

Western Bay of Plenty District Council

Change to the District Plan – First Review

Plan Change 28 Heritage - Archaeological Sites

Section 32 Report

Prepared by: Tony Clow, Policy Analyst Resource Management

1.0 Introduction

1.1. Plan Change Background

The need for this Plan Change originates from a submission made to the District Plan Review by the New Zealand Historic Places Trust (NZHPT) requesting that a number of archaeological sites be included in Appendix 3 of the District Plan - Schedule of Identified Historic Heritage Features. There were 181 sites identified by NZHPT in total out of the nearly 5000 sites that are recorded by the New Zealand Archeological Association (NZAA) across **the District. NZHPT's submission stated that the** selected sites are "historic heritage of national importance and have a range of archaeological, historic and cultural values ... **and are also of local and regional importance**".

The selected sites include pa, urupa (Maori burial sites), middens, pits, terraces, redoubts, mission sites, gold mining sites and East Coast Main Trunk (ECMT) railway sites. The full list of selected sites and the supporting archaeological site assessment sheets are in the NZHPT report titled "**Selected Archaeological Sites in the Western Bay of Plenty District**" which is provided as **Attachment A**.

The implication of scheduling sites in Appendix 3 as heritage features is that it triggers protection for them under Section 7 – Historic Heritage of the District Plan. For cultural heritage features, resource consent is required for excavation, construction and planting of trees on or within 20m of these and for any excavation, alteration or reconstruction of these. For built heritage features, internal alterations and routine maintenance and repair of the exterior to the same design and using the same or equivalent materials to those originally used are permitted activities but otherwise resource consent is required.

In addition for both, subdivision resource consents where lot boundaries are proposed within 20m of the heritage feature will also be assessed for any potential impact on the feature. While Council does not charge a lodgment fee for these heritage applications, such applications are still required to have a suitable assessment of effects which may be of some cost to prepare and there is a requirement to consult with NZHPT prior to lodging any application.

Council's decision was to reject NZHPT's submission on the grounds that "the sites subject to the NZHPT submission have not been through a full consultative process". Further, the **decision stated that** "their inclusion will be considered as part of the forthcoming variation/plan change to include additional heritage features." **NZHPT appealed Council's** decision and the relief sought was the same as they had originally requested in their submission.

Following negotiations, Council and NZHPT agreed to resolve the appeal in its entirety by adding to Appendix 3 the sites on Western Bay of Plenty District Council (WBOPDC) land only and by adding a rule providing for "**activities on reserves as provided for in the Reserves Act 1977**" as **permitted activities. The appeal was also resolved on the basis that** "those

other sites on private land requested for inclusion will be considered through an agreed Plan Change process to be notified within 12 months including prior consultation with affected landowners undertaken by the WBOPDC in conjunction with NZHPT”.

“Private land” in this context means land not owned by WBOPDC and this term shall be referred to with that same meaning throughout this report.

1.2. Plan Change Preparation

In late 2011, Council and NZHPT agreed upon the process to be followed for the Plan Change which was to identify the boundaries of each of the sites identified on private land (111 in total) and then consult with landowners regarding the Plan Change and the accuracy of the boundaries. The boundary mapping was a desktop exercise and involved the use of aerial photographs, contour overlays and existing site records. Site visits were only used for a small number of sites where aerial photographs were unable to provide a clear indication of a boundary and these were carried out with the permission of the landowners.

At the completion of this exercise in early September 2012, 10 sites had been withdrawn from the Waihi Beach area/location and 13 sites had been withdrawn from the Kaimai Mamaku Forest Park area/location due to difficulties with accurately defining the sites. A further 8 sites had been withdrawn from the Maketu area/location where this same issue was faced or where NZHPT believed it was more appropriate to have these sites as “alert layers” only. Consultation with landowners then followed for the remaining 80 sites. The outcomes of the consultation are outlined in more detail in Chapter 4.0 of this report.

2.0 Historic Heritage - Statutory Context

The following provides an overview of the purposes and objectives of key legislation relating to the recognition and protection of historic heritage.

2.1. Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA)

Section 6(f) – Matters of National Importance

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

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

2.2. Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement

Objective 15.3.1 (a) of the Operative Regional Policy Statement
Objective 18 of the Proposed Regional Policy Statement

"The protection of historic heritage and outstanding natural features and landscapes from inappropriate subdivision, use and development."

2.3. Western Bay of Plenty District Plan – First Review

Objective 7.2.1.1

"Protection and preservation of a unique or representative range of historic heritage items of value to the community and to the nation."

2.4. Historic Places Act 1993

This Act makes it unlawful for any person to destroy, damage or modify the whole or any part of an archaeological site without the prior authority of NZHPT. An archaeological site is defined in this Act as any place associated with pre-1900 human activity. This Act has strong provisions for non-compliance.

3.0 Resource Management Act 1991

3.1. Section 32

Before a proposed plan change can be publically notified the Council is required under section 32 ("s.32") of the Act to carry out an evaluation of alternatives, costs and benefits of the proposed review. With regard to the Council's assessment of the proposed plan change s.32 requires the following:

- (3) *An evaluation must examine-*
 - (a) *the benefits to which each objective is the most appropriate way to achieve the purpose of the Act; and*
 - (b) *whether, having regard to their efficiency and effectiveness, the policies, rules or other methods are the most appropriate for achieving the objectives.*

- (a) *For the purposes of [[the examinations referred to in subsections (3) and (3A)], an evaluation must take into account-*
 - (a) *The benefits and costs of policies, rules or other methods; and*
 - (b) *the risk of acting or not acting if there is uncertain or insufficient information about the subject matter of the policies, rules or other methods.*

The benefits and costs are defined as including benefits and cost of any kind, whether monetary or not. This report must evaluate the extent to which the proposed plan change is the most appropriate way to achieve the purpose of the Act.

3.2. Section 74

In accordance with Section 74(2A) of the Act, Council must take into account any relevant planning document recognised by an iwi authority lodged with Council. A review of these documents shows the importance that each of the relevant iwi and hapu place on recognising and protecting

their cultural heritage and sites of significance to them. Council have worked and are continuing to work with **the District's** iwi and hapu to identify and record the sites that are significant to them. Where this information has been provided, Council have been able to inform and request feedback from the relevant iwi or hapu regarding any sites which have also been identified by NZHPT for this Plan Change. This consultation is further detailed in Chapter 4.0 below.

4.0 Consultation

4.1. Public Consultation

Council engaged with the public to request input prior to the writing of this report. This was done by notices in our local newspapers and a specific information page on the Council website. Council also engaged with the surveying and planning community in the Western Bay of Plenty and Tauranga area via **the "Surveyors Newsletter"**. **No feedback was received in response to these.**

4.2. Iwi and Hapu Consultation

The District's iwi and hapu were initially advised of this Plan Change through Council's Te Komiti Maori (Maori Forum) in February 2012. More recently in September 2012, letters were sent to each of the relevant iwi and hapu providing an update on the Plan Change and advising them that consultation with affected landowners had begun. It was explained in the letter that one or more of the archaeological sites identified by NZHPT were the same as those cultural sites identified by their iwi or hapu as being of significance to them through the preparation of a separate Plan Change. Maps were provided which showed the sites and boundaries identified by NZHPT as compared with those identified by the iwi or hapu and they were asked to provide feedback on the accuracy of those maps.

Ngati Whakahemo responded by requesting the deletion of Oreiwhata Pa (V14/4) which is the current urupa (cemetery) for Ngati Whakahemo. They also noted that this site is managed by trustees. This site was subsequently withdrawn by NZHPT.

4.3. Affected Landowners Consultation – Background

Consultation with affected landowners and some occupiers was initiated by Council on 21 September 2012 via a letter informing them of the reason for the Plan Change and the implications that it may have on their property. One or more maps were enclosed with the letter showing the sites that had been identified on their property and the results of the boundary mapping exercise. Maps were numbered to assist communication.

Landowners were encouraged to provide feedback and in particular were asked to provide comment on whether or not they felt the boundaries were correct or whether or not the sites still existed in the shown location or had already been significantly modified. Landowners were given until 31 October 2012 to provide their feedback including the opportunity for a site visit. This

however extended for a further three weeks as feedback was still being received up until the completion of this report.

4.4. Affected Landowners Consultation – Feedback

The majority of landowners took their opportunity to provide feedback, request site visits (jointly attended by Council and NZHPT), ask further questions and ask for further information to assist them in coming to a position. For the purpose of summarizing the feedback received, landowners can be broadly categorized into the following groups;

Group	General Description
1	Those who were not aware of or disputed the existence of any archaeological sites on their property. These landowners were generally opposed to restrictions on this basis and sought for clarification through site visits.
2	Those who were aware of archaeological sites on their property but felt that the boundary mapping was inaccurate and the site was either of a smaller extent, significantly modified or in a different location. These landowners were generally opposed to any unnecessary restrictions on parts of their property where they did not believe the mapping was correct and sought for clarification through site visits.
3	Those who had already protected archaeological sites on their properties through heritage covenants (under the Historic Places Act) and Council protection lot covenants. Some of these landowners requested for their sites to be withdrawn while others sought that the site boundaries be made consistent with the boundaries of the covenant.
4	Those who had already protected or were in the process of protecting archaeological sites on their properties through other mechanisms. There were two particular examples; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ngawhara Trust informed Council that they have a cultural heritage policy and are currently working with an archaeologist to identify sites. They requested Ngawhara Pa (V14/2 and V14/4) to be withdrawn on this basis. • The Bay of Plenty Regional Council supported the inclusion of the Papamoa Hills Regional Park in Appendix 3 to recognize its significance but questioned the need for rules given that the Regional Park had been established because of its heritage values, and mechanisms (such as the Park's Management Plan) were in place to protect those values.
5	Those who opposed the inclusion of the ECMT railway sites due to reasons such as deterioration, modification, safety concerns, liability for any accidents to recreational users, unnecessary land buffers around the structures, and in one case a proposal for a bridge to be moved to Waihi (U14/3101).
6	Those who were generally opposed to restrictions on their property notwithstanding whether an archaeological site is present or not.

4.5. Affected Landowners Consultation – Response to Feedback

The following is a brief summary of the discussions and sites visits had with landowners as a response to their feedback. Council was the first contact for landowners and NZHPT were informed of all feedback and asked to provide a recommendation in each case. A significant number of changes were agreed to by NZHPT. Landowners were generally supportive of any recommended changes and were aware that they had the opportunity to further consider their position and make submissions when the Plan Change was notified.

Groups 1 and 2 – Those with boundary mapping disputes

The discussions with these landowners and the site visits in particular were very positive in the sense that they allowed changes to be made to the maps in every case. Many of the sites had their boundaries reduced in size (often removing a particular property from a site) or were withdrawn where a site did not exist in that particular location or had been significantly modified. NZHPT also gave regard to the significance of the sites versus the relative effect on landowners.

Group 3 – Those with covenants

Discussions and site visits with these landowners resulted in one property being withdrawn from part of a larger site and three other sites being re-mapped to be consistent with the mapping of the covenants.

Group 4 - Ngawhara Trust (Ngawhara Pa)

NZHPT were informed of Ngawhara Trust's request to have Ngawhara Pa withdrawn from the Plan Change but declined to withdraw the site not being satisfied that the measures would be sufficient for protecting the site.

Group 4 - Regional Council (Papamoa Hills Regional Park)

Background

Of the 80 sites that were consulted on, 41 of these sites are within the "Papamoa Hills Regional Park and Immediate Surroundings". The table below shows how the sites are distributed between the Regional Park and the adjoining landowners. NZHPT initially sought for the entirety of the Regional Park (regarded as a continuous archaeological landscape) and some adjoining land to be added to Appendix 3 and to the Planning Maps as a heritage feature. They have since withdrawn their interest in including the adjoining land because in most instances that land had been identified as a buffer around the Park.

Location	Number
Within the Papamoa Hills Regional Park	15
Crossing over the boundary of Regional Park/Adjoining Land	15
Outside the Regional Park on Adjoining Land	11
Total	41

The Papamoa Hills Regional Park is held by the Bay of Plenty Regional Council in fee simple tenure under the Local Government Act 2002 totaling 135 hectares. It is not a reserve under the Reserves Act 1977. The Park gained resource consent from the Western Bay of Plenty District Council in **May 2004 as a "Place of Assembly" (allowing specific activities such as the car park, toilet, signs and walking tracks)** and was opened to the public in July 2004. **Note:** Resource consent will be required for any further activities **associated with the Park as a 'Place of Assembly' not already provided for in the existing resource consent.**

The Papamoa Hills Regional Park Management Plan was prepared and publicly notified for submissions under the Location Government Act 2002 in December 2006. One of its main purposes is to protect **the Park's many** cultural and archaeological sites. The **Park's** Management Plan is also supported by a Conservation Plan and Re-Vegetation Plan. The Park also has an advisory committee involving the key stakeholders in the Park including iwi and hapu groups and NZHPT. This committee meets every second month to discuss operational matters and provide technical and cultural advice on proposed works.

In addition, the Park is also subject to the provisions of the Historic Places Act 1993 which requires an authority from NZHPT for any works within the Park which involve disturbance of ground. An authority must be filed and granted prior to commencing any works.

Discussions

A large amount of discussion was had with the Regional Council and NZHPT on the issue of how to most appropriately protect the heritage values of the Park given the measures already in place. This involved regular correspondence between Council staff and both parties individually as well as two joint meetings to reach an agreement. There were a number of main options discussed at these meetings which are listed below along with a brief summary of the position reached on each.

#	Option	Position Reached
1	Status quo - do not add the Park to Appendix 3.	Regional Council – Opposed NZHPT – Opposed Both parties agree that the Park should be added to Appendix 3 to recognize it as a heritage feature.

2	Do not add the Park to Appendix 3 and instead rework the Park's Management Plan with NZHPT.	Regional Council – Opposed NZHPT – Unknown For the Regional Council, this would involve another significant public consultation and submission process. This option wasn't pursued further by either party.
3	Add the Park to Appendix 3 but permit some activities as provided for in the Park's Management Plan.	This option was not feasible because the Park's Management Plan does not define the range of activities that may be permitted with the sufficient clarity and certainty that is required in a district plan.
4	Add the Park to Appendix 3 but instead of applying rules, list in the other methods section that the Park is protected through the Park's Management Plan and other measures.	Regional Council – Supported NZHPT – Oppose While this recognizes that the Park is a significant heritage feature and that it has its own management plan and other measures in place to protect its heritage values, it would not provide the level of protection that NZHPT are seeking from the Plan Change.
5	Add the Park to Appendix 3. Apply Section 7 – Historic Heritage rules.	Regional Council – Opposed NZHPT – Support For the Regional Council, there are concerns about unnecessary restrictions. For NZHPT, this is the level of protection they feel is necessary for the Park.
6	Add individual archaeological sites to Appendix 3 instead of the entire Park.	Regional Council – Supported NZHPT – Opposed NZHPT's position is that the Park is a continuous archaeological landscape and needs to be treated as such.

Regional Council and NZHPT - Final Positions and Reasons

Following negotiation, both parties have since provided a more detailed summary of their position and reasons for it.

The Regional Council is opposed to the imposition of additional regulatory requirements and request that the Park is added to Appendix 3 provided the Park has an exemption from the Section 7 – Historic Heritage rules similar to

that provided for Council reserves or by way of **inclusion in the "Other Methods"** part of Section 7. They give the following reasons:

- They support the identification of significant archaeological sites in the District Plan in giving effect to the Operative and Proposed Regional Policy Statement.
- The existing management regime for the Park includes significant existing heritage protection and management initiatives.
- To impose additional resource consenting requirements would not advance the stated intent of the Plan Change and would create unnecessary barriers and duplication with the existing management of the Park and Historic Places Act requirements.

NZHPT do not consider that the existing approach for the management of significant archaeology in the Park is sufficient and request that the Park is added to Appendix 3 with full application of the Section 7 – Historic Heritage rules for the following reasons:

- **Section 6(f) of the RMA provides for the best protection of the Park's** archaeology. This provides a potential forum for debate during any resource consent process to avoid, remedy or mitigate effects.
- Regional policy statements provide for the protection of regionally significant heritage resources and the protection of heritage resources of significance to Maori and by not applying relevant rules to scheduled heritage features, district plans are not giving effect to these.
- The Historic Places Act does not remove the requirement for a council to satisfy responsibilities under the RMA.
- An authority under the Historic Places Act cannot be regarded as sufficient mitigation to achieve section 6(f) of the RMA. This only manages the process of permitting modification, damage or destruction to archaeological sites.
- The Park contains some of the most significant archaeology in the region and represents a high profile opportunity to be an example of leading best practice in regulatory protection and preservation of archaeology.

Group 5 – Those who opposed the inclusion of the ECMT sites

As a result of meeting with these landowners, the ECMT sites that were initially identified with a land buffer around the structures, had these buffers withdrawn to focus solely on protecting the structures as built heritage features, except in one case where the feature was an embankment. One site was withdrawn as that particular bridge is proposed to move to Waihi to be restored and displayed in another location. Three others were deleted because they had been significantly modified or no longer existed.

Group 6 – Those who were generally opposed to restrictions

In a number of these cases, sites were withdrawn or boundaries were changed where they did not exist in that particular location or had been significantly modified. One site in Maketu affecting a large number of

properties was withdrawn and recommended to be an 'alert layer' only due the site being largely occupied by residential housing already. NZHPT again gave regard to the significance of the sites versus the relative effect on landowners.

Group 7 – Those who did not respond

In situations where landowners did not respond or want a site visit, changes could not generally be made to the maps however a review of the aerial photographs was undertaken for each and allowed this in some instances. **There were a number of 'Maori owners'** who did not have the opportunity to respond because they did not receive letters due to their postal addresses being unknown. Occupiers were able to be sent letters in some of these instances. Council staff will endeavor to make contact with the owners by other means prior to notification.

4.6. Boundary Mapping Exercise and Consultation – Outcomes

A full list of the sites on private land considered in the preparation of this **Plan Change and NZHPT's** current position on each following the boundary mapping exercise and consultation are shown in the table in **Attachment B** and the revised maps can be viewed in **Attachment C**.

In summary;

There were 70 sites identified **outside** of the "Papamoa Hills Regional Park and Immediate Surroundings" and of these:

- 44 sites have been withdrawn
- 26 sites are still being pursued and of these:
 - 9 have been reduced in area
 - 6 of the ECMT sites have had the land buffer withdrawn
 - 11 have had no change (generally no opportunity for site visit)

There were 41 sites identified **within the "Papamoa Hills Regional Park and Immediate Surroundings"** however these were mapped collectively as one continuous site. Of the land included in this site;

- the land within the Regional Park is still being pursued
- the land outside of the Regional Park boundary has been withdrawn

5.0 Issue 1 – Scheduling Archaeological and Built Heritage Sites from Areas/Locations Outside the “Papamoa Hills Regional Park” as Heritage Features

There are 70 sites outside of the “Papamoa Hills Regional Park and Immediate Surroundings”. NZHPT have withdrawn 44 of these sites but still seek that 26 of these be added to Appendix 3 of the District Plan and the Planning Maps as heritage features. Only these 26 sites are considered therefore under this issue.

Supporting information on the significance of these sites is included in the archeological site assessment sheets in **Attachment A**.

5.1. Option 1 – Status Quo – Do not add the 26 archaeological sites to Appendix 3 or to the Planning Maps as heritage features.

Advantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Landowners will not be restricted by a requirement to apply for resource consent within a heritage feature (which would occur for most activities). ▪ A small number of sites will still be protected by existing covenants while other sites may still be protected by landowners in the future, whether in a statutory sense or not.
Disadvantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Does not recognise these significant archaeological sites in terms of the RMA Section 6(f). Also misses an opportunity to raise the profile and awareness of the District’s most significant archaeological sites. Doing so could prevent accidental destruction, damage or modification and reduce costs and penalties to landowners. ▪ Does not provide for the protection of these significant archaeological sites from inappropriate subdivision, use and development in terms of Section 6(f). Resource consents provide a trigger which allows historic heritage to be considered as a part of the assessment of effects. ▪ Leaves the protection of these sites to the provisions of the Historic Places Act. Identified shortcomings with this Act include that; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - it has resulted in cases where development has occurred and sites have not been identified and have been destroyed, damaged or modified, - it does not protect post 1900 sites even if they may be significant e.g. ECMT (constructed 1919-1928).
Efficiency/Effectiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Not effective as it does not provide any greater protection for the District’s most significant heritage features than provided for under the Historic Places Act which has limitations.

5.2. Option 2 – Add the 26 archaeological sites to Appendix 3 and to the Planning Maps as heritage features in accordance with the outcomes of the boundary mapping exercise and consultation in Attachment B and Attachment C.

<p>Advantages</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Recognises these significant archaeological sites in terms of the RMA Section 6(f). Raises the profile and awareness of the District's most significant archaeological sites. Doing so could prevent accidental destruction, damage or modification and reduce costs and penalties to landowners. ▪ Provides for the protection of these significant archaeological sites from inappropriate subdivision, use and development in terms of Section 6(f). Resource consents provide a trigger which allows historic heritage to be considered as a part of the assessment of effects. ▪ Will allow the protection of post 1900 sites that are significant to the District but not protected under the Historic Places Act e.g. ECMT (constructed 1919-1928). ▪ The boundary mapping and consultation process has minimised the amount of land potentially affected by Section 7 – Heritage rules which has also reduced the initial degree of opposition from landowners.
<p>Disadvantages</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Landowners will be required to apply for resource consent for most activities within a heritage feature (e.g. grazing would not require consent). This will involve consulting with NZHPT and preparing an application (lodgement free of charge). May result in potential disruptions or inability to use land.
<p>Efficiency/Effectiveness</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In conjunction with the Historic Places Act, is the most effective means of protecting the District's most significant heritage features. ▪ Efficient as rule framework is already in place for protection of such sites.

5.3. Preferred Option

The preferred option is;

Option 2 –

This requires;

- Adding the site boundary maps of the 26 archaeological sites to the back of Appendix 3 as shown in **Attachment C**.
- Adding the descriptions of the 26 archaeological sites to the table in Appendix 3 as shown in **Attachment D**.
- Showing the 26 archaeological sites on the Planning Maps as Heritage Features as shown in **Attachment E**.

6.0 Issue 2 – Scheduling the “Papamoa Hills Regional Park” as a Heritage Feature

There are 41 sites within the “Papamoa Hills Regional Park and Immediate Surroundings” however these were mapped collectively as one continuous site. NZHPT seek that the entirety of the Regional Park be added to Appendix 3 and to the Planning Maps as a heritage feature and have withdrawn their interest in including any of the adjoining land. Only the land within the Regional Park is therefore considered under this issue.

Supporting information on the significance of these sites is included in the archeological site assessment sheet on pages 62 to 65 in **Attachment A**.

6.1. Option 1 – Status Quo – Do not add the Park to Appendix 3 or to the Planning Maps as a heritage feature.

Advantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Regional Council will not be restricted by a continual requirement to apply for resource consents to assess heritage matters for the majority of activities within the Park, in addition to all other measures they have established specifically to protect the heritage values of the Park. ▪ There are other measures put in place by the Regional Council to ensure the protection of the Park’s heritage values.
Disadvantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Does not recognise the Park as a significant archaeological site in terms of the RMA Section 6(f). May also be seen as an inconsistent approach given that many of the District’s other significant sites are recognised in Appendix 3. However, these have not been purchased nor are managed specifically for heritage purposes. Note: The establishment of the Park has already raised the profile and awareness of the heritage values (however not through an RMA process). ▪ Does not provide for the protection of these significant archaeological sites from inappropriate subdivision, use and development in terms of Section 6(f). Resource consents provide a trigger which allows historic heritage to be considered as a part of the assessment of effects. It is arguable however whether there is a risk of inappropriate subdivision, use and development given the existing measures in place to protect the Park’s heritage values. The RMA also allows for other methods to be considered and is not totally focused on rules to achieve outcomes.
Efficiency/Effectiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Not ineffective as measures are already in place to protect the Park’s heritage values.

6.2. Option 2 – Add the Park to Appendix 3 and on the Planning Maps as a Heritage Feature. Apply Section 7 – Historic Heritage Rules

Advantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Recognises these significant archaeological sites in terms of the RMA Section 6(f). Note: The establishment of the Park has already raised the profile and awareness of the heritage values (however not through an RMA process). ▪ Provides for the protection of these significant archaeological sites from inappropriate subdivision, use and development in terms of Section 6(f). Resource consents provide a trigger which allows historic heritage to be considered as a part of the assessment of effects. It is arguable however whether there is a risk of inappropriate subdivision, use and development given the existing measures in place to protect the Park’s heritage values.
Disadvantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Regional Council would be restricted by a continual requirement to apply for resource consents to assess heritage matters for the majority of activities within the Park, in addition to all other measures they have established specifically to protect the heritage values of the Park. ▪ It is not clear why rules are necessary given these existing measures in place.
Efficiency/Effectiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Effective in the sense that it adds another protective mechanism on top of the Historic Places Act and other measures already in place to protect the Park’s heritage values. Ineffective given the existing measures in place to protect the Park’s heritage values. ▪ Efficient as rule framework is already in place for protection of such sites. Inefficient as it adds a layer of compliance that is not required to achieve the purpose of protecting the Park’s heritage values.

6.3. Option 3 – Include the Park in Appendix 3 and on the Planning Maps as a Heritage Feature. However, exempt the Park from the Section 7 – Historic Heritage rules and instead recognise within “Other Methods” that the Park is protected via the Park’s Management Plan, Conservation Plan, Re-Vegetation Plan and Advisory Committee.

Advantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Recognises these significant archaeological sites in terms of the RMA Section 6(f). Note: The establishment of the Park has already raised the profile and awareness of the heritage values (however not through an RMA process). ▪ Recognises that the Park’s heritage values are already protected by methods other than rules. The RMA allows for other methods to be considered and is not totally focused on rules to achieve outcomes.
-------------------	---

Disadvantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Park’s Management Plan lacks the robustness of the District Plan rules including that it does not clearly define which activities are appropriate or inappropriate. For instance, Policy 2.2 says that no ground disturbance is permitted where work is “clearly outside of an archaeological site” or “to be undertaken on ground that has been significantly modified and where the work will not add significantly to the degree of modification”. This allows arguments surrounding interpretation. ▪ Unlike the District Plan, the Park’s Management Plan has no legal requirement for compliance. ▪ The Park might be sold in the future. ▪ May be seen as an inconsistent approach given that the District’s other significant sites are protected by rules. However, these have not been purchased nor are managed specifically for heritage purposes.
Efficiency/ Effectiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Recognises the effectiveness of existing measures in place to protect the Park’s heritage values. ▪ Efficient as it does not add a layer of compliance that is not required to achieve the purpose of protecting the Park’s heritage values.

6.4. Preferred Option

The preferred option is Option 3.

This requires;

- Adding the site boundary map of the Park to the back of Appendix 3 as shown in **Attachment C**.
- Adding a description of the Park to the table in Appendix 3 as shown in **Attachment D**.
- Showing the Park on the Planning Maps as a Heritage Feature as shown in **Attachment E**.
- Additions to Section 7 – Historic Heritage as shown below.

7.3 Activity Lists

These rules apply to Identified Significant Historic Heritage Features (except the Papamoa Hills Regional Park). Refer to the Planning Maps for location and Appendix 3 for further details.

7.6 Other Methods

Papamoa Hills Regional Park

The Papamoa Hills Regional Park is recognised as an Identified Significant Historic Heritage Feature because of its significant archaeological and cultural heritage values. The Bay of Plenty Regional Council purchased this land and established the Park primarily because of these values and protects these through the implementation of the Papamoa Hills Regional Park Management Plan, Papamoa Hills

Regional Park Conservation Plan and Papamoa Hills Regional Park Re-Vegetation Plan. The Papamoa Hills Advisory Committee also guides works within the Park and consists of representatives from hapu and the New Zealand Historic Places Trust.

7.0 Issue 3 – 20m buffers under Discretionary Activities 7.3.3 (f) and (g)

Rules 7.3.3 (f) and (g) are shown below.

"7.3.3 Discretionary Activities

- (f) Excavation, *construction* or any other work on or within a 20m radius of the scheduled feature including the use of heavy machinery and the planting of trees on or adjoining an archaeological site. Land for which historic heritage issues have already been assessed and consent granted shall be exempt from this rule.
- (g) Subdivision of land on which exists any scheduled Historic Heritage Feature where the new *lot* boundary will come within 20m of that scheduled feature."

Rule 7.3.3 (f) requires discretionary resource consent for the listed activities on and within 20m of cultural heritage features (the rule does not apply to built heritage features). This 20m buffer consideration was introduced because cultural heritage features can be affected by adjacent development. It was also relevant because cultural heritage features have traditionally been identified as 'dots' on the District Planning Maps with their true extents needing to be determined through further analysis when preparing a resource consent application. Such a process would also identify a 20m buffer. In the case of this Plan Change however, sites boundaries have been mapped and buffers have been incorporated, meaning for these sites such a rule would add a further 20m of protection that is not required.

Rule 7.3.3 (g) applies to all heritage features (cultural and built) but again the 20m consideration should not apply to the sites (cultural heritage features) identified through this Plan Change as the buffers have been incorporated.

7.1. Option 1 – Status Quo

Advantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Protects sites from the effects of adjacent development.
Disadvantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Will require resource consent for activities within 20m of sites included in this Plan Change which is not appropriate as these have been mapped with buffers incorporated. Landowners of properties within a 20m radius of a site will not be aware that they are affected.
Efficiency/Effectiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ineffective as buffers have been incorporated into

	<p>the site boundaries proposed in this Plan Change (rule becomes redundant in relation to these).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inefficient as requires unnecessary compliance.
--	--

7.2. Option 2 – Amend Rules 7.3.3 (f) and (g) by adding an exemption to sites that have been identified under this Plan Change.

Advantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ensures resource consent will only be required for activities within the site boundaries for those sites identified through this Plan Change.
Disadvantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ None
Efficiency/ Effectiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Does not impact the effectiveness of the existing rule as it was intended to apply to heritage features identified as 'dots' on the Planning Maps. ▪ Efficient in that it only requires compliance when necessary.

7.3. Preferred Option

The preferred option is:

Option 2 – Amend Rules 7.3.3 (f) and (g) by adding an exemption to sites that have been identified under this Plan Change.

As follows;

7.3.3 Discretionary Activities

- (f) Excavation, *construction* or any other work on or within a 20m radius of the scheduled feature including the use of heavy machinery and the planting of trees on or adjoining an archaeological site. Land for which historic heritage issues have already been assessed and consent granted shall be exempt from this rule.

Note: This rule shall not apply to land within a 20m radius of cultural heritage features that are identified on the Planning Maps and/or in Appendix 3 with specific boundaries.

- (g) Subdivision of land on which exists any scheduled Historic Heritage Feature where the new *lot* boundary will come within 20m of that scheduled feature."

Note: This rule shall not apply to the subdivision of land where a new *lot* boundary comes within 20m of cultural heritage features that are identified on the Planning Maps and/or in Appendix 3 with specific boundaries.



Patron:
His Excellency The Hon
Anand Satyanand, PCNZM
Governor General of New Zealand

SELECTED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES IN THE WESTERN BAY OF PLENTY DISTRICT

**Report prepared for
Proposed Western Bay of Plenty District Plan – First Review**

**Dr Rachel Darmody and Frank van der Heijden
New Zealand Historic Places Trust
Lower Northern Region
Tauranga**

September 2009

Contents Page

Introduction	4
Assessment Criteria	4
Bibliography	6
Appendix A: Summary of Archaeological Sites in the Western Bay of Plenty District Proposed for Scheduling	7
Appendix B: Archaeological Assessment Sheets for Areas within the Western Bay of Plenty District	10
Record 1: Waihi Beach	11
Record 2: Athenree Heights	14
Record 3: Pohutukawa Drive	18
Record 4: Athenree Homestead Grounds	20
Record 5: Bowentown/Pios Beach	22
Record 6: Matakana Island	25
Record 7: Tuapiro Point	27
Record 8: Ongare Point	29
Record 9: Kauri Point	31
Record 10: Gerald V Crapp Historic Reserve	34
Record 11: Huaharua Harbour Park	36
Record 12: Te Puna	41
Record 13: Te Puna Estuary	43
Record 14: Te Puna – Wairoa	45
Record 15: Te Puna Beach	47
Record 16: East Coast Main Trunk Railway between Athenree and Apata	49
Record 17: Kaimai – Mamaku Forest Park	55
Record 18: Reid Road, Welcome Bay, Tauranga	57
Record 19: Waikite Road, Welcome Bay, Tauranga	60
Record 20: Papamoa Hills Regional Park and immediate surroundings	62
Record 21: Maketu	66
Record 22: Pukehina	72
Record 23: Te Puke	75
Record 24: Te Puke – Muir's Reef	77

Introduction

This report provides a list of archaeological sites for consideration for scheduling in the Western Bay of Plenty District Plan. It is based on data from the New Zealand Archaeological Association's (NZAA) Site Recording Scheme and archaeological reports held in the NZHPT Tauranga Office library, particularly assessments undertaken by Whakatane archaeologist Ken Phillips. This report outlines the methodology used in the preparation of the list, highlighting limitations, and presents the summary site list and full assessment sheets.

Assessment Criteria for Selected Archaeological Sites in Western Bay of Plenty District

Six categories were used to assess selected archaeological sites within the Western Bay of Plenty District, based on the definition of historic heritage under the RMA and the suggested criteria for assessing historic heritage values in NZHPT's *Sustainable Management of Historic Heritage: Guide No. 3 District Plans* (McClean and Greig 2007). The criteria were also based on NZHPT's archaeological guidelines (NZHPT 2006), Tony Walton's assessment of archaeological values of historic places (Walton 1999, 2002) and Arczoo Archaeology's heritage assessment of the Tasman District (Greig 2007).

The NZHPT is aware that the Bay of Plenty Regional Policy Statement provides criteria for the assessment of historic heritage. To avoid repetition in the assessment of Western Bay of Plenty District's archaeological sites, the generic values they have identified are incorporated within the criteria below (identified in italics).

Archaeological sites in the Western Bay of Plenty District have been assessed against the following criteria:

1. **Condition (*integrity, fragility or vulnerability*):** The current state of the archaeological site and whether there is archaeological evidence still present at the recorded location. Assessing whether the condition of the site has compromised its archaeological integrity.
2. **Rarity (*rarity or special features*):** Identifying the uniqueness of the class of site and if it is represented by any other known examples (Walton 1999:13).
3. **Archaeological value (*period, representativeness, archaeological qualities*):** The archaeological value is based on the potential of the site to provide evidence relating to the history of New Zealand. Diversity and representativeness have been included in this category, to highlight sites that are unusual or diverse in form and those which are characteristic of given period or type. Also included are technology and scientific value.
4. **Contextual value (*context or group value*):** This considers the importance of the site within the wider archaeological landscape and assesses its group value. Single sites may not necessarily be of high value individually, but when grouped together they form a significant archaeological landscape. This considers the relationship between the sites and their wider setting.
5. **Amenity value:** The visual, educational or recreational resource associated with the site determines its amenity value. Consideration has also been given to the ability for the public to access the site in terms of whether it is located on private property or on Crown land. This also includes the public's esteem for the site and commemorative values.
6. **Historic value (*diversity and historic qualities*):** Historical information associated with the site that may highlight aspects of the past or be associated with important events, such as the New Zealand Wars. It includes people, events and patterns.

Standard assessment sheets were used to systematically document each site, with provision for noting the quality of information used to make the assessment. The heritage criteria were not treated as mutually exclusive, as some archaeological sites displayed a range of overlapping values while others were strongly associated with only one. It is recognised that many of the sites will be associated with important Maori cultural values. These have not been assessed as part of this work and it is appropriate for Tangata Whenua to provide these values.

Bibliography

- Greig, K. 2007, "Heritage Assessment of Archaeological Sites in the Tasman District", unpublished report for Tasman District Council and the New Zealand Historic Places Trust, Arczoo, Wellington.
- McClellan, R. and K. Greig 2007, *Sustainable Management of Historic Heritage: Guide 3 District Plans*, New Zealand Historic Places Trust, Wellington.
- NZHPT, 2006, "Guidelines for Writing Archaeological Assessments", Archaeological Guidelines Series 2, Wellington.
- Walton, T. 1999, *Assessing the Archaeological Values of Historic Places: Procedures, Methods and Field Techniques*, Science and Research Internal Report No. 167, Department of Conservation, Wellington.
- Walton, T. 2002, "Assessing Archaeological Value", *Archaeology in New Zealand* 45(3):220-236.

Appendix A:

**Summary List of Archaeological Sites in the Western Bay of Plenty
District Proposed for Scheduling**

No.	Area/Location	Recorded Sites	Site type	Registration No.
1	Waihi Beach	T13/16	Pa	6301
		T13/26	Pa	
		T13/810	Middens/terraces	
		T13/811	Midden	
		U13/34	Pa	6315
		U13/35	Pa	6316
		U13/36	Pa	6317
		U13/38	Pa	6319
		U13/970	Midden	
		U13/1332	Middens/terraces	
		2	Athenree Heights	U13/44
U13/46	Pa			6324
U13/47	Pa			6325
U13/48	Pa			6326
U13/49	Pa			6327
U13/76	Midden			
U13/77	Midden			
3	Pohutukawa Drive	U13/50	Pa	6328
4	Athenree Homestead Grounds	T13/751	Homestead and pits	
5	Bowentown/Pios Beach <i>Bowentown</i>	U13/31	Pa	
		U13/39	Pa	
		U13/40	Midden	
		U13/41	Pa	
		U13/42	Midden	
		U13/43	Midden	
		U13/878	Midden	
		U13/882	Midden	
		U13/883	Midden/terrace	
		U13/884	Midden	
		U13/885	Midden	
		U13/886	Midden	
		U13/888	Midden	
		U13/889	Midden	
		U13/890	Midden	
		U13/891	Midden	
		U13/892	Midden	
		U13/896	Midden	
		U13/897	Midden	
		U13/898	Midden	
		U13/971	Pa	
		U13/991	Pa	
		<i>Pios Beach</i>	U13/870	Midden
U13/871	Midden			
U13/872	Midden			
U13/873	Midden			
U13/874	Midden			
U13/875	Midden/pits			
U13/876	Midden/pits			
U13/877	Midden			
6	Matakana Island	U13/1436	Pa	
7	Tuapiro Point	U13/7	Midden	
		U13/691	Midden	
		U13/692	Midden	
		U13/713	Midden	

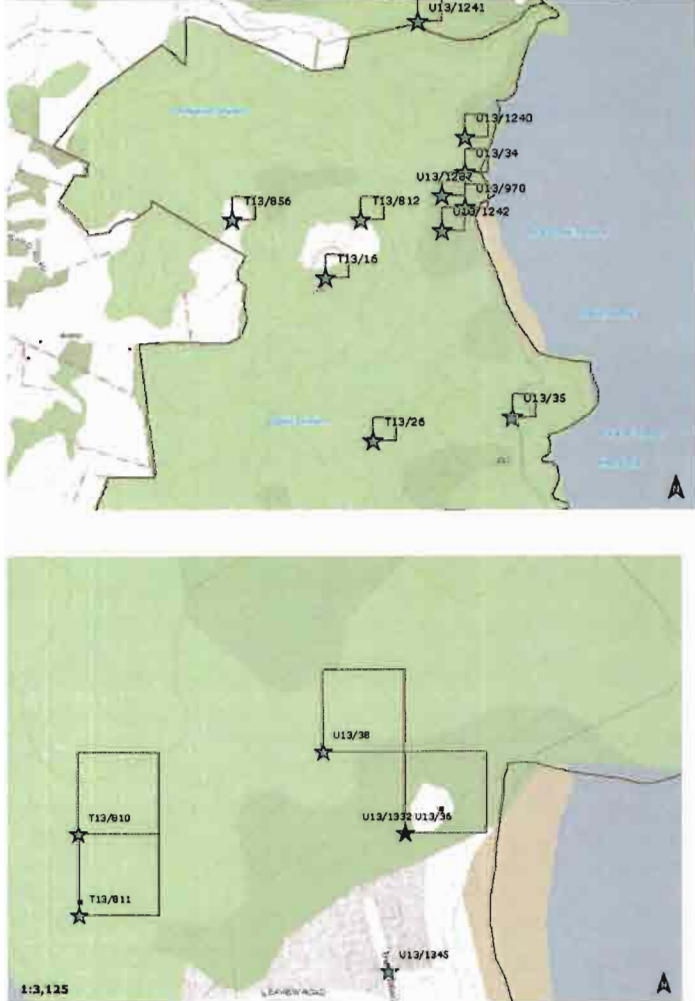
		U13/714	Midden	
		U13/715	Midden	
		U13/716	Midden	
		U13/762	Midden	
		U13/764	Midden/hearth	
		U13/765	Midden	
		U13/766	Midden	
		U13/767	Hearths	
		U13/768	Midden	
		U13/769	Midden	
		U13/770	Midden	
		U13/771	Midden	
		U13/772	Midden	
8	Ongare Point	U13/8	Pa	
9	Kauri Point	U13/4	Pa and swamp	
		U13/5	Pa	
		U13/6	Pa	
10	Gerald V Crapp Historic Reserve	U14/159	Pa	
11	Huharua Harbour Park	U14/157	Pa	
12	Te Puna	U14/160	Pa	
13	Te Puna Estuary	U14/158	Pa	
14	Te Puna – Wairoa	U14/328	Pa	
15	Te Puna Beach	U14/428	Pa/urupa	
16	East Coast Main Trunk Railway between Athenree and Apata	T13/342	Culvert	
		T13/338	Railway bridge	
		T13/339	Railway bridge	
		T13/340	Railway bridge	
		T13/341	Railway bridge	
		T13/343	Railway bridge	
		T14/602	Railway bridge	
		T14/633	Railway bridge	
		T14/634	Railway bridge	
		U14/3100	Railway bridge	
		U14/3101	Railway bridge	
17	Kaimai – Mamaku Forest Park	T13/759	Saw pit	
		T13/760	Camp site	
		T13/761	Kauri dam	
		T13/762	Kauri dam	
		T13/763	Kauri dam	
		T13/764	Kauri dam	
		T13/765	Terraces	
		T13/782	Tramway	
		T13/783	Logging camp	
		T13/784	Logging road	
		T13/785	Log skid/bullock track	
		T13/786	Log chute	
		T13/787	Kauri dam	
18	Reid Road, Welcome Bay, Tauranga	U14/166	Pa	6402
		U14/167	Pa	
		U14/3261	Terrace/midden	
19	Waikite Road, Welcome Bay, Tauranga	U14/234	Pa	

		U14/244	Pa	
20	Papamoa Hills Regional Park and immediate surroundings			
		U14/238	Pa	
		U14/239	Pa	
		U14/240	Pa	
		U14/241	Pa	
		U14/242	Pa	
		U14/243	Pa	
		U14/316	Pa/terraces/pits	
		U14/432	Pa	
		U14/1652	Pa	
		U14/1653	Pa/terraces	
		U14/1654	Terraces	
		U14/1655	Terraces	
		U14/1656	Pit	
		U14/1657	Terraces/pits	
		U14/1658	Terraces	
		U14/1659	Pit	
		U14/1660	Pa	
		U14/1661	Terraces	
		U14/1678	Midden	
		U14/1679	Midden	
		U14/1680	Midden	
		U14/1681	Terraces	
		U14/1682	Terraces	
		U14/1683	Midden	
		U14/1685	Terraces	
		U14/1687	Terraces	
		U14/1688	Terraces	
		U14/1689	Terraces	
		U14/1690	Terrace/rua	
		U14/1691	Terraces	
		U14/1692	Terraces/pits	
		U14/1693	Terraces	
	U14/1694	Terraces		
	U14/1695	Terrace/pits		
	U14/1696	Terraces/pits		
	U14/1697	Terraces		
	U14/1698	Terraces		
	U14/1701	Terraces		
	U14/1805	Midden		
	U14/3077	Terraces		
	U14/3079	Terraces/pits		
21	Maketu	V14/2	Pa	
		V14/6	Pa/redoubt	
		V14/7	Pa	
		V14/8	Pa	
		V14/10	Pa	
		V14/13	Pa	
		V14/14	Pa	
		V14/19	Rifle pits	
		V14/21	Mission site	
		V14/22	Pa	
		V14/23	Scarp/pit	
	V14/24	Pa		
	V14/25	Pa		
	V14/26	Pa		

		V14/27	Pa	
		V14/28	Pa	
		V14/31	Pa	
		V14/187	Archaic site	
		V14/188	Midden	
22	Pukehina	V14/3	Pa/redoubt	
		V14/4	Pa/urupa	
		V14/5	Pa	
		V14/124	Midden/oven	
23	Te Puke	U14/1629	Cave/rock shelter	
24	Te Puke – Muir's Reef	U15/218	Gold mining	

Appendix B:

Archaeological Assessment Sheets for Areas within the Western Bay of Plenty District

Archaeological Site Assessment Sheet	
Record 1: Waihi Beach	
Site Information	
NZAA numbers and site type	T13/16 (pa), T13/26 (pa), T13/810 (middens/ terraces), T13/811 (midden), U13/34 (pa), U13/35 (pa), U13/36 (pa), U13/38 (pa), U13/970 (midden), U13/1332 (middens/terraces).
Location/address	All sites Orokawa Scenic Reserve except U13/3632 which is in the Pohutukawa Park Recreation Reserve, The Terrace, Waihi Beach.
Map	 <p>Note: Map shows U13/1345 however this is not recommended for scheduling.</p>
Land description/status	<p>All sites Orokawa Scenic Reserve (Section 28 BLK III Waihi North SD, South Auckland, Scenic Reserve Orokawa Scenic Reserve NZGZ 1981 p1629), except U13/1332 which is in the Pohutukawa Park Recreation Reserve (Lot 1 Deposited Plan South Auckland 4255, South Auckland, Recreation Reserve Pohutukawa Park NZGZ 1994 p1854).</p> <p>The following sites have been registered by the NZ Historic Places Trust: T13/16 (Reg. No. 6301), U13/34</p>

	(Reg. No. 6315), U13/35 (Reg. No. 6316), U13/36 (Reg. No. 6317), and U13/38 (Reg. No. 6319).
Description of the site	<p>Orokawa Bay is located north of Waihi Beach, off State Highway 2 at the end of Waihi Beach Road. The Orokawa Scenic Reserve covers an area of approximately 485 hectares and contains a number of archaeological sites representing the extensive nature of pre-European Maori settlement in the area.</p> <p>Known as Whiti Kareia pa (T13/16) is an elongated and complicated site divided in two parts, which both have terraced approaches. The pa is well-defended by the natural topography and the approach from the beach is very steep.</p> <p>Maru Puwhenua pa (T13/26) was once a large and impressive site with a very large rectangular fortified area, however it has been damaged by bulldozing.</p> <p>Pa site T13/808 is located on a north-east spur and is defended by a single transverse ditch. Terraces and house sites have been identified both within and outside defences.</p> <p>The large terrace and midden site T13/809 covers a hill summit, however its western side has been damaged by the harvesting of pine trees. Buried archaeological features between this site and T13/808 form an extensive archaeological landscape.</p> <p>T13/810 consists of several indistinct terraces and possible house floors on flattened ridge crest. Eroding midden has been on either side of the ridge.</p> <p>Midden site T13/811 forms part of a continuity of settlement along the ridge back from the dunes of Waihi beach, which ascends to T13/26 (large defended pa to the north).</p> <p>Pa site U13/34 is naturally defended by cliffs on two sides and has been recorded as part of the midden site U13/970.</p> <p>Orokawa pa (U13/35) is a small pa defended by coastal cliffs and a shallow ditch.</p> <p>Rapatiotio pa (U13/36) is a headland pa defended by a transverse ditch. It has been severely damaged by bulldozing.</p> <p>Whatirei (U13/38) is a ridge pa situated at the northern end of Waihi Beach and is defended by six ditches.</p> <p>U13/970 is a large midden site that extends the length of Orokawa Bay. Bowers and Phillips (1998) have noted that it is likely a kainga and gardens were located on the marine terracing and are associated with the midden.</p> <p>Located at the north end of Orakawa Beach, pa site</p>

	<p>U13/1240 consists of a central platform on a summit with lateral terracing. While the ditches are poorly defined, overall the site is in good condition.</p> <p>U13/1332 is a terrace and midden site located at the north end of Waihi Beach, on a steep slope directly above Nos. 6 and 8 The Esplanade, within a Council reserve.</p>
Quality of information about the site	<p>Good information is available:</p> <p>Bowers, L. and K. Phillips, 1998, "Historic and Archaeological Survey, Orokawa Scenic Reserve", unpublished report for the Department of Conservation.</p>
Assessment	
Condition	<p>Considerable damage has occurred to some of the sites including pa sites T13/26 and U13/36, which have had tracks bulldozed along the ridge lines. Dense vegetation covers archaeological features. Other sites are considered to be well-preserved.</p>
Rarity	<p>The sites within the Orokawa Scenic Reserve form a distinct area of fortified settlement for the local population. While these types of pa are not unique, the intensity of settlement across this strategic section of landscape does give it rare values.</p>
Archaeological value	<p>Waihi Beach was a major settlement area and the pa sites within the Orokawa Scenic Reserve provided protection for the surrounding populations. The archaeological values are therefore very high. The sites hold information which have the ability to tell us about the defended nature of settlement in this highly populated and contested area of the western Bay of Plenty.</p>
Contextual value	<p>This is an extensive archaeological landscape with high contextual value. The southern end of the reserve has been described by archaeologists as one mega-pa with outposts on the headlands. Bowers and Phillips reported shell middens eroding down the sides of ridges demonstrating the continuity of settlement between the pa sites.</p>
Amenity value	<p>The amenity values are very high as this is a popular public reserve. There is also significant potential to interpret the sites in close proximity to the walking track and educate the public.</p>
Historic value	<p>The historic values of the reserve are high as many of the pa sites have names associated with them. The reserve also has an interesting gold mining history associated with the Treasure Island Reef which runs through it.</p>

Archaeological Site Assessment Sheet	
Record 2: Athenree Heights	
Site Information	
NZAA numbers and site type	U13/44 (pa), U13/46 (pa), U13/47 (pa), U13/76 (midden) and U13/77 (midden).
Location/address	Koutunui Road, Athenree Heights.
Map	
Land description/status	<p>U13/44: Koutunui Reserve, Lot 31 DP South Auckland 85953 SA67D/796, Recreation Reserve, Western Bay of Plenty District Council. NZHPT Reg. No. 7249.</p> <p>U13/46: 116 and 118 Koutunui Road, Athenree, Lot 15 DPS 85953 and Lot 1 DPS 57503. NZHPT Reg. No. 6324.</p> <p>U13/47: 70 Koutunui Road, Athenree, Lot 5 DPS 68065. NZHPT Reg. No. 6325.</p> <p>U13/48: Allotment 3A, Katikati parish, South Auckland. NZHPT Reg. No. 6326.</p> <p>U13/49: Allotment 3A, Katikati parish, South Auckland. NZHPT Reg. No. 6327.</p> <p>U13/76: 133 Koutunui Road, Athenree, Lot 1 DP South Auckland 72824.</p> <p>U13/77: Lot 32 DP South Auckland 85953, SA67D/797, Recreation Reserve, Western Bay of Plenty District Council.</p>
Description of the site	<p>The pa and midden sites are located on the Athenree headland overlooking the Waiau River estuary at the western end of the Tauranga Harbour.</p> <p>Koutunui pa (U13/44) is a headland pa located within a Council reserve at the northern end of the Athenree Heights subdivision. It had a double ditch and bank that almost completely surrounded the site. The greater part of the ditch and bank defensive system was levelled in the 1980s for horticultural development. Subsequent archaeological investigations of the southern half of the site revealed a complex of storage pits, post holes,</p>

	<p>middens and house floors. Over 200 obsidian flakes were found within the pa. The site has also been used as a burial ground. Visible features include a small remnant of the defensive east west bank, ditch and terrace features on the surrounding scarps and extensive midden deposits. Numerous buried subsurface features remain intact within the northern half of the pa.</p> <p>Anatere pa (U13/46) is situated within 200 metres of Koutunui pa, on the Athenree headland and is the largest of the three sites. It is a terraced pa with a double line of defences and was the focus of two archaeological excavations in 1995 and 1996. This demonstrated that multiple phases of defences were constructed and at least one area was dedicated to food storage.</p> <p>U13/47 is a pa located 800m to the south from Anatere pa and on the other side of a stream gully. It was defended by a transverse/lateral ditch and midden has been recorded on the slopes to the harbour.</p> <p>U13/48 is a very small pa situated on a narrow ridge which was very strongly defended. It is connected to pa site U13/49 and together they may have formed a single complex.</p> <p>Sites U13/76 and U13/77 were recorded in 1980 and consisted of a large number of separate shell midden exposures. The midden are situated along the top edge of the prominent scarp on the Athenree Heights residential subdivision. U13/76 is located on the western side of Athenree Heights subdivision and U13/77 is found on the eastern side between Koutunui and Anatere pa sites. According to Phillips (2000) the midden exposures of U13/76 and U13/77 are likely to relate to permanent or semi-permanent occupation on the tableland above. The area is known to have been a 19th century Maori village site and some archaeological features may relate to this period of occupation.</p>
Quality of information about the site	<p>Good quality information as the development of the Athenree Heights residential subdivision required a number of archaeological surveys and investigations. The area was also well-surveyed as part of Council's wastewater project in 2000.</p> <p>Barr. C. 1995, "Report on Archaeological Assessment proposed Subdivision Koutunui Road, Athenree", unpublished report prepared for R. Sloane.</p> <p>McFadgen, B.G. 1982, "A Summary of Archaeological Investigations at Athenree, Western Bay of Plenty", unpublished report, New Zealand Historic Places Trust, Wellington.</p> <p>Phillips, C. and H. Allen, 1996, "Anatere Pa, Athenree, Bay of Plenty", <i>Archaeology in New Zealand</i>: 39(4):264-277.</p>

	<p>Phillips, C. and H. Allen, 1996, "Excavation at Anatare Pa, U13/46 (N53/79), Athenree, Bay of Plenty", unpublished report for New Zealand Historic Places Trust (Authority 1994/93).</p> <p>Phillips, K. 2000, "Archaeological Survey and Assessment of Effects, Waihi Beach Sewerage Reticulation Scheme", unpublished report for Opus International Consultants, Archaeology BOP, Whakatane.</p> <p>Phillips, K. 2001, "Archaeological Assessment, Proposed Management Plan, Koutunui Pa U13/44, Koutunui Road, Athenree", unpublished report for GHD Ltd, Archaeology BOP, Whakatane.</p>
Assessment	
Condition	<p>Despite bulldozer damage and partial excavation, Koutunui pa retains considerable archaeological integrity.</p> <p>Anatare pa has been damaged by farming and residential development. The southern half of the pa has been modified by two archaeological excavations in 1995 and 1996.</p>
Rarity	<p>The intensity of settlement and highly defended nature of the headland makes it rare. Furthermore the eight pa located around the headland were all very different in size and form of defence.</p>
Archaeological value	<p>The archaeological information gathered from these sites has made an important contribution to our knowledge about the development and internal structure of defended pa in New Zealand.</p> <p>Anatare pa is the largest and oldest of the pa on the headland. A shell sample from Anatare pa provided a date of 490BP, which Bruce McFadgen interpreted as relating to a second phase of defence, making it the earliest in the area. It was considerably older and occupied more often than the other pa.</p> <p>The midden sites have high archaeological value as they represent an important component of settlement on the tableland.</p>
Contextual value	<p>The pa have significant contextual value as they are part of a series of six pa situated around the Athenree Headland, spaced no more than 160m apart. There are also extensive areas of midden recorded in this area. The sites are a representative example of an archaeological landscape that was once common around Tauranga Harbour. Ken Phillips (2000:9) has noted that Koutunui and Anatare pa form a continuous archaeological landscape, which also encompasses midden exposures recorded as U13/76 and U13/77.</p>
Amenity value	<p>The amenity values of Koutunui pa and midden site U13/77 are very high as they are located within reserves</p>

	administered by Council.
Historic value	This was a highly contested area, reflected by the traditional history and the number of pa concentrated in such a small area.




Aerial view of Koutunui pa (U13/44) on the headland. Google Earth 9 September 2009.



Aerial view showing extent of archaeological sites U13/44, U13/46, U13/47, U13/76 and U13/77 (source: Phillips 2000).



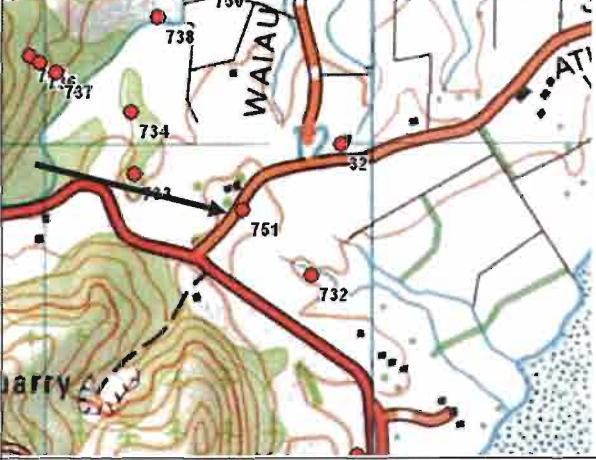
Aerial view showing extent of archaeological sites U13/48 and U13/49 (source: Phillips 2000).

Archaeological Site Assessment Sheet	
Record 3: Pohutukawa Drive	
Site Information	
NZAA numbers and site type	U13/50 (pa).
Location/address	Recreation Reserve, Pohutukawa Drive, Athenree.
Map	
Land description/status	Lot 71 DPA 27596, Recreation Reserve, Western Bay of Plenty District Council. Registered with the NZ Historic Places Trust (Reg. No. 6328).
Description of the site	A pa site located at the western end of Tauranga Harbour and the Waiiau River. The pa was defended to west and south by a ditch and bank. Pits, midden and cultivated soil have been recorded in close proximity. Also recorded as a findspot for obsidian.
Quality of information about the site	Phillips, K. 2000, "Archaeological Survey and Assessment of Effects, Waihi Beach Sewerage Reticulation Scheme", unpublished report for Opus International Consultants, Archaeology BOP, Whakatane.
Assessment	
Condition	The earthwork features are poorly defined.
Rarity	U13/50 is not considered to have any particular rare or unique values, but is representative of a coastal pa in Athenree.
Archaeological value	Phillips (2000) notes that the pa retains high archaeological integrity as it has been largely unaffected by residential development.
Contextual value	U13/50 has high contextual value as it is an extension of the landscape outlined in Record 2 for Athenree Heights. Located on the coast, it formed a geographical unit with the defended pa U13/49 and U13/80, which represents the large area of cultivated soils, midden and storage pits on

	the prominent ridge to the south. The sites are a representative example of an archaeological landscape that was once common around Tauranga Harbour.
Amenity value	The amenity values are high as the site is located within a reserve.
Historic value	This was a highly contested area, reflected by the traditional history and the number of pa concentrated in such a small area.



Aerial view showing extent of U13/50 (source: Phillips 2000).

Archaeological Site Assessment Sheet	
Record 4: Athenree Homestead Grounds	
Site Information	
NZAA numbers and site type	T13/751 (Athenree homestead).
Location/address	360 Athenree Road, Athenree.
Map	
Land description/status	Lot 2 DPS 68467 (Western Bay of Plenty District Council).
Description of the site	Athenree Homestead belonged to Captain Hugh and Adela Stewart and was among the earliest homesteads in the colonial settlement of Katikati dating to 1878. The grounds surrounding the Stewart house form an important archaeological site representing the remains of the stable, blacksmith, well, cellar, washhouse, kitchen garden, dairy, and post office. Recent investigations at the homestead have also uncovered a complex of pre-European Maori kumara storage pits.
Quality of information about the site	<p>Since 1995 the Athenree Homestead Trust has been working to restore the property and this has included a programme of archaeological investigations. In 1999 and 2002 Ken Phillips and Barbara Proctor undertook archaeological excavation of parts of the property. This was followed by CFG Heritage's investigations in 2006 and 2008. In August 2009 Dr Phil Moore carried out an archaeological excavation for the installation of a toilet block.</p> <p>Hudson, B. 2008, "Archaeological Investigations at Athenree Homestead", unpublished report for the Athenree Homestead Trust Inc, CFG Heritage, Auckland.</p>
Assessment	
Condition	Overall the condition of the site is considered to be good. Archaeological investigations have demonstrated that the remains of structures, related to the workings of the house and farm, have survived within the grounds of Athenree Homestead. More recently pre-European Maori have also been found preserved within the grounds.

Rarity	This is a rare and important site because it preserves a colonial homestead and grounds associated with early farm life in the western Bay of Plenty. It is also rare because of the detailed historic record of the property provided in Adela Stewart's book <i>My Simple Life in New Zealand</i> .
Archaeological value	The grounds surrounding the Athenree Homestead are of high archaeological value. Important information has been recovered from archaeological excavations, recording domestic activities associated with farm life in colonial New Zealand. The excavations have also documented changes to the homestead itself, including chimney footings, remains of the kitchen joists and bricks, and foundation piles from the backwall of the lean-to behind the dining room. The recent discovery of pre-European Maori features in the homestead grounds further contributes to the archaeological values.
Contextual value	The homestead is important within the context of George Vassey Stewart's Katikati settlement.
Amenity value	The amenity values are high because the property is owned by the Western Bay of Plenty District Council.
Historic value	Captain Hugh Stewart was the brother of George Vassey Stewart, who established the privately funded settlements of Katikati and Te Puke. Hugh and Adela Stewart's 28 years at Athenree homestead are documented in Adela's book <i>My Simple Life in New Zealand</i> , which adds to the historic significance of the property.



Aerial view of Athenree Homestead. Google Earth 9 September 2009.

Archaeological Site Assessment Sheet	
Record 5: Bowentown/Pios Beach	
Site Information	
NZAA numbers and site type	<p>Bowentown Domain: U13/31 (pa), U13/39 (pa), U13/40 (midden), U13/41 (pa), U13/42 (midden), U13/43 (midden), U13/878 (midden), U13/882 (midden), U13/883 (midden/terrace), U13/884 (midden), U13/885 (midden), U13/886 (midden), U13/888 (midden), U13/889 (midden), U13/890 (midden), U13/891 (midden), U13/892 (midden), U13/896 (midden), U13/897 (midden), U13/898 (midden), U13/971 (pa), U13/991 (pa).</p> <p>Pios Beach: U13/870 (midden), U13/871 (midden), U13/872 (midden), U13/873 (midden), U13/874 (midden), U13/875 (midden/pits), U13/876 (midden/pits), U13/877 (midden).</p>
Location/address	Seaforth Road, Bowentown Domain, on the western side of the Katikati entrance to Tauranga Harbour. Pio Road, Pios Beach Reserve.
Map	
Land description/status	<p>Lot 2 DP SA 75873 (Western Bay of Plenty District Council) Recreation Reserve (NZ Gazette 12 April 1984, No. 61, page 1173).</p> <p>U13/31 and U13/41 are registered by the NZ Historic Places Trust (Reg. No. 6314 and 6321 respectively).</p>
Description of the site	<p>One of the most significant archaeological landscapes in the Western Bay of Plenty, with five defended pa, including the outstanding terraced pa site Te Kura a Maia (U13/31). Situated on the south central headland of the domain, Te Kura a Mia is strategically located overlooking the western entrance to Tauranga Harbour.</p> <p>The pa site Te Ho (U13/39 and U13/878) is located on the highest rhyolite dome in the reserve. Although it has been severely damaged in the past, features are still visible including terraces, defensive ditches and midden.</p>

Quality of information about the site	<p>Good quality information is available:</p> <p>Jones, K. L., 2007, <i>The Penguin Field Guide to New Zealand Archaeology</i>, Penguin Group (NZ), Auckland.</p> <p>McFadgen, B.G. and A.M. Williams, 1991, <i>Pa Sites of the Western Bay of Plenty</i>, Science and Research Division, Department of Conservation, Wellington.</p> <p>Moore, P.R., 2004, "Archaeological Investigation of Sites U13/874, 875 and 876, Bowentown, Waihi Beach", unpublished report for Western Bay of Plenty District Council, Peninsula Research, Waihi Beach.</p> <p>Phillips, K. 2001, "Archaeological Survey and Assessment of Effects Bowentown Domain Proposed Remedial Work", unpublished report for Boffa Miskell, Archaeology BOP, Whakatane.</p> <p>Prince, D.F., R.A. Humphreys and J.M. Fallwell, 1988, "Tauranga County Council: Operative Management Plan for the Bowentown Reserve", Tauranga County Council.</p>
Assessment	
Condition	<p>Te Kura a Mia was damaged when a road and car park was formed on the top of it in 1961, however the terraces, ditch and bank remain largely in good condition. Te Ho (U13/39 and U13/878) is in poor condition as a track was bulldozed up its eastern approach, around the summit and down its western slopes. Pedestrian traffic has caused a degree of damage, which Council has addressed through remedial works over the years.</p>
Rarity	<p>The collection of sites at Pios Beach and the Bowentown Domain are considered a rare archaeological landscape. While there are many pa around Tauranga Harbour, the extensive terracing on Te Kura a Mia is uncommon and, according to Bruce McFadgen, may represent an early form.</p>
Archaeological value	<p>This is an outstanding example of a group of large coastal pa, with extensive terracing, and midden sites. Te Kura a Maia is a good example of a headland pa.</p> <p>An archaeological investigation of a small section of the midden sites U13/874, U13/875 and U13/876, as part of a Council stormwater project, demonstrated the valuable archaeological information the Pios Beach sites hold.</p>
Contextual value	<p>The contextual values are very high. The area has been described by Ken Phillips as one of the most significant archaeological landscapes in the Western Bay of Plenty.</p>
Amenity value	<p>The reserve has important amenity values with high visitor numbers attracted to the natural open space environment and the stunning views over the harbour.</p>
Historic value	<p>Te Kura a Mia was reputedly the site of many great battles and its Maori name means training ground for young warriors. After 1869 the name was changed to</p>

Bowtown heads, in honour of the Governor, Sir George Bowen, who visited the area.

Historic information, gathered for the reserve management plan in 1988, records that an accommodation house was located south of Pio's Beach dating from 1874. Allotment 25, as Crown land, features in land records in 1892 as being subject of an OPR License and was declared a Recreation Reserve in 1899. Allotment 26 was similarly declared in 1897 with the Katikati Domain Board being formed c.1902.

Anzac Bay became a popular location for picnics, especially for Katikati residents during the 1920s. A "shanty town" grew up near Anzac Bay and its last building was removed in 1958. By 1961 a camping ground was opened and two years later a car park was formed on the pa Te Kura a Mia.

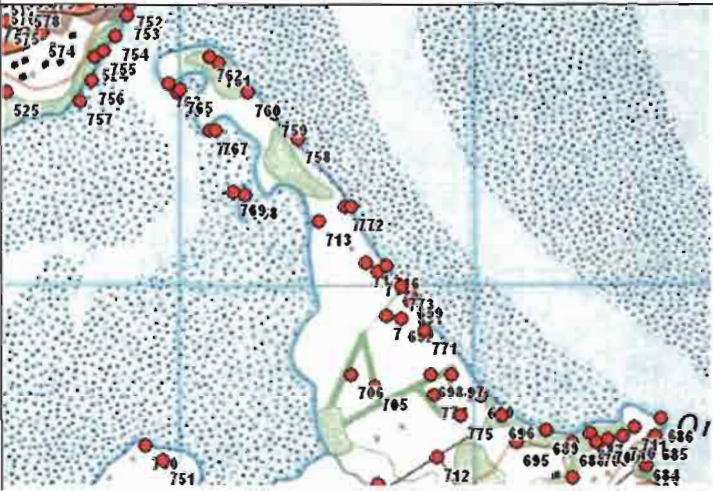
Sections 92 and 94 were declared Recreation Reserve in 1975 and in the same year, a community area was established adjacent to the reserve and named Island View/Pio's Beach.



Aerial view of Bowtown and Pio's Beach. Google Earth 9 September 2009.

Archaeological Site Assessment Sheet	
Record 6: Matakana Island	
Site Information	
NZAA numbers and site type	U13/1436 (Tupaea's pa).
Location/address	Cottage Road, Matakana Island. Within the northwest corner of Blakely Pacific Ltd's forest compartment 22002.
Map	
Land description/status	Lot 2 DP 25090 South Auckland (Blakely Pacific Limited).
Description of the site	Tupaea's pa is located on a flattened dune adjacent to the edge of Tauranga Harbour and between two small streams, which drain the inland swamps. The pa has a platform covering 500 square metres of undulating ground and is encircled by defensive scarp, with an artificially steepened section on the harbour side. Shell midden is found eroding around the outside of the pa and consists predominantly of harbour species such as cockle and pipi.
Quality of information about the site	<p>Good quality archaeological information recorded by Ken Phillips:</p> <p>Phillips, K. 2009, "Archaeological Survey and Assessment of Effects, Proposed Clear Fell Harvest, Line Raking and Replanting, Compartments 12001, 22001, 22002, 24004, 24007, 21004 and 23006, Blakely Pacific Limited Forests, Makatana Island, Tauranga", unpublished report for BPL Forests, Archaeology BOP, Whakatane.</p> <p>Traditional information about Tupaea's pa is contained in:</p> <p>Rolleston, S. 2008, "Cultural Impact Assessment, Matakana Island", unpublished report for BPL Forests.</p>


Assessment	
Condition	The remains of an old 20 th century cottage are situated on the centre of the pa's platform and historic rubbish relating to it is littered over the site. The encircling defensive scarp has eroded and is in poor condition.
Rarity	This is a rare and important pa site in the Bay of Plenty. It has been described by Ken Phillips as a "unique and early historic pa within a dune environment" (2009:15).
Archaeological value	The archaeological values of the site are very high because it represents a low-lying coastal dune pa, occupied during the contact period. It was situated within a rich food resource, being in close proximity to wetlands, lagoons, the inner harbour and the sea. It also had ready access across the inner harbour to the settlements both to the north and south.
Contextual value	There is a high density of recorded and unrecorded archaeological sites on Matakana Island representing an extensive archaeological landscape. This demonstrates there was extensive and sustained prehistoric occupation and cultivation on the island. Tupaea's pa has considerable contextual value set within early 19 th century Tauranga.
Amenity value	Amenity values are presently limited as the site is located within private property in a production forest. However, the site is located beside Cottage Road and the inner harbour where Blakely Pacific have provided an interpretation panel about the environment. There may be potential in the future for interpretation to be erected about the archaeological and cultural values of this site.
Historic value	This is a historically significant pa site because of its close association with Tupaea, who was a prominent Ngaiterangi chief and well-known warrior in the 19 th century. Tupaea was considered an influential figure in early Tauranga politics and he is also associated with Rangiwaru, Otumoetai pa, Motiti Island and Tuhua.

Archaeological Site Assessment Sheet	
Record 7: Tuapiro Point	
Site Information	
NZAA numbers and site type	U13/7 (midden), U13/691 (midden), U13/692 (midden), U13/713 (midden), U13/714 (midden), U13/715 (midden), U13/716 (midden), U13/762 (midden), U13/764 (midden/hearth), U13/765 (midden), U13/766 (midden), U13/767 (hearths), U13/768 (midden), U13/769 (midden), U13/770 (midden), U13/771 (midden), U13/772 (midden).
Location/address	Tuapiro Point Reserve, north eastern end of Tuapiro Road on the Ongare Point Peninsula, Tauranga Harbour.
Map	
Land description/status	Tuapiro Point Reserve (Western Bay of Plenty District Council).
Description of the site	<p>There are 18 recorded archaeological sites within the Tuapiro Point Reserve, consisting of shell middens and cooking hearths, forming a large archaeological landscape on the sand spit. While middens are the most visible component of the archaeological landscape, subsurface features representing areas of living and cultivation are likely to be preserved beneath the surface.</p> <p>The middens have accumulated over many centuries from different periods of occupation. Individual exposures have been recorded as separate archaeological sites, however they form one contiguous landscape.</p>
Quality of information about the site	<p>Good information is available in:</p> <p>Phillips, K. 2003, "Preliminary Archaeological Survey and Assessment of Effects, Proposed Reserve Development, Tuapiro Point", unpublished report for Harrison Grierson Consultants Ltd, Archaeology BOP, Whakatane.</p>
Assessment	
Condition	The archaeology of Tuapiro Point is fragile. Sites have been subject to coastal erosion causing deflation, where the lighter components of the site have washed away

	leaving the heavier parts behind, like hangi stones. Reserve development works have included measures to cap and protect the archaeological resource.
Rarity	The collection of sites at Tuapiro Point are rare, because artefacts found in the area indicate they date to the earliest period of settlement and very few early sites have been identified in the Western Bay of Plenty. Ken Phillips (2003:9) describes this as a "unique archaeological landscape encompassing evidence of continued human occupation ... spanning 700 years or more".
Archaeological value	The reserve has high archaeological values because of the concentration of archaeological features, reflecting intensive and prolonged pre-European Maori settlement. The sites also represent a range of time periods from the settlement of the first Polynesian settlers to the later classic Maori period. Furthermore the "subsurface archaeological resource is likely to be extensive with high spatial and temporal complexity" (Phillips 2003:9).
Contextual value	The Tuapiro Point Reserve forms part of the wider archaeological and cultural landscape of Tuapiro Point, where numerous sites have been recorded. It also relates to the heavily defended pa found along the Ongare Point and Kauri Point coastline of this popular area in prehistory.
Amenity value	The reserve has high amenity values as it is open to the public.
Historic value	Ken Phillips (2003:8) has recorded that "traditional information identifies this area as an important settlement and pa and this is strongly supported by the archaeological resource".



Aerial view of Tuapiro Point Reserve. Google Earth 9 September 2009.


Archaeological Site Assessment Sheet	
Record 8: Ongare Point	
Site Information	
NZAA numbers and site type	U13/8 (Ongare Point pa).
Location/address	Ongare Point.
Map	
Land description/status	Pt Allotment 5 Tahawai Parish South Auckland (private ownership).
Description of the site	Ongare Point pa is a large fortified site located on the Kauri Point Peninsula (U13/4). The pa has ditch and bank defences divided into three similar sized rectangular enclosures, which run along the coastal headland. The eastern section was the most strongly defended with a double ditch and bank on two sides. A huge shell midden is situated on its seaward side, which was mined for chicken grit in historic times.
Quality of information about the site	<p>Law, G. 2008, <i>Archaeology of the Bay of Plenty</i>, Science and Technology Publishing, Department of Conservation, Wellington.</p> <p>Phillips, C. and H. Allen, 1996, "Excavation at Anitere Pa, U13/46 (N53/79), Athenree, Bay of Plenty", unpublished report for New Zealand Historic Places Trust (Authority 1994/93).</p> <p>Shawcross, F.W. 1964, "Archaeological Investigations at Ongari Point, Katikati, Bay of Plenty: A Report on the first Season of Excavations", <i>NZAA Newsletter</i>, 7(2):79-98.</p> <p>Shawcross, F.W. 1966, "Ongari Point—Second Season", <i>NZAA Newsletter</i>, 9(2):53-73.</p>
Assessment	
Condition	The site has been modified by the excavations in 1964 and 1965 and by an early timber mill. It is now located in regenerating bush.
Rarity	This site is considered rare because of the archaeological investigation that was undertaken, which

	recovered important information about the concentration of features within the pa.
Archaeological value	Ongare Point pa was excavated in 1964 and 1965. This major investigation, undertaken by Shawcross, made a significant contribution to New Zealand archaeology. The excavations totalled 550m ² (the total site is 11,800m ²) and were primarily located in the interior of the western enclosure. The excavation uncovered 45 rectangular pits and three rua, as well as numerous postholes and firescoops.
Contextual value	Ongare Point pa has important contextual values, as it is set within the wider landscape of Kauri Point, where there is a high concentration of archaeological sites, including numerous pa. It is only 2.5km from Kauri Point pa.
Amenity value	The site has limited amenity values because it is located on private property.
Historic value	<p>The property is of high historic significance. One of the reasons the site was selected for excavation in 1963, was because Shortland's 1842-43 journal and letter books recorded the occupation of "Ongari" by Christian Maori in 1842. The settlement was attacked the same year, by Thames Chief Taraia, causing it to be abandoned and turned into a potato garden. However Shawcross did not find any European artefacts as expected, which led him to conclude that it was not the site of the 1842 raid, but it was likely to be nearby.</p> <p>The property also contains the remains of the Mount Stewart homestead. It was built by George Vesey Stewart and was located close to the western defences of the pa.</p>

Archaeological Site Assessment Sheet	
Record 9: Kauri Point	
Site Information	
NZAA numbers and site type	U13/4 (pa and swamp), U13/5 (pa), U13/6 (pa).
Location/address	Kauri Point Historic Reserve, Esplanade Road, Kauri Point.
Map	
Land description/status	<p>Historic Reserve Kauri Point (administered by the Western Bay of Plenty District Council) NZ Gazette 1982:1179.</p> <p>U13/4: Allotment 137 Tahawai Parish. The remainder of the swamp (associated with U13/4) is privately owned in Lot 1 DPS 14772 and in the unformed Esplanade Road.</p> <p>U13/5: Allotment 134 Tahawai Parish.</p> <p>U13/6: Section 1 BLK VI Katikati SD.</p>
Description of the site	<p>There are three pa on the cliff edge at Kauri Point in the historic reserve. The most well-known is Owarau pa (U13/4), also commonly called Kauri Point pa. It is a good example of a coastal pa defended by a cliff and a transverse and lateral ditch. The pa was excavated in 1960, 1961, 1962 and 1967, in what is considered a nationally significant investigation.</p> <p>Research showed that Owarau pa underwent five periods of occupation starting as a garden with associated kumara storage pits. The level of occupation then intensified with the construction of a set of terraces for domestic activities. Later this terraced area was fortified with an encircling palisade and a single ditch. After a period of abandonment the pa was reconstructed with at first a single ditch and later a double ditch and bank, enclosing a smaller area. A small swamp site, lying on the northern side of the pa, was excavated by Shawcross in 1961-2. A unique collection of wooden combs and numerous small obsidian flakes were recovered. Shawcross interpreted the site as sacred spring where tapu activities took place, involving hair cutting and the ritual breaking and disposal of combs.</p>

	<p>Pa site U13/5 is at the north-east end of the built-up area off Esplanade Road on a broad point.</p> <p>Situated east of the built-up area, pa site U13/6 utilises the natural defences of the east-facing cliff. It consists of a rectangular central platform about 70 x 30 m in plan with a worn defensive ditch and terraces to the south.</p>
Quality of information about the site	<p>Good quality information:</p> <p>Ambrose, W. 1962, "Further Investigations at Kauri Point, Katikati", <i>New Zealand Archaeological Association newsletter</i> 5(1):56-67.</p> <p>Golson, J. 1961, "Investigation at Kauri Point, Katikati, Western Bay of Plenty", <i>New Zealand Archaeological Association Newsletter</i> 4(2):13-41.</p> <p>Gumbley, W., D. Johns, G. Law, 2005, <i>Management of Wetland Archaeological Sites in New Zealand</i>, Science for Conservation 246, Department of Conservation, Wellington.</p> <p>Jones, K. L., 2007, <i>The Penguin Field Guide to New Zealand Archaeology</i>, Penguin Group (NZ), Auckland.</p> <p>Law, G. 2008, <i>Archaeology of the Bay of Plenty</i>, Science and Technology Publishing, Department of Conservation, Wellington.</p> <p>McFadgen, B.G. and A.M. Williams, 1991, <i>Pa Sites of the Western Bay of Plenty</i>, Science and Research Division, Department of Conservation, Wellington.</p> <p>Phillips, C. and H. Allen, 1996, "Excavation at Anitere Pa, U13/46 (N53/79), Athenree, Bay of Plenty", unpublished report for New Zealand Historic Places Trust (Authority 1994/93).</p> <p>Shawcross, F.W., 1964, "Archaeological Investigations at Ongari Point, Katikati, Bay of Plenty", <i>New Zealand Archaeological Association Newsletter</i> 7(2):79-98.</p> <p>Shawcross, F.W., 1966, "Ongari Point—Second Season", <i>New Zealand Archaeological Association Newsletter</i> 9(2):53-71.</p> <p>Shawcross, F.W., 1977, "Kauri Point Swamp: the Ethnographic Interpretation of a Prehistoric Site", pp277-305 in Sieveking, G. de G. (Ed.): <i>Problems in Economic and Social Archaeology</i>, Duckworth.</p>

Assessment	
Condition	The sites are in a good state of preservation.
Rarity	The Kauri Point pa are rare and highly significant sites, while the swamp is famous for the pre-European Maori combs that were discovered there.
Archaeological value	<p>The archaeological sites at Kauri Point are of high archaeological value and have made a significant contribution to New Zealand archaeology. Kauri Point was the focus of some of this country's earliest professional archaeological investigations and have provided important information on the pre-European Maori settlement in the Bay of Plenty. The investigations of Owarau pa and the adjacent swamp (U13/4) are considered to "...have been formative in the development of understanding of the process of human settlement of New Zealand and the development of Maori art and culture" (Gumbley <i>et al.</i> 2005:42).</p> <p>The excavations revealed significant artefact assemblages including almost 14,000 obsidian flakes. Organic items uncovered included house posts, figures, ko (digging sticks), weeding tools, wooden bowls, adze handles, wooden spear tips, musical instruments and fibre. Kauri Point is probably best-known for the wooden combs (up to 200) that were found and these were all broken.</p>
Contextual value	<p>The Kauri Point pa sites are part of a wider archaeological landscape, where the intensity of recorded archaeological sites in this area demonstrates the scale of pre-European Maori settlement. Heavily defended pa are located along the coastline and large scale shell middens are found along the edge of wetland catchments that extend inland.</p> <p>There are eight pa located on a headland overlooking the Tauranga Harbour.</p>
Amenity value	The reserves have high amenity values.
Historic value	Unknown.

Archaeological Site Assessment Sheet	
Record 10: Gerald V Crapp Historic Reserve	
Site Information	
NZAA numbers and site type	U14/159 (Waihuri pa).
Location/address	Gerald V Crapp Historic Reserve, Omokoroa Point.
Map	
Land description/status	Lot 1 Deposited Plan South Auckland 27731, Historic Reserve Gerald Crapp Historic Reserve NZGZ 1980 p 3149.
Description of the site	Located at the northern end of Omokoroa Peninsula, Waihuri pa is defended by a transverse ditch and bank enclosing the headland.
Quality of information about the site	Phillips, K. 2006, "Archaeological Survey and Assessment of Effects, Omokoroa Waste Water Project, Omokoroa Peninsula", unpublished report for Duffill Watts and King Ltd, Archaeology BOP, Whakatane.
Assessment	
Condition	Overall Waihuri pa is considered to be well-preserved. Houses have been built close to the exterior of the ditch on what would have originally been land associated with occupation at the pa. Although the ditch has been filled in at one point allowing access to the site and wooden walkway has been constructed over another section, it is nevertheless impressive and well-defined. The cliff edges of the pa have suffered some erosion.
Rarity	While headland pa are common in this area of Tauranga, the site's occupation up into the mid-1800s and its connection with Te Waharoa (recorded in Rev. AN Brown's diary) makes it rare.
Archaeological value	Waihuri pa has archaeological value as a headland pa with a well-defined transverse ditch and bank. It is representative of pa sites along this stretch of coastline, as there are three other pa located on headlands in this area.

Contextual value	Situating on the north east extremity of Omokoroa Point, this pa was in a strategic location over looking the inner harbour and in an easily defendable position. Waihuri pa has contextual value as it forms an important component of the prehistoric and contact period landscape, which included shell middens, terraces, storage pits, gardens soils and other pa recorded on the peninsula.
Amenity value	The reserve has high amenity values as it is readily accessible to the public, with very good access onto the pa. Interpretation is also provided at the site.
Historic value	<p>Both the pa and the reserve have important historic values. The pa was occupied as late as the mid-1800s and Te Waharoa and his wife Te Wiwini are said to have lived there near the end of his life.</p> <p>Interpretation provided at the reserve records that the land was bought by the Rev Joseph Tice Gellibrand (1826-1887) in 1877, a retired minister from Tasmania. He farmed the land with his wife Selina and Elizabeth Winspear, who had travelled with them to New Zealand. Elizabeth changed her name to Gellibrand and in 1878 married Captain Arthur Algernon Crapp. Taking over the management of "Omokoroa", he germinated and planted many of the seeds collected by Rev Gellibrand on his travels. Arthur and Elizabeth had eight children and in October 1975 the youngest son, Gerald, gifted the area as a reserve.</p>



Aerial view of Waihuri pa (U14/159) at Omokoroa Point, cover in trees. Google Earth 9 September 2009.

Archaeological Site Assessment Sheet	
Record 11: Huharua Harbour Park	
Site Information	
NZAA numbers and site type	U14/157 (Ongarahu pa).
Location/address	Huharua Harbour Park, 401 Plummers Point Road, Whakamarama (Western Bay of Plenty District Council and Tauranga City Council).
Map	
Land description/status	Lot 3 DP 338691, Recreation Reserve NZGZ 2006 p870.
Description of the site	<p>Ongarahu pa (U14/157) is located at the north-eastern corner of the park, on the highest point overlooking Tauranga Harbour and Mangawhai Bay. The pa has a deep, well-preserved ditch and inner bank which is visually impressive.</p> <p>A further eight archaeological sites have been recorded within the 8 hectare reserve, however they are either in poor condition or unable to be found. In 2005 archaeologist Louise Furey surveyed the park and reported that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • U14/952 and U14/953 (middens) not able to be found; • U14/963 (occupation site) gardened in the past; • U14/965 (trench) not able to be found; • U14/966 (canoe caves) recorded on hearsay and not found; <i>and</i> • U14/3238 (ovenstones) in intertidal zone and in poor condition.
Quality of information about the site	<p>Good quality archaeological information is available:</p> <p>Cable, N. 2007, "Huharua Harbour Park Archaeological Review", unpublished report for Western Bay of Plenty District Council, Opus International Consultants, Hamilton.</p> <p>Furey, L. 2005, "Archaeological Sites within the Proposed Huharua Subregional Park", unpublished report for Western Bay of Plenty District Council and Tauranga City Council.</p> <p>A conservation plan has also been prepared:</p>

	Barr, C., C. Bidois, and M. Eaves, 2008, "Huharua Regional Park: Conservation Plan", unpublished report for Western Bay of Plenty District Council, Opus International Consultants, Hamilton.
Assessment	
Condition	The reserve has been modified by timber milling, farming and agricultural activities over the years. In 1965 a house, outbuildings and a garden were constructed on the main platform of Ongarahu pa, with a driveway formed over a section of the ditch. Despite this the pa remains in good condition.
Rarity	Ongarahu pa is considered rare because it is a well-preserved coastal pa with large defences, protected in a public reserve. While there are five pa sites recorded on the Omokoroa Peninsula, only two are in good condition.
Archaeological value	Ongarahu pa is of high archaeological significance because it provides an excellent example of a defended coastal pa. The ditch and bank is largely intact demonstrating large earth fortifications which are deep and well-defined.
Contextual value	Ongarahu pa has important contextual values as it was strategically located in a prominent site overlooking the harbour. The Opus Conservation Plan refers to evidence that pa sites on the peninsula were connected by long trenches, which they say the "huharua" name refers to.
Amenity value	The pa is of amenity value because it is located within a recreational reserve which is open to the public. The pa also has visual amenity values as it looks out to Tauranga Harbour and the park is an important green space for the community.
Historic value	Huharua was a strategically important place in the history of Tauranga Moana, located near the mouth of the Te Puna River. The peninsula was at one end of a traditional pathway that joined the Tauranga Harbour with the Waikato via the Wairere track. It provided access not only to Pirirakau but also to their related hapu from the Waikato. The area also has important associations with the Plummer family, who first settled on the point in the early 1900s.



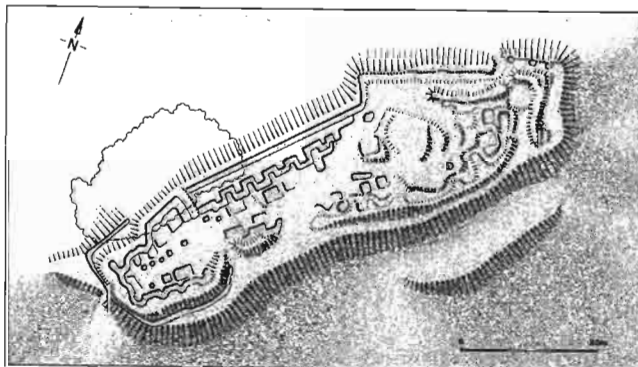
Aerial view of U14/157 (Ongarahu pa). Google Earth 8 September 2009.

Archaeological Site Assessment Sheet	
Record 12: Te Puna	
Site Information	
NZAA numbers and site type	U14/160 (Tawhinui pa / gunfighter pa).
Location/address	South-west of the junction of Old Highway and Whakamarama Road.
Map	
Land description/status	Lot 5 Deposited Plan South Auckland 44151, in private ownership.
Description of the site	This is a hill top pa located on the flattened area of a hill. The main platform is surrounded by ditches and interconnecting pits. The defended area measures about 110m long and 25m wide. Terraces are present to the east, north and west. In particular the eastern terrace, measuring 25m by 6m, is well preserved.
Quality of information about the site	Good information is available: NZAA Site Record Form. McFadgen, B.G. and A.M. Williams 1991: <i>Pa sites of the Western Bay of Plenty</i> , Science and Research Division, Department of Conservation, Wellington.
Assessment	
Condition	This pa site is in a good condition. Some stock damage has occurred over the years but the defensive structures are still clearly visible. Midden has been exposed at some places.
Rarity	Pa are a relatively common occurrence in the Bay of Plenty but not many traditional pa have been modified to gunfighter pa, designed to withstand attacks from imperial troops with rifles.
Archaeological value	The archaeological values of this site are high. Archaeological features present are ditches, banks, pits, terraces and midden. The change of this traditional pa into a gunfighter enhances the archaeological values of this site.

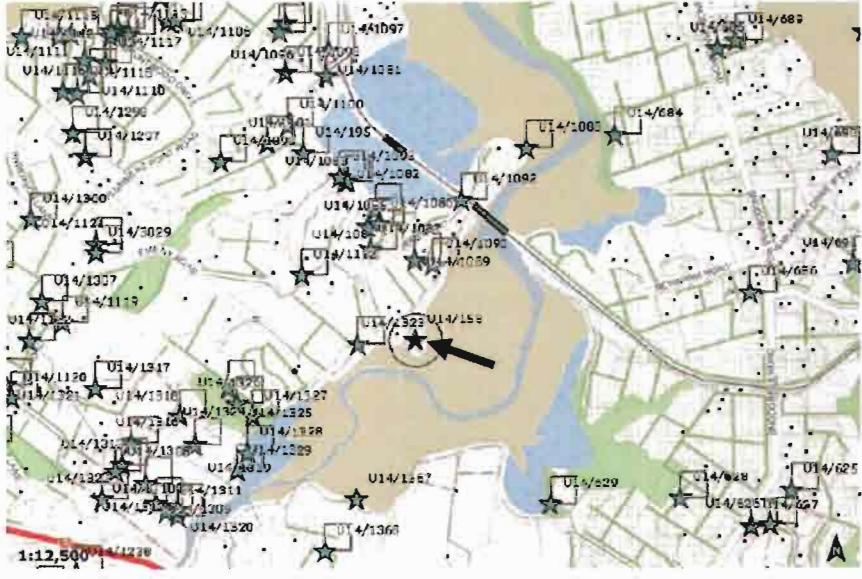
Contextual value	The contextual values of this site are high. This is a pa site located quite far inland surrounded by midden, terrace and pits sites. Together with these other sites this pa site represents the entire spectrum of important pre-European sites in the area.
Amenity value	The amenity value of this site is fairly high. Although it is located on private land it is clearly visible from the road and looks like an impressive site.
Historic value	According to the Site Record Form this pa was converted by chief Te Moanui into a gunfighter pa in anticipation of an attack by Imperial troops. However, this attack never took place.



Aerial view of gunfighter pa U14/160. Google Earth 8 September 2009.



Drawing of U14/160. The zigzag defences which were dug when the traditional pa was converted to a gunfighter pa are clearly visible, as well as the circular rifle pits (From: McFadgen and Williams 1991).

Archaeological Site Assessment Sheet	
Record 13: Te Puna Estuary	
Site Information	
NZAA numbers and site type	U14/158 (Te Hopuni pa; also known as Puke Manuka pa).
Location/address	Near the end of Jess Road, in western side of the Te Puna Estuary.
Map	
Land description/status	Lot 3 Deposited Plan South Auckland 64672, local Purpose Reserve (Esplanade) WBOPDC.
Description of the site	This is a hilltop semi-island pa, surrounded by water on three sides. It is situated on a low peninsula jutting out into the Te Puna estuary in a south-easterly direction. On the western side there is a terrace measuring 35m x 7m and a ditch 0.5m deep. On the eastern side a smaller terrace measuring 5m x 8m is located, separated from the other terrace by a ditch which is 1.25m deep. The southerly aspect of the pa is naturally defended by a steep scarp which drops to the estuarine mudflats as is the eastern side of the pa. The northern side is more of a slope but the mudflats would have provided a degree of natural defensibility. In the past two pits and a rua have been recorded on the central platform. Midden is scattered on the eastern side of the pa.
Quality of information about the site	Good information is available: NZAA Site Record Form. Walter, L. 2005: 'Archaeological Site Assessment: Puke Manuka Pa (U14/158), Jess Road, Te Puna, Tauranga Harbour', unpublished report prepared for Environment Bay of Plenty.
Assessment	
Condition	Although overgrown with grass and weed the pa is in a good condition. The pa has not been ploughed or cultivated in the past. The features are still clearly visible and are in a relatively stable condition. It is likely that the archaeological stratigraphy is intact over most of the pa.

Rarity	Although pa sites are relatively common in the Western Bay of Plenty this small pa site is located in an unusual location which makes it a rare example of a semi-island pa.
Archaeological value	The archaeological values of this pa site are high since it can provide insight in the age, nature and length of occupation of this site.
Contextual value	The contextual value of this site is high. It is probable that there is a close interrelationship between the numerous recorded archaeological sites in the vicinity and this pa site. The other recorded archaeological sites are midden, pit, terrace and rua sites all indicative of continuous habitation, focused on the exploitation of the estuarine shellfish and fish species and cultivation of crops such as kumara. A defensive site such as this pa forms an integral part of such a settlement pattern.
Amenity value	The amenity values of this site are high. A planting programme is currently being undertaken by the Te Puna Estuary Care Group in conjunction with Environment Bay of Plenty and the Parks and Reserves section of Western Bay of Plenty District Council.
Historic value	Unknown.



Aerial view of U14/158, surrounded by mudflats on three sides. Google Earth 8 September 2009.

Archaeological Site Assessment Sheet	
Record 14: Te Puna – Wairoa	
Site Information	
NZAA numbers and site type	U14/328 (Te Irihanga pa).
Location/address	Between two tributaries of the Ohourere Stream past the end of Crawford Rd (Wairoa).
Map	
Land description/status	Irihanga 2, Maori Reservation Only PART of land area 1140m being an unsurveyed partition NZGZ 2004 p 2188.
Description of the site	Te Irihanga is a hilltop pa located between two streams. The site has a ring ditch fortification on the eastern, southern and western sites. The eastern and western sides have been further fortified by a second exterior ditch. The western side of the pa, which would be the most vulnerable to attack, has an additional bank fortification above the interior ditch. The northern side of the site appears to have originally been terraced to the edge of a steep escarpment. The interior of the site comprises of three large terraces and a flattened spur. The approximate area of the interior of the pa is 1140 square metres.
Quality of information about the site	<p>Good information is available:</p> <p>NZAA Site Record Form.</p> <p>Bowers, L. 1995: 'Conservation Plan Te Irihanga Pa', unpublished report for Te Mahau 1 and Te Irihanga Trust.</p> <p>Cowan J. 1956: <i>The New Zealand Wars: A History of the Maori Campaigns and the Pioneering Period: Volume II: The Hauhau Wars, 1864–72</i>, R. E. Owen, Wellington, pp 154-6.</p> <p>Fenton, K.C. 1967: <i>Centenary of New Zealand Army Engineers – Engineers in the Tauranga Bush Campaign 1867</i>.</p>

Assessment	
Condition	This pa is in a good condition. The pa was probably first modified in 1867 in an attempt to protect defenders from rifle fire. This may have involved deepening of the trenches and raising the height of banks. More recently, but prior to the 1995 conservation report, modifications have occurred on the northern side where a bulldozed track has been constructed along the ridge. This track has destroyed part of the western ditch and bank.
Rarity	Although pa sites are a relatively common occurrence in this part of the Bay of Plenty this is a rare well-preserved example of a inland hilltop pa which was subsequently converted to a gunfighter pa.
Archaeological value	The archaeological values of this pa site are high because it provides the opportunity to learn more about the modifications made to adapt an authentic, pre-European pa, to a 'gunfighter pa' capable of withstanding rifle attacks.
Contextual value	The contextual values of this site are high. It is located 17km inland in a relatively isolated position making it a significant site in the area. Other archaeological sites in the wider area are predominantly midden and rua sites making this pa site of central importance.
Amenity value	The amenity values of this site are low. It is located on private land and not easily publicly accessible.
Historic value	The historical significance of this site is considerable. The pa is closely associated with a period of social and political upheaval in Tauranga. According to oral accounts this pa was used in battles against Ngapuhi raiders in the 1830's. In 1867 the pa was attacked and taken by the force composed almost entirely of Arawa natives commanded by Major William Mair and his brother Gilbert. Captain H. L. Skeet's company of volunteer engineers and several companies of the 1st Waikato Militia acted as supports.

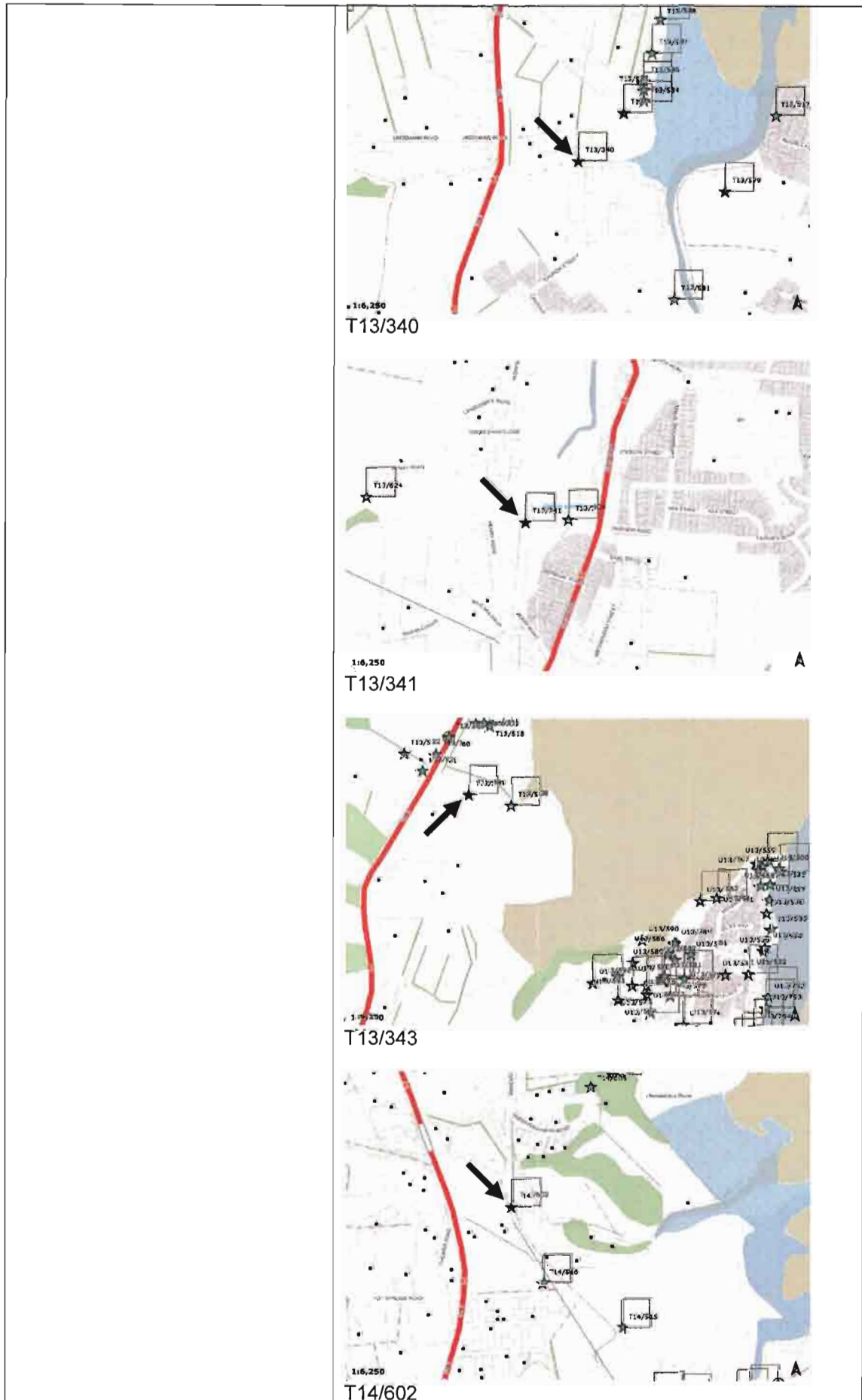
Archaeological Site Assessment Sheet	
Record 15: Te Puna Beach	
Site Information	
NZAA numbers and site type	U14/428 (Oikimoke pa).
Location/address	Located approximately 200m west of the sand spit at Oikimoke Point.
Map	
Land description/status	Allotment 157D1 Te Puna Parish, Urupa, in private ownership.
Description of the site	This pa is located on a cliff edge. It is situated on flat land with a steep slope to the north to the harbour 20m below. It is defended by a ditch and bank system. The ditch is 3m deep and 4m wide, the inner bank is 2m high and 2m wide. There is an extension to the west by means of continuation of the southern lateral ditch. A second western transverse ditch encloses an area that is smaller and lower than the main part. The flat of the main part is in use as an urupa. Midden, consisting mainly of cockle and pipi shells, is exposed at both ends of the pa. The site measures approximately 170m x 40m.
Quality of information about the site	NZAA Site Record Form.
Assessment	
Condition	The site is in good condition. The earthwork features are well defined. Some large trees are growing on the site around the edges and part of the site is overgrown with gorse and low scrub. A vehicle access way has been created through the eastern transverse ditch which has caused some damage.

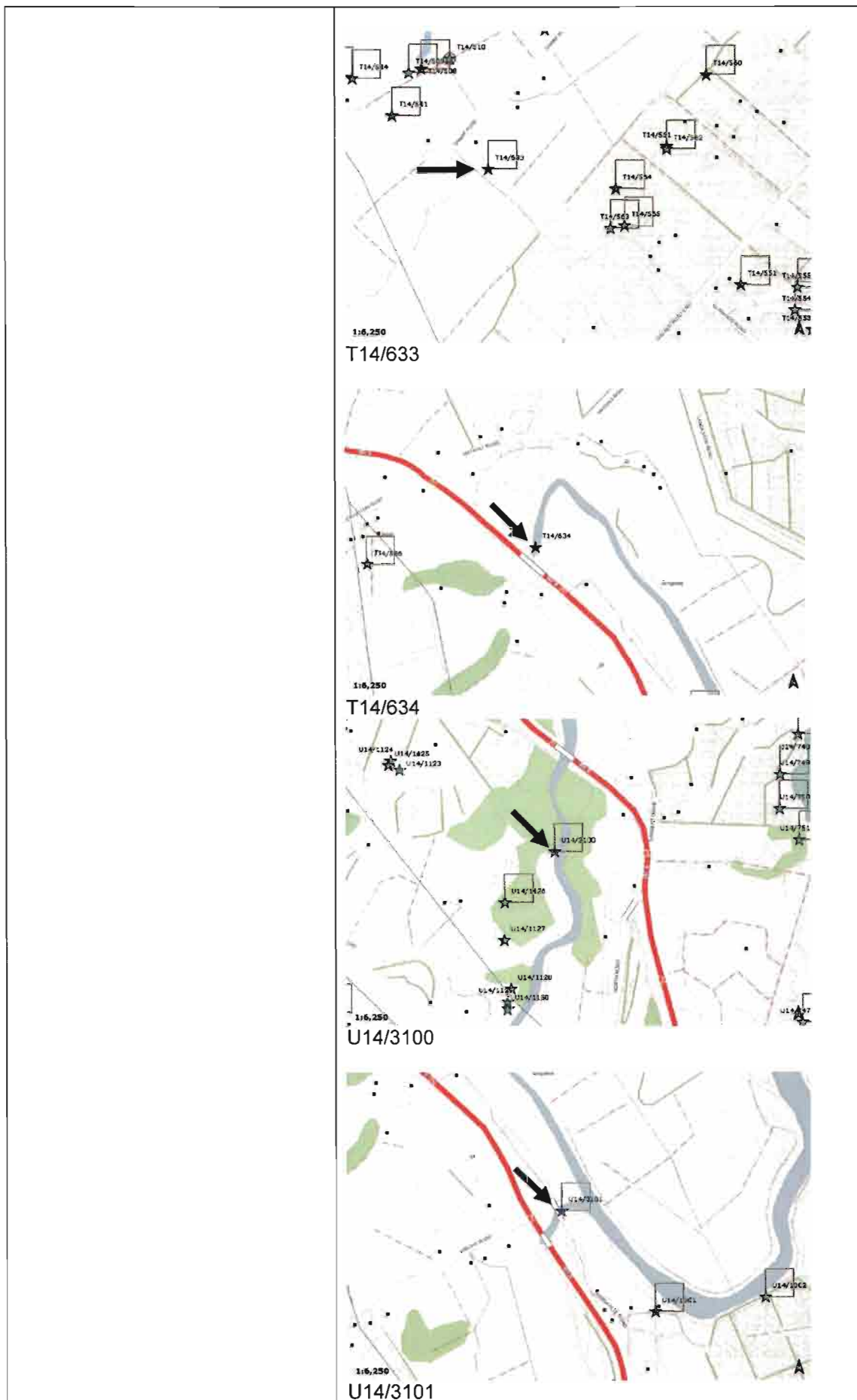
Rarity	Pa sites are relatively common in this part of the Bay of Plenty. However, well preserved pa sites with little or no modification are rare.
Archaeological value	The archaeological values of this pa site are high. It is a well preserved example of a coastal pa with well defined earthwork features.
Contextual value	The contextual values of this site are high. It is situated on a strategic location overlooking Tauranga Harbour. It is surrounded by other archaeological sites such as middens, pits and ovens.
Amenity value	The amenity values of this site are moderate. It is in private ownership and is not easily publicly accessible.
Historic value	Unknown.



Aerial photo of U14/158. The urupa is located on the larger eastern terrace. The smaller western terrace is the empty area to the left; the associated ditch runs along the line of trees. Google Earth 8 September 2009.

Archaeological Site Assessment Sheet	
Record 16: East Coast Main Trunk Railway between Athenree and Apata	
Site Information	
NZAA numbers and site type	T13/342 (culvert), T13/338, T13/339, T13/340, T13/341, T13/343, T14/602, T14/633, T14/634, U14/3100 and U14/3101(all railway bridges).
Location/address	Various locations between Athenree Gorge and Apata.
Map	<p>The 'Map' section contains three separate maps, each showing a different archaeological site along the railway line. The railway line is highlighted in red. The first map, labeled 'T13/342', shows a culvert with a scale of 1:6,250. The second map, labeled 'T13/338', shows a site with a scale of 1:6,250. The third map, labeled 'T13/339', shows a site with a scale of 1:6,250. Each map includes a north arrow and various site numbers and boundaries.</p>





Land description/status	<p>T13/342: Lot 3 DPS 91940, in private ownership.</p> <p>T13/338: Crown Land Survey Office Plan 23362, Crown Land Reserve.</p> <p>T13/339: Crown Land Survey Office Plan 55808, Crown Land Reserve and Section 2 Survey Office Plan 61439, in private ownership,</p> <p>T13/340: Pt Allot 50 Tahawai Parish, Crown Land Reserve.</p> <p>T13/341: Section 4 Survey Office Plan 23764/1.</p> <p>T14/602: Lot 3 DPS 80226, Local Purpose Reserve, Lot 4 DPS 80226, Local Purpose Reserve, and Section 1 Survey Office Plan 350785, WBOPDC.</p> <p>T14/633: Lot 4 DPS 88015, in private ownership; subject to part IVA Conservation Act 1987.</p> <p>T14/634: Pt Allot 149 Apata Parish and Lot 2 DPS 84031, in private ownership.</p> <p>U14/3101: Lot 5 DPS 84031, private ownership.</p> <p>U14/3100: Lot 4 DPS 80881, in private ownership; subject to part IVA Conservation Act 1987.</p>
Description of the site	<p>The bridges form part of the East Coast Main Trunk Railway (ECMT). The ECMT played a major role in the development of the Western Bay of Plenty between 1928 (when it was opened) and 1978 (when it was closed following the opening of the Kaimai Tunnel).</p> <p>The ECMT departed Auckland for Frankton, then across country to Morrinsville, Te Aroha, Paeroa, through the Karangahake Gorge to Waihi, through the Athenree Gorge to Katikati, down to Tauranga, Te Maunga (Mt Maunganui), Te Puke and to its terminal at Taneatua.</p> <p>Construction of the section between Athenree Gorge and Apata was started in 1919 and finished in March 1928. Work was partly undertaken by the Public Works Department and partly by a private contractor.</p> <p>T13/342 is a well preserved representative example of the concrete culverts that were built along the line.</p> <p>All of the bridges were of steel plate girder design. Of the five bridges that are still intact four have been built using timber trestle piers (T14/533, T14/633, U14/1301 and U14/3100) and only one is on concrete piers (T14/602). Of the other bridges only the concrete piers remain, some of them 9m high.</p>
Quality of information about the site	<p>Good information is available:</p> <p>NZAA Site Record Forms.</p>


	Moore, P.R. 2002: 'Historic Features of the East Coast Main Trunk Railway between Athenree and Apata, Western Bay of Plenty', unpublished report for the New Zealand Historic Places Trust.
Assessment	
Condition	The condition of the archaeological sites varies. The concrete culvert is well preserved, as are five of the remaining bridges. The concrete piers are generally also well preserved, although the actual deckings of the bridges are missing.
Rarity	Remains of this kind of early twentieth century infrastructure are rare in the Bay of Plenty.
Archaeological value	The archaeological value of the sites is high. The various bridges provide insight in the different settings, dimensions, constructions, features and markings on the bridges.
Contextual value	The contextual value of the sites is high. Together they form an important part of the infrastructure that played a major part in the development of the Western Bay of Plenty in the early twentieth century.
Amenity value	The amenity value of these sites is currently low. Most of the sites are surrounded by private land which makes access to them difficult. However, as extant structures of an important historic railway line they have high amenity value potential. Especially the surviving bridges have a high aesthetic appeal. It would be feasible to develop walking tracks along parts of the former railway line.
Historic value	The historic value of these sites is very high. They are associated with infrastructure that was very significant for the region and played an important part in the development of this part of the Western Bay of Plenty district in the early twentieth century.



The Rereatukahia Stream Bridge (T14/602) (source: Moore 2002).



The Wainui River Bridge (U14/3100) (source: Moore 2002).

Archaeological Site Assessment Sheet	
Record 17: Kaimai – Mamaku Forest Park	
Site Information	
NZAA numbers and site type	T13/759 (saw pit), T13/760 (camp site), T13/761 (kauri dam), T13/762 (kauri dam), T13/763 (kauri dam), T13/764 (kauri dam), T13/765 (terraces), T13/782 (tramway), T13/783 (logging camp), T13/784 (logging road), T13/785 (log skid/bullock track), T13/786 (log chute), T13/787 (kauri dam).
Location/address	Kaimai – Mamaku Forest Park, Wairoa Valley and Cashmore's Clearing.
Map	
Land description/status	Crown Land Survey Office Plan 48402, State Forest Park Kaimai Mamaku State Forest Park NZGZ 1975 p 2328 [State Forest Sanctuary Kaimai Mamaku State Forest Park NZGZ 1973 p 555] [State Forest Kaimai Mamaku State Forest Park NZGZ 1919 p 2613] [State Forest Kaimai Mamaku State Forest Park NZGZ 1918 p 802].
Description of the site	<p>These two clusters of archaeological sites relate to the early twentieth century timber industry in the area.</p> <p>The cluster in the Wairoa Valley consists of a logging camp, saw pit and a number of kauri dams and thus represents a 'compact arrangement of all the aspects of the timber industry' (Grouden 1993:33).</p> <p>Cashmore's Clearing is a similar site where intensive logging activities were carried out in the nineteenth century. Features located during the survey undertaken by Grouden in 1992/3 include a tramway, a logging camp, log chutes, a kauri dam, bullock tracks and a logging road (Grouden 1993:84).</p>
Quality of information about the site	<p>Good information is available:</p> <p>NZAA Site Record Forms.</p> <p>Anon., 2005: 'Draft Northern Kaimai Heritage Plan', unpublished report, (version 24 January 2006), Department of Conservation, Bay</p>

	<p>of Plenty.</p> <p>Grouden, V.J. 1993: <i>Kaimai-Mamaku Forest Park Historic Resources Inventory</i>, Department of Conservation Technical Report Series No. 19, Rotorua.</p>
Assessment	
Condition	<p>The condition of the Wairoa Valley sites varies. The saw pit is well preserved. The kauri dams are all damaged, although at all of them the bed logs are still present, and the many of the gate planks are still wired to the main stringers as well. Although none of the buildings are extant, parts of logging camp, which consisted of a cooking house, a bunkhouse, a toilet and some smaller dwelling huts, are well preserved.</p> <p>The condition of the Cashmore's Clearing sites also varies. A large part of the tramway is well preserved, complete with wooden sleepers and rails. The others sites are less well preserved but have retained sufficient feature to determine their outlay and function. Various artefacts related to logging activities are still present on both sites.</p>
Rarity	Sites relating to late nineteenth – early twentieth logging activities are rare in the Bay of Plenty. These logging sites represent the southern limit of kauri logging in New Zealand.
Archaeological value	The archaeological value of these sites is high because of the concentration of related sites related to the logging industry. These provide the opportunity to investigate logging practices and layout of logging site from this period.
Contextual value	The contextual value of the sites is high. They are located in the Kaimais near Katikati. Kauri logging was an important industry in the early days of Katikati township with several logging and timber companies being active in the area.
Amenity value	The amenity value of the sites is currently moderate. The sites are located in a regional forest park, administered by the Department of Conservation, with a lot of popular tracks and walks. However, although most of the sites are visible and can be visited, there are no interpretation panels informing the visitors about the historic significance of these sites. Interpretation panels would enhance the amenity values of these sites substantially.
Historic value	These two clusters of archaeological sites relate to the late nineteenth – early twentieth century timber industry in the area. Kauri logging was New Zealand's first major land-based export industry; consequently associated technologies such as the driving dams are an important historic element of one of our pioneer industries. Famous kauri bushmen such as Jim Angel and Bert Collins were involved in the kauri logging industry in this area (Anon. 2005, p 15).

Archaeological Site Assessment Sheet	
Record 18: Reid Road, Welcome Bay, Tauranga	
Site Information	
NZAA numbers and site type	U14/166 and U14/167 (Wharo pa); U14/3261 (terrace/midden)
Location/address	Reid Road – Welcome Bay Road, Welcome Bay, Tauranga.
Map	
Land description/status	<p>U14/166: Lot 4 Deposited Plan South Auckland 85186 and Lot 5 Deposited Plan South Auckland 85186, in private ownership. Scheduled in District Plan (site no. H79), Registered Cat II Historic Place (Record no. 6402), part of the site is covered by a heritage covenant.</p> <p>U14/167: Lot 1 Deposited Plan South Auckland 90694, in private ownership.</p> <p>U14/3261: Lot 5 Deposited Plan South Auckland 85186, in private ownership.</p>
Description of the site	<p>U14/166 and U14/167 together make up Te Wharo pa. Te Wharo pa was first recorded in 1968 but its true extent was not revealed until it was systematically surveyed in 1983 (Cable 2006:6). It is a ridge and headland pa site, constructed along the rim of a volcanic crater. The pa had been divided into several sections by defensive ditches, ending in a citadel at the highest point. The site covers an area of approximately 7 hectares in total. Numerous terraces are present, as well as midden and rua. A radiocarbon date taken at one of the terraces suggests that it was constructed no later than 1600-1820 (O’Keeffe 1991:172).</p> <p>U14/3261 is a separately recorded terrace / midden site but is likely to be part of the western extent of Te Wharo pa.</p> <p>In 2006 a small-scale investigation was undertaken here following a land slide after heavy rain. This took place on a western terrace of the pa, adjacent to Reid Road. Midden remains were recorded at three locations, mostly consisting of tuatua indicating exploitation of the coastal beach resources, probably at Papamoa Beach. A sample was submitted for radiocarbon dating. The results indicate a date between the mid 15th to</p>

	early 16 th century (1430 – 1540 AD), making this the earliest dated site in the Papamoa Hills area (Cable 2006:19-20).
Quality of information about the site	<p>Good information is available:</p> <p>NZAA Site Record Forms.</p> <p>Cable, N. 2006: 'PBC Emergency Events May 05 Reid Road (RP 1100) Slip Repair – Archaeological Monitoring Report', Opus International Consultants Limited, unpublished report for In³Roads.</p> <p>O'Keeffe, M.P. 1991: 'Prehistoric Settlement in the Western Bay of Plenty', unpublished MLitt thesis, Auckland University.</p> <p>McFadgen, B.G. and A.M Williams, 1991: <i>Pa Sites of the Western Bay of Plenty</i>, Science and Research Division, Department of Conservation, Wellington.</p> <p>Stokes, E. 1980: <i>Stories of Tauranga Moana</i>, Occasional Paper No. 9, Centre for Maori Studies and Research, University of Waikato.</p>
Assessment	
Condition	Overall the site is in very good state. A small part of U14/167 has been bulldozed in the past, before the site was first recorded in 1970.
Rarity	Pa sites as such are not rare in this part of the Bay of Plenty. However, well preserved pa sites of this size are rare. Wharo pa covers an area of approximately 7 hectares, making this the largest pa in this part of the Bay of Plenty. Wharo pa has a long history of occupation which reaches back at least 300 years to the time before the region was invaded by Ngaiterangi (McFadgen and Williams 1991:9).
Archaeological value	The archaeological values are very high. Significant archaeological features relating to prehistoric Maori occupation are located on Te Wharo. Features such as terraces, pits, transverse ditches and banks and some shell midden stretch along the ridge over a distance of approximately 800m. One shell midden deposit is at least 2m thick. Wharo pa is also one of the few pa from which early styles of stone adzes have been recovered, confirming its early use (McFadgen and Williams 1991:9).
Contextual value	Te Wharo is set within a significant archaeological landscape, the Papamoa Hills. This is a nationally significant landscape with a range of archaeological sites such a pa, terraces, pits and middens.
Amenity value	The amenity values are high even though the site is on private land. Visually it is a very impressive site.
Historic value	This pa was the main residence by the chief Tamapahore when he moved into the Papamoa area after he had been forced off Mauao (Stokes 1980:48).



Aerial photo showing the extent of Wharo Pa. Google Earth 8 September 2009.

Archaeological Site Assessment Sheet	
Record 19: Waikite Road, Welcome Bay, Tauranga	
Site Information	
NZAA numbers and site type	U14/234 (Maungarangi pa); U14/244 (Te Inahi pa).
Location/address	At the end of Waikite Road, Welcome Bay, Tauranga.
Map	
Land description/status	<p>U14/234: Lot 3 Deposited Plan South Auckland 86405, in private ownership.</p> <p>U14/244: Lot 9 Deposited Plan 367866, in private ownership.</p>
Description of the site	<p>U14/234: Maungarangi pa forms a prominent part of the landscape on a high knoll, overlooking a stream and gully in the east, some 2 kilometres south of Welcome Bay township.</p> <p>The principal defensive features of this headland pa consist of a trench and outer parapet running along the eastern, southern and western sides of the crest of the knoll. Although slightly affected by past quarry operations these have had little effect on the defences.</p> <p>Three terraces occur on the gentle slope of the eastern side of the pa. Seven distinct pit-like depressions are present, five are rounded-rectangular and two are circular in shape.</p> <p>Located where it is, with uninterrupted views towards Mauao, the Te Papa – Welcome Bay lowlands, the Kaimai Ranges, and Oropi and Pyes Pa, this site would have been of major strategic importance to pre-European Maori. This pa was the major fortification behind Welcome Bay.</p> <p>U14/244: Te Inahi is a small pa which is unusual in that it is sheltered by surrounding hills and overlooked by a ridge to the west and south. The site comprises of a defended knoll, extending over some 60 metres. The main defence consists of a 7 metres deep ditch, some 25 metres long, across the headland.</p>

	Three terraces occur on the crest in the western part of the site. More terraces can be found on the northern and southern slopes of the knoll. On the central area of the knoll, two rounded-rectangular pit-like depressions are located, measuring some 1.5m by 2.4m.
Quality of information about the site	Good information is available: NZAA Site Record Forms. Hooker, R.H. 1998, 'Archaeological Site Report on Fortified Pa U14/234, at Waikite Road, Welcome Bay', unpublished report for Mr. R. Pittams, Waikite Road.
Assessment	
Condition	Both sites are in good condition. The important defensive features are easily recognisable and in good state of preservation. The eastern ditch of Te Inahi pa is very impressive and one of the more remarkable examples of a defensive formation surviving in the Bay of Plenty.
Rarity	Pa sites like Maungaringi and Te Inahi are common in this part of the Bay of Plenty. However, well preserved pa sites such as Maungaringi and Te Inahi are much less common.
Archaeological value	The archaeological values of these pa sites are significant. Although they are not as extensive as some pa elsewhere in the Bay of Plenty, the defences are substantial and readily comprehensible. Besides defensive features it is likely that the sites also contained houses, huts for storage of equipment, cooking and domestic areas, and storage pits. All of these add to the archaeological values of these sites.
Contextual value	The contextual values of these sites are significant. The sites are two in a string of defensive earthworks located in the foothills behind Tauranga Harbour, extending from Papamoa towards the Kaimai Ranges.
Amenity value	The amenity values of these sites are potentially high since they are both well preserved sites. However, access to the pa is currently restricted because it is private property.
Historic value	Unknown.

Archaeological Site Assessment Sheet	
Record 20: Papamoa Hills Regional Park and immediate surroundings	
Site Information	
NZAA numbers and site type	U14/238 (Karangaumu pa), U14/239, U14/240, U14/241, U14/242, U14/243, U14/316, U14/432, U14/1652, U14/1653, U14/1654, U14/1655, U14/1656, U14/1657, U14/1658, U14/1659, U14/1660, U14/1661, U14/1678, U14/1679, U14/1680, U14/1681, U14/1682, U14/1683, U14/1685, U14/1687, U14/1688, U14/1689, U14/1690, U14/1691, U14/1692, U14/1693, U14/1694, U14/1695, U14/1696, U14/1697, U14/1698, U14/1701, U14/1805, U14/3077, U14/3079: pa, terraces, pits, middens.
Location/address	Papamoa Hills Regional Park is located to the south-east of Tauranga City between Tauranga and Te Puke west of State Highway 2.
Map	
Land description/status	<p>Papamoa Hills Regional Park is a regional park owned by Bay of Plenty Regional Council and managed by Environment Bay of Plenty.</p> <p>Lot 5 Deposited Plan 309001, Section 1 Survey Office Plan 315254, Section 2 Survey Office Plan 315254, Lot 2 Deposited Plan 345423, Regional Park Papamoa Regional Park Vests in Bay of Plenty Regional Council NZGZ 2005 p 1126.</p> <p>In private ownership: U14/316, U14/1695, U14/1696, U14/1697, U14/1698: Lot 1 DPS 85503. U14/1652, U14/1653, U14/1654: Lot 3 DPS 82727. U14/1655, U14/1656: Pt Lot 3 DPS 10685. U14/1681, U14/1682, U14/1683: Lot 1 DP 332164. U14/1687: Lot 6 DP 332164. U14/1701: Lot 1 DP 345423. U14/1805: Lot 5 DPS 64777.</p>

Description of the site	<p>Originally 38 sites were recorded in the park, mainly pa, terraces, pits and middens. The archaeological survey undertaken in 2003 notes that often 'there are no borders between individual sites and the definition of the end of one and the beginning of another is quite subjective' (Boffa Miskell 2003:73). The 2003 archaeological assessment report described the landscape as 'a continuous archaeological landscape' (<i>ibid</i>:75). Therefore, the survey aimed to record all archaeological features that could be distinguished. This resulted in 1480 recorded features.</p> <p>Visually, the pa sites are the most striking. The main pa site in the park (Karangaumu Pa, U14/238) is the highest point in the park, has extensive defensive structures and provides views from Mauao down the coast to Maketu. The other pa sites in the park are all located on similar strategic locations and have clearly defined defensive earthworks as well. The pa at Papamoa are large. Hikutawatawa area, which covers Karangaumu pa is approximately 5 hectares in area. Pa sites of this size, together with the smaller satellite pa would have supported a substantial population. The pa were not only strategically located for defensive purposes but also near the rich resources needed to sustain the large numbers living in an around the pa (Boffa Miskell 2003:20).</p> <p>Although only very limited investigations have taken place in the past, archaeological features from four pa sites within the park have been sampled to obtain radiocarbon dates (O'Keeffe 1991:134-6). Two dates have been taken from U14/238, one indicating construction of a terrace somewhat after 1460 AD; the other of construction of the top platform somewhat after 1680 AD. One date has been obtained for U14/242. The results indicate construction of one of the defensive banks some time after 1695 AD. Two dates have been obtained for U14/243 indicating a second phase of occupation of this site from about 1560 AD. One date has been obtained for U14/432. The results indicate that the highest platform at the site was constructed some time after 1695 AD.</p> <p>The numerous terrace sites are generally associated with the pa sites and would have provided the space for kainga and gardens. The terraces vary in size from large multi-levelled complexes to small ones, just big enough for a single whare.</p> <p>The many pits and midden remains attest to the occupation of the area over a prolonged period of time.</p>
Quality of information about the site	<p>Very good. Several studies and reports are available:</p> <p>NZAA Site Record Forms.</p> <p>Anon, n.d.: 'Archaeology "Papamoa Hills" – Notes', unpublished report.</p> <p>Boffa Miskell 2003: 'Cultural and Archaeological Assessment – Papamoa Hills Cultural Heritage Regional Park ('Te Rae O Papamoa')', unpublished report.</p> <p>Bowers, L. 1999: 'Archaeological Field Inspection and Assessment of Effects – Poplar Lane Quarry, Papamoa', unpublished report for Fulton Hogan Ltd.</p> <p>Environment Bay of Plenty 2007: <i>Papamoa Hills Regional Park Management Plan</i>, Environment Bay of Plenty Environmental Report 2006/16, Whakatane.</p>

	<p>O'Keeffe, M.P. 1991: 'Prehistoric Settlement in the Western Bay of Plenty', unpublished MLitt thesis, Auckland University.</p> <p>Phillips, K. 1999: 'Archaeological Field Inspection and Assessment of Effects for Proposed Expansion Stages 1, 2, 3 and 7 Poplar Lane Quarry, Papamoa', unpublished report for Fulton Hogan Ltd.</p> <p>Walter, L. and K. Greig 2006: 'Papamoa Hills Regional Park – Conservation Plan (Draft)', unpublished report for Environment Bay of Plenty.</p>
Assessment	
Condition	<p>Most of the cultural and archaeological features in the park are in good condition. This can be attributed in a large extent to the careful management by the previous owners, the McNaughton family, since the late 1800s. Park visitors do have an impact on the condition of Karangaumu pa (U14/238). In several places erosion is quite severe and informal paths to the top are a cause of concern. The condition of this pa has deteriorated since the park was opened to the public in 2004. Most of the sites located on the adjoining properties are also in good condition.</p>
Rarity	<p>Pa, pit and terrace sites are common in the Bay of Plenty area. However, the concentration of large pa sites, associated with other site types make this entire complex in the Papamoa Hills a rare example in New Zealand.</p>
Archaeological value	<p>The archaeological values associated with these sites are very high. Archaeological features in the park have the potential to provide information about settlement patterns, economy and environment in the past and contribute to an understanding of the archaeology and history of the region, especially because these have been preserved very well.</p>
Contextual value	<p>The park and its immediate surroundings sit in a much larger archaeological and cultural landscape that extends all the way down to the dune plain below. The contextual value of the sites within the park is extremely high. The entire collection of strongly related archaeological features represents a significant archaeological and cultural complex. Together the sites tell a story of multiple occupations over centuries on a scale that is not generally found in New Zealand.</p>
Amenity value	<p>The amenity values associated with the archaeological sites are very high. They are located within or immediately adjacent to the Papamoa Hills Regional. This park is a very popular place to visit for people from all over the region and Karangaumu pa (U14/238) in particular is a popular destination within the park.</p>
Historic value	<p>The historic value of Papamoa Hills Regional Park and its surroundings is very high. The area is of great strategic and cultural importance to Tauranga Maori in general and Waitaha, Nga Potiki, Ngati Pukenga and Ngati He in particular.</p>



Aerial view of Karangamu pa (U14/238). Google Earth 9 September 2009.

Archaeological Site Assessment Sheet	
Record 21: Maketu	
Site Information	
NZAA numbers and site type	V14/2 (Owhara pa), V14/6 (Pukemaire pa / Fort Colville), V14/7 (Takaihuahua pa), V14/8 (Mokorangi pa), V14/10 (Herekaki pa), V14/13 (Pukepoto pa), V14/14 (Maketu pa), V14/19 (rifle pits), V14/21 (mission site, Wharekahu), V14/22 (Okurei pa), V14/23 (scarp/pit), V14/24 (pa), V14/25 (Tirotirowhetu pa), V14/26 (pa), V14/27 (Takaihuahua pa), V14/28 (Mako Rangi pa), V14/31 (pa), V14/187 (archaic site), V14/188 (midden).
Location/address	Maketu Township, both along the beachfront as well as further inland and in Little Waihi Township.
Map	
Land description/status	Pt Maketu A126 (private ownership) Pt Maketu A144 (Te Arawa Management Ltd) Section 1 Survey Office Plan 32090 (WBOPDC) Pt Maketu A26B1 Various (private ownership) Pt Maketu A93B (Te Arawa District Trust Board) Maketu A72 (Te Arawa District Trust Board) Road Reserve

Description of the site	<p>V14/2 is a fairly large pa site located at the end of Bledisloe Park Avenue on the cliffs above the camping ground. It has a large central platform with ditch and bank defences at the eastern and northern sides. The cliffs form a natural defence to the west and south.</p> <p>V14-6 is a pa site on a hill a short distance inland overlooking the estuary of the Kaituna River. It was converted in 1864 into a redoubt in which two field-guns were mounted. This was done under Major Colville during the occupation of Maketu (Cowen 1995: 29, 418). The site is roughly triangular in shape with two sides along steep gullies and protected by a ditch on the third side. Along the more moderate of the two steep sides several terraces have been formed.</p> <p>V14-7 is a large pa extending along a coastal ridge over a distance of approximately 140m. On the inland side it is defined by a very steep slope. The flat platform is approximately 20 m wide and protected by lateral ditches on either end. The pa is located in a strategic location overlooking the outlet of the Maketu estuary.</p> <p>V14-8 is a relatively small pa site of about 40m long and 20m wide. It has steep sides. On the south side it is demarcated by a trench which at the time of recording was approximately 13m deep. It has subsequently been used as an Urupa.</p> <p>V14-10 is a small headland pa, measuring 50m long by 20m wide, orientated north-south with a steep gully to the east, steep cliffs to the west and a large transverse ditch to the south.</p> <p>V14-13 is a fairly large site located on a ridge along Little Waihi Road extending over a distance of approximately 150m. The hill is surrounded by the Otumakoro flood plain to the south and a steep gully to the north. The northern side of the pa is moderately sloping. On the east side several terraces have been formed. Two transverse ditches are present dividing the pa in two main platforms. Midden has also been observed at several locations within the pa site.</p> <p>V14-14 is the most famous of the Maketu pa sites. It is located east of Beach Road, north of Little Waihi Road. This pa features prominently in the 19th century history of Maketu and several sketches (most famously by Horatio Gordon Robley), photographs and written descriptions of the pa survive from the mid 1800s. It is especially famous for its ornate carved gateways described in detail by many 19th century travellers.</p> <p>V14/19 are rifle pits located approximately 100m east of Arawa Avenue and approximately 400m north of Bledisloe Park Avenue.</p> <p>V14/21 is the location of the C.M.S. mission site established in the late 1840's (Stokes 1980:56-7). Although the mission station has been demolished a long time ago subsurface remains are still likely to be present.</p> <p>V14/22 is a headland pa located at the very northern tip of the peninsula. It is surrounded on three sides by steep cliffs; the southern side is protected by a ditch and bank system providing a 10m deep defensive trench.</p> <p>V14/23 is located just south of Okurei pa (V14/22). It is therefore possible this was an outer defence for this pa.</p>
-------------------------	---

	<p>V14/24 is a large pa extending along the cliffs on the western side of the peninsula, just south of V14/23.</p> <p>V14/25 is a pa extending along the cliffs on the eastern side of the peninsula. It is connected to V14/24 by a scarp that runs off to the west.</p> <p>V14/26 is a pa site located approximately 300m south-east of the junction of Town Point road and Williams Crescent. It is surrounded by a gully to the east and north, a steep scarp to the west and a ditch and bank to the south.</p> <p>V14/27 is a pa extending along the cliffs north of Town Point Road over a distance of approximately 300m.</p> <p>V14/28 is a pa located north of Otimi Street between Kauri Place and Beach Road. It measures approximately 75m x 40m, has steep sides as natural defences to the south, west and north and a trench (now largely in-filled) to the east.</p> <p>V14/31 is located along the high cliffs on the eastern side of the peninsula extending over a distance of approximately 100m. the cliffs form natural defences on the seaward side; a bank and ditch surrounds the large platform, which has been divided into two, on the inland side.</p> <p>V14-187 is an archaic occupation site, covering an area of at least 50m x 30m, represented by a cultural deposit directly overlying Kahoroa Tephra at a depth of 0.5m – 1m below present day surface. The cultural deposit was associated with a layer of dark sand. Present in this layer was charcoal, bones (both animal and human), basalt, chert and obsidian flakes and oven stones. Of particular interest is the large amount of moa bone that was found at the bottom of this layer. Several near complete leg bones were found, as well as two vertebrae. Several features associated with this layer, such as pits, postholes and firescoops, were also recorded. The layer has been dated to 1310 – 1430 AD (Moore 2008).</p> <p>V14/188 is a midden site with two distinct cultural layers separated by a layer of clean white sand. Although both layers contain large amounts of the shell, the lower layer is the more prominent one being 0.5 – 0.7m thick in places. Associated with both layers was a number of oven features. Midden samples taken showed that approximately 70 percent of the shellfish was obtained from the nearby estuary and the remaining 30 percent from the ocean beach. Large amounts of fish, bird and mammal bone were also identified in the midden deposits, as well as charcoal and oven stones. Very few artefacts were recovered from the midden samples; only four pieces of Mayor Island obsidian and one possible file made from greywacke. Radiocarbon dates show the site dates to 1460 – 1630 AD (Moore 2008).</p>
Quality of information about the site	<p>Good information is available:</p> <p>NZAA Site Record Forms.</p> <p>Cowan, J. 1955: <i>The New Zealand Wars: A History of the Maori Campaigns and the Pioneering Period: Volume I: 1845–1864</i>, R. E. Owen, Government Printer, Wellington, New Zealand.</p> <p>Kahotea, D. T. 1997: 'Beach Road Reclamation, Maketu', unpublished report for Western Bay of Plenty District Council.</p>

	<p>Matheson, A. 1996: 'Early Maketu Storekeepers' in: <i>Historical Review</i> 44(2), Whakatane & District Historical Society, Whakatane, pp. 91-118.</p> <p>Moore, P.R. 2008: 'Archaeological Monitoring of a Water Main Replacement at Beach Road, Maketu (Authority 2007/58)', unpublished report to Duffill Watts Consulting Group and Historic Places Trust.</p> <p>Phillips, K. 2003: 'Preliminary Archaeological Survey and Assessment of Effects – Proposed Storm Water and Road Upgrade Work – Maketu', unpublished report for Western Bay of Plenty District Council.</p> <p>Stokes, E. 1980: <i>A History of Tauranga County</i>, Dunmore Press, Palmerston North.</p> <p>Wilson, J.A. 1907: <i>The Story of Te Waharoa A Chapter in Early New Zealand History together with Sketches of Ancient Maori Life and History</i>, Whitcombe and Tombs Limited.</p>
Condition	<p>The condition of the pa sites in Maketu varies. V14/7, V14/14, V14/27 and V14/28 have been affected by residential development since the sites were first recorded. The other pa sites are located either in green zones or along the cliffs next to the coast. These are generally in good to very good condition. Although overgrown in some cases, the earthwork defences are still well defined.</p> <p>The midden sites have been affected to some extent by previous earthworks but generally seem well preserved underneath the current road surface.</p> <p>The historic sites have also been modified to some extent in the past but subsurface remains associated with the sites are generally likely to be well preserved.</p>
Rarity	<p>Pa sites are not uncommon in this part of the Bay of Plenty. However, complexes of generally well preserved pa sites such as in Maketu are much rarer. Furthermore, there is a great variety in location, size and form of defence in the various pa sites in Maketu.</p> <p>Redoubts relating to the 1860's New Zealand Wars, such as Fort Colville, are rare in the Bay of Plenty.</p>
Archaeological value	<p>The archaeological values of the sites in Maketu vary but are generally very high because the concentration of archaeological sites and features represent significant pre-European Maori settlement and important sites relating to the 1860's New Zealand Wars.</p>
Contextual value	<p>The contextual values of these sites are very high. Maketu is a very important location in Te Arawa tradition and together as a complex the sites at Maketu represent significant pre-European Maori and European habitation.</p>
Amenity value	<p>The amenity values of the sites in Maketu vary. Most of the pa sites have high amenity values because of their prime locations and the fact that they generally have been well preserved. Some of the pa sites have been partly built over and therefore have lower amenity values.</p> <p>The midden sites have low amenity values since they are buried beneath the road surface.</p>

Historic value	<p>The historical values of the Maketu sites are very high. Maketu is associated with early occupation the Bay of Plenty and is the final resting place of the Arawa Canoe. Te Arawa descendants occupied the region from Papamoa to Matata, and south down to Atiamuri and Maketu is therefore a very important place in the traditions of Te Arawa.</p> <p>In his journal entry of 2 November 1769 James Cook described the coast east of Maunganui as:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">... full of plantations and villages; the villages are built upon eminences near the sea, and are fortified on the land side with a bank and ditch, and palisaded all round, besides this some of them appear'd to have outworks. ... I rather think that they are places of retreat or stronghold where they defend themselves against attack of the enemy as some of them seem not ill design'd for that purpose.</p> <p>In November 1830 Phillip Tapsell was the first European who settled at Maketu, as a storekeeper. A flax trader by profession, he bartered muskets, gunpowder and other goods for flax fibre produced by local Maori Stokes 1980:53). Several other traders followed suit and subsequently Maketu became an important location for European settlement as well (Matheson 1996).</p> <p>Over time various battles were fought in the wider Maketu area, between Maori and imperial forces as well as between different iwi. The pa sites of Maketu played important roles in these battles.</p> <p>Pukemaire pa was a very important pa which played an important part in various battles. Fort Colville redoubt played an important part in the 1864 campaign of the New Zealand Wars.</p> <p>Herekaki pa was the subject of a battle between Ngai Te Rangi and Te Arawa where the son of Te Rangihouhira, Ngai Te Rangi's chief, was killed (Wilson 1907: 195-6).</p> <p>The rifle pits (V14/19) are said to have been built by the Tai Rawihiti during their attack on Fort Colville in 1864.</p>
----------------	--



Aerial view showing V14/22 (Okurei pa) at the top of the peninsula and V14/23 just to the south. Google Earth 9 September 2009.



Aerial view showing V14/26. Google Earth 9 September 2009. The gully to the north and east is clearly visible as well as the defensive ditch to the west, in amongst the trees.

Archaeological Site Assessment Sheet	
Record 22: Pukehina	
Site Information	
NZAA numbers and site type	V14/3 (Pukehina pa / Pukehina redoubt), V14/4 (Orei Whata pa / urupa), V14/5 (Waeheke or Karamurumu pa), V14/124 (midden / oven).
Location/address	Along the coast south-east of Pukehina township.
Map	
Land description/status	<p>V14/3: Pukehina M1B3, in private ownership.</p> <p>V14/4: Pukehina K, Burial Ground Reserve NZGZ 1971 p 19. Maori Reservation Hoani Ngawhika Reserve Part Unsurveyed Partition designated and managed by the Pukehina M1B3 Ahu Whenua Trust NZGZ 2004 p 623.</p> <p>V14/5: Pukehina M1B4, in private ownership.</p>
Description of the site	<p>Pukehina pa is a very large pa extending along the coastal cliffs south-east of Pukehina. The site is approximately 275m long and 125m wide. At the time the site was first recorded in 1968 the condition of the site was described as 'good to very good'. The outer defensive ditch is between 7.5 and 15m deep, is between 2 and 3m wide at the base and has banks up to 2.5m high.</p> <p>Orei Whata pa is located on a cliff above the beach, slightly further south-east of Pukehina pa, with some very deep ditches demarcating a large flat area. After having served as a pa site it was (and still is) used as an urupa. According to the Site Record Form some 90 years ago palisade stumps were still visible on the middle ramparts. Large midden deposits are also reported on several spots along the cliff.</p> <p>Waeheke or Karamurumu pa is the third pa along Pukehina beach, south-east from Orei Whata pa. This pa is located on the beach front above high cliffs next to a large swamp. The pa extends over approximately 75m and about 35m wide. It is defended by an outer</p>

	<p>ditch providing two steps sided about 15m high. Along the cliff side a row of rifle pits were dug when this pa was converted to a gunfighter pa.</p> <p>V14/124 is a midden site adjacent to Pukehina pa. According to the Site Record Form this site, located in the dunes, runs along the beach front over a distance of at least 50m. The midden consists mainly of tuatua.</p>
Quality of information about the site	<p>NZAA Site Record Forms.</p> <p>Stokes, E. 1980: <i>A History of Tauranga County</i>, Dunmore Press, Palmerston North.</p>
Assessment	
Condition	<p>When first recorded the pa sites were described as in good to very good condition. One bulldozer track was recorded on Orei Whata to provide vehicle access to the urupa. Although covered in thistle and blackberry at the time, the shapes of the defences are well preserved. The midden site is exposed as a result of erosion although covered in places by creepers.</p>
Rarity	<p>Pa sites are not uncommon in this part of the Bay of Plenty. However, well preserved pa sites of this size are a relatively rare occurrence. Midden sites are a common occurrence in the Bay of Plenty. However, large, well preserved midden sites associated with pa sites are relative rare.</p>
Archaeological value	<p>The archaeological value of these pa sites is great. Since they have been well preserved they provide the opportunity to gain insight in the layout and use of these types of sites. Especially the addition of rifle pits to a traditional pa such as Waeheke makes this pa archaeologically significant.</p>
Contextual value	<p>The contextual value of these sites if great. The pa sites are located on strategically important locations. A large number of archaeological sites has been recorded further inland, mainly terraces, pits and middens. These were most likely the associated sites used for permanent settlement and agriculture. The pa sites would have been used as lookouts and in times of stress and conflict.</p>
Amenity value	<p>The amenity values of the sites are high. Although they are not easily publicly accessible they are an impressive sight from the beach.</p>
Historic value	<p>Tradition states that these pa sites have been built by Ngai Iwi between 1250 and 1450. Later Waitaha took over these pa. In January 1864 the east coast Tai Rawhiti assembled at Matata on their way to the Waikato to fight the imperial troops there. Tai Rawhiti were refused permission to cross the territory of Arawa who subsequently, together with imperial forces, fought the Tai Rawhiti. It was during these skirmishes that Tai Rawhiti troops made a stand at Waeheke pa and converted it to a gunfighter pa (Stokes 1980:78-9).</p>



Aerial view of Pukehina pa (V14/3).
Google Earth 8 September 2009.



Aerial view of Orei Whata pa (V14/4).
Google Earth 8 September 2009.



Aerial view of Waeheke or
Karamurumu pa (V14/5). Google Earth
8 September 2009.

Archaeological Site Assessment Sheet	
Record 23: Te Puke	
Site Information	
NZAA numbers and site type	U14/1629 (Cave / Rock shelter).
Location/address	Located near the end of Manoeka Road in the Ottawa Scenic Reserve which is part of the Kaimai Mamaku Forest Park.
Map	
Land description/status	Section 13 BLK I Maketu SD, Ottawa Scenic Reserve.
Description of the site	This archaeological site is a cave which probably has been used during pre-European times, either for habitation or, more likely, for the burial of koiwi tangata.
Quality of information about the site	NZAA Site Record Form.
Assessment	
Condition	According to the Site Record Form the cave has collapsed. The cave's depth is about 4 metre before being blocked by fallen debris.
Rarity	Caves are a very rare occurrence in this part of the Bay of Plenty.
Archaeological value	The potential archaeological value of the cave is high. It is currently unknown what purpose the cave served but this could be investigated by archaeological means.
Contextual value	Two pa sites are located near the cave (U14/35 and U14/1626), as well as three pit sites (U14/1627, U14/1628 and U14/2105). Although this has not been established it is likely that use of the cave is related to activities on these sites.

Amenity value	The cave is located in a publicly accessible reserve administered by the Department of Conservation. However, the cave is off the beaten track and difficult to find.
Historic value	Unknown.

Archaeological Site Assessment Sheet	
Record 24: Te Puke – Muir's Reef	
Site Information	
NZAA numbers and site type	U15/218 (Gold Mining).
Location/address	Along both sides the southernmost part of No. 4 Road, Te Puke.
Map	
Land description/status	Lot 5 Deposited Plan 361429 and Lot 12 Deposited Plan 361429, in private ownership.
Description of the site	Remains of gold mining operations such as the foundations of the smelt house; the assay office; the battery remains, which housed the cyanide tanks and the tube mills (for crushing the ore); the air compressor, which pumped fresh air into the mine and drove the drills; the secretary's house; the tunnel entrance into Massey Reef and the tram track, used to carry ore from the mine to the battery. The complex was operational from the late 1890s until 1928.
Quality of information about the site	<p>Good information is available:</p> <p>NZAA Site Record Form.</p> <p>Proctor, B. 2003: 'Muir's Reef Gold Mining Site, Te Puke', unpublished report prepared for New Zealand Historic Places Trust.</p> <p>Stokes, E. 1980: <i>A History of Tauranga County</i>, Dunmore Press, Palmerston North.</p>
Assessment	
Condition	Although the buildings are no longer extant the foundations of most of them have been preserved and are still visible. The tunnel entrance into the Massey Reef, which formed part of the gold mining operations, can still be seen from the No 4 Road.
Rarity	Muir's Reef was the only commercially operated gold mine in this part of the Bay of Plenty. It was the only claim to yield sufficient amounts of

	gold to be operational for approximately 3 decades (Stokes 1980:279).
Archaeological value	The archaeological value of the site is high. This is a rare industrial heritage site in this part of the Bay of Plenty relating to the extraction industry.
Contextual value	The contextual value of the site is low. It is the only late 19 th – early 20 th century site in the vicinity. It is located along No 4 Road, approximately 7km south-west of Te Puke.
Amenity value	Since the site it is located on private land it currently has low amenity values. However, with interpretation panels there is potential to enhance these values.
Historic value	The historic value of the site is high. It represents the only surviving remains of a commercial gold mining venture from the late 19 th – early 20 th century in this part of the Bay of Plenty. Gold was discovered in 1895 and subsequently mined from two quartz reefs, Muirs and Masseys, in a shallow open pit and from three underground levels. Initially a 10 stamp battery was used, which was replaced by a 20 stamp battery powered by electricity, and a cyanide plant when the original main building and machinery was destroyed by fire in 1920 (Stokes 1980:279). In May 1928 all underground operation ceased (ibid. 280). The mine had produced a total of 43,642 oz (4072kg) of gold by the time it closed.

NZHPT's Position Following Boundary Mapping Exercise and Consultation

The table below lists the 111 sites on "private land" that were considered under the preparation of this Plan Change. The table follows the same format as the list of selected sites provided in NZHPT's report titled "Selected Archaeological Sites in the Western Bay of Plenty District" in order to clearly show NZHPT's position on each following the boundary mapping exercise and consultation. The map number references relate to the maps used for consultation purposes.

NZHPT's position is summarised in the table using the following;

Position Summary	Description
Withdrawn	Withdrawn during the boundary mapping exercise prior to consultation.
Mapped – Withdrawn	Mapped and then withdrawn as a result of consultation.
Mapped – Area Reduced	Mapped and then site boundary reduced as a result of consultation.
Mapped – Reduced to Structures Only	Mapped with land buffers around ECMT structures. These were withdrawn as a result of consultation.
Mapped – No Change	Mapped but no changes resulting from consultation generally because feedback was not received.
Mapped – Park/Adjoining Land	Mapped but cannot determine whether the site has been withdrawn (including in part) or otherwise. This is because the NZAA record for the site (100m x 100m square) crosses the boundary of the Regional Park and the adjoining land and the sites within the "Papamoa Hills Regional Park and Immediate Surroundings" were mapped collectively as one site rather than as individual sites. For clarity, NZHPT's position is to include the entirety of the Regional Park in that site and withdraw the entirety of the adjoining land from that site.

Attachment B

No	Area/Location	Site Number	Site Type	NZHPT Position	Map # Ref
1	Waihi Beach	T13/16	Pa	Withdrawn	
		T13/26	Pa	Withdrawn	
		T13/810	Middens/Terraces	Withdrawn	
		T13/811	Midden	Withdrawn	
		U13/34	Pa	Withdrawn	
		U13/35	Pa	Withdrawn	
		U13/36	Pa	Withdrawn	
		U13/38	Pa	Withdrawn	
		U13/970	Midden	Withdrawn	
		U13/1332	Middens/Terraces	Withdrawn	
2	Matakana Island	U13/1436	Pa	Withdrawn	
8	Ongare Point	U13/8	Pa	Mapped – No Change	1
12	Te Puna	U14/160	Pa	Mapped – Area Reduced	12
13	Te Puna Estuary	U14/158	Pa	Mapped – Withdrawn	11
14	Te Puna – Wairoa	U14/328	Pa	Mapped – Area Reduced	14
15	Te Puna Beach	U14/428	Pa/Urupa	Mapped – Withdrawn	13
16	East Coast Main Trunk	T13/342	Culvert	Mapped – Withdrawn	30
		T13/338	Railway Bridge	Mapped – Withdrawn	2
		T13/339	Railway Bridge	Mapped – Reduced to Structures Only	3
		T13/340	Railway Bridge	Mapped – Reduced to Structures Only	4
		T13/341	Railway Bridge	Mapped – Area Reduced (Embankment)	5
		T13/343	Railway Bridge	Mapped – Withdrawn	31
		T14/602	Railway Bridge	Mapped – Reduced to Structures Only	6
		T14/633	Railway Bridge	Mapped – Reduced to Structures Only	7
		T14/634	Railway Bridge	Mapped – Reduced to Structures Only	8
		U14/3100	Railway Bridge	Mapped – Reduced to Structures Only	10
		U14/3101	Railway Bridge	Mapped – Withdrawn	9

Attachment B

17	Kaimai Mamaku Forest Park	T13/759	Saw Pit	Withdrawn	
		T13/760	Camp Site	Withdrawn	
		T13/761	Kauri Dam	Withdrawn	
		T13/762	Kauri Dam	Withdrawn	
		T13/763	Kauri Dam	Withdrawn	
		T13/764	Kauri Dam	Withdrawn	
		T13/765	Terraces	Withdrawn	
		T13/782	Tramway	Withdrawn	
		T13/783	Logging Camp	Withdrawn	
		T13/784	Logging Road	Withdrawn	
		T13/785	Log Skid/Bullock Track	Withdrawn	
		T13/786	Leg Chute	Withdrawn	
		T13/787	Kauri Dam	Withdrawn	
18	Reid Road	U14/166	Pa	Mapped – Area Reduced	17
		U14/167	Pa	Mapped – Area Reduced	18
		U14/3261	Terrace/Midden	Mapped – Withdrawn	17
19	Waikite Road	U14/234	Pa	Mapped – Area Reduced	15
		U14/244	Pa	Mapped – Area Reduced	16
20	Papamoa Hills Regional Park	U14/238	Pa	Mapped – No Change	19
		U14/239	Pa	Mapped – No Change	19
		U14/240	Pa	Mapped – No Change	19
		U14/241	Pa	Mapped – No Change	19
		U14/242	Pa	Mapped – Park/Adjoining Land	19
		U14/243	Pa	Mapped – Withdrawn	19
		U14/316	Pa/Terraces/Pits	Mapped – Withdrawn	19
		U14/432	Pa	Mapped – No Change	19
		U14/1652	Pa	Mapped – Withdrawn	19
		U14/1653	Pa/Terraces	Mapped – Withdrawn	19
		U14/1654	Terraces	Mapped – Withdrawn	19
		U14/1655	Terraces	Mapped – Withdrawn	19

Attachment B

		U14/1656	Pit	Mapped – Park/Adjoining Land	19
		U14/1657	Terraces/Pits	Mapped – Park/Adjoining Land	19
		U14/1658	Terraces	Mapped – Park/Adjoining Land	19
		U14/1659	Pit	Mapped – Park/Adjoining Land	19
		U14/1660	Pa	Mapped – Park/Adjoining Land	19
		U14/1661	Terraces	Mapped – No Change	19
		U14/1678	Midden	Mapped – No Change	19
		U14/1679	Midden	Mapped – Park/Adjoining Land	19
		U14/1680	Pa	Mapped – Park/Adjoining Land	19
		U14/1681	Terraces	Mapped – Withdrawn	19
		U14/1682	Terraces	Mapped – Withdrawn	19
		U14/1683	Midden	Mapped – Park/Adjoining Land	19
		U14/1685	Terraces	Mapped – No Change	19
		U14/1687	Terraces	Mapped – Park/Adjoining Land	19
		U14/1688	Terraces	Mapped – Park/Adjoining Land	19
		U14/1689	Terraces	Mapped – No Change	19
		U14/1690	Terrace/Rua	Mapped – No Change	19
		U14/1691	Terraces	Mapped – No Change	19
		U14/1692	Terraces/Pits	Mapped – No Change	19
		U14/1693	Terraces	Mapped – No Change	19
		U14/1694	Terraces	Mapped – No Change	19
		U14/1695	Terrace/Pits	Mapped – Park/Adjoining Land	19
		U14/1696	Terraces/Pits	Mapped – Park/Adjoining Land	19
		U14/1697	Terraces	Mapped – Park/Adjoining Land	19
		U14/1698	Terraces	Mapped – Withdrawn	19
		U14/1701	Terraces	Mapped – Withdrawn	19
		U14/1805	Midden	Mapped – Withdrawn	19
		U14/3077	Terraces	Mapped – No Change	19
		U14/3079	Terraces/Pits	Mapped – Park/Adjoining Land	19
21	Maketu	V14/2	Pa	Mapped – No Change	21/22

Attachment B

		V14/6	Pa/Redoubt	Mapped – Area Reduced	26
		V14/7	Pa	Withdrawn	
		V14/8	Pa	Withdrawn	
		V14/10	Pa	Mapped – No Change	21/22
		V14/13	Pa	Mapped – No Change	25
		V14/14	Pa	Withdrawn	
		V14/19	Rifle Pits	Withdrawn	
		V14/21	Mission Site	Withdrawn	
		V14/22	Pa	Mapped – No Change	21
		V14/23	Scarp/Pit	Mapped – No Change	21
		V14/24	Pa	Mapped – No Change	21
		V14/25	Pa	Mapped – No Change	21
		V14/26	Pa	Mapped – No Change	24
		V14/27	Pa	Mapped – Withdrawn	23
		V14/28	Pa	Withdrawn	
		V14/31	Pa	Mapped – No Change	21
		V14/187	Archaic Site	Withdrawn	
		V14/188	Midden	Withdrawn	
22	Pukehina	V14/3	Pa/Redoubt	Mapped – No Change	28
		V14/4	Pa/Urupa	Mapped – Withdrawn	32
		V14/5	Pa	Mapped – Area Reduced	29
		V14/124	Midden/Oven	Mapped – Withdrawn	27
23	Te Puke	U14/1629	Cave/Rock Shelter	Withdrawn	
24	Te Puke – Muir's Reef	U15/218	Gold Mining	Mapped – Withdrawn	20

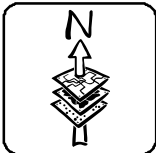


Produced using ArcMap by the Western Bay of Plenty District Council GIS Team.
Crown copyright reserved. LINZ digital license no. HN/352200/03 & TD093522.
Location of services is indicative only. Council accepts no liability for any error.
Archaeological data supplied by NZ Archaeological Assoc/Dept. of Conservation.

Email: gis@westernbay.govt.nz Scale A4 - 1:500
Date: 22/11/2012
Operator: mlb
Map: E:\Shape\DistrictPlan\District Plan - Plan Changes-New Format\Built Heritage



DISTRICT PLAN
BUILT HERITAGE FEATURE 60
BRIDGE (CATEGORY B)



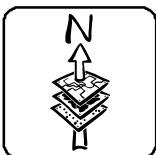


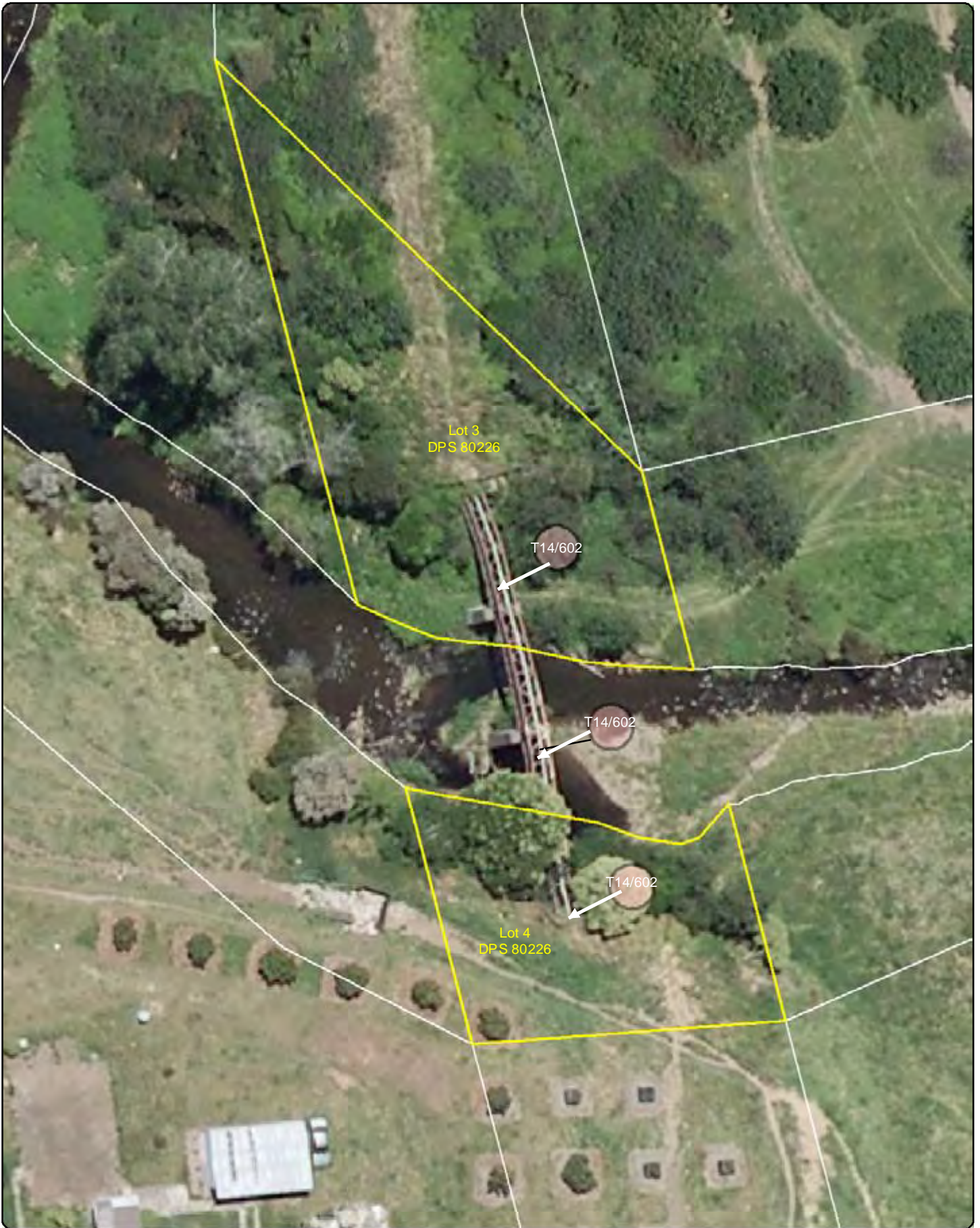
Produced using ArcMap by the Western Bay of Plenty District Council GIS Team.
Crown copyright reserved. LINZ digital license no. HN/352200/03 & TD093522.
Location of services is indicative only. Council accepts no liability for any error.
Archaeological data supplied by NZ Archaeological Assoc./Dept. of Conservation.

Email: gis@westernbay.govt.nz Scale A4 - 1:500
Date: 22/11/2012
Operator: mlb
Map: E:\Shape\DistrictPlan\District Plan - Plan Changes-New Format\Built Heritage



DISTRICT PLAN
BUILT HERITAGE FEATURE 61
BRIDGE (CATEGORY B)



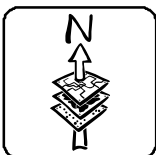


Produced using ArcMap by the Western Bay of Plenty District Council GIS Team.
Crown copyright reserved. LINZ digital license no. HN/352200/03 & TD093522.
Location of services is indicative only. Council accepts no liability for any error.
Archaeological data supplied by NZ Archaeological Assoc/Dept. of Conservation.

Email: gis@westernbay.govt.nz Scale A4 - 1:500
Date: 22/11/2012
Operator: mlb
Map: E:\Shape\DistrictPlan\District Plan - Plan Changes-New Format\Built Heritage



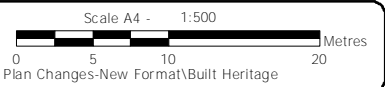
DISTRICT PLAN
BUILT HERITAGE FEATURE 62
BRIDGE (CATEGORY B)



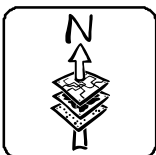


Produced using ArcMap by the Western Bay of Plenty District Council GIS Team.
 Crown copyright reserved. LINZ digital license no. HN/352200/03 & TD093522.
 Location of services is indicative only. Council accepts no liability for any error.
 Archaeological data supplied by NZ Archaeological Assoc./Dept. of Conservation.

Email: gis@westernbay.govt.nz
 Date: 22/11/2012
 Operator: mib
 Map: E:\Shape\DistrictPlan\District Plan - Plan Changes-New Format\Built Heritage



DISTRICT PLAN
 BUILT HERITAGE FEATURE 63
 BRIDGE (CATEGORY B)



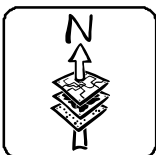


Produced using ArcMap by the Western Bay of Plenty District Council GIS Team.
Crown copyright reserved. LINZ digital license no. HN/352200/03 & TD093522.
Location of services is indicative only. Council accepts no liability for any error.
Archaeological data supplied by NZ Archaeological Assoc./Dept. of Conservation.

Email: gis@westernbay.govt.nz Scale A4 - 1:500
Date: 22/11/2012
Operator: mlb
Map: E:\Shape\DistrictPlan\District Plan - Plan Changes-New Format\Built Heritage



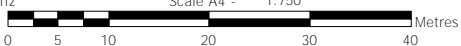
DISTRICT PLAN
BUILT HERITAGE FEATURE 64
BRIDGE (CATEGORY B)



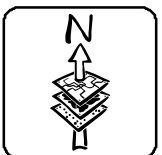


Produced using ArcMap by the Western Bay of Plenty District Council GIS Team.
Crown copyright reserved. LINZ digital license no. HN/352200/03 & TD093522.
Location of services is indicative only. Council accepts no liability for any error.
Archaeological data supplied by NZ Archaeological Assoc/Dept. of Conservation.

Email: gis@westernbay.govt.nz Scale A4 - 1:750
Date: 22/11/2012
Operator: mib
Map: E:\Shape\DistrictPlan\District Plan - Plan Changes-New Format\Built Heritage



DISTRICT PLAN
BUILT HERITAGE FEATURE 65
BRIDGE (CATEGORY B)





U13/8

Pt Allot 5
SO 1765

Produced using ArcMap by the Western Bay of Plenty District Council GIS Team.
Crown copyright reserved. LINZ digital license no. HN/352200/03 & TD093522.
Location of services is indicative only. Council accepts no liability for any error.
Archaeological data supplied by NZ Archaeological Assoc/Dept. of Conservation.

Email: gis@westernbay.govt.nz

Scale A4 - 1:1,500

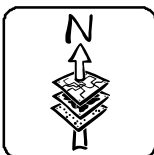
Date: 22/11/2012

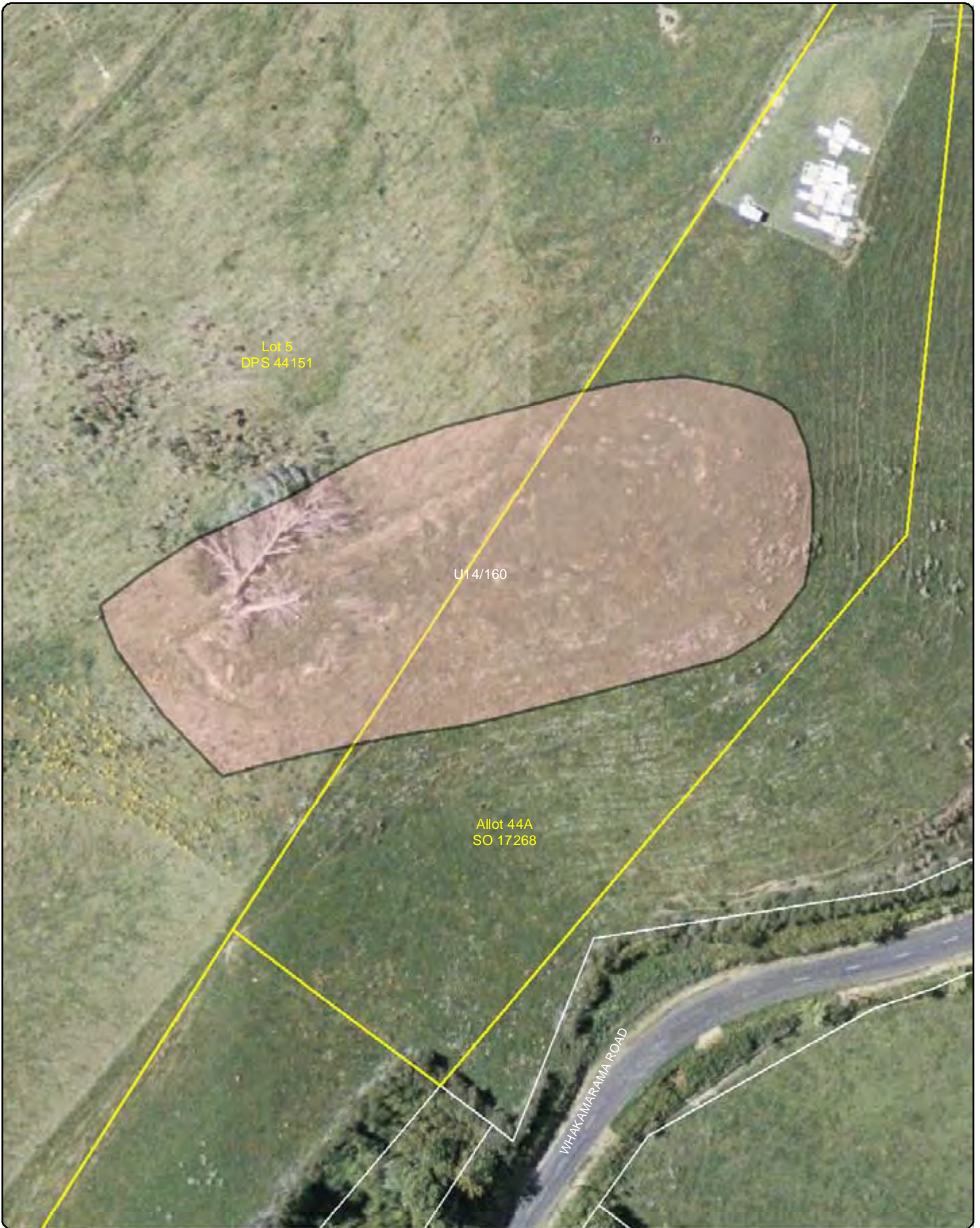
Operator: mlb

Map: E:\Shape\DistrictPlan\District Plan - Plan Changes-New Format\Cultural Heritage



DISTRICT PLAN
CULTURAL HERITAGE FEATURE 106
ONGARE POINT PA





Lot 5
DPS 44151

U14/160

Allot 44A
SO 17268

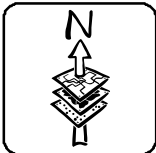
WHAKAMARAMA ROAD

Produced using ArcMap by the Western Bay of Plenty District Council GIS Team.
 Crown copyright reserved. LINZ digital license no. HN/352200/03 & TD093522.
 Location of services is indicative only. Council accepts no liability for any error.
 Archaeological data supplied by NZ Archaeological Assoc./Dept. of Conservation.

Email: gis@westernbay.govt.nz Scale A4 - 1:1,000
 Date: 22/11/2012
 Operator: mlb
 Map: E:\Shape\DistrictPlan\District Plan - Plan Changes-New Format\Cultural Heritage




DISTRICT PLAN
 CULTURAL HERITAGE FEATURE 107
 TAWHITINUI PA



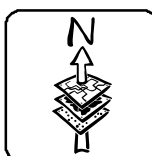


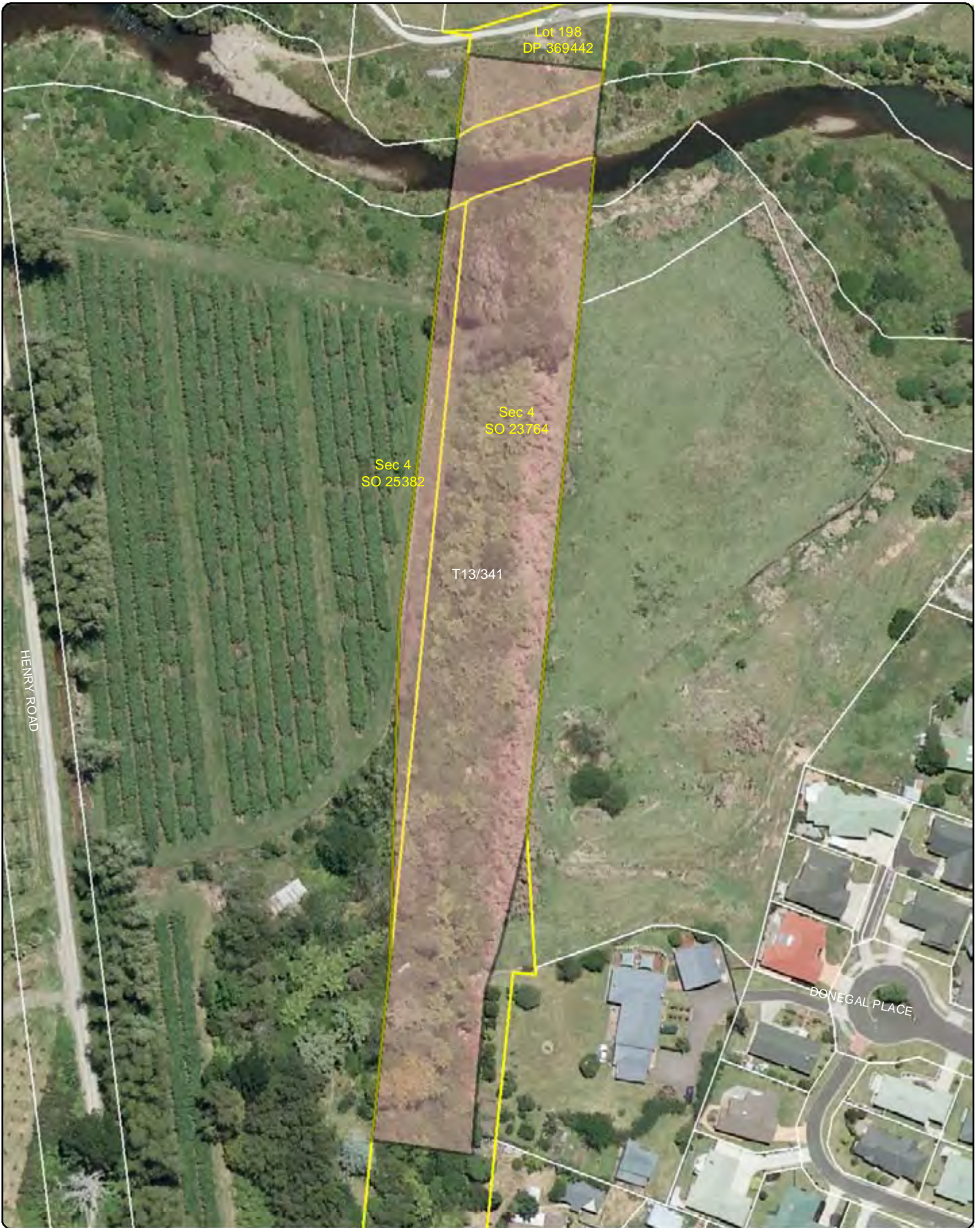
Produced using ArcMap by the Western Bay of Plenty District Council GIS Team.
Crown copyright reserved. LINZ digital license no. HN/352200/03 & TD093522.
Location of services is indicative only. Council accepts no liability for any error.
Archaeological data supplied by NZ Archaeological Assoc./Dept. of Conservation.

Email: gis@westernbay.govt.nz Scale A4 - 1:2,500
Date: 22/11/2012
Operator: mlb
Map: E:\Shape\DistrictPlan\District Plan - Plan Changes-New Format\Cultural Heritage



DISTRICT PLAN
CULTURAL HERITAGE FEATURE 108
TE IRIHANGA PA

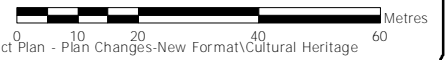




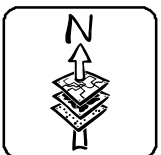
Produced using ArcMap by the Western Bay of Plenty District Council GIS Team.
 Crown copyright reserved. LINZ digital license no. HN/352200/03 & TD093522.
 Location of services is indicative only. Council accepts no liability for any error.
 Archaeological data supplied by NZ Archaeological Assoc./Dept. of Conservation.

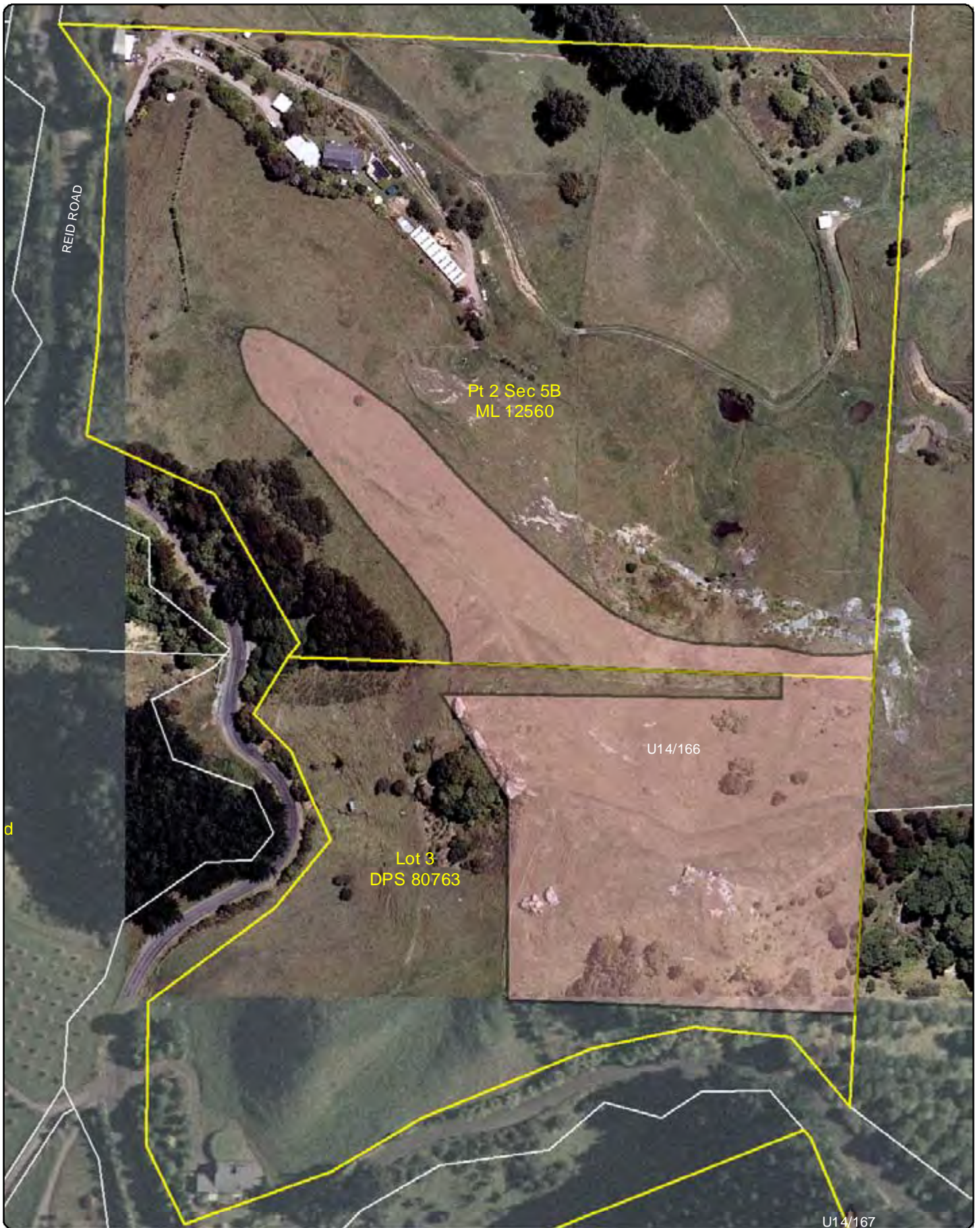
Email: gis@westernbay.govt.nz
 Date: 22/11/2012
 Operator: mlb
 Map: E:\Shape\DistrictPlan\District Plan - Plan Changes-New Format\Cultural Heritage

Scale A4 - 1:1,250



DISTRICT PLAN
 CULTURAL HERITAGE FEATURE 109
 BRIDGE EMBANKMENT





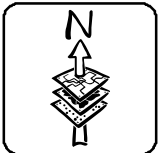
d

Produced using ArcMap by the Western Bay of Plenty District Council GIS Team.
 Crown copyright reserved. LINZ digital license no. HN/352200/03 & TD093522.
 Location of services is indicative only. Council accepts no liability for any error.
 Archaeological data supplied by NZ Archaeological Assoc/Dept. of Conservation.

Email: gis@westernbay.govt.nz Scale A4 - 1:2,100
 Date: 23/11/2012
 Operator: mlb
 Map: E:\Shape\DistrictPlan\District Plan - Plan Changes-New Format\Cultural Heritage




DISTRICT PLAN
 CULTURAL HERITAGE FEATURE 110
 TE WHARO PA





Produced using ArcMap by the Western Bay of Plenty District Council GIS Team.
Crown copyright reserved. LINZ digital license no. HN/352200/03 & TD093522.
Location of services is indicative only. Council accepts no liability for any error.
Archaeological data supplied by NZ Archaeological Assoc/Dept. of Conservation.

Email: gis@westernbay.govt.nz Scale A4 - 1:1,000
Date: 23/11/2012
Operator: mlb
Map: E:\Shape\DistrictPlan\District Plan - Plan Changes-New Format\Cultural Heritage



DISTRICT PLAN
CULTURAL HERITAGE FEATURE 111
TE WHARO PA

