.

Other known names: likely part of Te Totara Papakainga (S14/189)

Site History: Site recorded by Rod Clough in 2018 following a visit to the current development by Kim Tatton to examine koiwi tangata (human remains) encountered during works.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Associative Value: Associated with Māori horticulture practices and settlement along the river terraces immediately above the Waikato River. Likely directly associated with Te Totara Papakainga (S14/189)

Contextual Value: Pre-European Māori settlement and horticulture along the Waikato River and its tributaries.

Style/Design/Type: Gardening site with evidence of borrow pits, koiwi tangata.

Condition: Area extensively disturbed by earthworks and soil stockpiling.

Rarity: Gardening soils are extensive along the Waikato River, although few of these have been investigated and excavated. Location of koiwi tangata near Waikato River

Integrity: Site destroyed by developments, likely previously compromised by European farming practices.

Setting: River terraces overlooking Waikato River, now developed for housing.

Group Value: Both this site and S14/189. represent a much larger horticultural and settlement site complex around Te Totara Papakainga.

Information Potential: Nil – site destroyed by development. Unlikely to be any remaining archaeology.

Research Potential: Soil characteristics and environmental setting, pattern of settlement and horticultural sites along the Waikato River.

Importance to Community: Private land but recognised in archaeological site record.

Cultural Associations: Associated with Waikato iwi and local hapū

Amenity Value: Low, in private land and site destroyed.

Aesthetic Appeal: Low appeal, private land and site destroyed.

Summary of Significance: Evidence of horticultural activities continuing from the nearby Te Totara Papakainga (S14/189). Identification of a suspected burial also points to settlement in this location.

Reference Sources:

Clough, R. 2018. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/485. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Associated Pictures:



Figure 2. 1950s aerial photograph of property (outlined in red) showing borrow pits and river terraces.

Date of Survey: 12/02/2020

Prepared by: A. Kelly, N. Cable

Waahi Taonga / Artefact Find (S14/89)



Figure 1. Recorded location of approximate findspot for S14/89 outlined in red, overlaid on 2016 aerial photograph.

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/89

Significance: Group 2

Location: The site is located on the upper reaches of stream gully, since filled in by industrial development in Pukete Estate, between SH1 and the Waikato River. The current recorded location is given as 47-51 Maui Street.

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E1796046 / N5820965

Heritage Status: NZAA Recorded **District Plan Zoning:** Industrial archaeological site

Site Type: Findspot

Features: Artefact - wooden

Physical Description: Four partial sections of at least two decorative/carved panels recovered in 1982 during development of the property. These wooden carvings were recovered from the spoil heap and it was assumed that the context of their origin had been completely destroyed.

Other known names:

Site History: The site was first recorded in 1983 by Peter Chapman and Steve Edson following inspection of drainage work during construction of Pukete Estate. They recovered a carved panel end-section, two fragments of a carved koruru and a fine 2B adze of greywacke. Edison surmised that these finds “point to a distinctive local development – possibly linked to the occupational history of Ngāi Wairere and certainly one that was unanticipated for Hamilton.”

In 1999 Owen Wilkes attempted to relocate the exact location of the site, but it was unable to be relocated given the drastic changes in the industrial landscape. It is likely that the objects were found closer to Kaimiro Street than the current recorded location.

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A158

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Pre-European (<1840)

Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Associative Value: Buried wooden artefacts in stream gully, associated with nearby pre-European Māori activity.

Style/Design/Type: No associated archaeological context.

Rarity: uncommon artefact type.

Setting: Stream gully, likely filled in during industrial development of the area.

Information Potential: Of little value as no archaeological context.

Importance to Community: Recognised as recorded archaeological site. Finds likely in Waikato Art Museum.

Amenity Value: Low – findspot only

Historic Pattern: Prehistoric and historic Māori settlement and horticulture along Waikato River.

Condition: Findspot - no associated archaeological context. The panels were in poor condition, final location not recorded but likely to be Waikato Arts Museum.

Integrity: No associated archaeological context.

Group Value: None

Research Potential: Nil.

Cultural Associations: Associated with Waikato iwi and local hapū.

Aesthetic Appeal: Low – findspot only.

Summary of Significance: The artefacts are of little archaeological value although as carved timbers, they are likely to be of high cultural significance.

Reference Sources:

Chapman, P., and Edson, S. 1983. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/89. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Wilkes, O. 1999. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/89. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Associated Pictures:

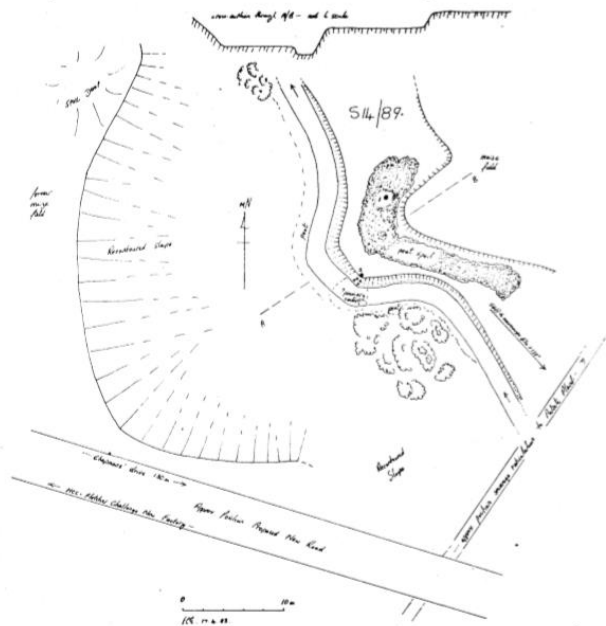


Figure 2: Plan of site S14/89, Chapman and Edson 1983 (Site Record Form).



Figure 3: 1943 aerial photograph (SN174-302/27) showing gully system (Source: Retrolens). Approximate recorded location of S14/89 circled in red.

Date of Survey: 12/02/2020

Prepared by: A. Kelly, N. Cable

Pā (S14/91)



Figure 1. General location for S14/91 arrowed in red on 2009 aerial photograph. Other recorded archaeological sites are also mapped in red.

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/91

Significance: Group 2

Location: Non-specific location near the Hamilton East Cemetery (S14/332) and Kirikiriroa Redoubt (S14/45). Recorded location is currently within the extent of Hamilton East Cemetery.

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E1803260 / N5813375

Heritage Status: Recorded **District Plan Zoning:** Recreational Reserve (Destination Open Space Zone)

Site Type: Pā

Features: n/a

Physical Description: An unnamed reported pa site on the north bank of the Waikato River, near the location of Kirikiriroa Redoubt (S14/45). Likely to be the same pa referred to by Norris (1956:10) as being near the Hamilton East Cemetery (S14/332).

No physical evidence of the pa has been found to date and the exact location is unclear. It may have originally been located on the same site as the later cemetery, or the redoubt, or on the knoll between the two sites.

Other known names:

Site History: The site was first recorded in 1983 by S. Edson, based on historical documentation (C. Norris "Armed Settlers" 1956:10).

In 2011 the site was visited and surveyed by Nicholas Cable. No physical evidence relating to the pā site were identified and it was suggested that either the redoubt or cemetery may have been built on the former site of the pā.

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A159

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Pre-European (<1840)

Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Associative Value: Associated with Māori defensive locations along stream gully systems along the Waikato River.

Style/Design/Type: Small river terrace pā overlooking the Waikato River.

Rarity: Common example of river terrace pā along Waikato River

Setting: On river terrace, near the Hamilton East Cemetery, overlooking Waikato River

Information Potential: Little known about site and unlikely to be surviving subsurface deposits.

Importance to Community: Recognised as recorded archaeological site based on documentary references.

Amenity Value: Largely in reserve land in open grassed park, opportunity for interpretation.

Summary of Significance: Small river terrace pā site along Waikato River recorded from documentary evidence. No physical remains found to date and likely destroyed.

District Plan schedule refers to its currently recorded location within Hamilton East Cemetery.

Reference Sources:

Cable, N. 2011. "Southern Links Geotechnical Investigations: Report on Archaeological Monitoring, NZHPT Authority 2011/293." Report for AECOM. Opus International Consultants Ltd, Hamilton.

Cable, N. 2014. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/91. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Edson, S. 1983. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/91. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Associated Pictures:

Date of Survey: 12/02/2020

Prepared by: A. Kelly, N. Cable

Agricultural Ditch (S14/92)



Figure 1. Post-excavation photo of ditch feature found during archaeological investigations in 2007 (Mallows 2008:Plate 1).

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/92

Significance: Group 2

Location: The site was located to the immediate west of Crosby Road, on land now taken for Wairere Drive.

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E1801990 / N5819396

Heritage Status: NZAA recorded **District Plan Zoning:** Transport Corridor archaeological site

Site Type: Agricultural/pastoral

Features: Ditch

Physical Description: A linear ditch found during archaeological investigations in 2007 (Mallows 2008). The ditch had a U-shaped profile, concave sides, a flat base,

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A160

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Pre-European (<1840)

Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

and a breadth of between 0.22m and 0.32m. It ran for 16 min a north-west to south-east direction. The ditch was otherwise sterile and its function and wider context were unclear. It could not be determined whether this was an old historic agricultural ditch associated with European farming, or an early feature associated with Māori horticulture.

The site was destroyed following the construction of the Wairere Drive extension from Hukanui Road to Gordonton Road (Mallows 2008).

Other known names:

Site History: In 2007, Chris Mallows and Nicholas Cable undertook archaeological investigations along the proposed extension alignment of Wairere Drive (Mallows 2008). Several sections of the alignment were selected for investigation based on the presence of suspected garden soils or proximity of the Kirikiriroa Stream gully system. The Crosby Road / Gordonton Road intersection was chosen because of the mapped potential Maori-made garden soils (Bruntwood loams). A number of exploratory trenches were excavated along the Wairere Drive corridor. Only one of the trenches in this section revealed archaeological evidence – a linear ditch of unknown origin. This feature was subsequently recorded as archaeological S14/92.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Associative Value: Believed to be a drainage ditch associated with either Māori or historic European gardening.

Contextual Value: Prehistoric Māori settlement and horticulture along Waikato River and its tributaries; Early European farming.

Style/Design/Type: U-shaped linear ditch of unknown function, likely drainage relating to agriculture.

Condition: Poor - The site was destroyed following the construction of the Wairere Drive extension from Hukanui Road to Gordonton Road (2007). No other features identified in the surrounding area, although potential for subsurface remains in general vicinity.

Rarity: Uncommon example of agricultural archaeological features, although unclear whether historic or Pre-European.

Integrity: Poor - The site was destroyed following the construction of the Wairere Drive extension from Hukanui Road to Gordonton Road (2007).

Setting: Road corridor along Wairere Drive, immediate west of intersection with Crosby Road. Found during archaeological investigations. General area outside the road corridor is residential.

Group Value: None.

Information Potential:

Further evidence of surviving ditch, material contents within ditch fill, association with Bruntwood loams or other archaeological features associated with Māori horticulture (i.e. borrow pits, tupuke).

Research Potential:

Potential association with Māori horticultural and secondary potential gardening soils (Bruntwood loams), potential historic farming practice. Further investigation of any undisturbed ground in the vicinity required to clarify archaeological context.

Importance to Community: Recognised as archaeological site. **Cultural Associations:** Potentially associated with Waikato iwi and local hapū, or with early European farmers.

Amenity Value: Within road corridor with grassed berms on either side of road formation. However no context to site and was destroyed during roadworks. **Aesthetic Appeal:** Poor - The site was destroyed following the construction of the Wairere Drive extension.

Summary of Significance: A probable agricultural ditch of unknown archaeological context – could be associated with Maori horticulture or later European farming. Further investigation of any remaining undisturbed ground required to identify the origin of this feature.

Reference Sources:

Mallows, C. 2007. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/92. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Mallows, C. 2008. “Wairere Drive, Hamilton – Archaeological Monitoring.” Report prepared for Hamilton City Council. Opus International Consultants Ltd, Hamilton.

Associated Pictures:



Figure 2: Recorded location of S14/92 outlined in red on 2016 aerial photograph.

Date of Survey: 12/02/2020

Prepared by: A. Kelly, N. Cable

Waahi Taonga / Artefact Find (S14/93)



Figure 1. Recorded location of findspot S14/93 show in red on 2016 aerial photograph..

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/93

Significance: Group 2

Location: The site is located at the end of Mullane Street near the back gate of the Berkley Normal Middle School.

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E1804760 / N5813577

Heritage Status: NZAA recorded **District Plan Zoning:** Transport Corridor archaeological site Zone

Site Type: Findspot

Features: Artefacts-adzes, pounder

Physical Description: Two adzes and one pounder were found within the road reserve during fencing in c.1958. No further descriptions of the finds are provided in the site record form.

Other known names:

Site History: Recorded by Neil Laurie in 1988 based on a testimony by Bob Porter. No other details are provided.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A161

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Pre-European (<1840)

Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

Associative Value: Association with nearby pre-European Māori activity.

Style/Design/Type: No associated archaeological context.

Rarity: uncommon artefact type.

Setting: Disturbed context within road corridor.

Information Potential: Of little value as no archaeological context. No quantitative analysis of artefacts recorded.

Importance to Community: Recognised as recorded archaeological site.

Amenity Value: Low – findspot only

Contextual Value: Prehistoric and historic Māori settlement and horticulture along Waikato River and its tributaries.

Condition: Findspot - no associated archaeological context. The adzes and pounder were in good condition when found in the 1950's, although their current whereabouts is unknown.

Integrity: No associated archaeological context.

Group Value: None

Research Potential: Nil

Cultural Associations: Associated with Waikato iwi and local hapū.

Aesthetic Appeal: Low – findspot only.

Summary of Significance: The artefacts are of little archaeological value although they are likely to be of cultural significance. Their current whereabouts is unknown.

Reference Sources:

Laurie, N. 1988. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/93. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Associated Pictures:

Date of Survey: 12/02/2020

Prepared by: A. Kelly, N. Cable

Swarbrick's Landing (S14/130)



Figure 1. Car-park area at Swarbrick Reserve, looking west towards the Waikato River in 2019 (source: www.tripadvisor.com).

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/130

Significance: Group 2

Location: Swarbrick's Landing Reserve, along the east bank of the Waikato River, opposite the western end of Comries Road, Queenwood, Hamilton.

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E1799650 / N5819170

Heritage Status: NZAA recorded **District Plan Zoning:** Recreation Zone archaeological site (Neighbourhood Open Space Zone)

Site Type: Transport/Communication **Features:** None

Physical Description: Former location of a historic steamer landing. There is no visible evidence surviving at the site, although subsurface remains are possible. The location is preserved as a grassed reserve, with toilet, car park area and jetty.

Other known names:

Site History: In 1878 (or possibly earlier) Arthur Swarbrick (1851-1927) (or possibly David Comrie) established a steamer landing at this site. The landing enabled stores to be supplied from river steamers for delivery to the surrounding farmers, including Swarbrick, in Hamilton East. Goods would be carted along Comrie's Road to Hukanui Road and to their destination.

Swarbrick was a son of the manager of the Continental Department of the Great Eastern Railway running from London to Dover. He was employed as an engineer to the company but resigned in 1877 to come to New Zealand where he worked on the Riddiford Farm to learn to become a sheep farmer. In 1878 or 1879 he came to the Waikato and bought 3346 acres at Kirikiriroa, comprising of six original settler grants. His younger brother, H. A. Swarbrick, also bought 250 acres adjoining. In 1882 or 1883, Swarbrick put money into a dairy factory near Hillcrest which failed. Having put most of his resources into the venture, he leased the farm to Walter Chitty and moved

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A162

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Colonial (1840-1900)

Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

into town, qualifying as a barrister and solicitor. In later life he became a recognised authority on local body law and took part in various public activities. His work as chairman of the Hamilton Domain Board was particularly valuable and he facilitated the development of the area around Hamilton Lake.

The site was recorded from documentary evidence by Neil Laurie in 1990.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Associative Value: Associated with early farming and transportation along Waikato River, associated with notable local Arthur Swarbrick.

Style/Design/Type: No visual evidence but likely a wooden wharf/landing attached to reserve.

Rarity: Common type of river transportation site although few such locations survive in the region.

Setting: River bank of Waikato River, within landing reserve, now a recreation park.

Information Potential: Poor – no visible evidence surviving at the site. Possible timber remains in river itself or subsurface remains of structure or ancillary buildings.

Importance to Community: Recognised as a recorded archaeological site; reserve named “Swarbrick’s Landing” and Swarbrick recognised as a local identify.

Amenity Value: Recreation reserve with existing amenities including jetty and BBQ area. Named reserve.

Summary of Significance: A site of local historic significance as the location of a former steamer landing along the Waikato River servicing early farmer settles in Hamilton East and surrounds.

Reference Sources:

Laurie, N. 1990. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/130. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Contextual Value: Associated with development of farming in Hamilton and transportation of goods by steamer along Waikato River.

Condition: Poor – no visible evidence surviving at the site

Integrity: Poor – no visible evidence surviving at the site, possible subsurface evidence or remains in the river itself.

Group Value: Associated with historic landings and wharfs along Waikato River.

Research Potential: Development of river based transportation along Waikato River.

Cultural Association: European

Aesthetic Appeal: Landing reserve preserved as recreation reserve and named after site. Jetty at reserve provides tangible link with past.

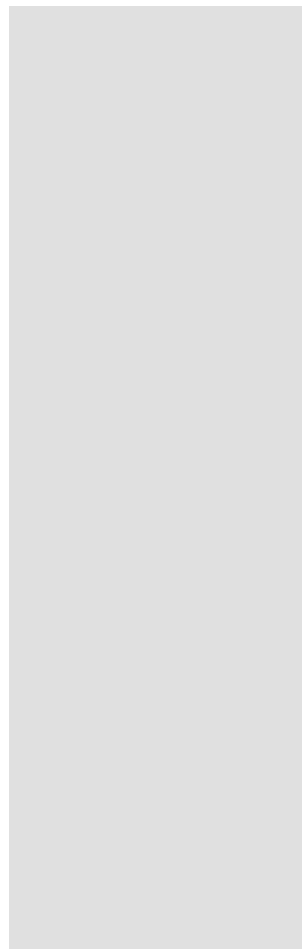
Associated Pictures:



Figure 2. Site extent for S14/130 encompassing Swarbrick Reserve, outlined in red on 2016 aerial photograph. Other recorded archaeological sites are shown in red and mapped garden soils in green.

Date of Survey: 12/02/2020

Prepared by: A. Kelly, N. Cable



Sod fence (S14/335)



Figure 1. Site extent for S14/335 outlined in red on 2019 aerial photograph. The recorded location of S14/52 is also shown.

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/334

Significance: Group 2

Location: West side of Division Road, defined by a hedgerow running along the same alignment as the closed portion of road through the expressway corridor.

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E1802924 / N5818167

Heritage Status: NZAA recorded archaeological site
District Plan Zoning: Ruakura Open Space Zone, Ruakura Logistics Zone

Site Type: Agricultural/Pastoral

Features: Sod fence

Physical Description: Sod fence annotated on 1883 historic survey plan (SO 2752), now comprising of a low earth rise, 20-30 cm high, with a hawthorne hedge running along the top. Not clear whether the earth rise is a remnant of the fence or formed naturally due to farming activity.

Other known names:

Site History: The site was recorded by Sian Keith in 2014 following a review of historic documentation and brief site visit.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Associative Value: Associated with early European farming in Hamilton East, early type of boundary fence made of earth sods.

Contextual Value: European settlement and farming activity in the Waikato.

Style/Design/Type: Earth "sod" wall construction.

Condition: Poor – low earth rise may be remnant of original fence.

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A163

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Colonial (1840-1900)

Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

Rarity: Rare example of early farming site and boundary fence construction in Hamilton.

Integrity: Poor – defined by alignment and possible low earth rise remnant. Site extends along a former section of Division Road now cut by the Hamilton Expressway.

Setting: Boundary between open paddocks and property at the west end of Division Road

Group Value: None.

Information Potential: Information on construction techniques for early farm fences.

Research Potential: Early European farming practices in Waikato.

Importance to Community: No recognition beyond archaeological site record.

Cultural Associations: European.

Amenity Value: Within recreation reserve but no access, bordering Ruakura Industrial Park.

Aesthetic Appeal: Low appeal, minimal surface expression covered by hedge, on private land.

Summary of Significance: Rare example of early European farming practices in Waikato. No other sod fences documented in Hamilton.

Reference Sources:

Keith, S. 2015. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/334. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Associated Picture:

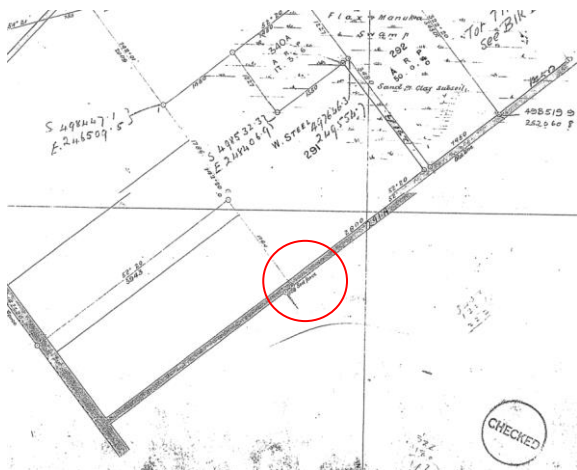


Figure 2. Portion of survey plan SO2752 (1883) showing boundary annotated as “sod fence” (red circle).

Date of Survey: 12/02/2020

Prepared by: A. Kelly, N. Cable

Historic Drain (S14/334)



Figure 1. Recorded location for site S14/334 marked in red on 2019 aerial photograph.

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/334

Significance: Group 2

Location: Raymond Park in Fairview Downs, Hamilton.

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E1802924 / N5818167

Heritage Status: NZAA recorded **District Plan Zoning:** Recreational Zone (Sport and Recreation Open Zone)

Site Type: Agricultural/Pastoral

Features: Drain

Physical Description: The site comprises of an historic drain (C. 1870s-1880s), recorded from documentary evidence. No further details of the site have been recorded.

Other known names:

Site History: The site was recorded from an annotation on Survey Plan DP3643 (1906) by Sian Keith in 2015.

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A164

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Colonial 1840-1900

Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Associative Value: Associated with drainage of swampy land for settlement.

Contextual Value: European settlement of Hamilton

Style/Design/Type: Drain, not clear what form – probably once an open drain.

Condition: Not clear – subsurface only?

Rarity: Drains are a common feature.

Integrity: Unclear, no surface evidence, so possibly infilled?

Setting: Raymond Park, but likely extended much further.

Group Value: Drain network

Information Potential: Potential to record alignment and construction details.

Research Potential: Urban drainage not well understood.

Importance to Community: No recognition beyond archaeological site record.

Cultural Associations: European

Amenity Value: Low, no surface evidence but in sports park

Aesthetic Appeal: Low appeal, little surface evidence.

Summary of Significance: Site not well documented but a representative example of wider drainage control across Hamilton.

Reference Sources:

Keith, S. 2015. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/334. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Associated Pictures:

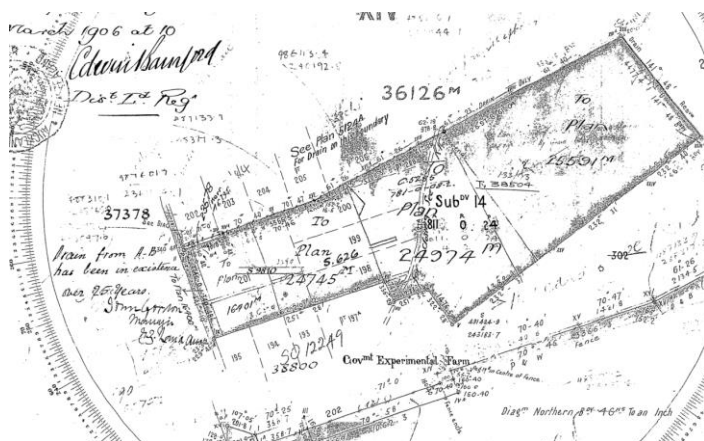


Figure 2. Survey Plan DP 3643 (1906).

Date of Survey: 12/02/2020

Prepared by: A. Kelly, N. Cable

St. Mary's Monastery and School (former) (S14/337)



Figure 1. Site extent for S14/337 outlined in red on 2019 aerial photograph. The built heritage record for St Mary's School is shown in yellow.

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/337

Significance: Group 2

Location: 47 Clyde Street, Hamilton East. St Mary's Covent Chapel

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E1802022 / N5814889

Heritage Status: NZAA recorded archaeological site; District Plan Zone scheduled for Built Heritage (St Mary's Chapel) **District Plan Zoning:** Community Facilities

Site Type: Religious

Features: Rubbish pits

Physical Description: Site of St Mary's Monastery (1884) and School (1889), currently St Mary's Chapel (1927). There are no surface remains of the monastery and school, however, there is likely to be subsurface archaeological remains present.

The land is immediately east of a whenua taumaha associated with nearby Te Tara-ahi pa. Tara-ahi pa was adjacent to the river and later became the site of Hamilton East Redoubt (S14/72).

Other known names:

Site History: The Current St Mary's Chapel was constructed on the school site in 1927 and the monastery was demolished in 1938 and replaced by the Euphrasie House.

In 2016, an authority (2016/1090) was sought for seismic strengthening of St Mary's Chapel. Several rubbish pits were recorded near the east elevation of the chapel.

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A165

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Colonial (1840-1900)

Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

In 2017, an authority (2017/596) was sought for the demolition and foundation removal of Euphrasie House. No archaeological remains of the monastery were found during this work.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Associative Value: Associated with European settlement and other associated activities along the river terraces immediately above the Waikato River.

Contextual Value: European settlement and horticulture along the Waikato River and its tributaries.

Style/Design/Type: Religious building.

Condition: Poor – surface evidence has been destroyed however subsurface evidence likely to remain.

Rarity: Uncommon example of European religious buildings, not well represented in the District Plan.

Integrity: Subsurface material may be preserved under the current chapel.

Setting: Site is home to the current St Mary's Convent Chapel.

Group Value: Part of a group of sites that shows European settlement activity.

Information Potential: Poor – subsurface evidence located under St Mary's Convent Chapel.

Research Potential: Early European religious structures.

Importance to Community: Religious site

Cultural Association: Associated with Waikato settlers

Amenity Value: St Mary's Convent Chapel so possible for information to be displayed explaining the history of the site.

Aesthetic Appeal: Site of St Mary's Convent Chapel.

Summary of Significance: Surface evidence of early European religious site gone however subsurface material under the St Mary's Convent Chapel may remain.

Reference Sources:

Hair, M. A. 1984. "Rejoice in Hope 1884-1984." Printed by Rice Printers Ltd, Hamilton.

Hoffmann, A. 2008. "Lot 3 DP 316850, Corner of Grey and Clyde Streets, Hamilton East: archaeological assessment for Homes for Living Ltd." CFG Heritage Ltd, Auckland.

Hoffmann, A. (n.d.). "Correspondence Re Authority 2009/33 – S18 Test Investigation: cnr Clyde and Grey Streets (Lot 3 DP 316850), Hamilton East" to Rick McGovern-Wilson New Zealand Historic Places Trust, Wellington.

Holman, D. 1997. "Hamilton City Heritage Inventory Record Form." On file Hamilton City Library.

Norris, H.C.M. 1956. *Armed Settlers*. Paul's Book Arcade, Hamilton.

Norris, H.C.M. 1964. *Settlers in Depression*. Paul's Book Arcade, Hamilton.

O'Shea-Miles, C. 1999. "Irishtown Hamilton East 1864-1940." A thesis for a Master of Arts at the University of Waikato. On file University of Waikato Library.

O'Shea-Miles, C. 2000. "Irishtown Hamilton East 1864-1940, in The Irish in New Zealand," Brad Patterson (Editor) pp131-152. Stout Research Centre, Victoria University

Simmons, A. 2016. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/337. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Simmons, A. 2016. "Archaeological Assessment and Site Management Instruction for Saint Mary's Chapel Site S14/337, Hamilton East." [Unpublished report] On file Heritage New Zealand.

Simmons, A. 2017a. "Archaeological Assessment and Site Management Instruction for Euphrasie House Site S14/337, Hamilton East." [Unpublished report] On file Heritage New Zealand.

Simmons, A. 2017b. "Archaeological Authority Interim Report, Euphrasie House and St Mary's Convent Chapel, Hamilton East." [Unpublished report] On file Heritage New Zealand.

Simmons, A. and Simmons-Ritchie, D. 2007. "Archaeological Assessment of Parklands Hotel Site, 24 Bridge Street, Hamilton." [Unpublished report] On file Heritage New Zealand.

Simmons, A. and Tanaka, D. 2009. "History of Grey and Clyde Street, Hamilton East. (revised 2016)." [Unpublished report] On file Simmons & Associates Ltd. Hamilton.

Associated Pictures:



Figure 2: Saint Mary's Monastery, Hamilton East, allotment 16. (Sources, Hair 1984, Hamilton City Library #2244, c.1905).



Figure 3: Saint Mary's Chapel and Notre Dame Des Missions in 2012.



Figure 4: St Mary's Convent and Open Air School prior to 1938 (Hair 1984, p.27).

Date of Survey: 12/02/2020

Prepared by: S. Conran, N. Cable

Māori Horticulture (S14/185)



Figure 1. Extent of investigation area recorded as S14/185 outlined in red on 2016 aerial photograph. The location of the intact borrow pits is also indicated.

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/185

Significance: Group 1

Location: The site is located on the Hinuera formation surface on the right bank of the Kirikiriroa Stream immediately south of Wairere Drive and west of the road bridge over the stream gully.

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E1799848 / N5820171

Heritage Status: NZAA recorded **District Plan Zoning:** Recreation Zone (Natural Open Space Zone)

Site Type: Māori Horticulture

Features: Borrow pits, soils

Physical Description: The site comprises of an area of modified Māori garden soils (Tamahere sandy gravelly loam) with four borrow pits visible as slight depressions in the ground. The site has been partially damaged by road formation, but is mostly intact.

Other known names:

Site History: The site was first recorded by W. Gumbley in 1999. Some investigations have been conducted on the horticultural aspects of the site by Gumbley and Higham.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A166

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Pre-European (<1840)

Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

Associative Value: Associated with Māori horticulture practices and other associated activities along the river terraces immediately above the Waikato River.

Style/Design/Type: Gardening site with evidence of borrow pits.

Rarity: Gardening soils are extensive along the Waikato River, although few of these have been investigated and excavated.

Setting: Right bank of the Kirikiriroa Stream.

Information Potential: Information on horticultural practices, potential evidence of ancillary activities.

Importance to Community: Private land, access off Peacockes Road. No recognition beyond archaeological site record.

Amenity Value: Fair, on banks of Kirikiriroa Stream.

Summary of Significance: Common type of Māori gardening soil with preserved borrow pits, part of a wider horticultural landscape along Waikato River.

Reference Sources:

Gumbley, W. 1999. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/185. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Gumbley, W., & T. Higham. 2000. "Archaeological Investigation of: Prehistoric Garden Complexes Affected by R1 and N1 Arterial Routes, Chartwell, Hamilton." Report for Hamilton City Council, Hamilton.

Gumbley, W., Higham, T., and Low, D. 2004. Prehistoric Horticultural Adaptation of Soils in the Middle Waikato Basin: Review and Evidence from S14/201 and S14/185, Hamilton. *New Zealand Journal of Archaeology*. 25 (1): 5-30.

Associated Pictures:

Date of Survey: 12/02/2020

Prepared by: A. Kelly, N. Cable

Contextual Value: Pre-European Māori settlement and horticulture along the Waikato River and its tributaries.

Condition: Surface evidence of borrow pits, likely subsurface evidence of garden soils. The site has been damaged by road formation but is mostly intact.

Integrity: Fair - The site has been damaged by road formation but is mostly intact.

Group Value: A horticultural site complex spanning the entire flat, likely focused around Kairokiroki Pa (S14/46).

Research Potential: Soil characteristics and environmental setting, pattern of settlement and horticultural sites along the Waikato River.

Cultural Associations: Associated with Waikato iwi and local hapū.

Aesthetic Appeal: Fair appeal, some surface evidence.

Knox Street Drill Hall (former) (S14/191)



Figure 1. Former location of Knox Street Drill Hall, 31/01/2020.

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/191

Significance: Group 2

Location: The site of the former Drill Hall and other government buildings is located on the southern side of Knox Street, adjacent to St. Peter's Cathedral (the former site of the Hamilton West Redoubt).

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E1801257 / N5814872

Heritage Status: NZAA recorded **District Plan Zoning:** Central city zone archaeological site

Site Type: Military (Non-Māori)

Features: building foundations/floors, artefacts

Physical Description: The site originally consisted of numerous buildings and structures relocated from the adjacent Hamilton West Redoubt (S14/57). The last of these buildings were demolished in 2002. During demolition, the stable floor and sub floor layer of limestone under the Artillery Building were identified. Additionally, numerous artefacts (ceramic, glass, metal) were recovered from the site. It is likely further subsurface remains survive at the site.

Other known names:

Site History: The site was possibly first used as a camp site for soldiers of the 4th Waikato militia and Armed Constabulary who were stationed at the Hamilton West Redoubt (S14/57) on the hill above from 1864 onwards. After the redoubt was disbanded in 1872, the redoubt buildings were relocated to the base of the hill for use as a stables, saddle room and smithy.

In 1878, the government passed the Hamilton Volunteer Hall Site Act which allocated the land in Knox Street for a drill hall to be used by army volunteers. A large hall was

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A167

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Colonial (1840-1900)

Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

designed in January 1879 by T. H. White although it was not built due to the costs. A more modest hall was built in December 1881. The hall was used for both public events and by cavalry volunteers and was managed by John Knox. It was superseded by the Hamilton Town Hall in 1905 and became used solely by the local military volunteers. Its name was changed from the Public and Volunteer Hall to the Army Drill Hall / Drill Shed.

In 1913 a Field Artillery Depot was erected by the Defence Department next to the Drill Shed. It was one of six such buildings erected around the country for use in training the Territorial Field Artillery staff of the Royal New Zealand Artillery. The building contained offices and stores with accommodation above, with a stables and gun shed to the rear. East of the stables was a parade ground that later became the site of the 1926 Army Drill Hall. The original Drill Shed was converted into a lecture and examination room and store rooms in 1914. It was probably finally removed in 1941/42 when the ration store and site offices were constructed in the southwest corner of the site.

In 2002 the Artillery Depot and 1926 Drill Hall were demolished and an apartment block was built on the site. Demolition resulted in artefacts being exposed on the site and removed by workmen. The site was first recorded in 2004 by Alexy Simmons, following archaeological monitoring of the apartment development works under Authority 2003/28. The original floors of the Depot stables were recorded and a large number of artefacts from the entire occupation period were found. The site of the Volunteer Hall was outside of these works although Simmons thought there might be privies or associated outbuildings and rubbish pits.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Associative Value: Associated with the Waikato Militia and Armed Constabulary, later Cavalry Volunteers; use of Volunteer hall for public events.

Contextual Value: The site is associated with the development of military services and the early settlement of Hamilton

Style/Design/Type: Large public hall, prior use of site as camp ground, stables.

Condition: Poor, no surface evidence, site developed for modern buildings. Potential for subsurface remains of the Volunteer Hall under carpark asphalt, as well as subsurface remains of other phases of activity.

Rarity: Representative example of a public hall and military building. An evidence of earlier use of the site would be considered rare.

Integrity: Subsurface remains only – site of Volunteer Hall is under carpark and has not been developed, so archaeological remains highly likely.

Setting: Urban city setting, apartment block with asphalt carparking, below the hill on which St Peters Cathedral (former site of Hamilton West Redoubt).

Group Value: Associated with military buildings in Hamilton, specifically the four redoubt sites.

Information Potential: Potential for building foundations, rubbish pits and camp sites, military material culture (i.e. ammunition)

Research Potential: Development of military organisation from 1860s onwards; relationship with material culture in redoubts.

Importance to Community: Recognised as an archaeological site.
Cultural Association: European, New Zealand Armed Forces

Amenity Value: Urban centre site, with potential for interpretation and connection to redoubt site above.
Aesthetic Appeal: Little, site developed into apartment blocks. No surface evidence.

Summary of Significance: Site of an historically important continuation to the military story of early Hamilton and the construction of a shared use public/military building. Important in its connection with the redoubt site above.

Reference Sources:

Plowman, M., T. Fiske & M. Campbell. 2005. "Archaeological Monitoring: Knox Street Drill Hall, Hamilton." Unpublished Report.

Simmons, A. 2004. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/191. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Simmons, A. 2004. "Report on Archaeological Work Carried out at the Former Army Drill Hall Site Hamilton -NZHPT Authority 2003/28." Report prepared for Sarvee Group / Palmerston Developments. Simmons & Associates Ltd, Hamilton.

Associated Pictures:



Figure 2: Knox Street Hamilton, December 1938 (Simmons 2004).

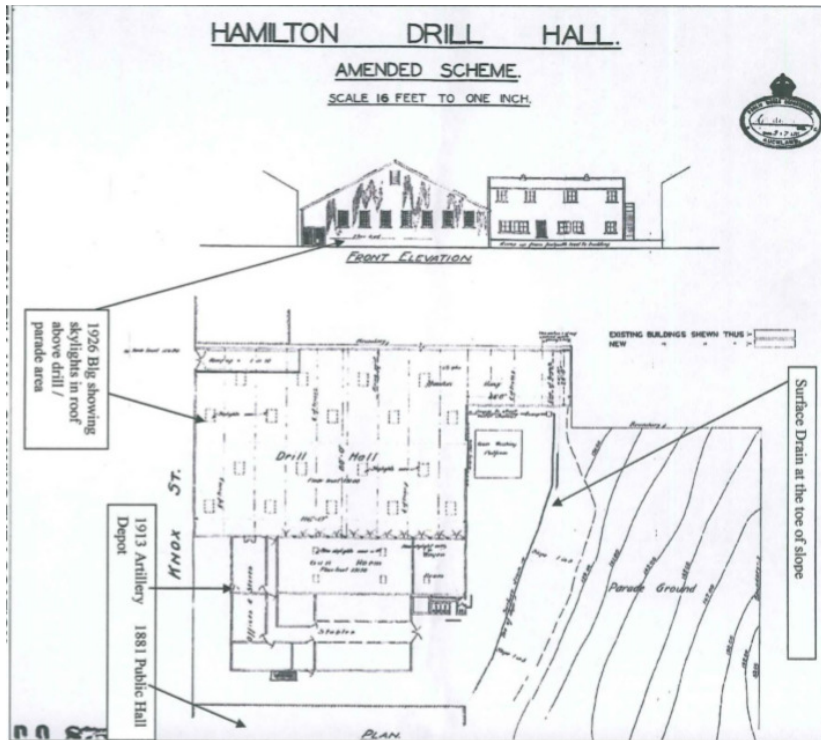


Figure 3: Plan of Hamilton Drill Hall Showing the Location of the slope in relation to the buildings in 1926. Annotations by A. Simmons 2004.

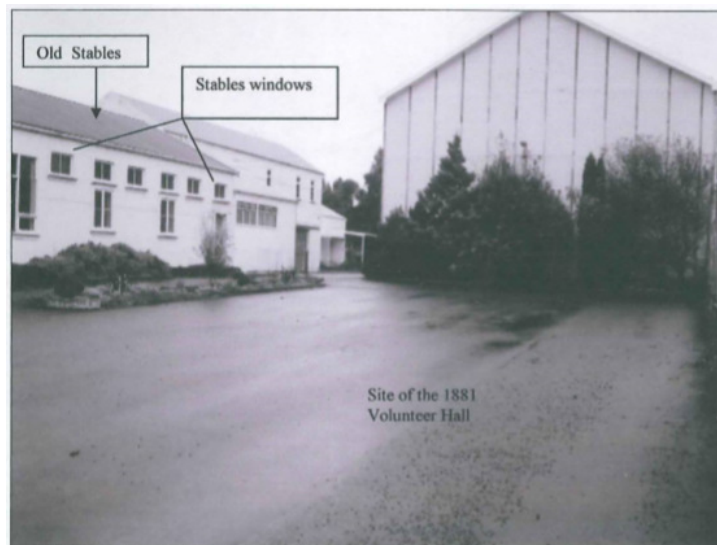


Figure 4: Knox Street Former Artillery Depot, August 2002. A. Simmons.

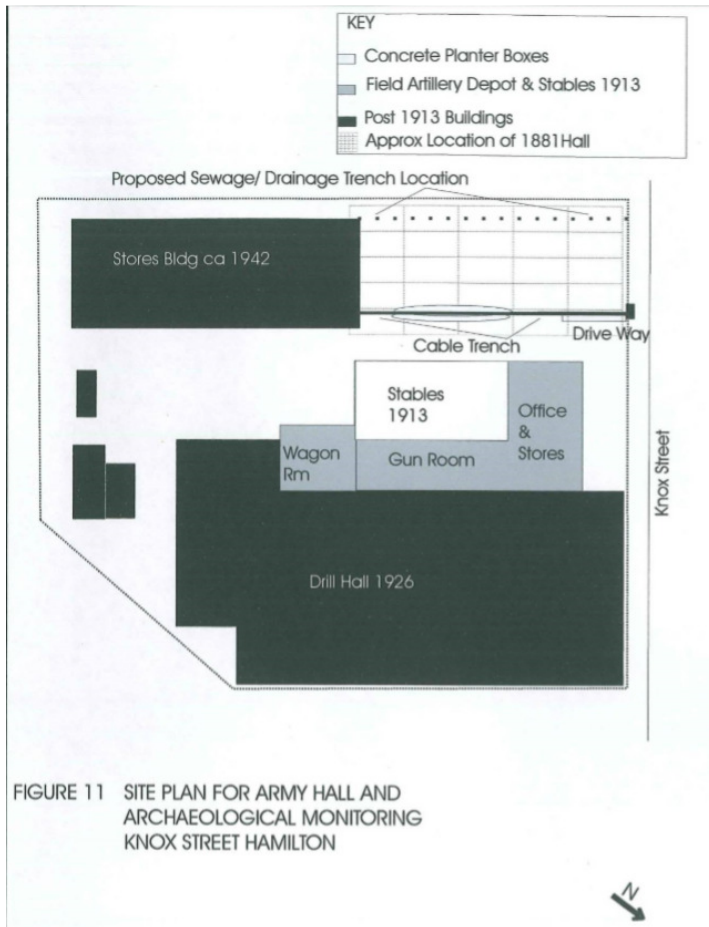


Figure 5: Site Plan, A. Simmons 2004.

Date of Survey: 12/02/2020

Prepared by: A. Kelly, N. Cable

Hamilton West Cemetery (S14/214)



Figure 1. Hamilton West Cemetery (S14/214), taken 31/01/2020.

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/214

Significance: Group 1

Location: Hamilton West Cemetery Reserve. The cemetery entrance gates are located on Willoughby Street, adjacent to Beetham Park.

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E1799644 / N5816260

Heritage Status: NZAA recorded **District Plan Zoning:** Recreational Reserve (Neighbourhood Open Space Zone)

Site Type: Cemetery

Features: Burials

Physical Description: The Hamilton West Cemetery occupies an 8092 square metre area and is recorded to have 1,659 interments dating from 1869 to 1927.

Other known names:

Site History: The site of the Hamilton West Cemetery was first laid out for a soldier settlement between 1864-1865. However, this never eventuated and from 1869 onwards it was used as a cemetery. The earliest recorded use date is 7 February 1869, with the last burial occurring in 1927. The cemetery was not officially closed until 1975 and it is now protected as a reserve. The cemetery was laid out with a central carriage way that followed a crucifix plan with the Willoughby Street entrance forming the base of the cross.

Newspaper articles indicate that keeping cattle out of the cemetery and general maintenance were a problem in the 1880s. Tender was advertised for fencing and reforming the paths in the cemetery in 1884. The following year, the sexton was dismissed for allowing his horse to graze in the cemetery. This may explain the erection of fences around individual graves or family plots (Simmons 2006:3). Tenders were called for drainage work in the 1886.

The site was recorded by Alexy Simmons in 2006 following archaeological monitoring

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A168

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Colonial (1840-1900)

Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

of minor earthworks to the site. The report on the monitored earthworks provides a more detailed history of the site. Simmons noted changes to the cemetery landscape when compared with historic photographs including missing gravestone features, re-erected memorials and changes in the plants and trees. Simmons also noted stylistic changes in the symbolic carvings and features over time.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Associative Value: Associated with many notable early European settlers, including many military settlers who founded the settlement of Hamilton.

Contextual Value: European settlement of Hamilton; Development of Civic Cemetery spaces.

Style/Design/Type: Late 19th to mid-20th century European cemetery.

Condition: Good, maintained as public amenity.

Rarity: Common aspect of European settlement, associated with many notable local figures.

Integrity: Intact and undisturbed site, maintained as public amenity,

Setting: Maintained as cemetery grounds.

Group Value: One of two recognised European cemeteries (along with Hamilton West (S14/214)).

Information Potential: Potential to record information from gravestones or research missing or unknown graves.

Research Potential: Potential to document social information from gravestones and identify the final resting places of specific individuals.

Importance to Community: Recognised as archaeological site; high community value as a public cemetery.

Cultural Association: European

Amenity Value: High amenity value as a public place, opportunity for further recognition of the site as a whole.

Aesthetic Appeal: High visual appeal as a maintained cemetery, symmetrical layout.

Summary of Significance: An important community site that was in use from 1869 to 1927, maintained as a cemetery reserve.

Reference Sources:

Simmons, A. 2006. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/214. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Simmons, A. 2006. "Report on Archaeological Work Associated with Landscaping and Enhancing Hamilton West Cemetery, Willoughby Street, Hamilton." Report prepared for Hamilton City Council. Simmons & Associates Ltd, Hamilton.

Associated Pictures:



Figure 2: Hamilton West Cemetery (Simmons 2006).



Figure 3: Site extent for S14/214 outlined in red on 2016 aerial photograph.

Date of Survey: 12/02/2020

Prepared by: A. Kelly, N. Cable

Union Bridge (former) (S14/220)



Figure 1. Remains of Union Bridge (S14/220) below Victoria Bridge, taken 31/01/2020.

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/220

Significance: Group 1

Location: The site is located in the Waikato River, within the vicinity of the present-day Victoria Bridge.

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E1801608 / N5814867

Heritage Status: NZAA recorded **District Plan Zoning:** Transport Corridor archaeological site Zone

Site Type: Transport/Communication **Features:** Bridge Foundations

Physical Description: The site comprises of the surviving foundations of the Union Bridge (1879-1910). Two discrete piles of quarried material (3 x 8 m and 1.5 – 2 m in height) are visible in the river bed below the present Victoria Bridge. These piles formed the support for the 40-foot long kauri timber piles of the Union Bridge (1879-1910). Timber remains that may be related to the bridge were also identified upstream, however, these were too decayed to be certain of origin.

Other known names:

Site History: The Union Bridge was built in 1879 and demolished/replaced in 1910. The background history of the bridge is extensively documented in Gibbons (1977) and Norris (1963, 1967). Hamilton City Council also houses numerous historical photographs of the bride.

The site was recorded by Andy Dodd in 2007 following an inspection of the bridge location.

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A169

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Colonial (1840-1900)

Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Associative Value: The place has a direct association with, or relationship to, a group, institution, event or activity of historical significance to Hamilton, the Waikato or New Zealand.

Contextual Value: The place is associated with important patterns of local or national history, including development and settlement patterns, early or important transportation routes, social or economic trends and activities.

Style/Design/Type: Bridge remnants

Condition: Poor – Foundations of bridge have survived. Wood has decayed beyond ability to determine its origin.

Rarity: The place or elements of it are unique, uncommon or rare at a local, regional or national level, or in relation to particular historic themes.

Integrity: Fair – exposed to decay from river

Setting: Foundations located within the Waikato River nearby present-day Victoria Bridge.

Group Value: the place is part of a group or collection of places which together have a coherence because of such factors as history, age, appearance, style, scale, materials, proximity or use, landscape or setting, which, when considered as a whole, amplify the heritage values of the place, group and landscape or extend its significance.

Information Potential: The potential for the place to define or expand knowledge of earlier human occupation, activities, or events through investigation using archaeological methods.

Research Potential: Fair – potential for further piles to be discovered.

Importance to Community: The place has symbolic or commemorative significance to people who use or have used it, or to the descendents of such people.

Cultural Association: The place is important as a focus of cultural sentiment or is held in high public esteem; it significantly contributes to community identity or sense of place or provides evidence of cultural or historical continuity.

Amenity Value: The interpretative capacity of the place and its potential to increase understanding of past lifeways or events.

Aesthetic Appeal: Good – Foundations located in the Waikato River.

Summary of Significance: Union Bridge was significantly documented in the past. Its location within the Waikato River allows for a high aesthetic value.

Reference Sources:

Dodd, A. 2007. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/220. New Zealand

Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Dodd, A. 2007. "Union Bridge, Hamilton, 1879-1910: Archaeological Assessment." Unpublished report.

Gibbons, P. 1977. *Astride the River*. Whitcombe and Tombs: Hamilton.

Norris, H. 1963. *Armed Settlers: The Story of the Founding of Hamilton New Zealand 1864-1874*. Pauls Book Arcade: New Zealand.

Norris, H. 1964. *Settlers in Depression: A History of Hamilton, New Zealand, 1875-1894*. Pauls Book Arcade: Auckland.

Associated Pictures:



Figure 2: c.1890s view of the Union Bridge (ATL 1/1-001355-G) (Site Record Form).



Figure 3: c.1910s view of the Union Bridge (ATL 1/2-045741-F) (Site Record Form).

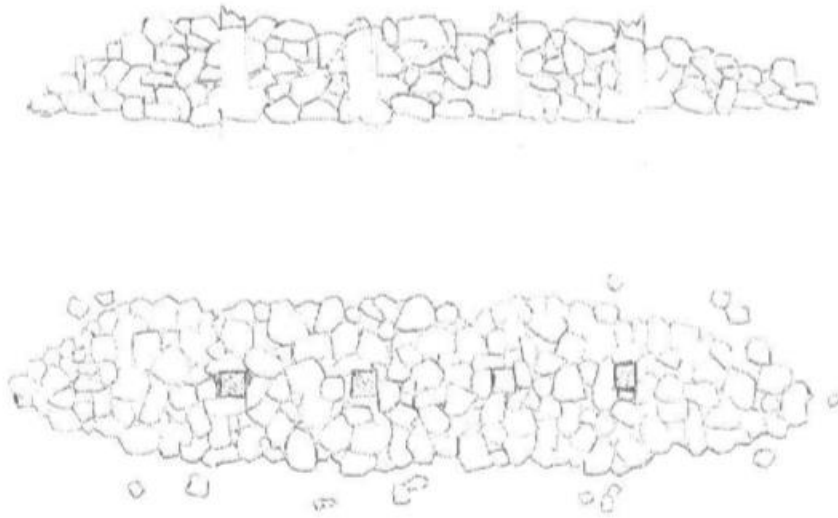
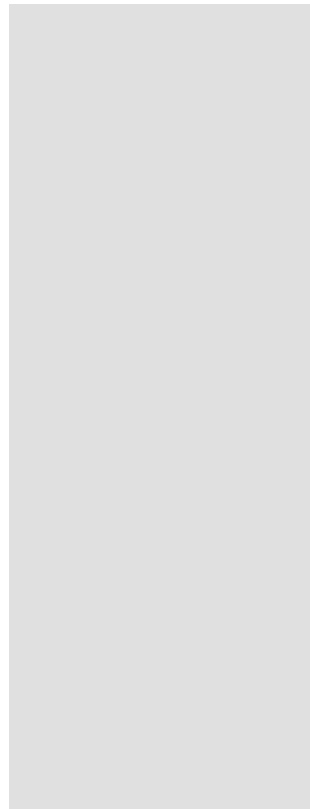


Figure 4: Sketch of surviving piles of Union Bridge (Dodd 2007).

Date of Survey: 12/02/2020

Prepared by: A. Kelly, N. Cable



Historic Dwelling (Former) (S14/473)



Figure 1. Site extent for S14/473 outlined in red on 2016 aerial photograph.

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/473

Significance: Group 2

Location: Site is located at the Victoria on the River reserve and carpark

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E1801150 / N5815287

Heritage Status: NZAA recorded archaeological site

District Plan Zoning: Residential Zone (Residential Intensification Zone)

Site Type: Historic-Domestic

Features: Artefacts – historic; courtyard, boiler

Physical Description: Fragmentary remains of historic domestic residence. Mainly a yard area formed of roughly laid brick and concrete embedded with c.19th Century artefacts. Numerous historic and modern artefacts found down the bank of the river. A horizontal steam boiler, possibly of early 20th century date also uncovered.

Other known names:

Site History: The property was investigated and archaeological remains recorded during redevelopment work in 2017 under authority 2017/119 (Keith & Davies 2017).

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Associative Value: late 19th century domestic residence along the river within the original Hamilton West settlement.

Contextual Value: Early European settlement of Hamilton West.

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A170

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Colonial (1840-1900)

Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

Style/Design/Type: Domestic residence with brick and concrete courtyard and artefact scatter. **Condition:** Destroyed. The site has been investigated and destroyed under authority 2017/119.

Rarity: Representative example of late 19th century domestic activity. **Integrity:** The site has been investigated and destroyed under authority 2017/119.

Setting: Private property overlooking Waikato River **Group Value:** None

Information Potential: Potential for further artefacts to be found on river bank. **Research Potential:** Development of domestic activity along the river in late 19th century

Importance to Community: Recognised as recorded archaeological site. **Cultural Association:** European.

Amenity Value: Poor – Private property and site has been destroyed. **Aesthetic Appeal:** Poor – Private Property and site destroyed

Summary of Significance: Representative example of late 19th century domestic residence along the river in old Hamilton West. Site archaeologically investigated prior to development. Little chance of further archaeological remains being encountered although further artefact scatter may be found along the river bank.

Reference Sources:

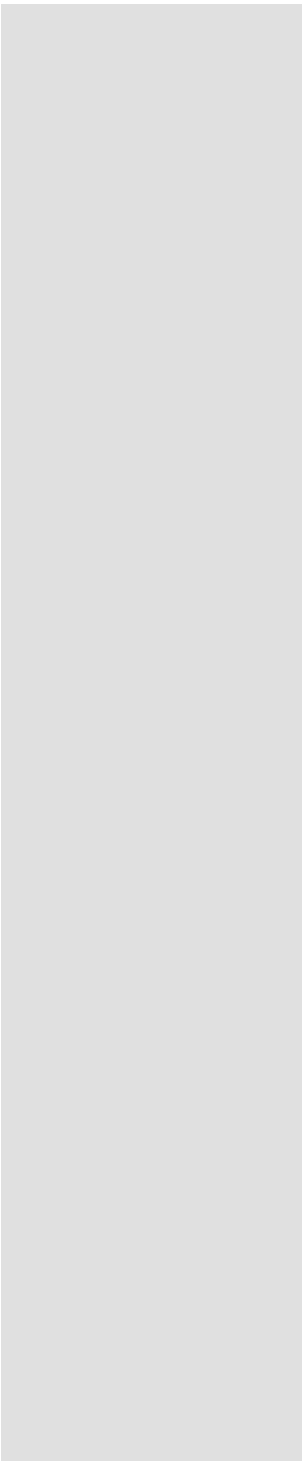
Keith, S. 2019. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/473. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Keith, S., and Davies, L. 2017. Final Report Victoria on the River Authority 2017/119, S14/473, Hamilton. Unpublished Report.

Associated Pictures:

Date of Survey: 12/02/2020

Prepared by: S. Conroy, N. Cable



Landing Place (S14/254)



Figure 1. Recorded location of S14/254 shown in red, along with S14/97 (Pā), on 2016 aerial photograph.

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/254

Significance: Group 2

Location: The western edge of the Waikato River at the northern end of Pukete Farm Park, Pukete Road, Hamilton.

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E1796121 / N5822721

Heritage Status: NZAA recorded archaeological site **District Plan Zoning:** Recreational Zone (Sports and Recreation Open Air Zone)

Site Type: Transport/communication **Features:** Canoe landing/landing

Physical Description: The site comprises of a low river terrace, with a gentle slope up to an overflow river channel. The location is marked on an 1869 survey plan (SO 344) as a "Landing Place", probably associated with a nearby pā site (S14/97). The survey plan also marks a campsite nearby.

Other than the river terrace itself, there is no surface evidence for a landing spot. There may be subsurface archaeological remains present on the terrace or in the river itself.

Other known names:

Site History: The site was visited and updated by Caroline Phillips in 2011 during work on the Te Awa cycleway.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A171

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Pre-European (<1840)

Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

Associative Value: Associated with nearby pre-European Māori activity; likely connected to nearby pā site (S14/97).

Contextual Value: Prehistoric and historic Māori settlement and movements along Waikato River.

Style/Design/Type: No associated archaeological context.

Condition: No physical remains found to date.

Rarity: Uncommon aspect of Māori settlement along Waikato River, not well represented in the archaeological record.

Integrity: No physical remains found to date; association based on documentary evidence.

Setting: Low river terrace on the bank of the Waikato River.

Group Value: Likely associated with nearby pā site (S14/97).

Information Potential: Potential for waka remains, structural remains or wider evidence of camping activities.

Research Potential: Potential to document aspects of waka travel along Waikato River and form and function of landing spots.

Importance to Community: Recognised as recorded archaeological site.

Cultural Associations: Associated with Waikato iwi and local hapū.

Amenity Value: Low, within recreational reserve and along river pathway but no surface evidence visible. Potential for interpretation associated with nearby pā site (S14/97).

Aesthetic Appeal: Low terrace area visible from Waikato River. No surface evidence of landing site.

Summary of Significance: An uncommon site type recorded on the basis of documentary evidence; likely associated with nearby pā site (S14/97). Under-represented in the archaeological record as most pā and kainga would have had a nearby waka landing site.

Reference Sources:

Phillips, C. 2011. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/254. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Phillips, C. 2011. "Archaeological assessment and site management plan: Pukete Farm Park walkway." Unpublished report.

Associated Pictures:

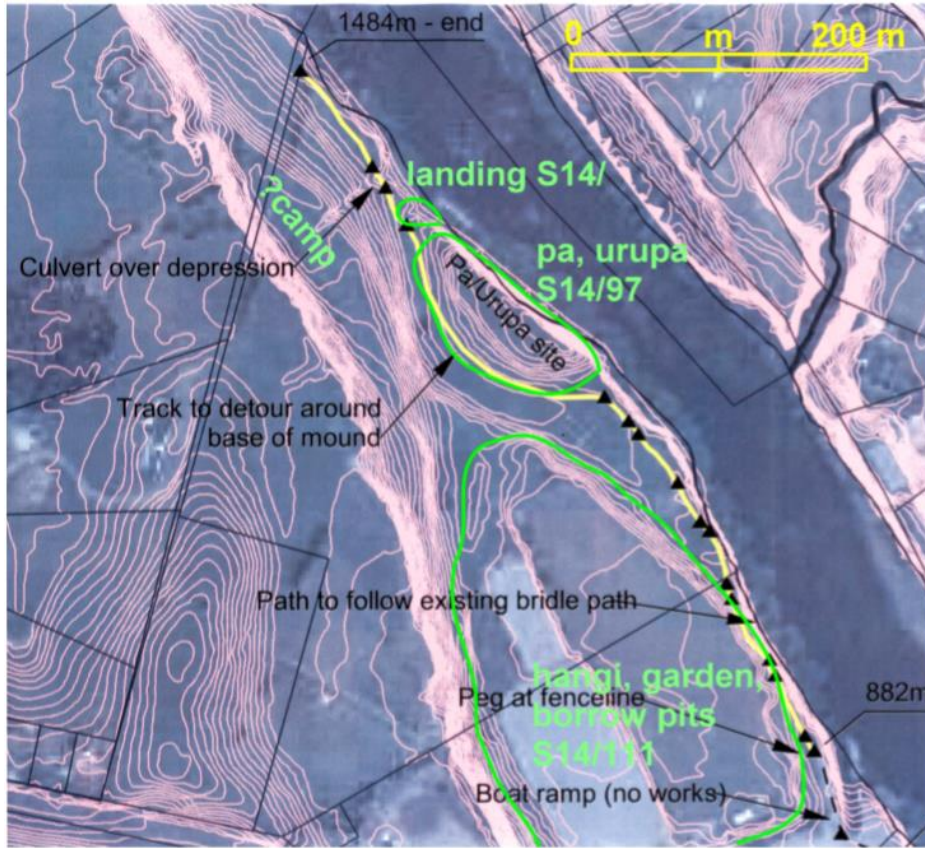


Figure 2: Location of S14/254 and associated sites/features (Phillips 2011).

Date of Survey: 12/02/2020

Prepared by: A. Kelly, N. Cable

Māori Horticulture (S14/258)



Figure 1. Recorded location of site S14/482 outlined in red on 2019 aerial photograph. Other recorded archaeological sites are shown in red and built heritage sites in yellow.

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/258

Significance: Group 2

Location: The site is located at 21 Grantham Street, Hamilton.

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E1801379 / N5814996

Heritage Status: NZAA recorded archaeological site
District Plan Zoning: Central city zone; Recreational Zone (Destination Open Space Zone)

Site Type: Māori Horticulture
Features: Garden soils, storage pits (bell, rectangular), artefacts - adze, grindstone.

Physical Description: The site comprises of areas of garden soils in mounds, with a series of bell-shaped and rectangular pits. Artefact finds at the site include an adze and patu muka found in disturbed ground.

In March 2012, the site was excavated prior to development at the site. Subsurface gardening and storage evidence may however still exist in a limited part of the site

Other known names:

Site History: Site recorded in Caroline Phillips in 2012 following archaeological investigation of the Hamilton Club site at 21 Grantham Street. Phillips found evidence of Māori gardening and some 26 storage pits on two natural river terraces above the Waikato River, dating from c.1700-1864. A small settlement may have existed on the upper terrace, but had been erased by later occupation. A Māori adze, grindstones, cutting tools, and a patu muka were found in later historic period rubbish pits. Three episodes of overlapping kumara gardens were found on the lower terrace, with the last

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A172

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Pre-European (<1840)

Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

employing a type known in the literature as 'lithic mulch'.

The storage pits were of a form associated with kumara storage not commonly seen in the part of the country and more consistent with bell shaped and rectangular rua in the Bay of Plenty. It was thought this might represent an influx of other Māori groups to Kirikiriroa or experimentation with new kumara cultivation techniques introduced from elsewhere as Kirikiriroa became a transport hub and area known for good soil for cultivating kumara.

The site was later revisited and site record form updated by Caroline Phillips and Ben Thorne in 2014.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Associative Value: Associated with Māori horticulture practices and other associated activities along the river terraces immediately above the Waikato River.

Contextual Value: Pre-European Māori settlement and horticulture along the Waikato River and its tributaries.

Style/Design/Type: Gardening site with evidence of borrow pits, possible settlement site above.

Condition: Destroyed - the site was excavated and archaeology recorded prior to development of the site. Potential for further subsurface archaeological evidence exists in the wider area.

Rarity: Gardening soils are extensive along the Waikato River, although few of these have been investigated and excavated. Uncommon form of kumara storage pits found, more typically of pits in the Bay of Plenty

Integrity: A dedicated gardening area defined by borrow pits and garden soils. Part of a much larger horticultural and possibly settlement site. Destroyed during development of the site.

Setting: Two river terraces overlooking the Waikato River within central Hamilton. Adjacent to Ferry bank reserve.

Group Value: Linked to later historic occupation on the same site (S14/259).

Information Potential: Information on horticultural practices, potential evidence of ancillary activities including camp sites, house floors.

Research Potential: Soil characteristics and environmental setting, pattern of settlement and horticultural sites along the Waikato River, trading connections with other regions.

Importance to Community: Recognised as recorded archaeological site.

Cultural Associations: Associated with Waikato iwi and local hapū – connection to Bay of Plenty iwi?

Amenity Value: Site extends into reserve land around Ferry Bank.

Aesthetic Appeal: Low appeal, little surface evidence as site developed following archaeological investigation. Potential visual appeal along river banks below site.

Summary of Significance: Unusual example of a Māori gardening site located within the heart of the centre city and featuring storage pits more commonly associated with the Bay of Plenty – possible indicative of economic connections with other parts of the country and development of Kirikiriroa as a trading hub for the upper North Island.

Reference Sources:

Phillips, C. 2012. Archaeological Site Record Form S14258. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Phillips, C., and Thorne, B. 2014. Archaeological excavations (Historic Places authority 2012/243) of historic buildings (S14/259) & Maori gardening (S14/258) at 21 Grantham Street, Hamilton. Unpublished report.

Associated Pictures:

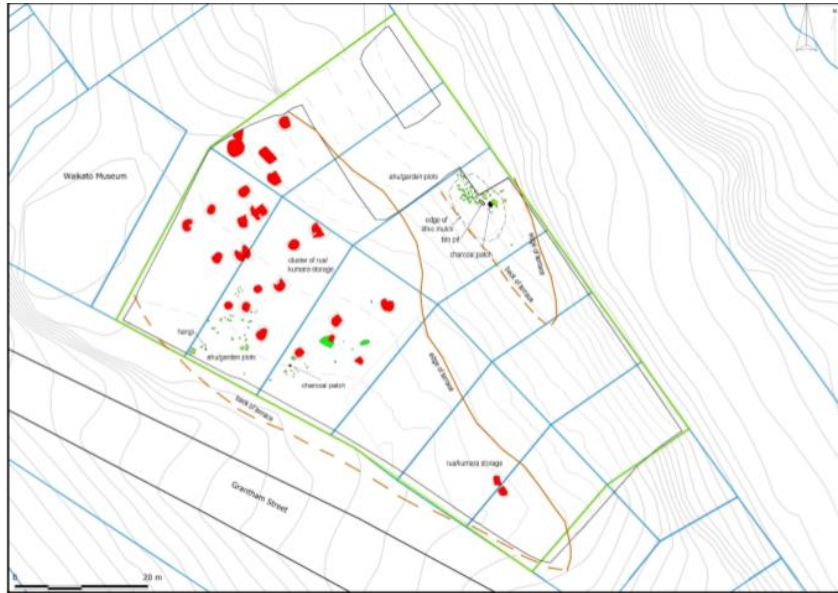


Figure 2: Plan of S14/258. Features include rua/pits (red), garden plots (green), terraces (brown), (Phillips 2014).

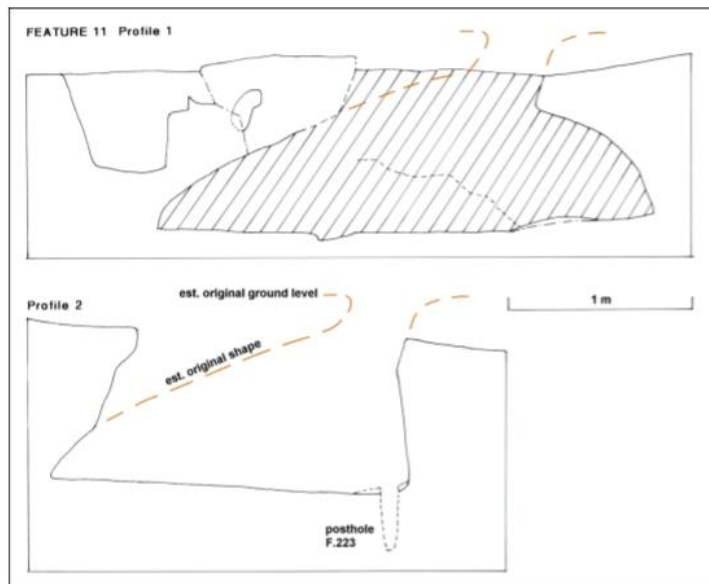


Figure 3: Cross-section of a rua with estimated entrance (Phillips 2014).

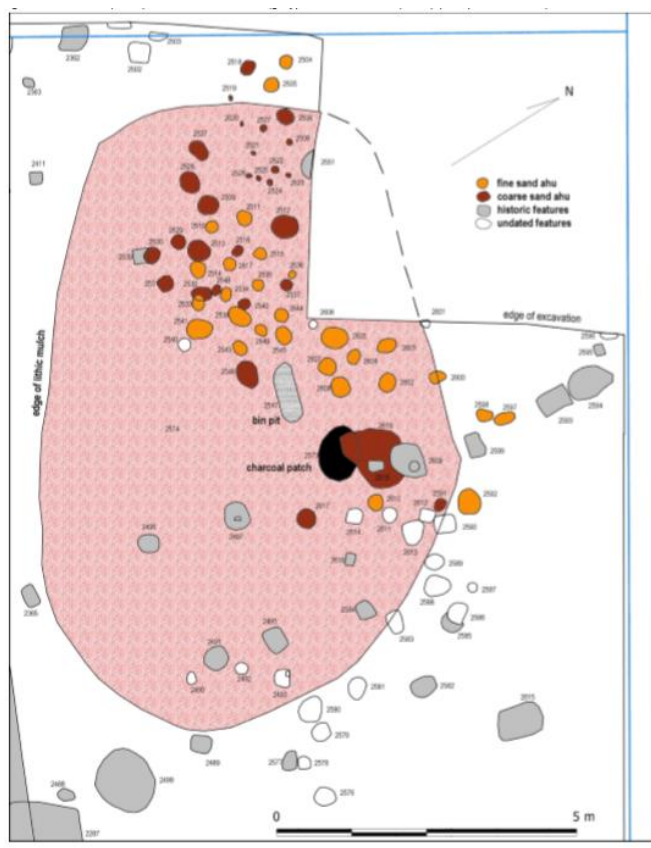


Figure 4: Plan of lower terrace showing different phases of gardening and associated features (Phillips 2014).



Figure 5: Artefacts recovered from S14/258, including adzes, carved pumice, obsidian, grindstones and chert cores (Phillips 2014).

Date of Survey: 12/02/2020

Prepared by: A. Kelly, N. Cable

Historic Dwelling (former) (S14/259)



Figure 1. Recorded location of site S14/482 outlined in red on 2019 aerial photograph. Other recorded archaeological sites are shown in red and built heritage sites in yellow.

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/259

Significance: Group 2

Location: The site is located at 21 Grantham Street, on the former site of the Hamilton Club.

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E1801379 / N5815003

Heritage Status: NZAA recorded archaeological site
District Plan Zoning: Central city zone; Recreational Zone (Destination Open Space Zone)

Site Type: Historic - domestic

Features: Artefact-historic, Building foundations, Cellar, Drain, Road, rubbish dump/pit, Well, Post hole

Physical Description: Historic archaeological features were recorded during demolition and ground clearance works at the Hamilton Club at 21 Grantham Street in 2012. Over 2,200 features were identified and 23,000 artefacts were recovered from the site. The features included foundations and post hole alignments of numerous former dwellings and commercial premises, as well as associated outbuildings and rubbish pits.

Evidence from multiple periods of site use and occupation were identified, including road formation, a drain, a well and the remains of a campsite from the earliest military occupation of Hamilton (1864-1874). Postholes and rubbish pits dating to the first period of building (1874-1885) were also found, when Grantham Street was the main thoroughfare from the jetty on the Waikato River to the township. An extensive fill layer was also found in the carpark area, dating to the 1930s, which in turn capped and

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A173

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Colonial 1840-1900

Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

preserved the older archaeological deposits.

Other known names:

Site History: The site was recorded as an archaeological site by Caroline Phillips in 2012, following archaeological investigation of the Hamilton Club site at 21 Grantham Street. Phillips found evidence of Māori gardening (S14/258) and later historic period use of the site, first as part of the initial military settlement (1864-1874), then later development of a railway town and relocation of the town centre (1885-1900), following by construction of the Hamilton Club (1904) and modern uses of the site since the 1930.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Associative Value: Site located within the extent of the original founding settlement in Hamilton West, based around the Punt; associated with a number of specific residences and commercial properties, later with the Hamilton Club.

Style/Design/Type: Building foundations, postholes and rubbish pits dating to the late 19th century.

Rarity: Representation evidence of historic domestic and commercial activity within urban Hamilton. Rare to document all aspects of activity from pre-European Māori to modern times on one site.

Setting: Urban city block, overlooking the Waikato River

Information Potential: Potential for further building remains and rubbish pits on other undisturbed land in the properties adjacent to 21 Grantham Street and in the wider urban area.

Importance to Community: Recognised as a recorded archaeological site

Contextual Value: Residential and commercial development of the historic Hamilton settlement, from its earliest period as a military settlement (1864-1874) to modern times.

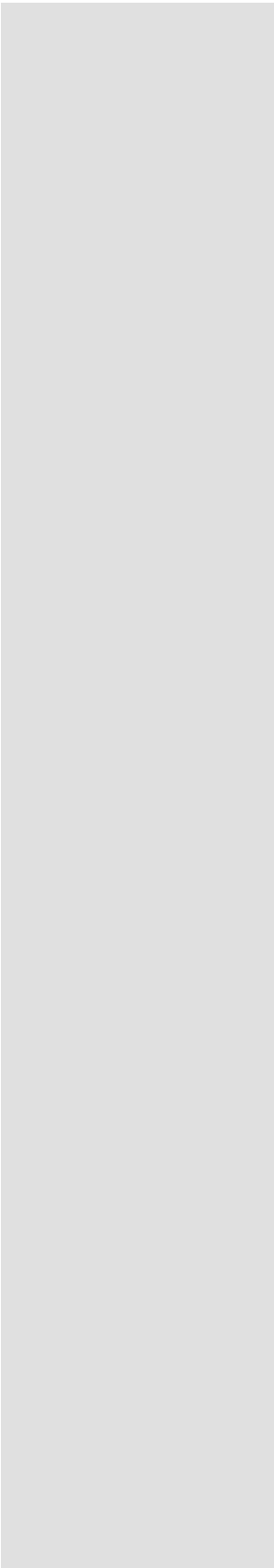
Condition: Poor – archaeological remains documented and destroyed in the course of redevelopment of the site. Highlights the potential for subsurface archaeological remains in other undisturbed neighbouring sections.

Integrity: Destroyed – archaeological features and artefacts recorded and analysed in the course of archaeological work on the property. Potential for further subsurface remains on neighbouring sections.

Group Value: A number of recorded archaeological sites in the vicinity including S14/258 (on the same site, recording pre-European activity); S14/482 (Hamilton Punt site), Drill Hall site (S14/191), Hamilton West Redoubt (S14/57) as well as numerous built heritage sites.

Research Potential: Development of residential and commercial enterprises in Hamilton.

Cultural Association: European.



Amenity Value: Private land, although amenity values in the wider setting including roadside and riverbank.
Aesthetic Appeal: Poor – private land and no visible surface evidence remains.

Summary of Significance: Representative example of the historic archaeology of domestic and commercial properties in early Hamilton. The site is of particular note due to the wealth of the archaeology recovered during developments works and the representation of all phases of human activity on the site, from pre-European Māori activity, to early military settlement from 1864, to increasing prosperity as a railway town into modern times.

Reference Sources:

Phillips, C. 2012. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/259. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Phillips, C. and Thorne, B. 2014. "Archaeological excavations (Historic Places authority 2012/243) of historic buildings (S14/259) & Maori gardening (S14/258) at 21 Grantham Street, Hamilton." Report for Project Grantham Ltd, Hamilton.

Associated Pictures:



Figure 2: Features relating to the military phase (1864-1874) showing the route of the road, retaining wall, well, informal paths, areas of burning, and a campsite (Phillips 2012).

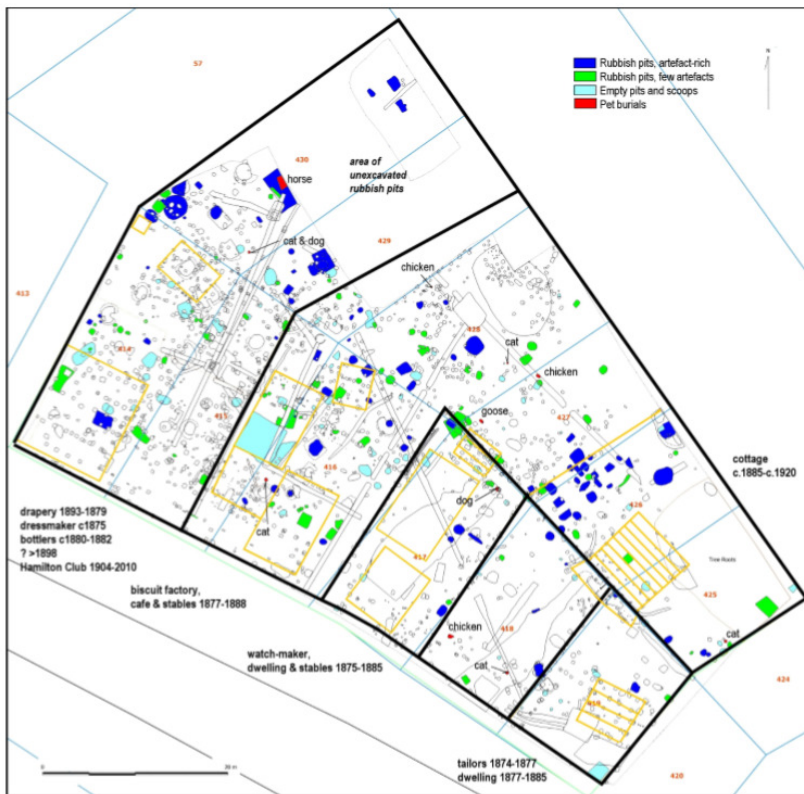


Figure 3: Plan of site showing: the property boundaries; approximate outline of structures (yellow lines); location of the rubbish pits - some empty, some with a few artefacts that might have been within the soil and some definite rubbish dumps; pet burials; and the landowners (Phillips 2012).

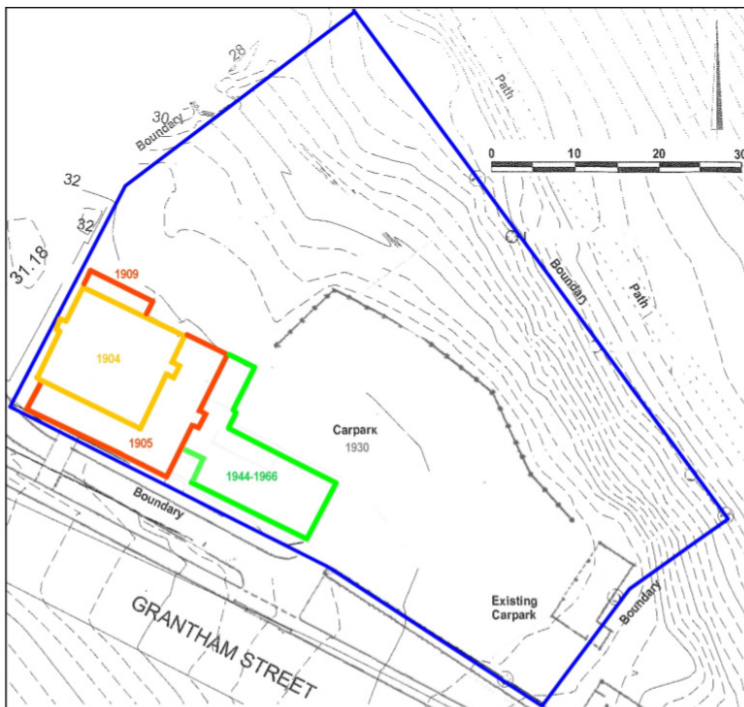


Figure 4: The Hamilton Club was first built in 1904, but additions were soon made. Most of the other buildings on the property were removed and the whole of 21 Grantham Street was owned by the club. Around 1930 soil was brought in to form a level carpark, burying the lower terraces in 4.5 m of soil (Phillips 2014).

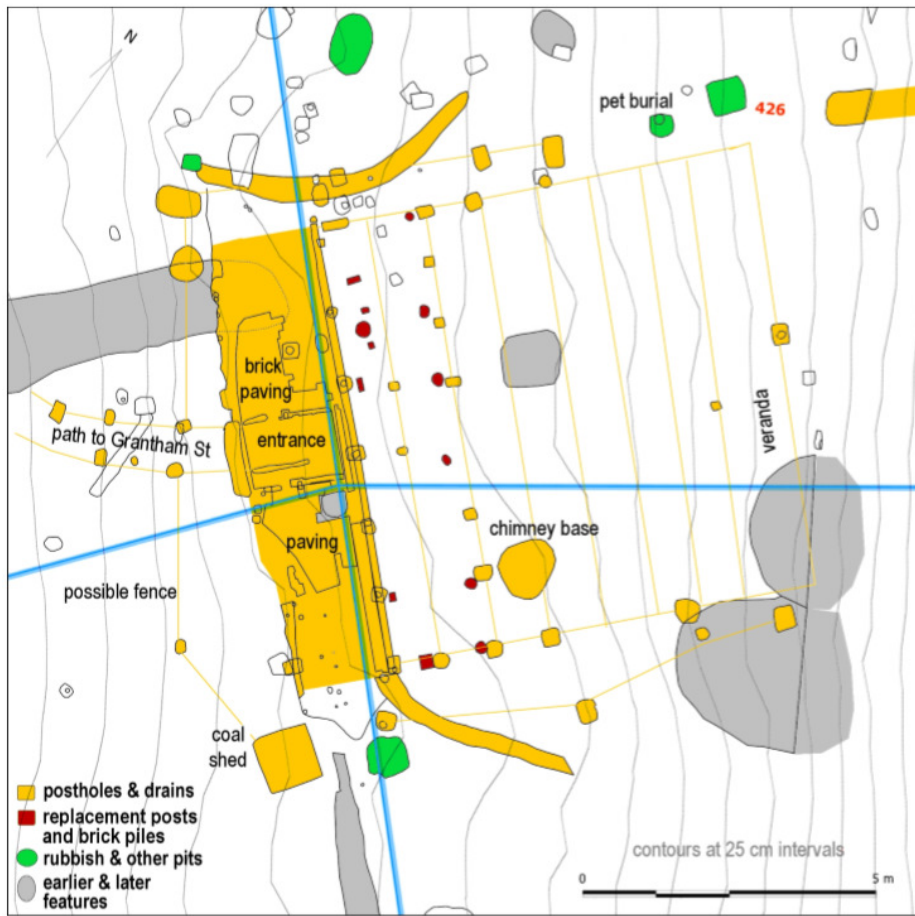


Figure 5: Plan of the cottage on a lower terrace built c.1885 and removed between 1910-30; showing the brick porch, postholes, drains, fences and other related features. A number of rubbish pits were associated with this building in which many household artefacts had been dumped: artefacts were also found under the house floor and in the cracks of the brick porch (Phillips 2014).

Date of Survey: 13/02/2020

Prepared by: A. Kelly, N. Cable

Historic Dwelling (former) (S14/481)



Figure 1. Recorded features of S14/481 exposed during investigation in 2018 (Laumea, Gumbley & Green 2018: Fig. 8).

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/481

Significance: Group 2

Location: Flynn Park. Along north side of SH1/Cobham Drive, partially within designation for Southern Links corridor. Some 200 m north-west of Hamilton East Cemetery and above a stream gully.

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E1803476 / N5813692

Heritage Status: Recorded **District Plan Zoning:** Recreation Reserve - archaeological site. Sports and Recreation Open Space Zone

Site Type: Historic-domestic **Features:** Post-holes, rubbish pits, drain pipe, tree throws

Physical Description: Rectangular alignment of 62 post-holes representing an old cottage. Other features found typical of domestic activity including hedge rows, rubbish pits, drainage and tree-throws. Recovered artefacts included glass, bottle glass, brick, ceramic, metal, wood, vinyl film, zinc and an antique clock casing. Of unknown age but thought to date back to pre-1900.

Other known names:

Site History: Remains of historic cottage, thought to be pre-1900, uncovered during 2018 investigations for the Southern Links corridor (Laumea, Gumbley & Green 2018). Postholes, rubbish depressions, a trench with in-situ pipe, and tree throws were recorded during excavations. Aerial photographs from 1938 and 1943 show a cottage in this location, although historic plans show this land as taken for town belt at this time.

The building footprint lies within the construction corridor and has now been destroyed. However there is potential for other evidence of domestic occupation to found in the

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A174

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Colonial 1840-1900;
Modern (>1900)

Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

undisturbed reserve land to the east of the corridor.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Associative Value: Associated with historic domestic residences and late Victorian settlement in Hamilton.

Contextual Value: Late 19th to early 20th century domestic activity.

Style/Design/Type: Remains of rectangular cottage with porch, other evidence of domestic activity.

Condition: Poor. Margins of cottage within designation have been destroyed. Some potential for further subsurface remains outside of corridor in Flynn Park.

Rarity: Common type of domestic residence.

Integrity: Portion of site including cottage destroyed within road corridor. Some potential for subsurface remains in Flynn Park.

Setting: Open grassed field, east of stream gully, in recreation reserve (Flynn Park).

Group Value: No other associated sites.

Information Potential: Cottage site archaeological investigated. Some potential for further remains of domestic activity outside road corridor to survive.

Research Potential: Representative example of late Victorian domestic setting (late 19th to early 20th century).

Importance to Community: Recognised as a recorded archaeological site but otherwise little value.

Cultural Association: European

Amenity Value: Remaining portion of site within recreation reserve beside road corridor.

Aesthetic Appeal: Grassed open field with surviving hedge row. Road construction will impact view.

Summary of Significance: An example of the archaeological remains of a common late 19th possible early 20th century domestic property. Of low overall significance.

Reference Sources:

Gumbley, W. 2018. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/481. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Laumea, M. & W. Gumbley, D. Green. 2018. "Preliminary Report Southern Links: Investigations at Sites S14/470, S14/45, and S14/481 – HNZ Authority 2018/421." Prepared for NZ Transport Agency. W. Gumbley Ltd, Hamilton.

Associated Pictures:



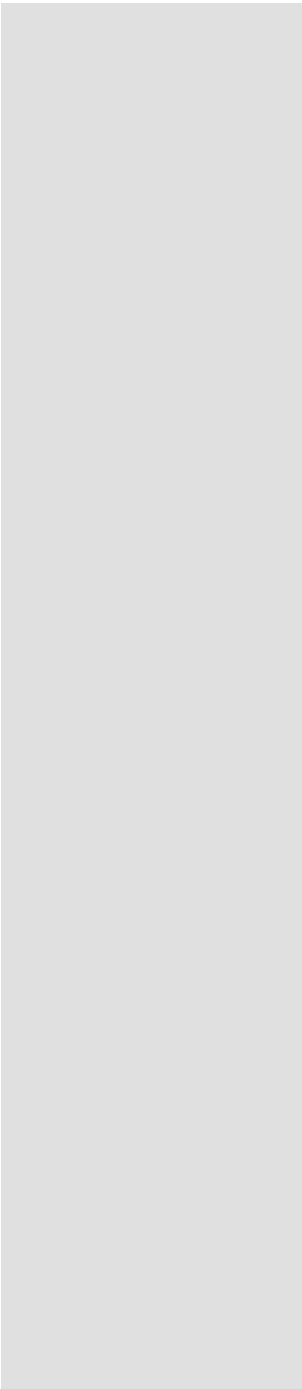
Figure 2. Post-excavation overview of cottage site, looking west (Laumea et al 2018:Fig. 9).



Figure 3: 1938 aerial photograph of cottage (source: Retrolens).

Date of Survey: 12/02/2020

Prepared by: A. Kelly, N. Cable



Māori Horticulture (S14/470)



Figure 1. Half-profile of a borrow pit exposed during archaeological investigations of S14/470 in 2018 (Laumea, Gumbley & Green 2018: Fig. 6).

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/440

Significance: Group 1

Location: Part Section 30 Hamilton East Town Belt, south side of SH1/Cobham Drive, accessed off Hungerford Crescent.

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E1803220 / N5813601

Heritage Status: NZAA Recorded **District Plan Zoning:** Recreation Reserve archaeological site (Destination Open Space Zone)

Site Type: Māori horticulture

Features: Borrow pits, garden soils

Physical Description: Area of borrow pits recognised from historic aerial photographs. Archaeological investigated in 2018 exposing two borrow pit and modified soils including sand patches and charcoal patches (Laumea, Gumbley & Green 2018:4). Area disturbed by historic ploughing and modern activities.

The site, which is managed as recreation reserve within Hamilton Gardens, is under grass (routinely mowed) and contains mature trees and shrubs.

Other known names:

Site History: Site recorded from historic aerial photographs in 2017 by Warren Gumbley. Subsequent archaeological investigations at part of Southern Links Corridor in 2018 confirmed the presence of at least two borrow pits as well as areas of modified soils.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A175

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Indigenous pre-1769

Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

Associative Value: Associated with Māori horticulture practices and other associated activities along the river terraces immediately above the Waikato River.

Style/Design/Type: Gardening site with evidence of borrow pits.

Rarity: Gardening soils are extensive along the Waikato River, although few of these have been investigated and excavated.

Setting: Recreation reserve in the Hamilton Gardens.

Information Potential: Information on horticultural practices, potential evidence of ancillary activities.

Importance to Community: Recognised as recorded archaeological site.

Amenity Value: High – located on reserve land beside Hamilton Gardens.

Summary of Significance: Common type of Māori gardening soil site, part of a wider horticultural landscape along Waikato River. Located in recreation reserve and features appear, at subsurface anyway, to be in fair condition.

Reference Sources:

Sutton, M. 2017. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/470. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Laumea, M. & W. Gumbley, D. Green. 2018. "Preliminary Report Southern Links: Investigations at Sites S14/470, S14/45, and S14/481 – HNZ Authority 2018/421." Prepared for NZ Transport Agency. W. Gumbley Ltd, Hamilton.

Contextual Value: Pre-European Māori settlement and horticulture along the Waikato River and its tributaries.

Condition: Fair, subsurface evidence of two borrow pits and modified soils. Will be impacted by road corridor designation.

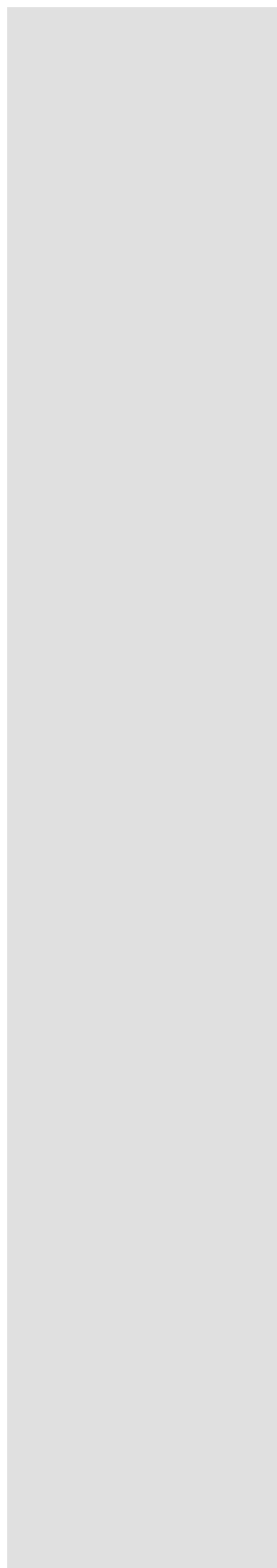
Integrity: A dedicated gardening area defined by borrow pits and garden soils.

Group Value: This site is part of a much larger horticultural site complex based on mapped garden soil extent.

Research Potential: Soil characteristics and environmental setting, pattern of settlement and horticultural sites along the Waikato River.

Cultural Associations: Associated with Waikato iwi and local hapū

Aesthetic Appeal: Subsurface remains, so low visual appeal. Within road corridor designation.



Associated Pictures:

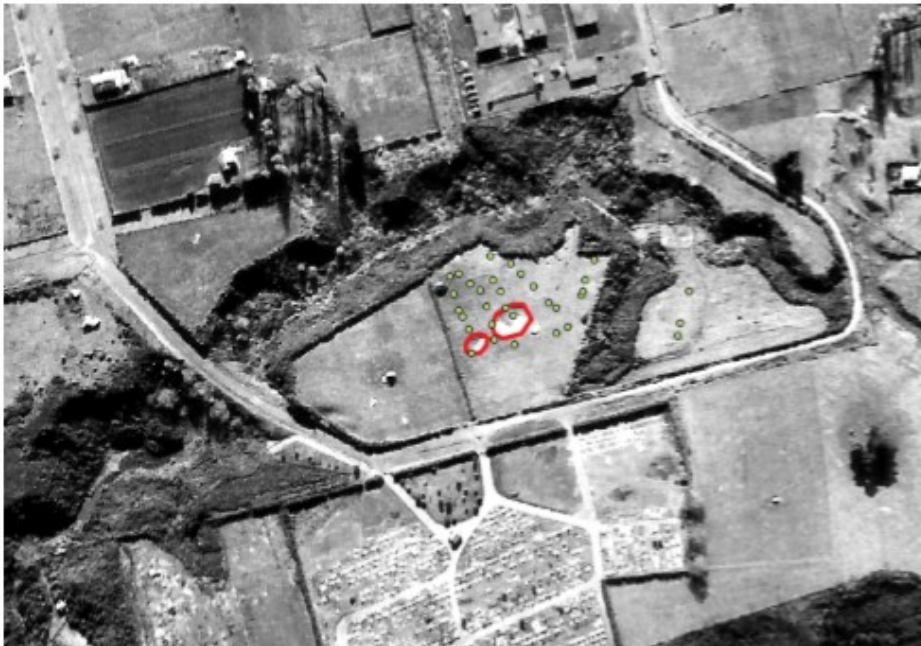


Figure 2: 1940s aerial image with borrow pit locations indicated by red outline; auger locations are marked by yellow dots, the majority of which contained evidence of made soil (Site Record Form).



Figure 3: GIS plan showing site extent for S4/470 and other sites investigated in 2018 (Laumea et al. 2018:Fig. 3).

Date of Survey: 26/09/2021

Prepared by: N. Cable

Māori Horticulture (S14/325)



Figure 1. Site extent for S14/325 outlined in red on 2016 aerial photograph. Other recorded archaeological sites are shown in red and mapped garden soil in green.

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/325

Significance: Group 1

Location: The recorded location of the site is located at 140 Riverlea Road, Hamilton, but refers to a wider area of mapped garden soils and borrow pits on the headland around Mangāonua Pā.

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E1804782 / N5812525

Heritage Status: NZAA recorded **District Plan Zoning:** Industrial Zone archaeological site

Site Type: Māori Horticulture

Features: Borrow pits (destroyed)

Physical Description: The site comprises of a cluster of borrow pits on an area of mapped garden soils, identified from historic aerial photographs. The site is assumed to have been destroyed by industrial development along Riverlea Road.

Other known names:

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A176

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Pre-European (<1840)

Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

Site History: The site was first recorded in 2014 from historic aerial photographs.

The associated Mangāonua Pā (S14/79) was recorded in 1979 and determined to have been destroyed by industrial development by 1986, confirmed by Owen Wilkes in 1999. The landowners reported to Wilkes that some time earlier, a group of local Māori visited to perform a karakia at the pā site. They claimed that there had been burials here, but acknowledged that the site was entirely destroyed and lifted the tapu from it.

In 2018, Alexy Simmons visited the area as part of a survey of the Hamilton City south section of Te Awa Cycleway. Simmons reviewed the historic aerial photography and confirmed that the site was destroyed as well as the report of a Māori karakia on the site.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Associative Value: Associated with Māori horticulture practices and other associated activities along the river terraces immediately above the Waikato River.

Contextual Value: Pre-European Māori settlement and horticulture along the Waikato River and its tributaries.

Style/Design/Type: Gardening site with cluster of borrow pits.

Condition: Destroyed through industrial development. May still be some subsurface evidence of garden soils in undisturbed areas.

Rarity: Gardening soils are extensive along the Waikato River, although few of these have been investigated and excavated.

Integrity: A dedicated gardening area defined by borrow pits and garden soils. Impacted by industrial development.

Setting: Private industrial land along Riverlea Road.

Group Value: Associated with Mangāonua Pā (S14/79) and other nearby sites (S14/44, S14/78).

Information Potential: Information on horticultural practices, potential evidence of ancillary activities.

Research Potential: Soil characteristics and environmental setting, pattern of settlement and horticultural sites along the Waikato River.

Importance to Community: No recognition beyond archaeological site record.

Cultural Associations: Associated with Waikato iwi and local hapū

Amenity Value: Low, on private industrial land.

Aesthetic Appeal: Low appeal, no remaining surface evidence.

Summary of Significance: Common type of Māori gardening soil site, part of a wider horticultural landscape along Waikato River. Associated with nearby Mangāonua Pā (S14/79) and likely part of a larger kainga in this location. Although destroyed, the site location, along with Mangāonua Pā, holds important cultural associations.

Reference Sources:

No Author. 2014. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/325. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Edson, S. 1979. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/79. New Zealand

Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Morgan, P. 1986. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/79. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Simmons, A. 2018. "Notes and Aerial Photographs relating to S14/79 and the adjacent Maori horticultural area marked by borrow pits (S14/325)." File note included with Archaeological Site Record Form S14/79. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Wilkes, O. 1999. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/79. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Associated Pictures:



Figure 2: Sketch plan of S14/79 and borrow pits for S14/325 based on 1943 aerial photo (S14/79 Site Record Form).



Figure 3: 1938 aerial photograph (SN107 28/12/1938) of S14/79 (pa) and S14/325 (borrow pits) (Simmons 2018:2).



Figure 4: Annotated aerials and plans of S14/79 and S14/325 by Simmons (2018:3).

Date of Survey: 26/09/2021

Prepared by: A. Kelly, N. Cable

Hamilton East Cemetery (S14/332)



Figure 1. Hamilton East Cemetery entrance gates, 31/01/2020.

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/332

Significance: Group 1

Location: The Hamilton East Cemetery is located along Hungerford terrace, east of the Hamilton Gardens, and west of Narrows Redoubt.

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E1803339 / N5813371

Heritage Status: NZAA recorded **District Plan Zoning:** Recreational Zone archaeological site (Neighbourhood Open Space Zone)

Site Type: Burial/Cemetery

Features: Burials

Physical Description: The Hamilton East Cemetery is located on the eastern side of the Hamilton City Gardens. It was in operation from 1863 to 1957 and contains over 13,600 burials. The grounds are laid out symmetrically with evergreen trees, with later less formal additions including the addition of deciduous and flowering trees.

Other known names:

Site History: The original layout of Hamilton East Cemetery was developed between 1863-1866 and designed in a simple and symmetrical way, influenced by the design of John Loudon (1843-1943). The cemetery was opened in 1865 and was the only cemetery operating until at least 1870.

The earliest extant headstone is that for John William Milner who died in August 1866, but the earliest burial may have been militiaman George Norris. His grave has not been identified as the earliest records were burnt, and in 1870 a scrub fire burnt wooden grave markers and fences. Community concerns about the state of the cemetery, where pigs and cattle roamed freely, led to fundraising for fencing, scrub cutting and track clearing. The fundraising committee was pleased with the success of a concert at Le Quesne's hall in 1877.

The layout of the earlier blocks is typical of the Park Cemetery Movement, with symmetrical, straight roads. Newer areas reflect international fashions, from the late

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A177

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Colonial (1840-1900)

Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

19th Century more relaxed American style, the mid-20th Century lawn cemetery and the homogeneity of the war graves area. The Masonic block was set-aside in 1884. By the end of the First World War the first of the blocks reserved for returned servicemen and women was opened. Men who served in the Waikato wars, the South African (Boer) War and some of those from the First and Second World Wars are buried in the main blocks, many with their families.

Some headstones are for people interred elsewhere. Several of the unmarked graves in CC block are paupers' graves, but in other cases the headstones have been damaged or removed.

In 1957 the cemetery was closed for burials, other than for reserved plots and ashes interments. Over 13,600 people are buried in the cemetery.

The cemetery was recorded as an archaeological site in 2014 by archaeologist Cathleen Hauman. Archaeological authority 2021/159 was sought for the construction of a new boundary fence line in late June to July 2021. The works involved minimal earthworks to replace old posts with new posts under the supervision of archaeologist Alexy Simmons. A loose piece of marble was found in one of the existing post-holes and this was thought to have once piece of a marble cross in this area (Simmons 2021)

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Associative Value: Associated with many notable early European settlers; Military burials from 1860s Waikato Land Wars to WW2; develop of cemetery layout following international trends; Freemason burials.

Contextual Value: European settlement of Hamilton; Development of Civic Cemetery spaces.

Style/Design/Type: Late 19th to mid-20th century European cemetery.

Condition: Good, maintained as public amenity.

Rarity: Common aspect of European settlement, associated with many notable local figures.

Integrity: Intact and undisturbed site, maintained as public amenity.

Setting: Maintained as cemetery grounds with formal design principals reflecting the Parks Cemetery Movement, developed over time as new styles of design were introduced.

Group Value: Group association with adjacent Hamilton Gardens and Narrows Redoubt (S14/45) as council reserve land between Cobham Drive and the Waikato River. Also, one of two recognised European cemeteries (along with Hamilton West (S14/214)).

Information Potential: Potential to record information from gravestones or research missing or unknown graves.

Research Potential: Potential to document social information from gravestones and identify the final resting places of specific individuals.

Importance to Community: Recognised as archaeological site; high community value as a public cemetery.

Cultural Association: European

Amenity Value: High amenity value as a public place, opportunity for further recognition of the site as a whole, including incorporating into river walk.

Aesthetic Appeal: High visual appeal as a maintained cemetery overlooking Waikato River; symmetrical layout and use of evergreen trees.

Summary of Significance: An important community site that was in use from 1863 to 1957, maintained as a cemetery reserve. Part of a public amenity including Hamilton Gardens.

Reference Sources:

Hauman, C. 2014. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/332. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Hamilton City Council. N.d. "Hamilton East Cemetery: One Hour Heritage Walk" (brochure).

Simmons, A. 2021. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/332. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme

Associated Pictures:



Figure 2: Site extent for S14/332 outlined in red, on 2016 aerial photograph. Other recorded archaeological sites are shown in red.

Date of Survey: 26/09/2021

Prepared by: A. Kelly, N. Cable

Māori Horticulture (S14/333)



Figure 1. Site extant of S14/333 outlined in red on 2016 aerial photograph. Other recorded archaeological sites are shown in red and mapped garden soils in green.

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/333

Significance: Group 2

Location: The site is in the place now occupied by the Hamilton Gardens, on the north bank of the Waikato River, between the Waikato River and Cobham Drive.

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E1802520 / N5813290

Heritage Status: Recorded **District Plan Zoning:** Recreational Zone archaeological site

Site Type: Māori Horticulture

Features: Borrow pit

Physical Description: Two clusters of borrow pits are visible on 1943 aerial photographs SN266/831/39 and 839/41. These are visible to the west of a northward bend in the river immediately above the Cobham Bridge, and comprise one cluster of eight borrow pits on a river terrace south of a short west-draining gully, and 17 in linear arrangements north of this gully. Some in the second cluster appear to take advantage of an old riverbank formation on the terrace. A further single borrow pit is visible in the place now occupied by an artificial lake to the north of the themed gardens.

The site appears destroyed by extensive earthworks and landscaping associated both with construction of Cobham Drive and the establishment of Hamilton Gardens.

Other known names:

Site History: The site was recorded by Warren Gumbley and Malcolm Hutchinson following visits to the location in 2014. It was noted that the site had been destroyed following earthworks associated with the Hamilton City Gardens.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A178

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Pre-European (<1840)

Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

Associative Value: Associated with Māori horticulture practices and other associated activities along the river terraces immediately above the Waikato River.

Style/Design/Type: Gardening site with evidence of borrow pits from aerial images.

Rarity: Gardening soils are extensive along the Waikato River, although few of these have been investigated and excavated.

Setting: Private pasture land overlooking the Waikato River

Information Potential: Information on horticultural practices, potential evidence of ancillary activities.

Importance to Community: Private land, access off Peacockes Road. No recognition beyond archaeological site record.

Amenity Value: Low site destroyed.

Contextual Value: Pre-European Māori settlement and horticulture along the Waikato River and its tributaries.

Condition: Destroyed due to earthworks associated with the Hamilton City Gardens.

Integrity: Site destroyed due to extensive earthworks and landscaping.

Group Value: A horticultural site complex spanning the entire flat, likely focused around Kairokiroki Pa (S14/46).

Research Potential: Soil characteristics and environmental setting, pattern of settlement and horticultural sites along the Waikato River.

Cultural Associations: Associated with Waikato iwi and local hapū

Aesthetic Appeal: Hamilton Gardens developed on top of site.

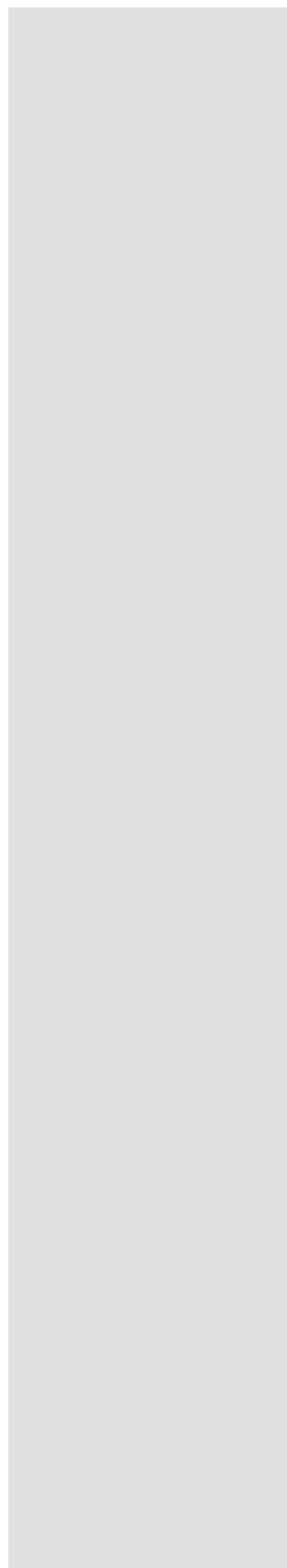
Summary of Significance: Common type of Māori gardening soil site, part of a wider horticultural landscape along Waikato River.

The District Plan schedule is based on the extent of features visible on the 1943 aerials but is approximate only.

Reference Sources:

Hutchinson, M. 2014. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/333. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Associated Pictures:



Maori horticulture (S14/333)



Figure 2: Location of site in 2012 aerial photography (Gumbley 2014).

Maori horticulture (S14/333)

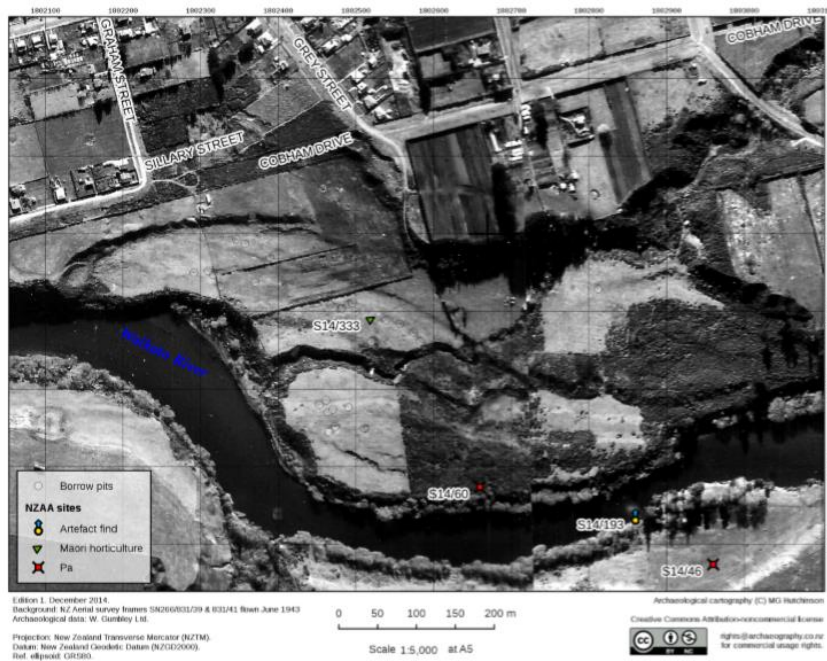


Figure 3: Location of S14/333. Aerial survey 266 Frames 831/39 & 831/41 flown June 1943 (Gumbley 2014).

Date of Survey: 12/02/2020

Prepared by: A. Kelly, N. Cable

Railway Hotel (former) (S14/491)



Figure 1. Recent image of the 1929 Frankton Hotel on the corner of High and Commerce Streets (Source: <https://www.bayleys.co.nz/2311240> (accessed 25/09/2021)).

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/491

Significance: Group 2

Location: 40 High Street, Frankton (corner of High and Commerce Streets).

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E1799331 / N5815236

Heritage Status: NZAA recorded archaeological site, Current building is District Plan scheduled 8A (H17), NZ Heritage List No. 4211

District Plan Zoning: Business zone – suburban centre

Site Type: Historic - Hotel

Features: Subsurface remains only

Physical Description: Site occupied by current 1929 Frankton Hotel, but two former pre-1900 hotels were located on the property. There is likely to be subsurface remains of the hotel and associated activities under the existing hotel and on the surrounding grounds.

Other known names: Frankton Hotel

Site History: The site was recorded in 2020 by archaeologist Alexy Simmons as part of an archaeological assessment of the property (Simmons 2020a).

The current Frankton Hotel was built in 1929 on the site of two former hotels (Simmons 2020b). The first hotel, the Railway Hotel, was constructed in 1878 as a watering hole for nearby railway workers and passengers at Frankton Junction. It was opened by Lewis B. Harris, former Waikato Militia Ensign and proprietor of the Royal Hotel in Hamilton East as the village of Frankton sprung up around the railway station (*Waikato Times* 3/08/1878:2). It was described as having good stabling and large secure paddocks. The hotel was destroyed by fire in 1885 (*Waikato Times* 27/06/1885:3). A second hotel, renamed Frankton Hotel, was erected on the property in 1895 at the corner of High and Commerce Streets. This building was relocated to the eastern part

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A179

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Colonial (1840-1900)

Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

of the property in 1929 to provide a building site for the construction of the current hotel.

Although parts of the hotel grounds have been modified since the 1950s, there is potential for subsurface remains of the previous hotels to still exist under the current hotel footprint and on the wider grounds.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Associative Value: Late 19th century development of transportation links through Hamilton and the busy Frankton Junction railway station, industrial and commercial development of Hamilton and the suburb of Frankton as an important transportation hub.

Contextual Value: Prominent setting on corner location, property associated with hotels since 1878, association with development of the railway and railway settlement of Frankton, commercial and industrial development of Frankton and Hamilton.

Style/Design/Type: Subsurface remains only.

Condition: Destroyed, although potential for subsurface remains.

Rarity: Common type of commercial historic site.

Integrity: The property itself has a long term association with hotels going back to the 1870s.

Setting: Commercial property on corner location next to railway, overlooking the railway yard.

Group Value: Associated with current heritage listed hotel, directly opposite the Frankton Junction railway station. Links to Royal Hotel in Hamilton East through Lewis.

Information Potential: Potential to document structural remains, rubbish pits, outbuildings and other aspect of commercial activities.

Research Potential: Aspects of commercial residential activities in late 19th century Hamilton.

Importance to Community: Current building recognised as an important heritage site.

Cultural Associations: Associated with residents and railway workers at Frankton.

Amenity Value: High, a well-used community space ideal for highlighting heritage aspects of the current building and wider site.

Aesthetic Appeal: Some appeal in association with the current building although no remaining surface evidence of the previous buildings.

Summary of Significance: Although the current hotel is recognised as a historic heritage site, the wider property itself possesses archaeological values associated with former activities going back to the 1870s, including potential for structural remains of two earlier hotels and is associated with the established of the Frankton railway village.

Reference Sources:

Simmons, A. 2020a. "Frankton Hotel Archaeological Assessment" Reference to unpublished report noted on Archaeological Site Record Form S14/491.

Simmons, A. 2020b. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/491. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Waikato Times 3/08/1878:2. Accessed via Papers Past NZ website 24/09/2021 (URL: www.paperspast.natlib.govt.nz).

Waikato Times 27/06/1885:3. Accessed via Papers Past NZ website 24/09/2021 (URL: www.paperspast.natlib.govt.nz).

Associated Pictures:



Figure 2. Site extent for S14/491 outlined in red on recent aerial photograph.



Figure 3. Historic photograph of Main Street, Frankton in c.1913, with the second hotel seen on the left (source: Hamilton City Libraries Heritage Collection – HCL_0218 <https://heritage.hamiltonlibraries.co.nz/objects/389/main-st-frankton.>)

Date of Survey: 26/09/2021
Prepared by: N. Cable

Royal Hotel (former) (S14/492)



Figure 1. June 2020 image of the site of the former Royal Hotel, viewed from Cook Street (Source: Googlemaps accessed 25/09/2021).

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/492

Significance: Group 2

Location: 319 Grey Street (on the corner of Grey and Cook Streets), Hamilton East.

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E1801919 / N5814569

Heritage Status: NZAA recorded **District Plan Zoning:** Business Zone 1 – Commercial Fringe

Site Type: Historic - Hotel

Features: Subsurface remains only

Physical Description: Site occupied by 1970s Eastside Tavern and a Liquorland was formerly the location of a hotel from 1865 -1971. No surface evidence of the hotel exists but there is likely to be subsurface archaeological remains below the asphalt sealed carpark.

Other known names: Eastside Tavern

Site History: The site was recorded in 2020 by archaeologist Warren Gumbley following a visit to the site.

The Royal Hotel was built in 1865 as a two storied wooden structure with a verandah on at least two sides and the roof was double gabled and hipped (Gumbley 2020). It was intended for use by the Waikato militia and was owned by Lewis Bassiere Harris, who was an ensign with the 1st Company of the 4th Waikato Militia Regiment, and later patron of the Railway Hotel in Frankton (Hamilton City Libraries). A further out-building, likely a stables, was located to the rear and west of the hotel. An April 1866 photograph of the hotel shows the meeting of the Governor General, Sir George Grey, and the kingmaker and Ngāti Hauā, Wiremu Tamihana following the end of the Waikato Wars

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A180

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Colonial (1840-1900)

Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

(HCLHC) (Figure 3).

The hotel burnt down in 1894 and was rebuilt in 1896 before being demolished in 1971.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Associative Value: Establishment of Hamilton as a soldier settlement; associations with Waikato Militia and later Armed Constabulary based in Hamilton East; associated with L. B. Harris, a member of the Waikato Militia who went on to establish the Railway Hotel in Frankton. The 1866 meeting of Grey and Tamihana would have been a significant occasion in national politics, given the relationship between the two parties before and during the 1860s Waikato Wars.

Style/Design/Type: Subsurface remains only.

Rarity: Common type of historic commercial site.

Setting: Commercial property on corner location in Hamilton East.

Information Potential: Potential to document structural remains, rubbish pits, outbuildings and other aspect of commercial activities.

Importance to Community: Current Eastside Tavern is a notable landmark for the community, otherwise little recognition of the site and its association with the former hotel.

Amenity Value: High, a well-used community space ideal for highlighting heritage aspects of the current building and wider site.

Summary of Significance: Although the current hotel is modern, the original hotel on the property goes back to 1865 and the founding of Hamilton as an soldier settlement following the Waikato Wars. At that time, this hotel was an important landmark and hosted important national identities.

Reference Sources:

Gumbley, W. 2020. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/492. New Zealand

Contextual Value: Prominent setting on corner location, used as a hotel since 1865, associated with settlement and commercial development of Hamilton East. Would have been the community focal point for settlers and militia on the eastern side of Hamilton.

Condition: Destroyed, although potential for subsurface remains.

Integrity: The property itself has a long term association with hotels going back to the 1860s. No surface remains of the original buildings survive.

Group Value: Notable associations through L. B. Harris with Waikato militia and Moule's redoubt to north, as well as Railway Hotel in Frankton.

Research Potential: Aspects of commercial residential and militia activities in late 19th century Hamilton East.

Cultural Associations: Associated with Waikato Militia and Hamilton East residents, association with Tamihana links this with Ngāti Hauā.

Aesthetic Appeal: Some appeal in association with the current building although no remaining surface evidence of the previous buildings.

Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Hamilton City Libraries Heritage Collections (HCLHC). HCL_11370. "Royal Hotel". URL: <https://heritage.hamiltonlibraries.co.nz/objects/1202/royal-hotel> (accessed 29/09/2021).

Hamilton City Libraries Heritage Collections (HCLHC). HCL_14970. "Royal Hotel being demolished". URL: <https://heritage.hamiltonlibraries.co.nz/objects/7696/royal-hotel-being-demolished> (accessed 29/09/2021).

Waikato Times 3/08/1878:2. Accessed via Papers Past NZ website 24/09/2021 (URL: www.paperspast.natlib.govt.nz).

Associated Pictures:

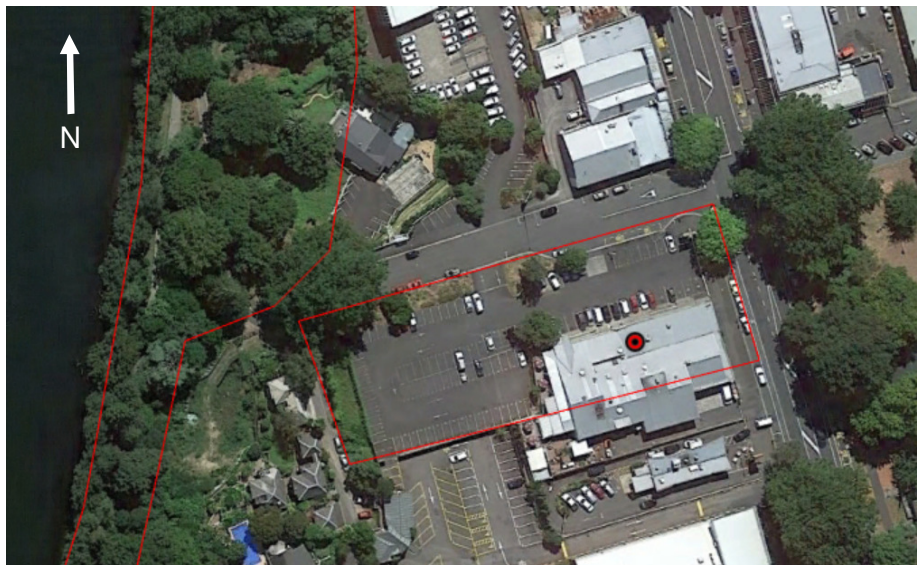


Figure 2. Site extent for S14/491 outlined in red on recent aerial photograph.



Figure 3. 1866 photograph of Governor Grey and Wiremu Tamihana at the Royal Hotel (source: Hamilton City Libraries Heritage Collection – HCL_11370 <https://heritage.hamiltonlibraries.co.nz/objects/1202/royal-hotel>).



Figure 4. 1971 photograph of the Royal Hotel being demolished (source: Hamilton City Libraries Heritage Collection – HCL_14910 <https://heritage.hamiltonlibraries.co.nz/objects/14910/royal-hotel-being-demolished>).

Date of Survey: 26/09/2021

Prepared by: N. Cable

Māori Horticulture (S14/496)

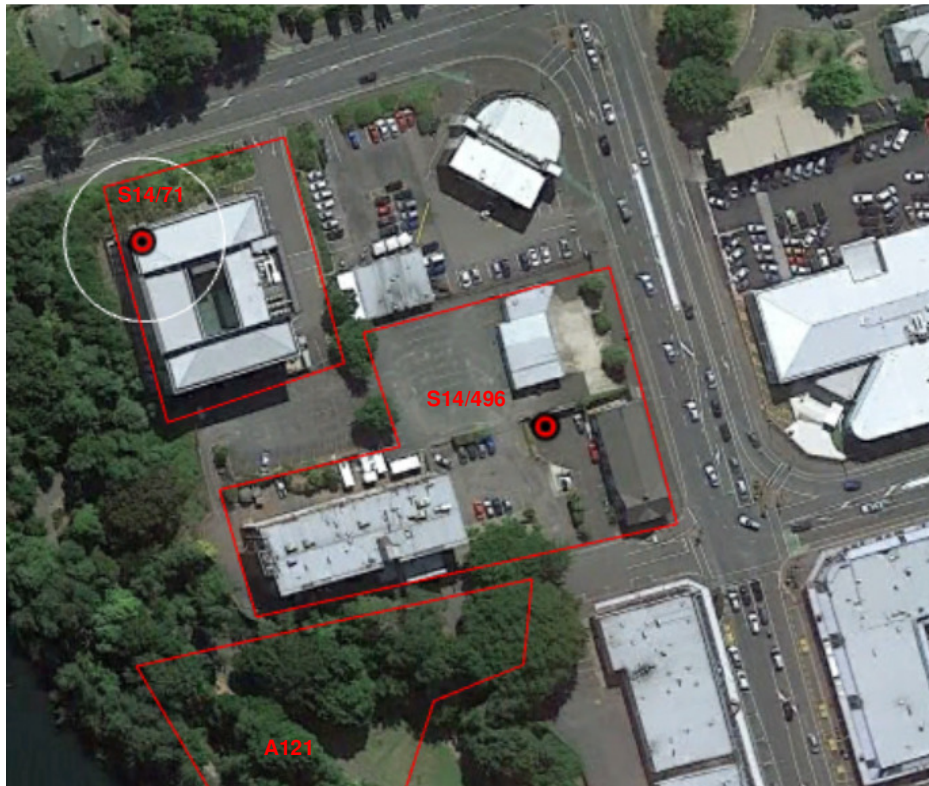


Figure 1. Site extent for S14/496 outlined in red on 2016 aerial photograph. Other recorded archaeological sites and cultural site A121 are shown in red.

NZAA ArchSite No: S14/496

Significance: Group 2

Location: The recorded location of the archaeological site is 1 Clyde Street and 468 Grey Street, Hamilton, referring specifically to features recorded during archaeological monitoring, although the true extent of the site may continue onto neighbouring properties.

NZTM Map Grid Coordinates: E1801818 / N5814867

Heritage Status: NZAA recorded **District Plan Zoning:** Business 1 Zone – Commercial Fringe

Site Type: Māori Horticulture **Features:** Borrow pits (destroyed)

Physical Description: The site comprises of a cluster of borrow pits, garden soils and fire features exposed and recorded during clearance works under Archaeological Authority 2020/717. Two composite borrow pits were recorded, formed of several shafts, and two shingle shafts, within an area of modified gardening soils which extended across the site. Sand filled puke were identified within the backfill of the borrow pits. Eight fire features were also identified within the gardening layer.

The garden soils had been disturbed by later ploughing, domestic and industrial activity, as well as demolition of the Grey and Menzies aerated bottling plant on this site that opened in the early 1900s.

Archaeological Site

Inventory Number:

A181

Heritage Type:

- Wāhi Tapu
- Landscape
- Building
- Group of Buildings
- Structure
- Monument
- Historic Place
- Archaeological Site

Date Period:

Pre-European (<1840)

Significance:

- Archaeological
- Architectural
- Historic
- Scientific
- Technological
- Cultural

Other known names:

Site History: Archaeological investigations on the former Hills Laboratory site in 2021 under Authority 2020/717 uncovered evidence for borrow pits and cultivations, although this evidence was destroyed once it had been recorded (Keith 2021b). It was considered likely that further evidence of gardening activities existed on the neighbouring properties.

Later evidence of modern activities was also noted on the site. A series of posthole in the north-western quarter were thought to represent a former post-1900 dwelling and stables in this location (Keith 2021b:8). Demolition fill and rubbish dumps of broken bottles were also found and these were believed associated with Grey and Menzies aerated water bottling plant which opened on the site in c.1905. Wooden sleepers were also found indicating a light rail ran from west to east in the bottling plant.

A final report on the archaeological results is still pending.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

Associative Value: Associated with Māori horticulture practices and other associated activities along the river terraces immediately above the Waikato River.

Contextual Value: Pre-European Māori settlement and horticulture along the Waikato River and its tributaries.

Style/Design/Type: Gardening site with cluster of borrow pits.

Condition: Destroyed through archaeological investigation and development of the site. May still be some subsurface evidence of garden soils in undisturbed areas on neighbouring properties.

Rarity: Gardening soils are extensive along the Waikato River, although few of these have been investigated and excavated.

Integrity: A dedicated gardening area defined by borrow pits and garden soils. Impacted by industrial development.

Setting: Private commercial land Grey Street

Group Value: Associated with Tara-ahi Pā, believed to be located on the site of Moule's Redoubt (S14/71).

Information Potential: Information on horticultural practices, potential evidence of ancillary activities.

Research Potential: Soil characteristics and environmental setting, pattern of settlement and horticultural sites along the Waikato River.

Importance to Community: No recognition beyond archaeological site record.

Cultural Associations: Associated with Waikato iwi and local hapū

Amenity Value: Low, on private commercial land.

Aesthetic Appeal: Low appeal, no remaining surface evidence.

Summary of Significance: Common type of Māori gardening soil site, part of a wider horticultural landscape along Waikato River and associated with nearby Tara-ahi Pā (S14/71).

Reference Sources:

Keith, S. 2021a. Archaeological Site Record Form S14/496. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Keith, S. 2021b. "Hills Residence S14/496, Interim Report. Authority Number 2020/717." Report prepared for Stark Property Ltd. Sian Keith Archaeology, Hamilton. Copy of report included with Archaeological Site Record Form S14/496. New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Site Recording Scheme.

Associated Pictures:

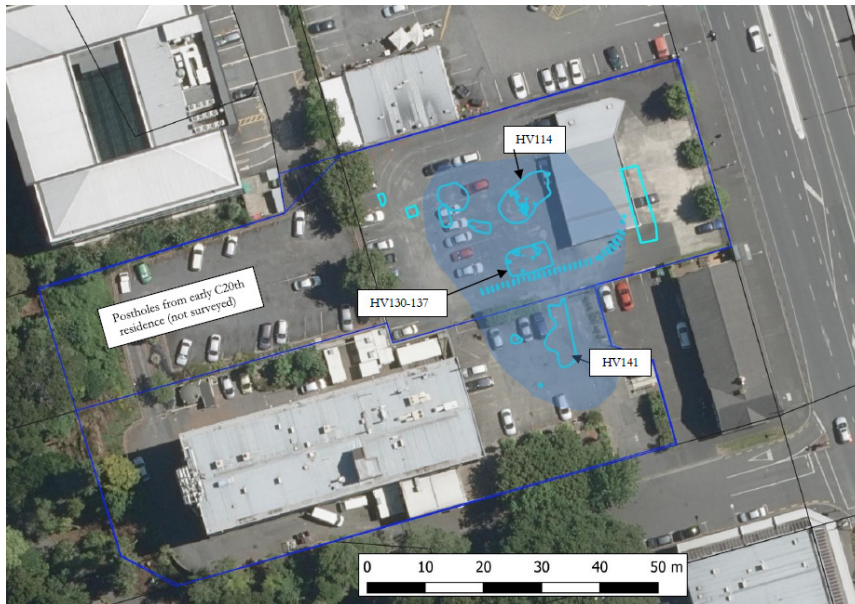


Figure 2: Site plan showing features uncovered during monitoring and the approximate extent of garden soils found (blue highlighted area). Reproduced from Keith 2021b: Figure 3 and including on the Site Record Form.



Figure 3: Image of trench excavated through Feature HV141 looking south. Reproduced from Keith 2021b: Figure 5 and including on the Site Record Form.

Date of Survey: 26/09/2021

Prepared by: A. Kelly, N. Cable

