

An Initial Assessment of the Archaeology of

Area N

Henwood Road to Egmont Road

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Contents:

1. Introduction	3
2. Area N.....	4
2.1 Pre 1900 Land Tenure.....	4
2.2 Topography.....	6
2.3 Drainage.....	7
3. Archival Data Sources	8
3.1 Maps.....	8
3.2 Publications	8
4. Archaeological Evidence	9
4.1 Historic Places Act 1993.....	9
4.2 Archaeological Significance.....	9
4.3 Archaeological Assessment	10
4.4 Recorded Archaeological Sites.....	10
4.5 Archaeological Sites contiguous with Area N	11
4.6 Waahi tapu/urupa	11
4.7 Site Status.....	11
4.8 Archaeological Survey Coverage.....	12
4.9 Historic Places Trust Authorities.....	12
5. Discussion	15
6. Conclusion	17
7. References.....	18
8. Appendix.....	19
Appendix 1: Plan of the Settlement of New Plymouth 1848 by Carrington. Source: Puke Ariki, New Plymouth.....	20
Appendix 2: Plan showing the surveyed lands within the Province of Taranaki 1862 by Carrington (Detail from original). Source: Puke Ariki, New Plymouth.	21
Appendix 3: SO 67-15 - Working plan of the Bell Block. 1862? Land Information New Zealand.....	22
Appendix 4: SO 135 – Plan of Land Adjoining Mr. Cooke's farm. 1848. Land Information New Zealand.	23
Appendix 5: Survey Plan ML 245: Plan of Te Hua, Native Reserve No 156. June 1890. Land Information New Zealand.	24
Appendix 6: SO 684 – Plan of Waiwakaiho (or Katere) N.R. Hua District. Paritutu S. D. Taranaki. 1894. Land Information New Zealand.....	25
Appendix 7: SO 7394 - BLK.II Paritutu S.D. (Province of Taranaki (Date unknown). Land Information New Zealand.	26
Appendix 8: P19/323.....	27
Appendix 9: Hoewaka P19/331.....	30
Appendix 10: P19/334.....	32

List of Figures:

Figure 1: Location of Area N (shaded) and indicative road between Henwood and Egmont Roads. (Image source: Bland and Howarth Surveyors)	3
Figure 2: Section of the Crown Grant Map of Taranaki showing early allotments in Area N (ca 1890s). Source: Puke Ariki, New Plymouth.....	7
Figure 3: Extent of excavated features at Te Oropuriri following the completion of the third field season. (Source Holdaway and Gibb 2006).....	12
Figure 4: Area N – Recorded archaeological and waahi tapu sites.....	13
Figure 5: Extent of known archaeological surveys and potential.....	14

1. Introduction

New Plymouth District Council are considering a zoning plan change for an area of land in the Bell Block area bounded by Devon Road (SH3), Henwood Road, the New Plymouth – Lepperton Railway, and Egmont Road – known as Area N. An indicative road alignment has also been proposed in Area N between Henwood Road and Egmont Road (Figure 1). This road alignment will pass close by, or potentially through the Te Oropuriri pa site.

This report is an initial assessment of the archaeology of the area. It briefly summarises the history of the area, discusses the known archaeology and archaeological excavation work undertaken to date, and addresses some of the options and risks associated with the proposed zoning change and new road between Henwood Road and Egmont Roads.

In recent years several of the properties within Area N have revealed complex archaeological deposits. Most of these discoveries have been related to investigation and mitigation for the Bell Block bypass development where archaeological investigations have uncovered a number of significant artefacts and multi-phase settlements, primarily related to the period of Maori occupation during the 1800s.



Figure 1: Location of Area N (shaded) and indicative road between Henwood and Egmont Roads. (Image source: Bland and Howarth Surveyors)

2. Area N

The current land use in Area N is a mix of residential housing - primarily along Devon Road, light industry adjacent to Henwood Road and Egmont Road, and grazing in the majority of the remaining open space. The land in this area is owned by a number of different owners (Figure 2).

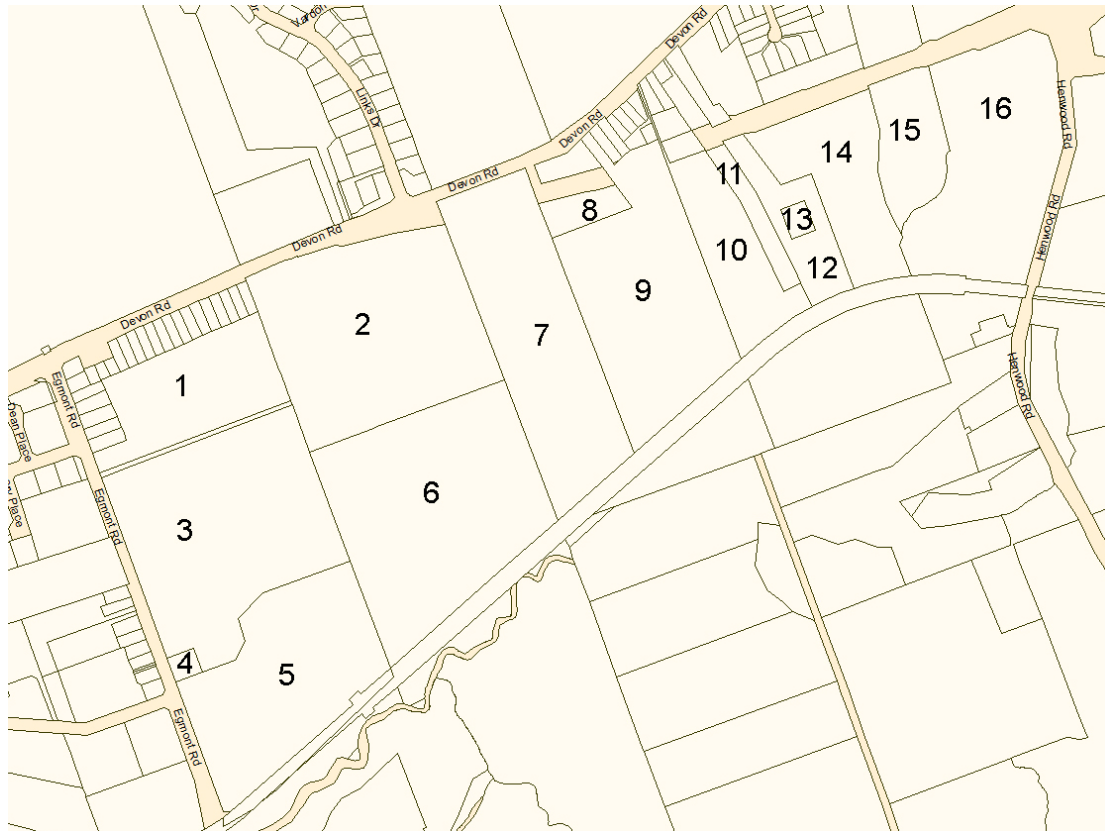


Figure 2: Major landholdings in Area N

2.1 Pre 1900 Land Tenure

Before the arrival of Europeans and the introduction of European land ownership title, Area N was initially part of the large Puketapu rohe.

In 1832 a large number northern Te Atiawa Maori including members of Puketapu left the Motunui Plains as part of the great migration known as "Tama-Te-Uaua." The details for the proposed migration were arranged at a meeting at Tikorangi following the second siege of Motutawa at Mokau during 1831-32. Several battles from the previous year at Pukerangiora and Otaka, coupled with the losses inflicted by the Waikato raids in earlier years when the Waikato taua came south with their newly acquired muskets, induced the chiefs of the tribes from Waitara to Ngamotu to consider the necessity of migrating south to join the large numbers of their people who had left the district in the previous years. The heke was composed of members from Ngamotu, Puketapu, Manukorihi, Pukerangiora, Ngati Rahiri, Kaitangata, Ngati Tu, Ngati Hineuru, Ngati Mutanga, Te Whakarewa, Ngati Maru and Ngati Tama.

Not all the people moved south during this period. Some moved to the forest margins where they could cultivate and live in relatively safe concealment. A small caretaker

group remained at Moturoa to retain Te Atiawa rights to the land, although they suffered through periodic visits from the Waikato tribes.

In August 1840 Frederic Carrington was sent out by the Plymouth Company to create another settlement in New Zealand. By the time he had arrived in New Zealand the Plymouth Company had amalgamated with the New Zealand Company. After visiting a number of other sites around the south of the north island he returned to Ngamotu, intending to site the town at Waitara. But after an accident on the Waitara bar he reconsidered the location, remembering an earlier suggestion of Moturoa. Carrington finally settled on a location between the Huatoki and Henui Streams for the main settlement, with the rural area extending to a stream by Te Taniwha about four miles to the north of the Waitara River. This land was surveyed and in 1842 was thrown open for selection, with the purchasers from the Company called upon to exercise their land orders. This was done, and many of the settlers began at once to occupy their land.¹

Not long after the new settlers had been in possession and occupation of their land disputes began over whether the land had been properly purchased from Te Atiawa, given that only a small number of the iwi signed the deed.

This led to the arrival in 1842 of Commissioner Spain, an Imperial Commissioner sent from England to inquire into the legitimacy of Wakefield's and Barrett's purchases for the New Zealand Company and adjudicate upon the matter. In May 1844, when the court proceedings were finally completed, he validated the Ngamotu Deed and awarded the New Zealand Company 60,000 acres of Te Atiawa land from just north of the Sugar Loaves islands to the river at Taniwha. Te Atiawa were awarded 6,000 acres or reserves, as well as their pa, cultivations and burial grounds.

Te Atiawa outrage at Spain's decision led to strong protestations to Governor Fitzroy. He was acutely aware of how valued Waitara and the land to the north was to Te Atiawa and their resolve in retaining their ancestral lands. After a short investigation Fitzroy refused to confirm Spain's ruling and returned the whole block of land in question, except a small block (since known as the Fitzroy Block) of 3,300 acres immediately around and including the town, which Ngamotu hapu were still willing to sell. Fitzroy awarded crown Grants for the new block and settlers who were in actual occupation of their land were allowed to select twenty-five acres within the Town Belt, or fifty acres outside in the Fitzroy Block for every fifty acres of rural land that they had previously occupied.²

In March 1848 purchase of the land known as Bell Block situated between the Mangati and Waitaha Streams took place. This area was also often referred to as "The Hua". The land was offered by Rawiri Waihua and others of Puketapu. However the land sale was also opposed by many Puketapu and as a consequence the settlement did not occur until 1853.

In 1849 the area beyond the Waiwakaiho River (northeast) was described as wilderness with the exception of the Davy's, Smart's and Nairn's farms near the east bank of the Waiwakaiho River and Captain Cooke's at the Hua.³ Cooke was married to a local Maori woman and lived on Maori land next to what is now the golf course.

During the 1850s the province of Taranaki experienced slow growth attributed, in part, to the lack of land available for European expansion. This led to increased pressure

¹ Taranaki Herald 10 August, 1872

² Caughey 1984

³ Wells 1976: 144-145

on Te Atiawa and other Taranaki iwi to sell land to the settlers, creating divisions amongst the Te Atiawa hapu, and eventually resulting in the Puketapu Feud.⁴

At this time pakeha settlers still viewed the large open tracts of land north of as lying unoccupied, useless and unproductive. This was land that could be made available to the benefit of the settlers, and with manifest advantage to the Colony. This attitude was described by Cowen (1955:158) who wrote: "The vigorous men of Cornwall and Devon, who formed the larger proportion of the settlement-founders, were not disposed to permit a few hundreds of natives to bar the way to the good acres lying waste under fern and tutu." Money derived from land sales would go towards recouping expenses from the war and would be used to develop infrastructure⁵

Under arrangements with the New Zealand Company and the Acts of 1856 and 1858, every block of land within the Taranaki Province, which was acquired from the Maori up to 1864, was offered back to the holders of the original land orders before being opened up to the public. As a consequence all the best land in the Grey, Bell, Omata, and Tataraimaka Blocks was eventually taken up in this way or with supplementary land orders or compensation scrip and given to the military settlers.⁶

Around 1888 Charles Sampson purchased a 50 acre block in Bell Block. An exact date of purchase is not recorded but Sampson sold another plot of land in Waitara about the same time (this land was gifted to Sampson as compensation following the Taranaki Land Wars). A further 80 acres were bought (most likely Captain Cooke's property purchased from Puketapu) during the 1880s. This holding forms part of Area N. The area west of the Sampson property was part of the Katere Native Reserve No.163 (Figure 3).

By 1891, a dairy farm was already established in the area. The farm buildings were situated across SH3 in a small section close to the golf course. Most of the buildings were situated alongside the Devon Road boundary and along the border of the golf course property. Cooke's old whare was still standing up until the First World War when it burnt down.⁷

Further information relating to Cooke's farm was gained from descendants of Mr. Cooke and Ngapei Ngatata for an assessment undertaken by Hans Bader for Graphite Management Limited. This information confirms that the site has not only archaeological significance but is also important as a site of early Maori/British settler's relationships.

2.2 Topography

The topography of the area is generally unchanged since pre-European times although some small-scale topographic changes would have occurred during the construction of the Maori settlements in the area.

More recently, large-scale earthworks for the Bell Block bypass have resulted in significant modification in Area N.

A number of small hillocks are located throughout Area N, with several of these being historic occupation sites.

⁴ Holdaway and Gibb 2006:21

⁵ de Jardine 1992:6

⁶ Taranaki Herald 10 August 1872

⁷ Sampson file

2.3 Drainage

It is likely that an extensive swamp area existed in the low lying ground in the Sampson property. This was drained to provide more suitable land for farming as is evidenced by a large drainage tunnel that still exists on the property (recorded as archaeological site P19/323). In addition a lake was in existence throughout the 1910s and 1920s in the area where the golf driving range pond is located.⁸



Figure 3: Section of the Crown Grant Map of Taranaki showing early allotments in Area N (ca 1890s). Source: Puke Ariki, New Plymouth.

⁸ This lake is shown on SO 7394.

3. Archival Data Sources

The land use history and archaeology of Area N is informed by a number of archival sources:

3.1 Maps

Two maps by Carrington, one from 1848 titled 'Plan of the Settlement of New Plymouth', and one from 1862 titled 'Plan showing the surveyed lands within the Province of Taranaki (Appendix 1 and 2) provide evidence of previous occupation and land use and have been used to identify the position of archaeological sites in Area N in previous assessment work.

The Crown Grant Map of the late 19th century (see Figure 3) offers further information, and SO 67-15, SO 135, SO 117, SO 684 and SO 7394 (Appendix 3 - 7) also provide archival evidence of the archaeology and land use change in Area N and the local environs.

3.2 Publications

Significant information pertaining to the pre-1900 history of the area can be sourced from a number of publications. The most significant archival source for the area is the *Taranaki Herald* archive.

The final report for excavations undertaken at Te Oropururi (Stage 3)⁹ discusses the Maori history of the area as well as making references to the movement of Maori and Europeans throughout the area during the mid to late 1800s. This report also provides a comprehensive list of bibliographic references relating to the area.

⁹ Holdaway and Gibb (Eds) 2006.

4. Archaeological Evidence

Most archaeological evidence consists of sub-surface remains and is often not visible on the ground. Indications of an archaeological site are often very subtle and hard to distinguish on the ground surface.

4.1 *Historic Places Act 1993*

Under the Historic Places Act 1993 (HPA) all archaeological sites are protected from any modification, damage or destruction. The HPA defines an archaeological site as:

"any place in New Zealand that either was associated with human activity that occurred before 1900; or is the site of the wreck of any vessel where that wreck occurred before 1900; and is, or may be, able through investigation by archaeological methods to provide evidence relating to the history of New Zealand."

To be protected under the HPA an archaeological site must have physical remains that pre-date 1900, and that can be investigated by scientific archaeological techniques. If a development is likely to impact on an archaeological site, an authority to modify or destroy this site can be sought from the New Zealand Historic Places Trust (NZHPT) in Wellington under Section 11 or 12 of the HPA. Where damage or destruction of archaeological sites is to occur the NZHPT usually requires mitigation.

Sub-surface excavations on a suspected archaeological site can only take place with an authority issued under Section 18 of the HPA issued by the NZHPT.

4.2 *Archaeological Significance*

Archaeological significance can be measured using the following criteria:

The first set of criteria assesses the potential of the site to gain a better understanding of New Zealand's past using scientific archaeological methods. This looks mainly at the intra site level.

- a) How complete is the site? Are parts of it already damaged or destroyed?
A complete, undisturbed site has a high value in this section, a partly destroyed or damaged site has moderate value and a site of which all parts are damaged is of low value.
- b) How diverse are the features to be expected during an archaeological excavation on the site? A site with only one or two feature sets is expected to be of low value. A site with some variety in the to be expected feature sets is of moderate value and a site like a defended kainga which can be expected to contain a complete feature set for a given historic/prehistoric period is of high value in this category.
- c) How rare is the site? Rarity can be described in a local, regional and national context. If the site type is not rare at all, it has no significance in this category. If the site is rare in a local context only it is of low significance, if the site type is rare in a regional context, it has moderate significance and it is of high significance if the site type is rare nationwide.

The second set of criteria puts the site into its context: inter site, archaeological landscape and historic/oral traditions.

- a) What is the context of the site within the surrounding archaeological sites? The question here is the part the site plays within the surrounding known archaeological sites. A site which sits amongst similar surrounding sites without any specific features is of low value. A site which occupies a central position within the surrounding sites is of high value.
- b) What is the context of the site within the landscape? This question is linked to the one above, but focuses onto the position of the site in the landscape. If it is a dominant site with many features still visible it has a high value, but if the position in the landscape is ephemeral with little or no features visible it has a low value. This question is also concerned with the amenity value of a site and its potential for on-site education.
- c) What is the context of the site within known historic events or people? This is the question of known cultural association either by tangata whenua or other descendant groups. The closer the site is linked with important historic events or people the higher the significance of the site. This question is also concerned with possible commemorative values of the site.

4.3 Archaeological Assessment

Two main archaeological surveys have been conducted in Area N. In 2004 Archaeology North undertook an assessment¹⁰ for the Bell Block Bypass to investigate the route of the proposed bypass. A more recent survey¹¹ was undertaken by Geometria to investigate the northwest corner of Area N bounded by Egmont and Devon Roads for Graphite Management Limited.

Several other assessments and excavations have been conducted on sites immediately outside the area at Katere Ki Moana pa¹² and the Links development¹³ both north of SH3.

A section 18 investigation¹⁴ was undertaken on a suspected archaeological site but this feature was a post-1900 European rubbish pit and is therefore not an archaeological site.

4.4 Recorded Archaeological Sites

The majority of known sites within the area were recorded as a result of these assessments. Te Oropuriri P19/261 and Hoewaka P19/331 were both significant Maori settlements located on high points, separated by a small swampy valley, and overlooking the Devon Line. P19/334 is a site of both Maori and European occupation that was recorded in 2008 during excavations for the bypass. P19/323 is a 19th century drainage tunnel of European origin but possibly dug by Maori workers. According to Herbert Sampson (born 1880), the tunnel was built by his father (Charles) when Herbert was a small boy, which would date the tunnel at probably between 1885 and 1895.¹⁵ An authority to modify or destroy part of this site has been issued by HPT and archaeological recording and excavation will be conducted on the site in the near future.

¹⁰ Archaeology North. 2004. Bell Block Bypass Archaeological Assessment. Unpublished report to Transit New Zealand

¹¹ Geometria. 2007a.

¹² Geometria 2007b

¹³ Judge *et al.* 2006

¹⁴ Geometria 2007c

¹⁵ Sampson Family (n.d.)

New Zealand Archaeological Association site record forms for these sites are appended to this document.

4.5 Archaeological Sites contiguous with Area N

The following sites have been recognised: Katere pa (P19/242), the Cooke's homestead - a 19th century dairy to the north (not recorded in the NZAA site recording scheme), and P19/299 - a Maori terrace/pit site. P19/299 may be part of Tapuirau Pa (also not recorded in the NZAA site recording scheme), whose extent is not known. To the east of Area N is another unrecorded homestead destroyed during the Land Wars in 1860, which was located at 6 Okley Lane. Despite earthworks in this area there is still a fair probability of archaeological features still *in situ*. To the southeast of Area N is pa site P19/167, which was occupied during the time of the Puketapu feud in the late 1850s.

4.6 Waahi tapu/urupa

Two waahi tapu sites are located in Area N: Urupa P19/172, and a smaller urupa (not recorded as an archaeological site) located adjacent to the north of the settlement of Te Oropuriri. P19/172 is situated on a small hillock, which at some stage in its history was used as a pa site. A third urupa is located on the ridge of Katere pa (P19/242) on the seaward side of Devon Road. This urupa is also situated on a former pa site (Figure 10).

4.7 Site Status

P19/344 is the only recorded site to have been completely destroyed within Area N. This site was excavated prior to earthworks for the bypass. The excavation revealed archaeological material from both European and Maori occupations.¹⁶

The settlements of Te Oropuriri and Hoewaka have been partially destroyed. A significant part of Te Oropuriri has been excavated over several excavation seasons (Figure 4) and the underlying subsoil removed to lower the ground level for the bypass. The archaeological investigation has defined the northern, eastern and to some degree the western extent of the settlement but the extent of the unexcavated archaeological remains to the south of the settlement is unknown. The local topography, coupled with evidence gathered from the previous excavations,¹⁷ indicates that the settlement extends well into property No.7 to the south. Significant archaeological features located in this property include the tihi of the settlement, defensive works and dwellings.

The southern extent of Hoewaka was excavated in 2007/2008 as part of the bypass construction. The full extent of the site is undefined due to residential housing that overlies the site (Figure 5).

There are also two areas in the northern part of Area N that were previously modified (date unknown), which would have destroyed any *in situ* archaeological deposits.

¹⁶ McCurdy, D. pers. comm..

¹⁷ See, for example, Holdaway *et al* 2004 and Holdaway and Gibb (Eds) 2006, etc.



Figure 4: Extent of excavated features at Te Oropuriri following the completion of the third field season. (Source Holdaway and Gibb 2006).

4.8 Archaeological Survey Coverage

Field surveys undertaken for the archaeological assessments have focused on the proposed Bell Block bypass corridor and the Graphite Management Limited development at the west end on properties No.1 and 2. Limited investigation of two small hillocks to the south of the bypass and east of Hoewaka were conducted by Archaeology North during the bypass construction during the 2007/08 season. However, large sections of Area N have not been surveyed. Within these unsurveyed areas, five high points have been identified that have archaeological potential, as well as the potential for gardens in the lower paddocks (Figure 4).

4.9 Historic Places Trust Authorities

The New Zealand Historic Places Trust has issued authorities for the following for sites located within Area N:

<i>Site Type</i>	<i>NZAA Site No.</i>	<i>HPT Authority</i>	<i>Site Name</i>
Maori/European occupation	P19/344	2007/18	Bell Block Bypass
Settlement	P19/261 - 262	2004/37 + 2007/18	Te Oropuriri
European (not archaeological)	P19/322	2007/ 126 (s18)	
European tunnel	P19/323	2009/05	

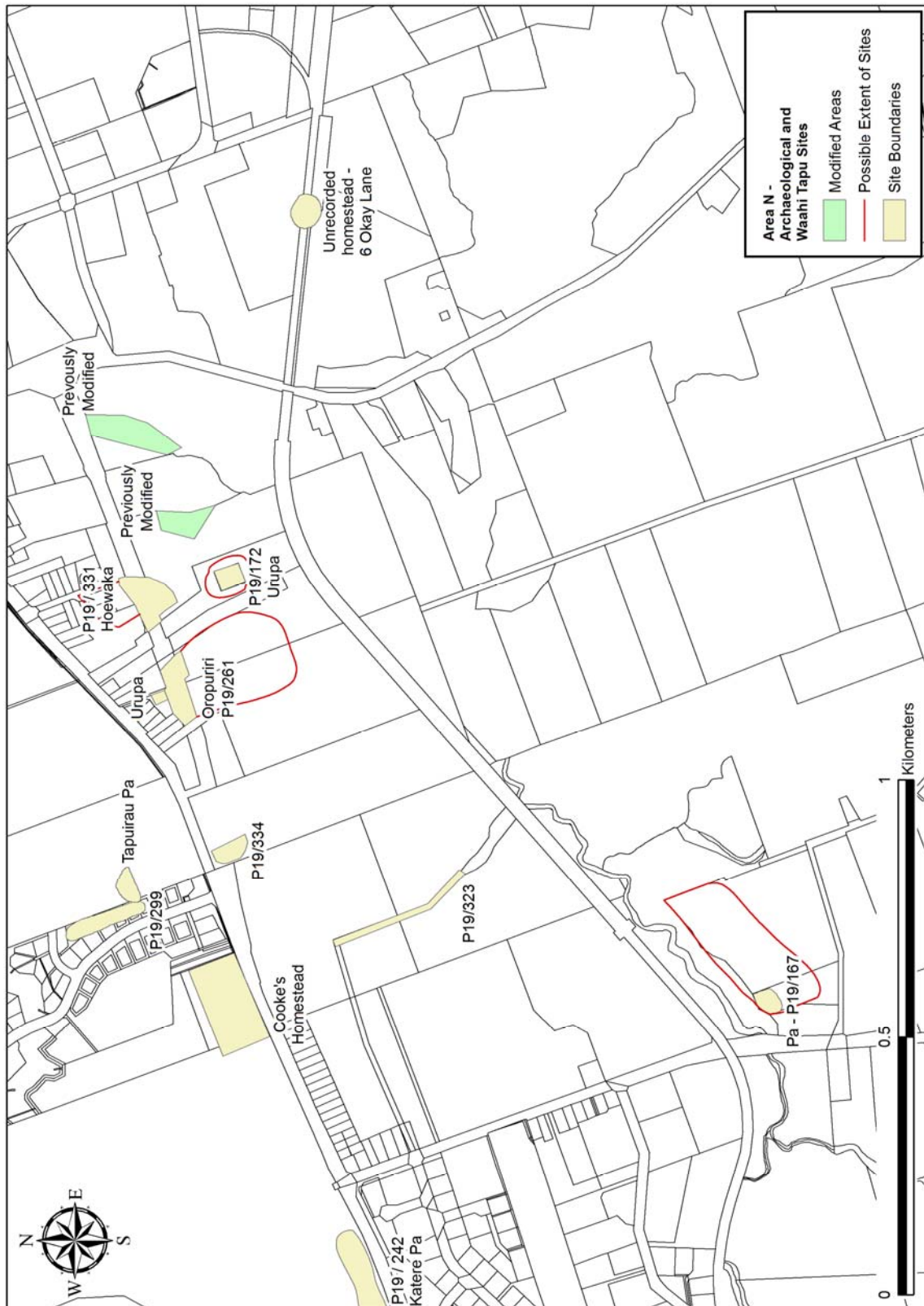


Figure 5: Area N – Recorded archaeological and waahi tapu sites



Figure 6: Extent of known archaeological surveys and potential

5. Discussion

The density of recorded archaeological sites in Area N and the areas immediately adjacent to it are indicative of a dense Maori settlement throughout the area. Previous investigations have dated aspects of the settlement at Te Oropuriri to the period from the mid 1800s and associated the site to events relating to the Puketapu feud. It is likely that Maori were using the area prior to the mid 1800s but the archaeological evidence of this is not comprehensive.

Te Oropuriri and Hoewaka were both significant Maori settlements as evidenced by the results of the archaeological investigations at these sites.¹⁸ The limits of the Te Oropuriri settlement have yet to be determined but the site most likely extends somewhat south into property No.7, possibly as far as the stream which can be seen in survey ML 245 (Appendix 5). If this stream had formed as a swamp there is also a chance that Maori carved taonga may be found buried there.

The cultural history, density and uniqueness of the archaeological record make Te Oropuriri a significant site.

If zoning changes are passed, special consideration will have to be given to any proposed development in the area to the south of Te Oropuriri, particularly along the low ridge on the property No.7 and the southern slope of the property that drops towards the railway. The uniqueness of the archaeological record at Te Oropuriri, coupled with the fact that a large part of the site has already been destroyed, may have a significant influence on any future decisions concerning development at the site. It is likely that the New Zealand Historic Places Trust and Puketapu iwi would seek mitigation in the form of either archaeological excavation or avoidance of part, or all, of the remaining site.

The proposed road designation would also most likely impact upon the archaeology of the Te Oropuriri settlement and any earthworks would require significant archaeological mitigation.

The extent of Hoewaka has not been determined, as a large part of the site lies under residential housing. It is not under immediate threat by further development or a possible plan change.

The urupa P19/172 is located on a former pa site and the extent of this site probably extends well beyond the fenced perimeter of the urupa.

Due to the high number of Maori occupation sites around this small area, it could be expected that Maori gardening sites could be *in situ* in the fertile grounds of Area N. Even though most of the area has been subjected to over a century of European farming and agricultural practice, the archaeological record or remnants of it are likely to remain under the disturbed soil horizon as previous site discoveries in the area have proven.

Earthworks for the Bell Block bypass have shown the area from east of Hoewaka to Henwood Road to be relatively archaeologically sterile. Topsoil stripping of one small hillock immediately west of the golf driving range revealed no archaeological deposits. Therefore this section of Area N is a low archaeological probability zone. From Hoewaka to the area immediately west of Te Oropuriri is an area of dense archaeology and is therefore a high probability zone. The rest of Area A from the

¹⁸ Holdaway and Gibb (eds) 2006 and Taylor, M. (forthcoming)

west of Te Oropuriri to Egmont Road has some recorded archaeology and has potential for more discovery, both in the high points and low lying ground where gardens may be situated and also around the southwest corner near pa site P19/167. It is an area of medium archaeological probability.

No evidence of occupation relating to the unsurveyed high points has been uncovered in the archival records during the research for this report.

Detailed ground assessment and geophysical survey of the unsurveyed areas would help ascertain the presence of archaeological deposits.

6. Conclusion

This initial archaeological assessment indicates that any development within Area N of the NPDC Final Framework for Growth may affect unrecorded archaeological deposits, particularly around the archaeologically sensitive areas of the central zone near Te Oropuriri, and the noted high points that have yet to be properly assessed in the field. As the extent of Te Oropuriri is likely to extend over a large area of property No.7, there is a high level of risk associated with any development in that area.

Several options are available for further investigating, and therefore mitigating potential further destruction of the archaeology in Area N. The extent of Te Oropuriri can be better determined by non-intrusive geophysical survey. Limited geophysical surveys have been used to successfully partially identify the extent of Te Oropuriri in the past. Determination of the extent, and to some degree the complexity of the in situ archaeological features by non-intrusive survey allows informed decisions to be made if mitigation through excavation is required. Geophysical techniques can also be used to investigate the remaining high points and suspected garden areas to establish if sub-surface disturbance has occurred in these areas. Further, NPDC may wish to undertake non-intrusive surveys – both geophysical and field investigations – over the whole of Area N prior to pursuing any plan change for re-zoning to reduce the risk for any potential future development.

If no further archaeological deposits are identified by non-intrusive methods (aside from Te Oropuriri) and a plan change for re-zoning is proposed then NPDC can proceed with a high degree of confidence that development can occur in accordance with normal regulatory controls (again with the exception of Te Oropuriri).

The presence of new/potential archaeological sites identified by non-intrusive methods will not necessarily impede development throughout most of Area N, but would highlight the need for consultation, further assessment, and consideration for heritage protection and mitigation measures. As the nature of any detected disturbance from geophysical survey cannot be positively identified without intrusive investigation, a next step could be limited exploratory investigation. The Historic Places Act (HPA) permits investigation of suspected archaeological deposits under section 18 of the HPA. This is a limited exploratory investigation designed to confirm whether a detected anomaly is actually archaeological as defined in the HPA.

Archaeological sites are protected under the HPA and any development works that may affect known or potential archaeological sites will require assessment, iwi consultation and likely consultation with the New Zealand Historic Places Trust. New areas identified as containing archaeological deposits can be protected through covenant or by identification on land records – such as on the property LIM.

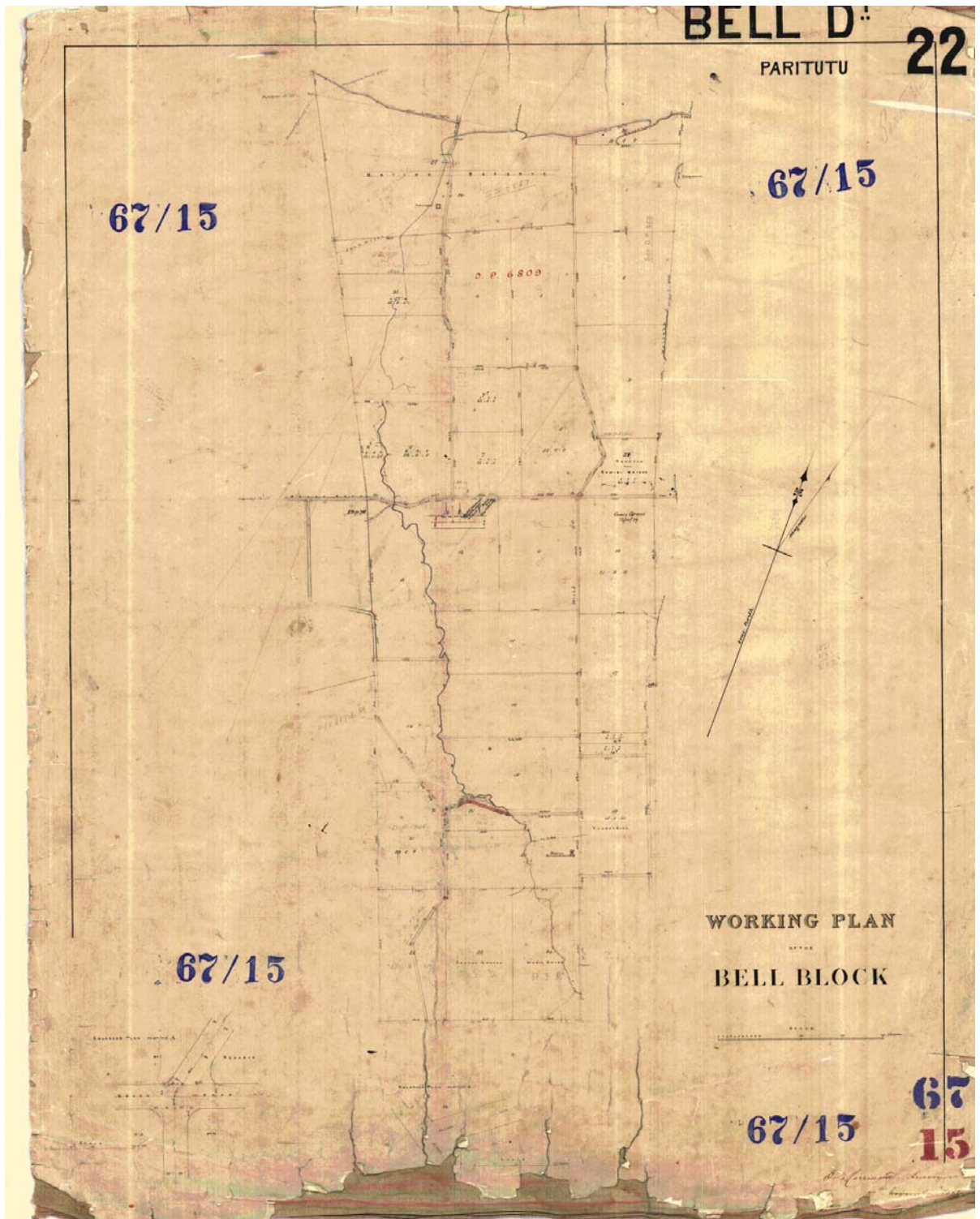
It is therefore recommended that NPDC consult with tangata whenua regarding the potential for geophysical surveys and field investigations within Area N to allow more informed decisions to be made with respect to potential archaeology within Area N.

7. References

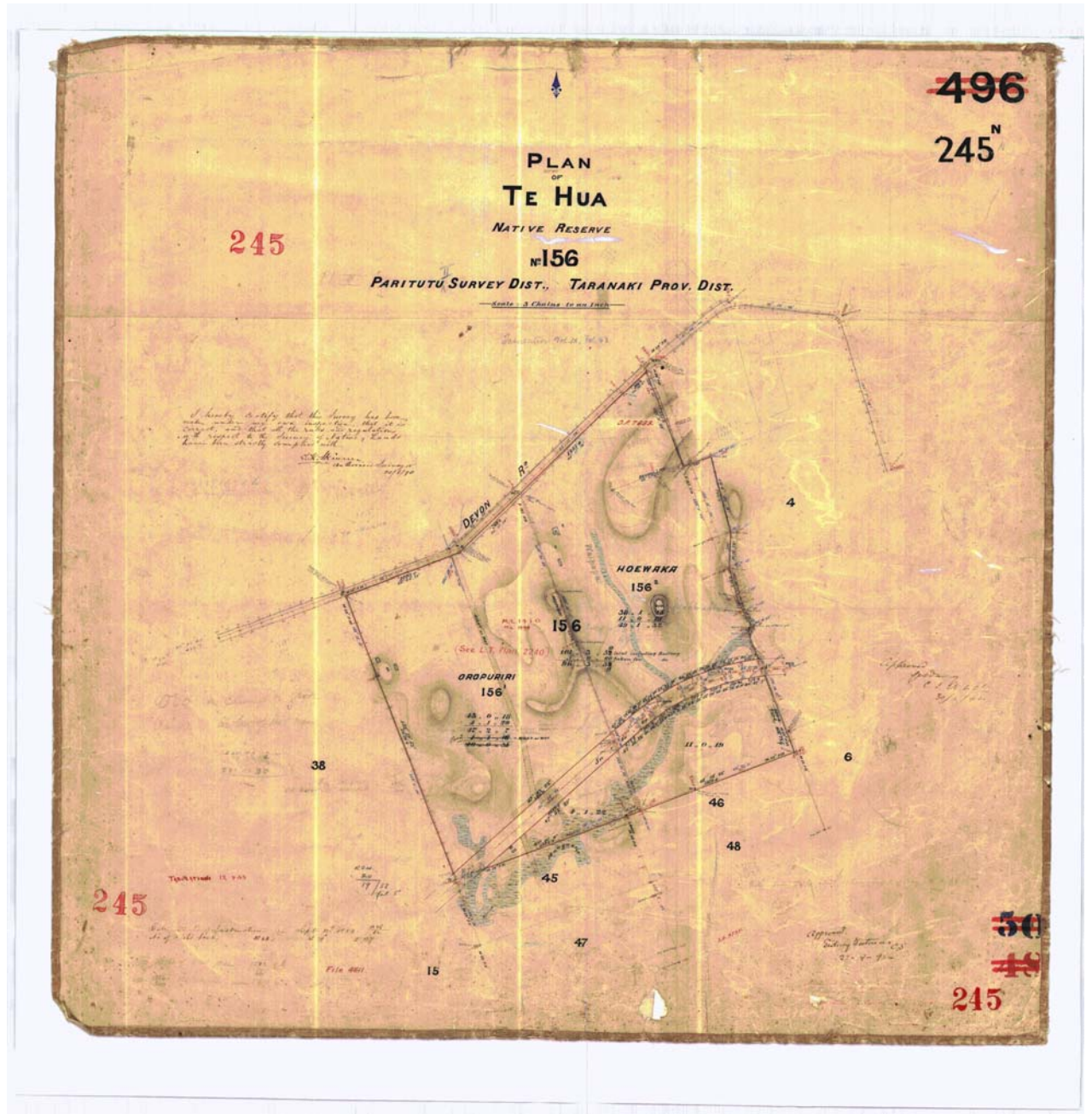
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8. Appendix

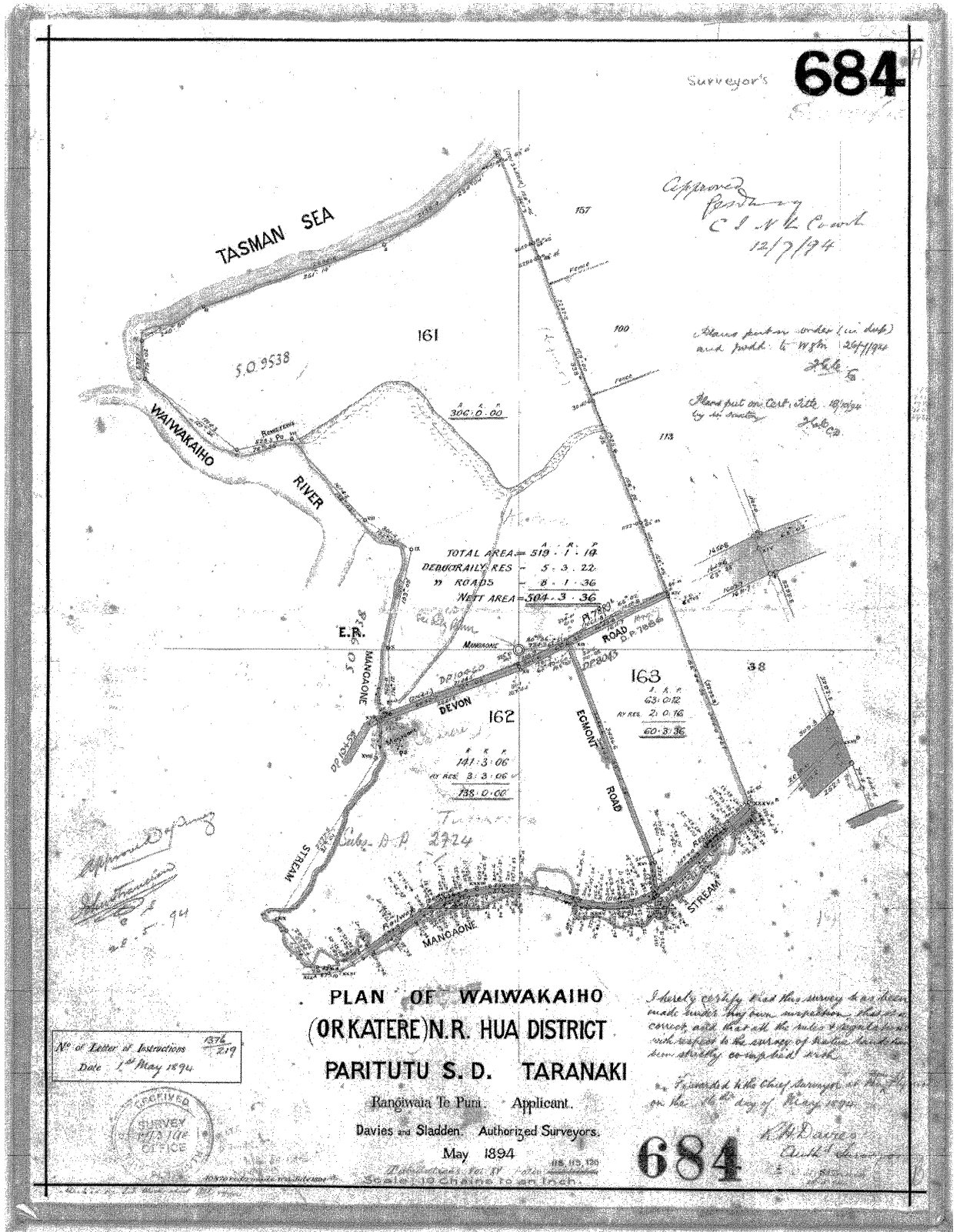
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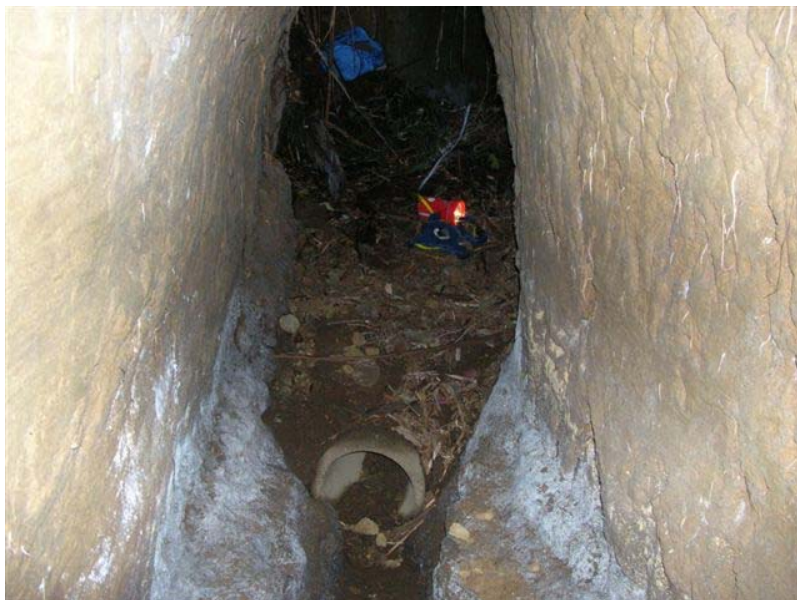
Appendix 8: P19/323

<p>NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION</p> <p>SITE RECORD FORM (NZMS260)</p> <p>NZMS 260 map number P19</p> <p>NZMS 260 map name</p> <p>NZMS 260 map edition</p>	<p>NZAA METRIC SITE NUMBER P19/323</p> <p>DATE VISITED September 2006</p> <p>SITE TYPE historic tunnel</p> <p>SITE NAME: MAORI OTHER</p>
<p>Grid Reference Easting 2607951 Northing 6239559</p>	
<p>1. Aids to relocation of site (attach a sketch map) 200 meters south of Devon Rd, and 117 meters east of P19/321, in a farm paddock.</p>	
<p>2. State of site and possible future damage The site is currently under farmland but is in reasonably good condition although it is under threat from proposed subdivision.</p>	
<p>3. Description of site (full details, history, local environment, references, sketches) A 220 meter long tunnel was dug from the mid section of the property towards the stream along the railway corridor. This is recorded as a possible archaeological site P19/323. From hearsay it was built in 1915. To date we could not find any documentary evidence of this tunnel. The type of tunnel could have been dug during the decades on either side of 1900, therefore it is possible that the construction of this feature was undertaken pre 1900 and would constitute a protected archaeological site. Only documentary evidence of this tunnel will verify the proposed construction date. It was used for irrigation by the farmer.</p>	
<p>4. Owner Address</p>	<p>Tenant/Manager Address</p>
<p>5. Nature of information</p> <p>Photographs</p> <p>Aerial photographs</p>	
<p>6. Reported by Hans Bader-Geometria Address PO Box 68-653, Newton, Auckland</p>	<p>Filekeeper</p> <p>Date</p>
<p>7. Keywords</p>	
<p>8. <i>New Zealand Register of Archaeological Sites (for office use)</i> NZHPT Site Field Code</p>	

<p>NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION</p> <p>SITE DESCRIPTION</p> <p>NZMS 260 map number</p> <p>NZMS 260 map name</p> <p>NZMS 260 map edition</p>	<p>NZAA METRIC SITE NUMBER P19/323</p> <p>DATE VISITED</p> <p>SITE TYPE</p> <p>SITE NAME: MAORI</p> <p>OTHER</p>
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<p>NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION</p> <p>SITE DESCRIPTION</p> <p>NZMS 260 map number</p> <p>NZMS 260 map name</p> <p>NZMS 260 map edition</p>	<p>NZAA METRIC SITE NUMBER P19/323</p> <p>DATE VISITED</p> <p>SITE TYPE</p> <p>SITE NAME: MAORI OTHER</p>
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Appendix 9: Hoewaka P19/331**NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
SITE RECORD FORM (NZMS260)**

NZMS 260 map number: P19
 NZMS 260 map edition: 1st, 1987

NZMS 260 map name: New Plymouth
 NZAA METRIC SITE NUMBER: P19/331

DATE VISITED: 17-27 April 2007

SITE TYPE: Pa

SITE NAME: MAORI OTHER

Grid Reference Easting 2 6 | 0 | 8 | 5 | 4 .0- Northing 6 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 .0

1. **Aids to relocation of site:** The new Bell Block By-pass on Devon road cuts through the back of the site. Further remains of the site are assumed to extend under much of the housing located in Hulke Crescent, off Devon Road. Grid reference obtained with a Garmin eTrex GPS 2608543 N6240006, accuracy of 5m at centre back of site.

2. **State of site and possible future damage:** The rear portion of the site is to be cut away to from the new Bell Block by-pass road. This portion of the site had been cultivated as a nursery in the past but archaeological features remained well preserved beneath the cultivation level. The bulk of the site is assumed to be located under housing on Hulke Crescent. Part of the site had also been damaged by the presence of a modern cowshed, milk truck turning area, and other buildings.

3. **Description of site:** See attached plan. The site is a palisaded village or pa probably dating from the 1840-1850 period. Excavations revealed that the rear of the site is defended by a double fence 72m long. Two complete house outlines were excavated along with the probable front portion of a third house. Three rua were present and a rectangular pit-like structure. A limited amount of historic material mainly glass with some china, clay pipes and iron objects were recovered during the excavations.

This may be the same site that is marked as Hoewaka Pa on Carrington's 1848 map of New Plymouth (shown as straddling the old Devon Line). The pa is not shown on Carrington's 1842 and 1862 maps.

4. **Owner:** Numerous home owners

Manager

Address: Hulke Crescent
 New Plymouth

Address

5. **Nature of information:** Archaeological excavation in preparation for earthworks for construction of the Bell Block by-pass. NZHPT Authority No. 2007/18.

6. **Photographs:**

Aerial photographs (*reference numbers and clarity of site*)

7. **Reported by:** Michael Taylor,

Filekeeper

Address Archaeology North,
 P. O. Box 7294, Wanganui.

Date

8. **Key words:** Maori, pa, village, palisade, historic, house

9. Central file *(for office use)*

____ Type of site

____ Land classification

____ Present condition & future
danger of destruction

____ Local body

Appendix 10: P19/334

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

SITE RECORD FORM (NZMS260)

NZMS 260 map number: P19

NZMS 260 map name: New Plymouth

NZMS 260 map edition: 1st, 1987

NZAA METRIC SITE NUMBER: P19/334

DATE VISITED: 24 October 2007

SITE TYPE: Homestead /haangi

SITE NAME: MAORI

OTHER

Grid Reference Easting 2 6 1 0 1 8 1 0 1 5 0- Northing 6 2 1 3 1 9 1 8 1 5 0

1. **Aids to relocation of site:** The site is located in the western end of the paddock, on the high ground, to the east of the accessway to 812 Devon Road and under the accessway to 812 Devon Road.

Grid reference obtained with a Garmin eTrex GPS 2608048 N6239847, accuracy of 6m at centre back of site.

2. **State of site and possible future damage:** The site will be destroyed by construction of the new Bell Block by-pass road. An archaeological excavation will be undertaken before road building commences. In grass at present.

3. **Description of site:** Evidence of the site was exposed as a concentration of late 19th century ceramics, clay tobacco pipe and glass fragments found in a horse training track that went around the paddock. It is believed to be the site of a late 19th century homestead.

Trenching across the paddock using a digger exposed possible exposed the remains of building piles, a possible ditch & bank fence, possible rubbish holes and a group of 3 haangi. A fragment of a broken stone adze was also recovered close to the haangi. Remains were found over an area of about 80x50m.

The area will be fully scraped down using machinery and archaeological features that area exposed will be excavated and recorded on behalf of Transit N.Z. in November 2007.

4. **Owner:** Transit New Zealand.**Manager**

Address: PO Box 345
Wanganui 4540

Address

6. **Nature of information:** Archaeological assessment in preparation for earthworks for construction of the Bell Block by-pass. NZHPT Authority No. 2007/18.

6. **Photographs:** **Aerial photographs** (*reference numbers and clarity of site*)

7. **Reported by:** Michael Taylor,**Filekeeper**

Address Archaeology North,
P. O. Box 7294, Wanganui.

Date

8. **Key words:** Maori, haangi, adze, historic, homestead, ceramics, glass, clay pipes

9. **Central file** (*for office use*)

 Type of site

 Land classification

||| Present condition & future
danger of destruction

||| Local body