

## **ATTACHMENT L**

# **ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT, CONSULTATION LETTER AND NGATI HEI CULTURAL REPORT**



**PLANNERS PLUS LIMITED**

Land Development, Resource Consent and Planning Specialists.

**116 Pa Road:  
archaeological assessment**

**report to  
Mike Grogan  
and  
Planners Plus**

**Danielle Trilford**

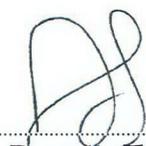


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# 116 Pa Road: archaeological assessment

report to  
Mike Grogan  
and  
Planners Plus

Prepared by:



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Danielle Trilford

Reviewed by:



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Matthew Campbell

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## 116 Pa Road: archaeological assessment

Mike Grogan plans to subdivide the property owned by him at 116 Pa Road, Hahei (Lot 1 DPS 37052). The property currently contains one house and the proposed subdivision will add two more house lots with associated driveways. An archaeological site is recorded the adjacent to the property as a pa, number T11/68, in the New Zealand Archaeological Association (NZAA) Site Recording Scheme (SRS), and the proposed works will potentially affect this site. David Lamason of Planners Plus on behalf of the Mike Grogan, commissioned CFG Heritage Ltd to undertake an archaeological assessment of the proposal in support of an application for an Archaeological Authority to Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (HNZPT).

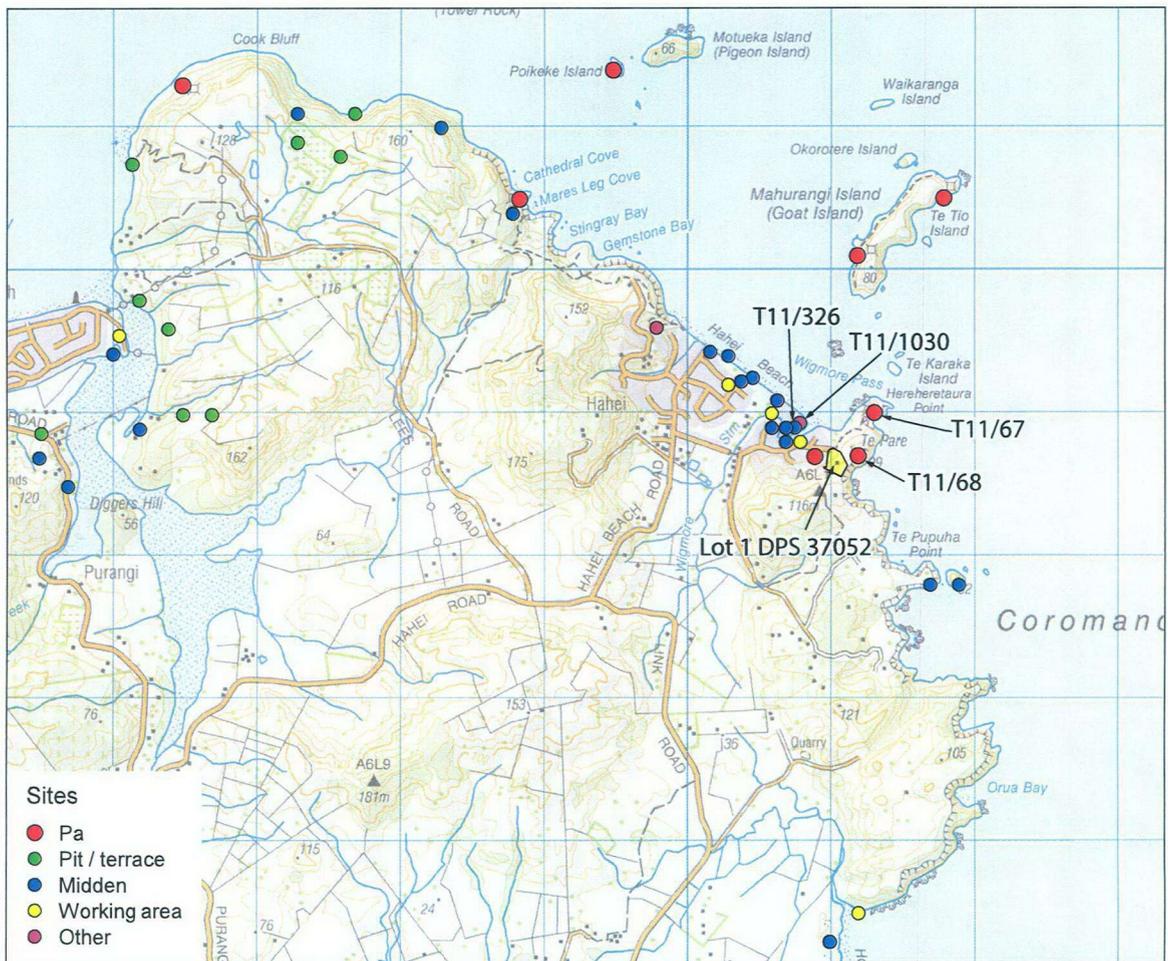


Figure 1. Location of T11/68, showing archaeological sites recorded in the vicinity of 116 Pa Road.

All archaeological sites are protected by the provisions of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 and may not be destroyed, damaged or modified without an authority issued by Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (Heritage NZ).

An archaeological site is defined in the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act as:

- (a) any place in New Zealand, including any building or structure (or part of a building or structure), that—
  - (i) was associated with human activity that occurred before 1900 or is the site of the wreck of any vessel where the wreck occurred before 1900; and
  - (ii) provides or may provide, through investigation by archaeological methods, evidence relating to the history of New Zealand; and
- (b) includes a site for which a declaration is made under section 43(1).

The Resource Management Act 1991 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, derived from archaeological, architectural, cultural, historic, scientific, or technological qualities.

Historic heritage includes:

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

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

Where resource consent is required for any activity the assessment of effects is required to address cultural and historic heritage matters.

## **Methodology**

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Records of archaeological sites in the vicinity were searched in the SRS. The Heritage NZ digital library was searched for records of archaeological investigations in the area. Old maps and survey plans held by Land Information New Zealand (LINZ) were accessed using QuickMap. Soil information from Landcare Research was accessed using S-Map Online ([smap.landcareresearch.co.nz/home](http://smap.landcareresearch.co.nz/home)). The area of proposed works were assessed by Danielle Trilford of CFG Heritage on 7 November 2015. This was a visual assessment supplemented with systematic probing; no more intrusive methods such as test pitting were employed.

## **Archaeological Background**

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There are a number of archaeological sites recorded at Hahei (Figure 1), although the record is not as dense as for some other areas on the Coromandel East Coast. Whether this is because the Hahei was less densely occupied, archaeologists have not intensively surveyed the area or sites have been destroyed through development is not clear. However, there is an imbalance

between earthwork (pa and pit / terrace) sites and middens, suggesting that many more sites remain to be recorded.

Archaeological investigations at Hahei have been mostly triggered by residential development. These works have exposed koiwi from a possible urupa, midden deposits, stone flaking floors, storage pits, and artefact caches. In 1976 Steve Edson and Dorothy Brown excavated a portion of T11/326, and the site was further excavated by Wendy Harsant in 1979, exposing a dense stone and bone working floor with hundreds of drill points, Tahanga basalt flakes, moa bone fish hook tabs and cores, all of which were cut with oval and rectangular pits (Edson and Brown 1976; Davidson 1979; Harsant 1984, 1985). Along the same stream there have been hog backed adzes and similar early period Maori artefacts (Hoffman 2011). A systematic archaeological survey in 1980 recorded substantial midden and flake deposits eroding from the beach front sand dunes (Easdale and Jacomb 1982). Investigations during 2013 of site T11/1030 were of a site which had previously had koiwi accidentally removed with a digger (Judge et al. 2013). The works concluded that T11/1030 was a short-term settlement with small storage areas located near hearth and fire places. There had been considerable damage from residential development although parts of the site are predicted to remain in other properties (Judge et al. 2013).

Pa T11/68 was first recorded in 1959 by Roger Green and Bob Jolly as a terraced ridge pa, although they only saw it from the beach. The pa was also visited in 2006 but the site record contains only limited information – it seems that there had been some damage from a slip.

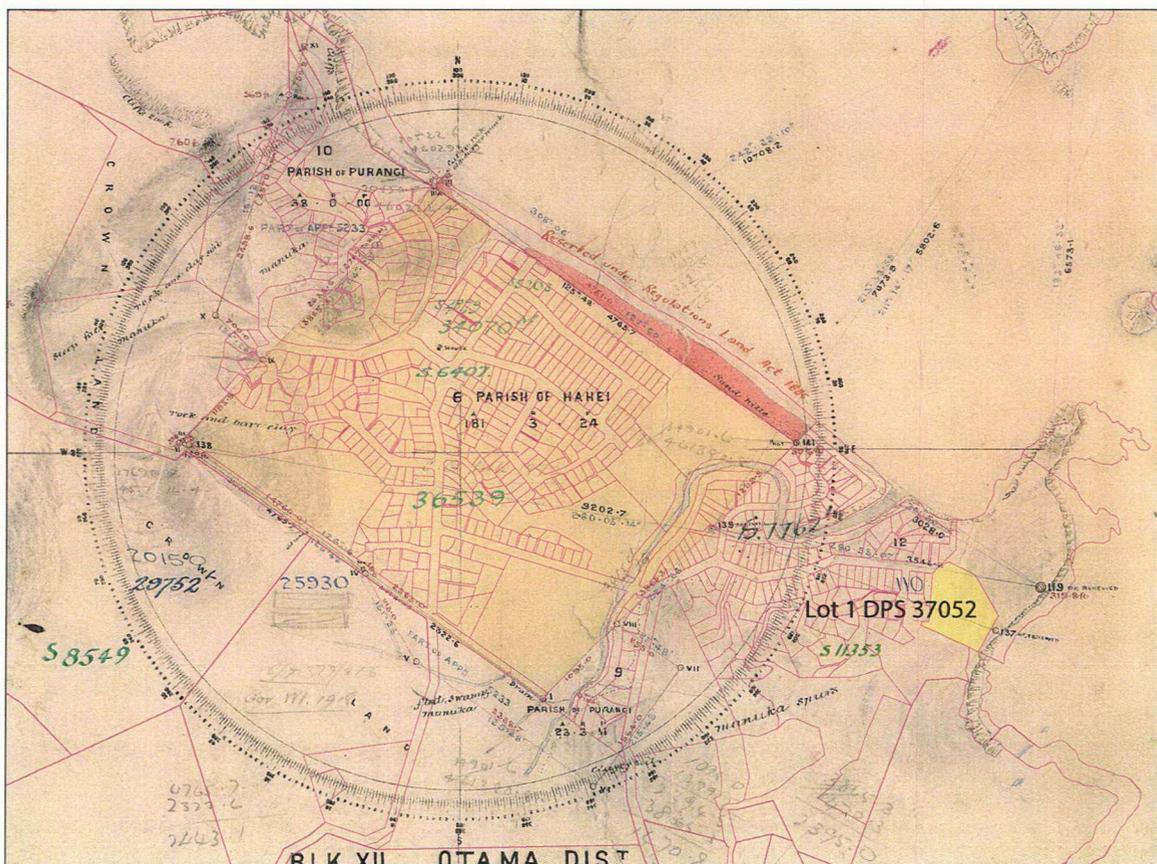


Figure 2. Detail of Survey Plan SO 5233 with the modern cadastre overlain, showing Lot 1 DPS 37052.



The site is located on the Reserve next to 116 Pa Road (Lot 1 DPS 37051), and another pa is recorded on the headland at the north end of the reserve (T11/67).

## Soils

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The soil has been recorded by Landcare Research as well drained, comparatively deep before reaching hard rock or gravel, and retains moisture moderately well. These attributes coupled with the gently sloping contour land and available north facing slopes at Hahei and around T11/68 suggest communities could be comfortably garden and sustain families here.

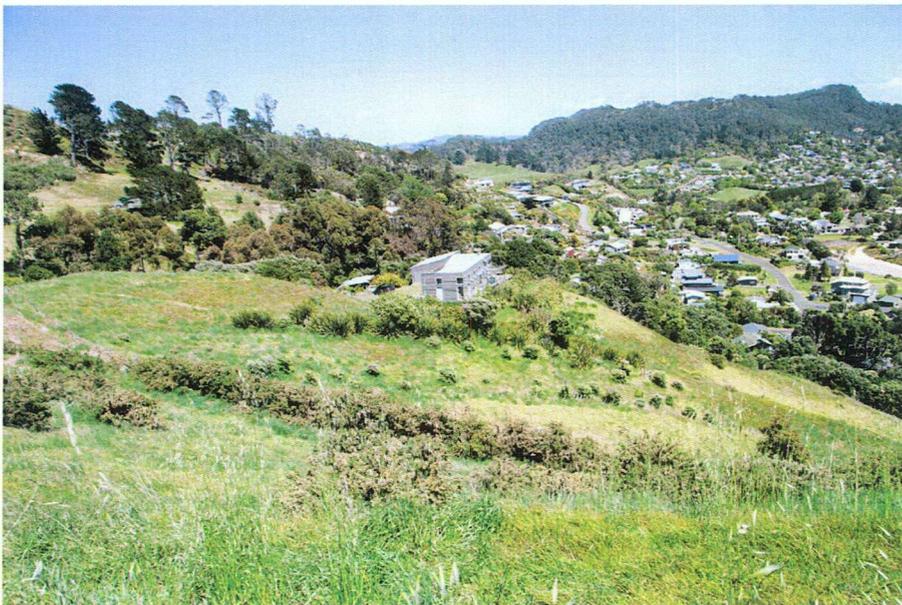
## Results

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Survey Plan SO 5233, dated June 1890, shows the land form in the location of T11/68 shaded in such a way that it possibly indicates areas of terracing (Figure 2). This style of shading extends to the development area, but whether it indicates artificial terraces, natural terraces or is just a stylistic effect is unclear.

The proposed subdivision will add two houses along the western line of the property boundary as well as extending the current driveway up to the entrances of the new houses (Figure 3). The proposed footprint for the subdivision was visually examined for archaeological markers. Overgrown grass prevented any clear ground evidence from being recorded. There is elevated land between the two house footprints.

The northern house property is on a terrace but this is a large feature and probably natural (Figure 4). Probing did not find any midden deposits or subsurface anomalies, however such natural terraces were often utilised by pre-European Maori for occupation and gardening, and were also modified to make them more suitable for these purposes. Any such occupation evidence at the site would probably be related to the occupation of pa T11/186.



*Figure 4. 116 Pa Road facing west from a high slope on T11/68.*

## Assessment

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The following assessments of values and significance relate only to archaeological values. Other interested parties, in particular mana whenua, may hold different values regarding the site.

### *Assessment of values*

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This assessment focusses on T11/68, as any features found at 116 Pa road will be associated with the pa.

Condition	The known parts of this site are in good condition and are a protected historic reserve. The known terraces have had some recorded loss in definition since the first site recording in 1959, however is generally still identifiable. The boundaries of the site are marked by a fence, this appears to be arbitrary so it is unknown if remaining portions of the site beyond the fence line have been damaged without archaeological investigation. T11/68 has moderate to high condition values.
Rarity	The pa is of moderate rarity, pa across the eastern Coromandel coastline are fairly common. T11/68 has low rarity values.
Context	This site is part of a wider archaeological landscape on the eastern coast of Coromandel. T11/68 has moderate context values.
Information	The site has the potential to provide useful information about timing, use and development of the pre-European Maori occupation of the Hahei coast, a part of New Zealand that is not well understood archaeologically. The pa complex running along the southern coast of Hahei Beach have not been systematically or scientifically investigated before. T11/68 has high information potential.
Amenity	The peak and upper slope of the site is visible from the surrounding eastern land and coastline. The site is a protected historic reserve by Department of Conservation and has the visibility of it is maintained along the reserve portion of the site. It is publicly accessible and easily interpreted. T11/68 has high amenity value, however any surviving features within the subdivision area are not visible and have only low amenity value.
Cultural	The cultural values of the site can only be determined by the mana whenua.

### *Assessment of significance*

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The main values of T11/68 lies in its potential to provide information about the pre-European Maori occupation of the area as well as the condition and amenity of the pa in the historic reserve portion of the site.

### *Assessment of effects*

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There is reasonable cause to expect that earthworks associated with the proposed subdivision have the potential to encounter archaeological deposits associated with T11/68. The probable extent of the impact of these earthworks is likely to be low. The survival and extent of these features is unknown, but the footprint of the housing subdivision and associated driveways are not

extensive and, while in places any potential features will be destroyed, much of the surviving site will remain in situ. A precautionary approach is advised.

### *Mitigation of effects*

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The most suitable mitigation for any modification to the site arising from the proposed works is to undertake an archaeological investigation of the areas to be modified and obtain the information available from the site in order to inform our understanding of the wider archaeological landscape.

### **Recommendations**

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These recommendations are only made on the basis of the archaeological values that have been outlined above. Any other values associated with special interest groups, including tangata whenua, can only be determined by them. It is recommended that:

- an authority to modify features associated with site T11/68 be applied for from Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (HNZPT) under Section 45 of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014;
- note that this is a legal requirement;
- no authority should be applied for without consultation with the appropriate tangata whenua authorities; evidence of consultation, and views expressed, will be required by NZHPT, and will be taken into account when making a decision about the granting of the authority
- note that the application process may take up to three months from the date of lodgement, and following issue there is a period of 15 working days during which earthworks cannot commence to allow for appeals to the Environment Court;
- appropriate tikanga (protocols) should be followed during works – mana whenua may make recommendations outlining these;
- in the event of koiwi (human remains) being uncovered during any future construction, work should cease immediately and mana whenua should be contacted so that suitable arrangements can be made;
- since archaeological survey cannot always detect sites of traditional significance to Maori, or wahi tapu, mana whenua should be consulted regarding the possible existence of such sites, and the recommendations in this report.

### **References**

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- Davidson, J.M. 1979. Archaic middens of the Coromandel region: a review. In A. Anderson (ed.) *Birds of a Feather: Osteological and Archaeological papers from the South Pacific in Honour of R.J. Scarlett*, 183–202. New Zealand Archaeological Association Monograph, 11; B.A.R. International Series, 62. B.A.R., Oxford.
- Easdale, S. and C. Jacomb 1982. Coromandel Coastal Survey: A Study of Archaeological Sites on the Beaches of the Coromandel Peninsula. Unpublished report prepared to the Hauraki Catchment Board.
- Edson, S. and D. Brown 1976. Hahei: a report on the excavation of N44/97, Permit No 1976/3. Unpublished report to the Auckland Institute and Museum.
- Hoffman, A. 2011. Assessment of Archaeological Values and Effects: Lot 25 DPS 15008 & Lot 2 DPS 67043, 25 Wigmore Crescent, Hahei, Coromandel Peninsula. Unpublished report.

- Harsant, W. 1984. Archaic storage pits at N44/97, Hahei, Coromandel Peninsula, New Zealand. *New Zealand Journal of Archaeology*, 6:22-35.
- Harsant, W. 1985. The Hahei (N44/97) Assemblage of Archaic Artefacts. *New Zealand Journal of Archaeology*. 7: 3-37.
- Judge, C., S. Bickler, and M. Turner 2013. Site T11/1030. Hahei, Coromandel Peninsula: final report on archaeological investigation in fulfilment of NZHPT Authority No. 2012/515. Unpublished Clough and Associates report to R. & M. Stanners and Brewer Davidson.



## Site Record Form

**NZAA SITE NUMBER:** T11/68

**SITE TYPE:** Pa

**SITE NAME(s):**

**DATE RECORDED:**

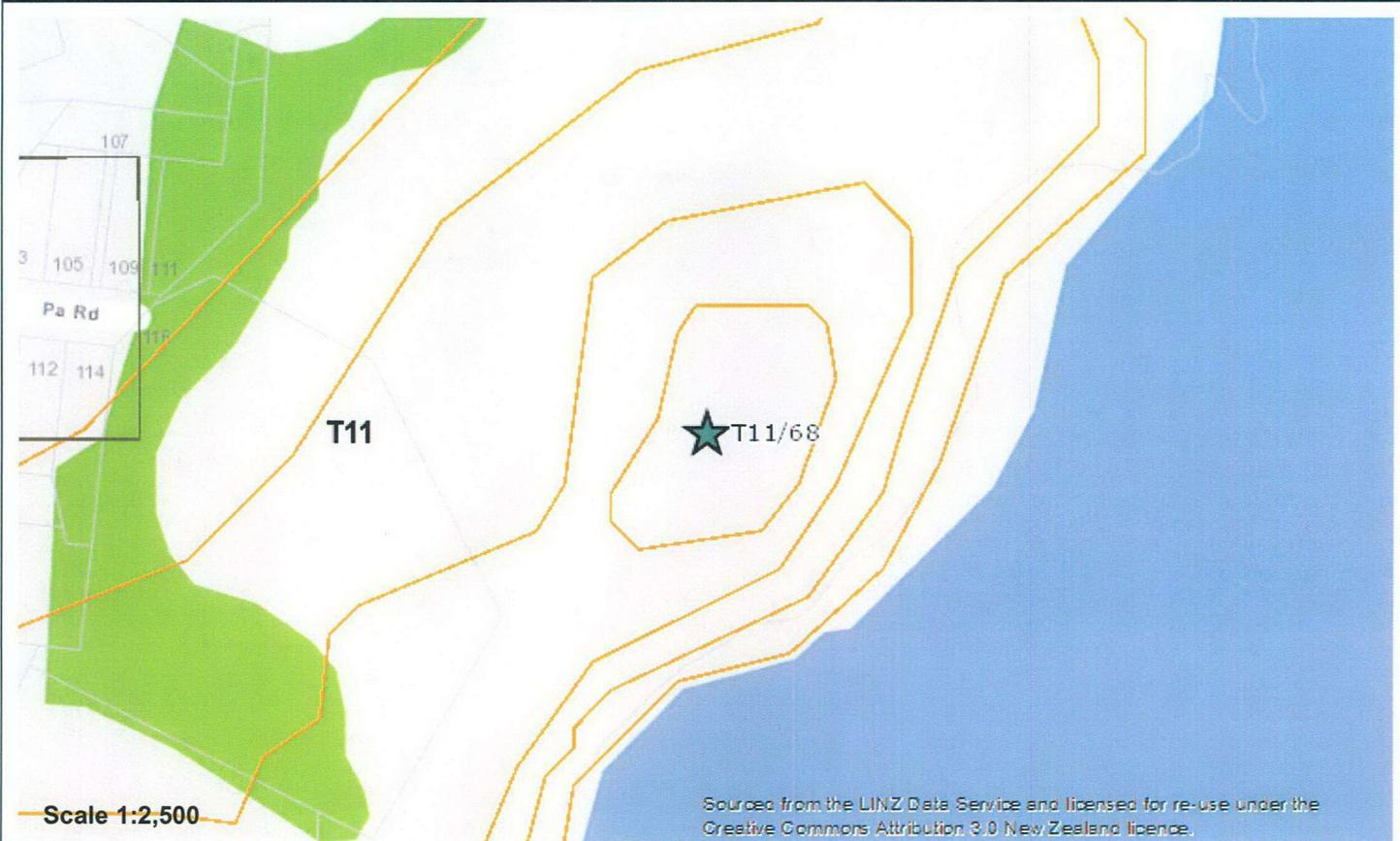
**SITE COORDINATES (NZTM) Easting:** 1851183

**Northing:** 5918700

**Source:** Handheld GPS

**IMPERIAL SITE NUMBER:** N44/8

**METRIC SITE NUMBER:** T11/68



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

Te Pare Historic Reserve; at southern end of Hahei Beach.

**Brief description**

Terraced pa.

**Recorded features**

Terrace

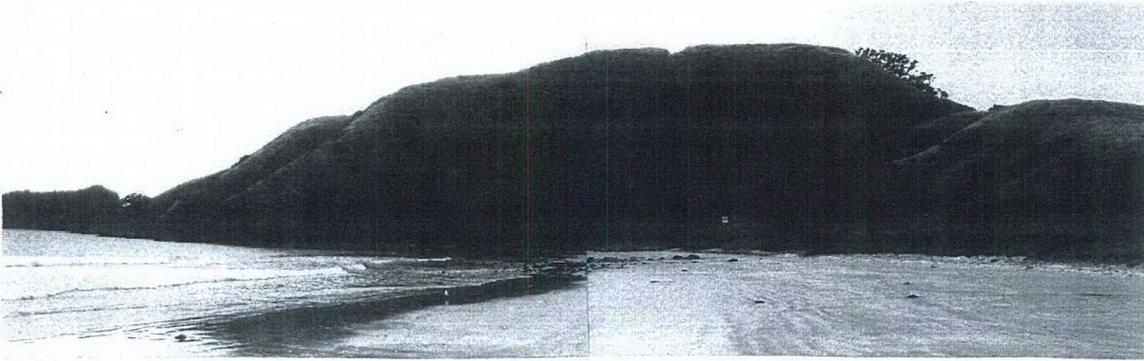
**Other sites associated with this site**

SITE RECORD HISTORY	NZAA SITE NUMBER: T11/68
<p><b>Site description</b> Updated: 26/04/2010, Visited: 05/09/2006 - Large slip on north face below terraces. Grassed. Surveyed as part of NZHPT Coromandel Coastal Project, 2006.</p> <p><b>Condition of the site</b> Updated: 26/04/2010, Visited: 05/09/2006 - Pa grassed and in good condition.</p> <p><b>Statement of condition</b> Updated: 11/06/2010, Visited: 05/09/2006 - Good – Majority of visible features are intact, but some minor loss of definition and/or damage</p> <p><b>Current land use:</b></p> <p><b>Threats:</b></p>	

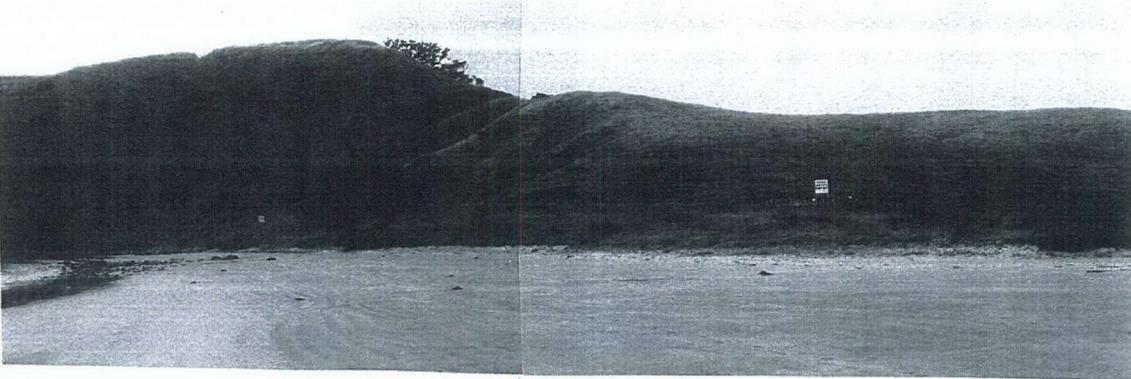


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1120/3A-4A. May '01



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