

Northern Corridor Improvements

Assessment of Archaeological Effects

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aurecon





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Executive summary

Purpose

This report assesses the potential effects of the Northern Corridor Improvements Project on archaeological and other historic heritage values and the significance of those effects.

Assessments Undertaken

The assessment is based on a search of historic heritage databases and reports for information on archaeological and other historic heritage sites recorded within the Project area, and a review of early maps and aerial photographs to provide information on past land use and modification. Currently undeveloped locations within the assessment area were identified and two areas considered to have archaeological potential were assessed in the field. Recorded historic heritage sites within the Project area were also inspected. The report does not include an assessment of effects on Maori cultural values.

Results of Assessments

The Project area was found to be highly modified, with no identified archaeological sites and little potential for the presence of unidentified subsurface remains. Five historic heritage sites are located within 500m of the Project corridor. Three are historic buildings located adjacent to the Project corridor, in the North Shore Vintage Car Club premises at 40 Masons Road. These buildings were relocated to the property and have no historic heritage context. They are of limited historic heritage significance, are not scheduled in the Auckland Unitary Plan (AUP) and will not be affected by Project works. The other two sites are archaeological sites (middens) located along Lucas Creek, however the site record forms for these sites indicate that the middens have been destroyed. Overall, the Project will have no known effects on archaeological or other historic heritage values and the potential effects are likely to be less than minor.

Suggested Approach for Effects Identified/Recommendations

As the Project will have no known archaeological/heritage effects, specific mitigation measures are not required. However, the Project should implement the NZTA Z22 Accidental Discovery Protocols to provide for the possibility that unidentified archaeological remains may be exposed during construction. If any archaeological deposits and features are exposed and cannot be avoided, the effects should be mitigated by archaeological investigation and recording to recover information relating to the history of the area, under Authority from Heritage NZ.



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Glossary of Abbreviations

Item	Description
ADP	Accidental Discovery Protocols
AEE	Assessment of Environmental Effects
AUP	Auckland Unitary Plan Operative in Part (15 November 2016)
CHI	Auckland Council's Cultural Heritage Inventory
LINZ	Land Information New Zealand
Heritage NZ	Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga
HNZPTA	Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014
NoR	Notices of Requirement
NZAA	New Zealand Archaeological Association
NZ Transport Agency	New Zealand Transport Agency
RMA	Resource Management Act 1991
RWWTP	Rosedale Waste Water Treatment Plant
SH x	State Highway (number)
SRF	Site Record Forms
SUP	Shared Use Path
UHH	Upper Harbour Highway



Terms and Definitions

Item	Description
Archaeological site	An archaeological site is defined by the HNZPTA (2014) Section 6 as follows: ‘archaeological site means, subject to section 42(3), – (a) any place in New Zealand, including any building or structure (or part of a building or structure) that – (i) was associated with human activity that occurred before 1900 or is the site of the wreck of any vessel where the wreck occurred before 1900; and (ii) provides or may provide, through investigation by archaeological methods, evidence relating to the history of New Zealand; and (b) includes a site for which a declaration is made under section 43(1)’
Earthworks	The disturbance of land surfaces by blading, contouring, ripping, moving, removing, placing or replacing soil or earth, or by excavation, or by cutting or filling operations.
Heritage site	A site that contributes to an understanding and appreciation of New Zealand’s history and cultures. A heritage site can be derived from archaeological, architectural, cultural, historic, scientific and technological fields.
Midden	A type of archaeological site consisting of deposits of food waste (predominantly shell, but also fish, bird and animal bone), often mixed with charcoal and burnt stone.
Project	The Northern Corridor Improvements Project including alterations to designations, new designations and activities requiring regional resource consents.
Project area	The Project area is the Project corridor and immediate surrounds.
Project corridor	The area within the proposed designation(s) corridor for the Northern Corridor Improvements.
Project works	All proposed activities associated with the Project

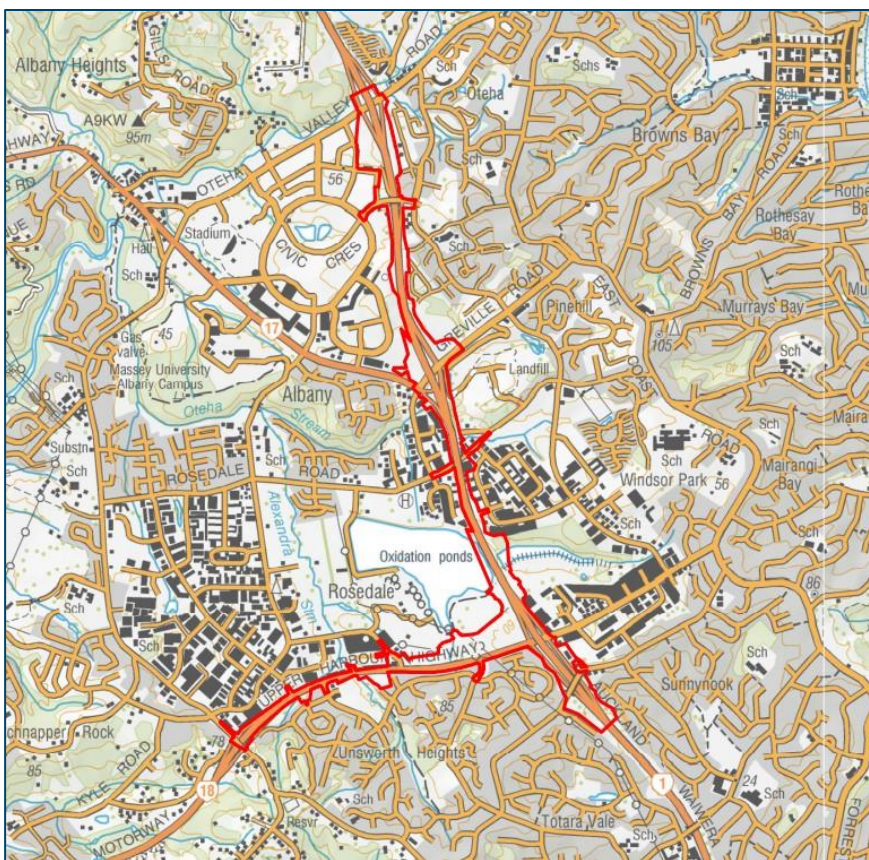


1 Description of Project

1.1 Project Background

The Northern Corridor Improvements Project (the Project) is an accelerated project. The Project area covers the area of SH18 between Albany Highway and Constellation Drive, and SH1 between Upper Harbour Highway (UHH) interchange to just beyond the Oteha Valley Road Interchange as indicated on **Figure 1** below and confirmed in the suite of plans provided in **Volume 5**.

Figure 1 Extent of Project Area



Source: Base Map from LINZ

The Project proposes to upgrade the existing State highways within the Project area. In summary, the key elements of the Project are as follows:

- North and West Motorway Interchange connections – SH1/SH18;
- State highway capacity and safety improvements;
- Northern busway extension from Constellation Station and connection to Albany Station;
- Reconfiguration of Constellation Station converting it from a terminus station to a dual direction station; and
- Shared Use Path (SUP) provision along existing SH1 and SH18 routes for the full extent of the Project corridor:
 - Constellation Station to Oteha Valley Road



- Constellation Drive to Albany Highway
- Intermediate linkages to local network.

A full description of the Project, including its components and construction, is contained in section 5 of the Assessment of Environmental Effects (AEE).

1.2 Purpose of this Report

This report is one of a suite of technical reports that has been prepared to inform the AEE for the Project.

This report assesses the potential effects of the Project on archaeological and other historic heritage values and the significance of those effects. This report does not include an assessment of Maori cultural values. Those assessments will be made by the tangata whenua. Maori cultural concerns encompass a wider range of values than those associated with archaeological and historical sites. Consultation with iwi has been ongoing since 2015 and a number of iwi with Mana Whenua for the Project area have completed a Cultural Values Assessment.

This report has been prepared as part of the required assessment of effects accompanying Notices of Requirement (NoR) and resource consent applications under the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) and to identify any requirements under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 (HNZPTA). Where it is considered that there are potential adverse effects on archaeological values, recommendations are made relating to management and mitigation in accordance with statutory requirements.

1.3 Assessment Methodology

The NZ Archaeological Association's (NZAA) site record database (ArchSite), Auckland Council's Cultural Heritage Inventory (CHI) and the Auckland Unitary Plan decisions version (AUP) were searched to determine whether any archaeological or other cultural heritage sites had previously been recorded on or in the immediate vicinity of the Project area. Early plans held at Land Information New Zealand (LINZ) were checked for information relating to past uses of the Project area. Previous archaeological reports and assessments relating to the area were reviewed, as was background literature relevant to Albany, Rosedale and the surrounding area.

It was not considered necessary to visually inspect the majority of the Project area as it is a highly modified environment due to previous motorway construction and maintenance works, and construction of the Rosedale Waste Water Treatment Plant (RWWTP).

Only two locations were inspected, namely

- Rook Reserve; and
- Bluebird Reserve.

At this stage, there are two options for the location of a stormwater pond: Rook Reserve and Bluebird Reserve. The NZ Transport Agency and Auckland Council are currently discussing which location is the appropriate one for the pond. For completeness, both reserves were assessed. These two areas were considered to contain archaeological potential and the ground surface was examined for evidence of occupation (in the form of shell middens, depressions, mounds, or other unusual formations within the landscape, or indications of 19th century European remains). Exposed and disturbed soils were examined where encountered to gain an understanding of the local stratigraphy and photographs were taken of the topography and features of interest.



2 Statutory and Policy Requirements

2.1 Resource Management Act 1991

Section 6 of the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) recognises as a matter of national importance:

(f) *the protection of historic heritage from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development:*

All persons exercising functions and powers under the RMA are required under section 6 to recognise and provide for these matters of national importance when '*managing the use, development and protection of natural and physical resources*'.

In section 2 of the RMA 'historic heritage' is interpreted as:

- a) *means those natural and physical resources that contribute to an understanding and appreciation of New Zealand's history and cultures, deriving from any of the following qualities:*
 - (i) *archaeological:*
 - (ii) *architectural:*
 - (iii) *cultural:*
 - (iv) *historic:*
 - (v) *scientific:*
 - (vi) *technological; and*
- b) *includes-*
 - (i) *historic sites, structures, places, and areas; and*
 - (ii) *archaeological sites; and*
 - (iii) *sites of significance to Maori, including wahi tapu; and*
 - (iv) *surroundings associated with the natural and physical resources*

There is a duty under section 17 of the RMA to avoid, remedy, or mitigate any adverse effects on the environment arising from an activity, including on historic heritage.

2.2 Auckland Unitary Plan

Regional and district plans contain sections that help to identify, protect and manage archaeological and other historic heritage sites. The plans are prepared under the provisions of the RMA. The AUP is relevant to the Project.

Activities affecting historic heritage sites scheduled in the AUP are subject to the rules set out in the AUP, but there are no aspects of the Project that require resource consent in relation to heritage.

2.3 Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014

In addition to any requirements under the RMA, the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 (HNZPTA) protects all archaeological sites whether recorded or not, and they may not be damaged or destroyed unless an Authority to modify an archaeological site has been issued by Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (Heritage NZ) (section 42).



An archaeological site is defined by the HNZPTA section 6 as follows:

'archaeological site means, subject to section 42(3), –

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

Under section 42(3) an Authority is not required to permit work on a pre-1900 building unless the building is to be demolished.

Under section 43(1) a place post-dating 1900 (including the site of a wreck that occurred after 1900) that could provide *'significant evidence relating to the historical and cultural heritage of New Zealand'* can be declared by Heritage NZ to be an archaeological site.

Under section 52 of the Act, Heritage NZ may impose an Authority condition requiring that an archaeological investigation is carried out, if this is *'likely to provide significant information in relation to the historical and cultural heritage of New Zealand'*. This provision allows the information contained within a site affected by development (and any associated artefacts) to be recorded and preserved, in mitigation of the modification of the site.

Under Part 4 of the HNZPTA, Heritage NZ has the power to list significant historic places and areas, wāhi tupuna, wāhi tapu and wāhi tapu areas on the New Zealand Heritage List. The purpose of listing is to inform members of the public and landowners about the values of significant places and to assist in their protection under the RMA (section 65). Heritage NZ would be considered an affected party in relation to any consent application affecting an item on the List. The criteria used to assign the level of significance (Category 1 – places of special or outstanding historical or cultural heritage significance or value; or Category 2 – places of historical or cultural heritage significance or value) are set out in section 66.

2.4 Statutory and Non-Statutory Guidelines

Appropriate management of historic heritage sites should be based on an understanding of their values and significance. The following policies and guidelines have been developed to assist in assessing heritage sites, and determining appropriate management.

2.4.1 Regional Policy Statement

The Auckland Regional Policy Statement contained within the AUP (Chapter B 5.2) sets out the criteria to be used in assessing the significance of historic heritage sites. These relate to Historical, Social, Mana Whenua, Knowledge, Technology, Physical Attributes, Aesthetic and Context values.

2.4.2 Heritage NZ Guidelines

Heritage NZ (2006: 9-10) has provided guidelines setting out criteria that are specific to the assessment of archaeological sites. These are: condition, rarity, contextual value, information potential, amenity value and cultural associations.



3 Existing Environment

3.1 Historical Background¹

The Greenhithe and Albany areas were first acquired from Maori for early European settlement through Crown purchases during the mid-1840s. From 1853 the land was further divided through Crown Grants under the provisions of the Waste Lands Act 1853 (King 1984). The written records associated with these transactions, in conjunction with fragmentary traditional histories, give some indication of Maori settlement and land use within the general area. The records that survive indicate that settlement focused on the upper reaches of the harbour around Hellyers and Lucas Creeks, particularly at the entrance to these creeks. Te Wharemoenanu was a small settlement on a small peninsula on the southern side of the entrance to Lucas Creek (Okahukura).

There were numerous occupation sites along the entire foreshore as well as settlements bordering on Lucas Creek, stretching as far upstream as the township of Albany. These continued along branches of the estuary – for example, there was a settlement known as Te Karaka near the head of the Te Wharau Creek and another located on Awaiti, an arm of Te Wharau Creek. These settlements were occupied permanently, with fluctuations in use associated with seasonal gathering by groups coming from the larger Tamaki isthmus region.

Lucas Creek, reaching out from the Waitemata, like many rivers and estuaries on the isthmus, was of significance as a communication route in pre-European times. In combination with inland routes such as the Oteha Valley and the continuous ridgeway of Lonely Track Road, these rivers would have provided easy access to coast and harbour. The importance of waterways such as Okahukura to Maori is attested by the presence of pa including Tauhinu Pa (R11/285²), commanding the entrance to the upper Waitemata harbour near Hellyers Creek (Oruamo).

Resources in the area were also exploited during European times. From its establishment in 1840, Auckland provided a growing demand for timber, which was easily extracted from the bush adjacent to the harbour and transported down the estuaries. The kauri timber resources of the area were of considerable interest to early European settlers and Lucas Creek was one of the earliest milling areas, with operations spanning over a decade and barges plying its waters throughout the latter part of the 19th century (Rickard 1984). The considerable volume of timber extracted from the area along with extensive gum digging in historic times suggests that much of the land was forested prior to the arrival of European settlers (King 1984).

In summary, from the time of European contact, the general area saw a definable sequence of events. Large-scale land clearance, removal of commercial timber and extensive gum digging, followed by farming settlers who spent a good deal of time filling in the land and rendering it suitable for pasture and other agricultural uses.

3.2 Archaeological Background

There are no archaeological sites recorded within the Project corridor. Two sites within 500m of the Project corridor have been identified on the Auckland Council CHI. These are midden sites R10/804 (CHI 11158) and R10/891 (CHI 11242). New Zealand Archaeological Association (NZAA) site record forms (SRFs) are provided at **Appendix A**. The sites are located to the west of the northernmost part

¹ The historical background has been adapted from Clough 1995 & 2008.

² New Zealand Archaeological Association site record code



of the assessment area in Hooton Reserve and located along Lucas Creek (locations are shown in **Figure 2** and summary details in **Table 1** with further background information provided below.

R10/804 was originally identified in 1995 and is described as a thin lens/scatter of oyster, mussel, charcoal and gum fragments on a 5x7m terrace adjacent to Lucas Creek. The NZAA SRF states that the site was unable to be relocated in 2003 and it was noted the creek edges were actively eroding and the site was probably destroyed. Site R10/891, also a midden, was identified in 1997 and described as disturbed and damaged with large pipi and some cockle spread over a 1x1m area down the creek bank. It too was not relocated in 2003 and considered probably destroyed (see SRF). An assessment of the area for proposed erosion control works in 2008 confirmed that the sites could not be relocated and were almost certainly destroyed. A survey which was undertaken after vegetation clearance in the area also failed to identify additional archaeological sites along the banks of Lucas Creek in the Hooton Reserve area (Clough 2008: 5).

As can be seen in **Figure 2**, archaeological sites in the area are generally located in the vicinity of waterways. In addition, previous surveys that have been undertaken along the Project corridor including to the north and south have also shown similar results with the majority of archaeological sites being located along waterways or transport routes (Clough 2009: 4).

3.2.1 Other Historic Heritage Sites

There are three built heritage sites identified in the Auckland Council CHI located within 500m of the Project corridor. All three are relocated historic buildings (**Figure 2**). The buildings are currently situated at 40 Masons Road, Albany and are located within the grounds of the North Shore Branch of the Vintage Car Club of New Zealand. The club moved to this site in 1998 from a nearby location at 157 Oteha Valley Road. Background for the three historic buildings is provided below.

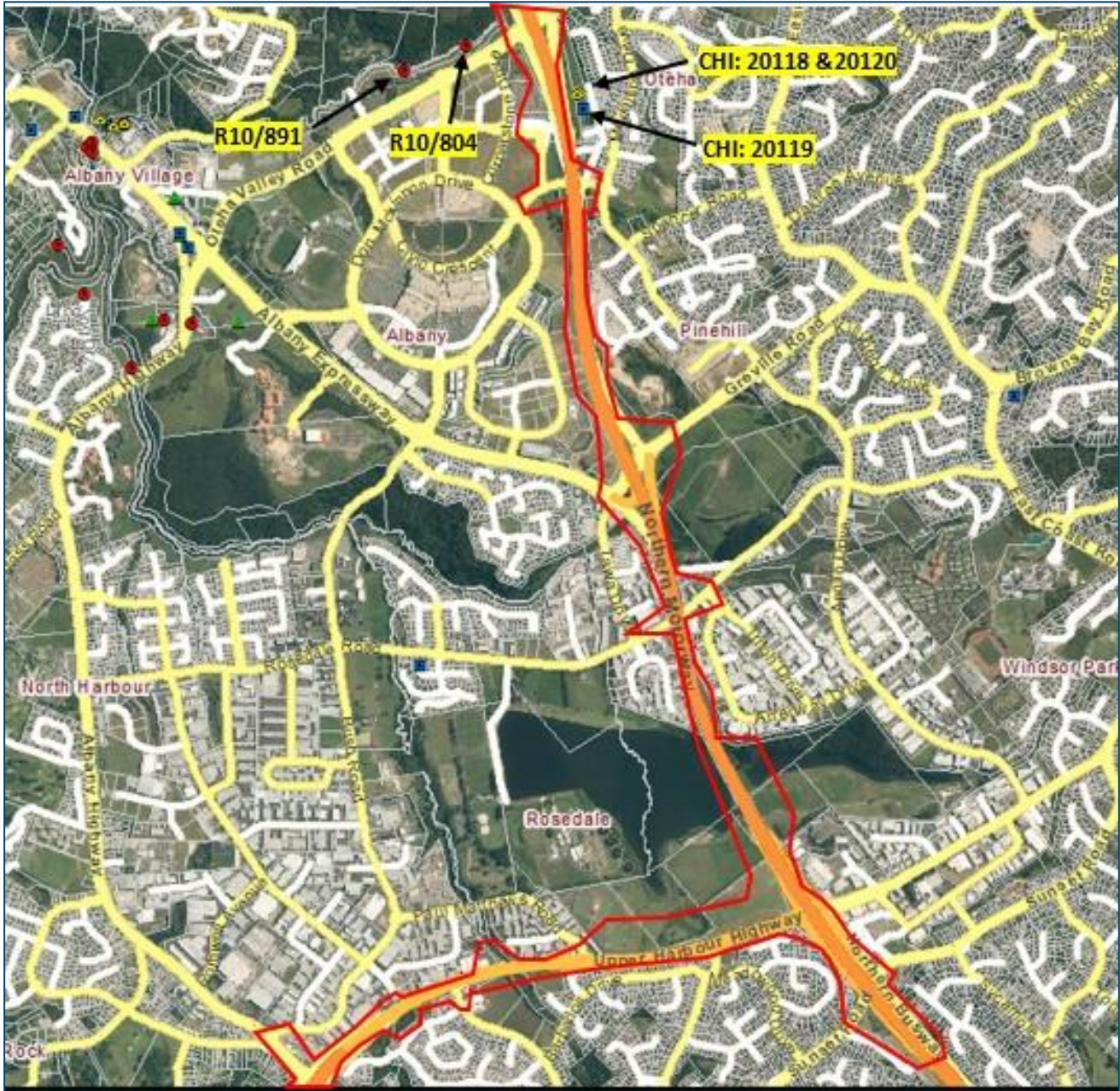
The first of the buildings is the former Takapuna Police Station (CHI 20118). This is a reported historic site and detailed information on its origins is not available. It is believed that the building, which was originally located in Takapuna was associated with the jail house (CHI 120119). It is thought that it may have been relocated as many as six times prior to reaching its current position.

The second building is the former Takapuna Jailhouse (CHI 20119). This building was originally located on Anzac Street, Takapuna and was constructed circa 1912. It was modified for use as an office by the police in 1927 and continued to be used as such until 1948, when it was moved to Murrays Bay and used as a bach. It was purchased in 1989 by the Takapuna City Council with the intention to restore the building. This did not happen and the building remained at the Bush Road Council Depot for a number of years before it was purchased by the North Shore Vintage Car Club in 1995 and relocated to 157 Oteha Valley Road for use as the club library. In 1998, motorway construction required that the club move its premises to its current location at 40 Masons Road and the jailhouse was then relocated. In 2006, the building was relocated within the property to sit alongside the clubhouse and a link was constructed joining the two buildings together.

The third building (CHI 20120) is a villa of unknown origin that is currently being used as the vintage car club clubhouse.



Figure 2 Locations of historic heritage sites in the general area of the Project



Note - Shows the majority of historic heritage sites are in close proximity to waterways. Sites within 500m of the assessment area (outlined in red) have been labelled.

Source: Auckland Council GIS Viewer



Table 1 Summary of the Archaeological and other Heritage Sites within 500m of the Project corridor

CHI Ref. & Category	NZAA Ref	PAUP ID	Description	Northing NZTM	Easting NZTM	Within the Project corridor
Title						
11158 Archaeological Site	R10/804	-----	Midden (probably destroyed)	1752685	5934892	N
11242 Archaeological Site	R10/891	-----	Midden (probably destroyed)	1752436	5934791	N
20118 Reported Historic Site	-----	-----	Takapuna Police Station (Former) Relocated Structure	1753138	5934702	N
20119 Historic Structure	-----	-----	Takapuna Jailhouse (Former) Relocated Structure	1753167	5934643	N
20120 Reported Historic Site	-----	-----	Villa (Relocated Structure)	1753148	5934708	N

3.3 Information from Historic Plans and Photographs

3.3.1 General Background

The Project area reflects the developmental history of the district in general. This can be seen in a plan from 1884 (**Figure 4**) showing the upper reaches of Lucas Creek to the north and open country with small waterways which had changed to agricultural properties by 1913 as shown in a plan of that date (**Figure 5**). The area continued to be rural in nature until relatively recently, with little development apart from the construction of the wastewater treatment facilities at Rosedale in the late 1950s and more recently motorway construction in the late 1990s.

3.3.2 Background of 40 Masons Road

As noted in the previous section, the three historic buildings located at 40 Masons Road have all been relocated and are not associated with the history of that property. In fact, the property was formed only recently as a land exchange during motorway construction in the 1990s, as can be seen in the plan in **Figure 6**.

The earliest identified reference to the broader property within which 40 Masons Road lies is from 1884, which shows it as being situated over two allotments, namely No. 158 in the north and an unnumbered allotment in the south (**Figure 7**). The 1884 map does not show any habitation on the properties or make note of any land uses. A 1913 plan (**Figure 8**) however, shows a house and



orchard on allotment 158, whilst the southern allotment, now noted as No. 320, is described as having fern coverage. A later plan from 1962 (**Figure 9**) shows further subdivision of the property, which remained as such until the changes brought about by the motorway construction.

Historic aerial photographs also provide information on the more recent history of the property and the fate of the earlier buildings situated on it, as well as the relocated structures. This can be seen in **Figure 10** from 1959, which shows a farm house and related structures positioned around what would have been the boundary between allotments 158 and 320, and illustrates that no buildings were located on the property at 157 Oteha Valley Road at that date.

The buildings at Masons Road were still in place in 1997, as can be seen in the aerial photograph in **Figure 11** which also shows buildings located at 157 Oteha Valley Road. By 2000, however, the house and farm buildings were gone and had been replaced by the vintage car club's three historic buildings that are still located on the site (**Figure 12**).



Figure 4 AK SO 3352 I from 1884



Note - Approximate location of the Project motorway sections marked in black

Source: Quick Map



Figure 5 AKC SO 17096 I from 1913 with the division of lots showing orchards, cropping and pasture usage

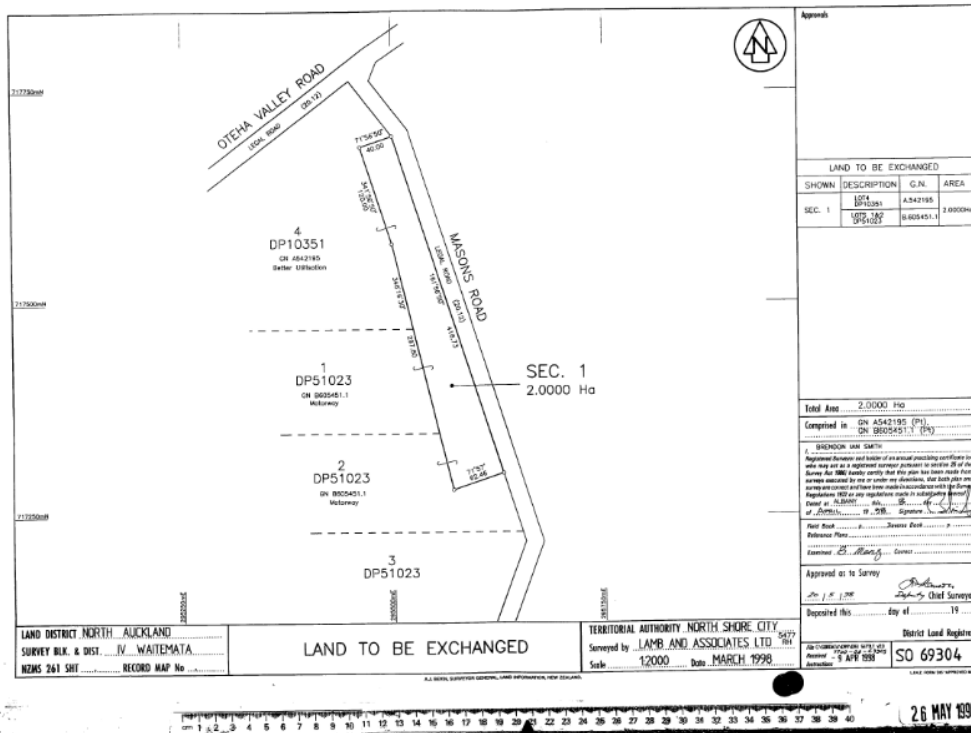


Note - Approximate location of the Project motorway sections marked in black

Source: Quick Map

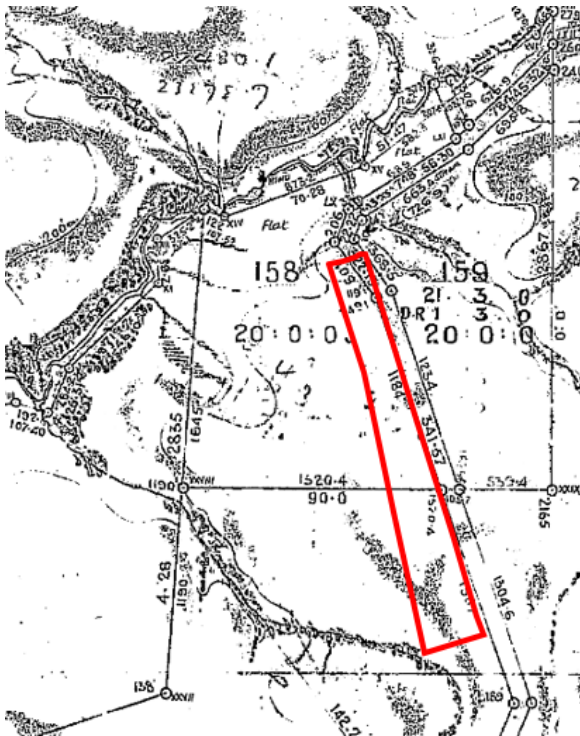


Figure 6 AK SO 69304 T A survey plan of the boundaries of what is currently 40 Masons Road and the surrounding lots to be used for the new motorway



Source: Quick Map

Figure 7 Detail from AK SO 3352 I of the property boundary of 40 Masons Road from 1884

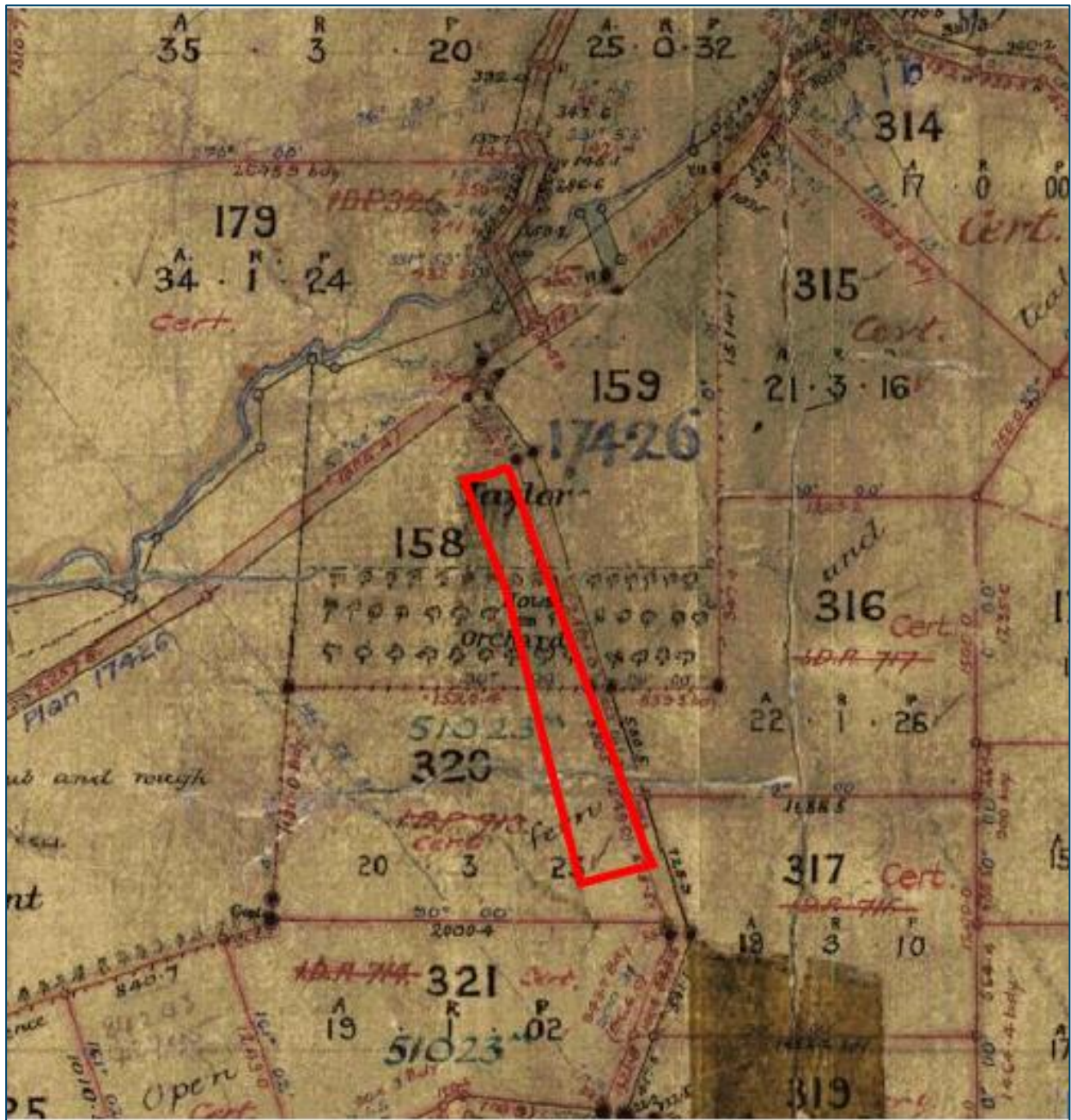


Note - Property boundary overlaid in red; shown in full on Figure 4

Source: Quick Map



Figure 8 Detail from AKC SO 17096 I (dated 1913) with the property boundary of 40 Masons Road overlaid

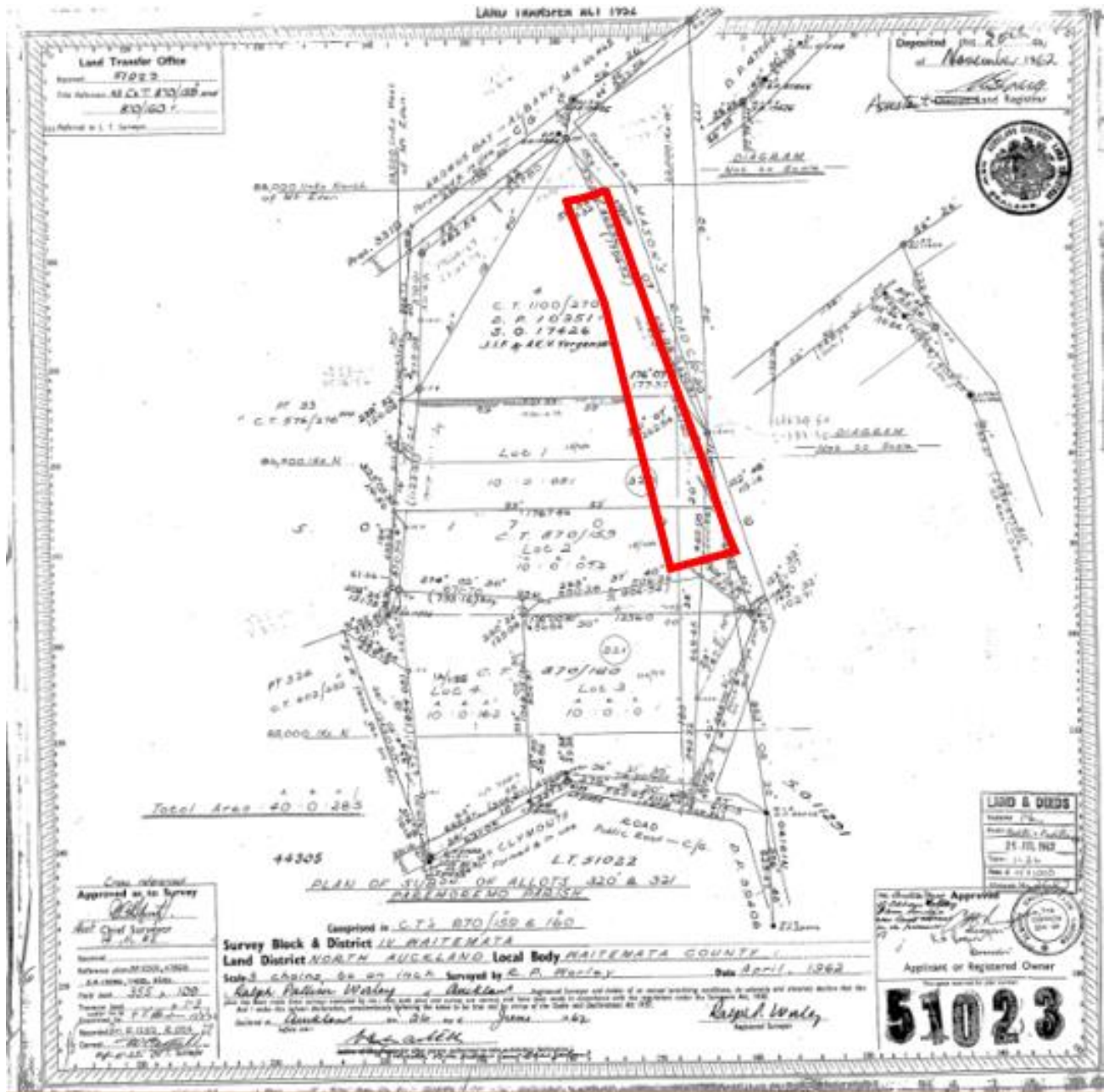


Note - Property boundary overlaid in red; shown in full on **Figure 5**

Source: Quick Map



Figure 9 AK DP 51023 I from 1962 showing further subdivision of allotments 158 and 320 during the 1960s



Note - Property boundary overlaid in red

Source: Quick Map



Figure 10 Aerial photograph from 1959 of 157 Oteha Valley Road (left) and 40 Masons Road (right)



Source: Auckland Council GIS Viewer

Figure 11 Aerial photograph from 1997 of 157 Oteha Valley Road (left) and 40 Masons Road (right)



Source: Google Earth



Figure 12 Aerial photographs of the three historic buildings at 40 Masons Road from 2000 (left) and 2010 (right)



Note - A: Historic Villa, B: Takapuna Jailhouse (Former) and C: Takapuna Police Station (Former).

Source: Google Earth

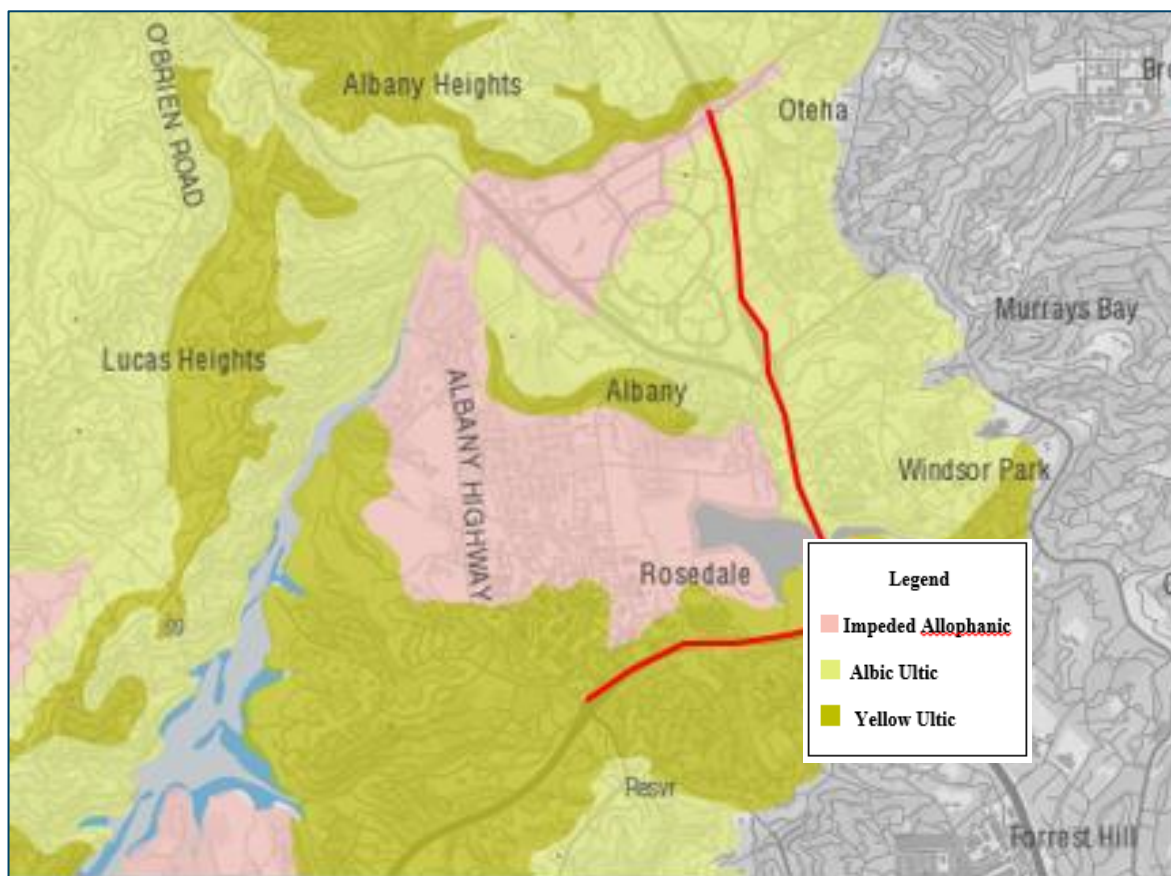
3.4 Physical Environment

The Project area is located within the Albany Basin with an overall gently undulating terrain, surrounded by a series of ridges and spurs. Residually weathered soils of the Waitemata Group are found across the Project area as silty clays, sandy silts and clayey silts. As well, major depressions and watercourse valleys contain alluvial deposits, the most recent of which consist of organic silty clay with gravel occurring at the bases of streams and watercourses. Engineered fills are also present throughout the Project area, mainly in embankments, although they may also occur in other landscaping features (Opus 2013: 5-6).

The main soil types are impeded allophanic (characterised by generally stable topsoils) at the very northern part of the Project area with ultic soils (characterized by clayey subsoils with low permeability) dominating through the central part of the alignment and along the Upper Harbour Highway (Figure 13).



Figure 13 Soil types of the Project area



Note - Approximate location of the Project motorway sections marked in red

Source: Landcare website

3.5 Modifications and Impacts

There are two major existing impacts in the Project area, namely the motorways themselves (SH1 and SH18) and the RWWTP and treatment ponds, which opened in 1962 (construction works in 1959 can be seen in **Figure 14**). As noted earlier in this report, the Project area was predominantly rural in nature prior to motorway construction. The improved transportation corridors and the associated expansion transformed the previously agricultural landscape into one characterised by residential developments, community facilities and commercial/light industrial sites (the aerial photograph in **Figure 15** from 2000 shows built-up areas as well as site formation for projects ongoing at that time). Thus, it can generally be stated that previous developments have caused major impacts to the landscape that would have most likely destroyed any archaeological deposits or features that may have been present in many parts of the Project area.

As discussed above, the majority of the assessment area has undergone previous development. As this is the case, most of the proposed works are unlikely to impact on land that has not been modified in the past. However, the assessment area was still closely examined to identify the presence of any locations that may have not been previously impacted. Four open undeveloped sites were identified on recent aerial photographs with locations shown in **Figure 16**. Older aerial photographs were then reviewed to determine whether past earthworks had occurred on the sites which would have impacted on any archaeological resources that may have been present. The results are presented below.



Figure 14 Aerial photograph from 1959 showing formation works for the Rosedale Wastewater Treatment Plant



Note - Approximate location of the Project motorway sections marked in red

Source: Auckland Council GIS Viewer



Figure 15 Aerial photograph from 2000 showing completed and ongoing development



Note - Approximate location of the Project motorway sections marked in red

Source: Google Earth



Figure 16 Aerial photograph from 2015 of Project area



Legend	
1:	Northern tip of the assessment area near Lucas Creek
2:	Eastern part of the Constellation Reserve
3:	The Rook Reserve
4:	The Bluebird Reserve

Note - Approximate location of the Project motorway sections marked in red

Source: Google Earth

3.5.1 Oteha Valley Road near Lucas Creek

This area lies to the east of the two identified archaeological sites and the proposed works in this location are shown in **Figure 17**, being an extract from the General Arrangement drawings. As it is situated to the south of Lucas Creek it was considered to have archaeological potential based on its proximity to the creek and the two previously identified archaeological sites. It was determined, however, from older aerial photographs (shown in **Figure 18**) that previous earthworks were conducted throughout this area and would have directly impacted on any archaeological features or deposits that may have been present.



Figure 18 Aerial photographs of potential archaeological interest at Oteha Valley Road near Lucas Creek



Note – Area 1 indicated in red in the upper aerial photograph. Bottom left: aerial photograph from 2000 showing previous impacts to Area 1

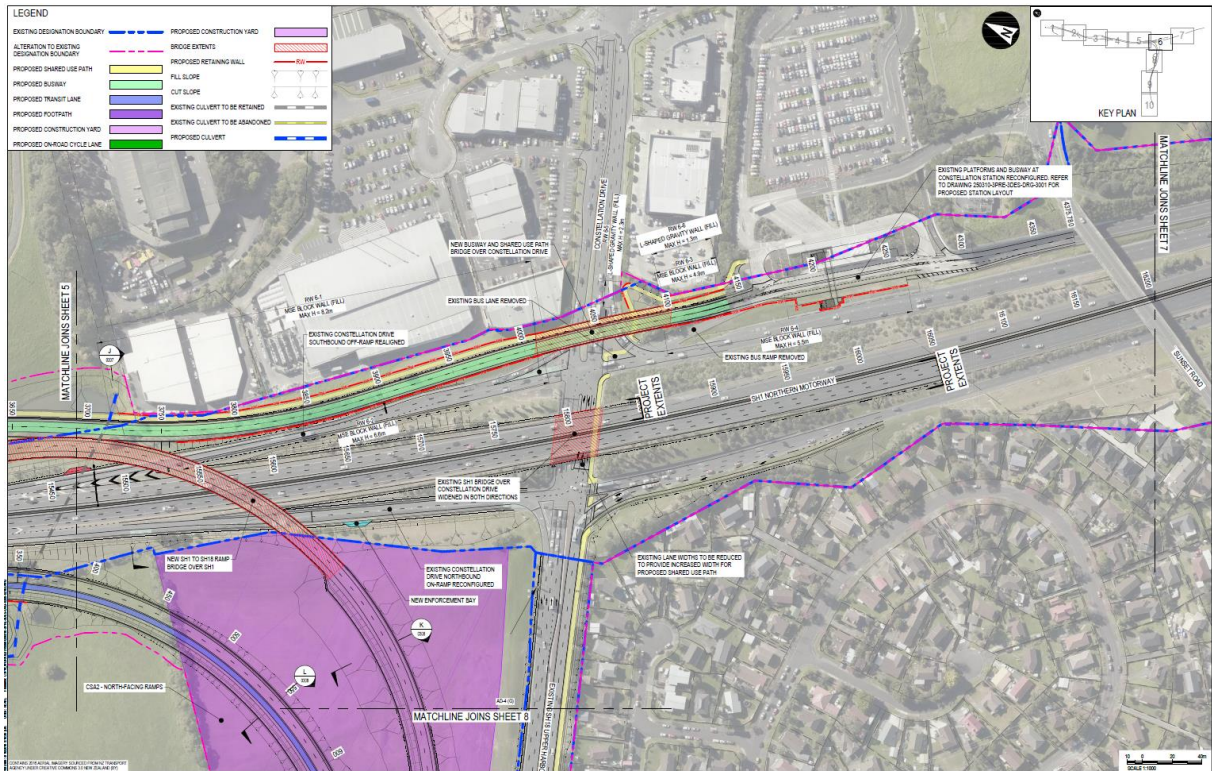
Source: AC GIS Viewer and Google Earth

3.5.2 The Constellation Reserve

The Constellation Reserve is situated along the northern side of the UHH at the point where it meets SH1 (location and proposed works shown in **Figure 19** and **Figure 20**). The western part of the reserve had been impacted by construction of the North Harbour Hockey Stadium and any archaeological deposits that may have been present would have been directly impacted by those construction works (works for the northern part of the site are shown in **Figure 21**). No evidence of major landscaping or other activities were noted for the eastern section and a site visit was undertaken to better determine if archaeological deposits or features might still be present. It should also be noted that the works area within the RWWTP boundary shown in **Figure 20** was impacted and modified by site formation works during the 1950s.

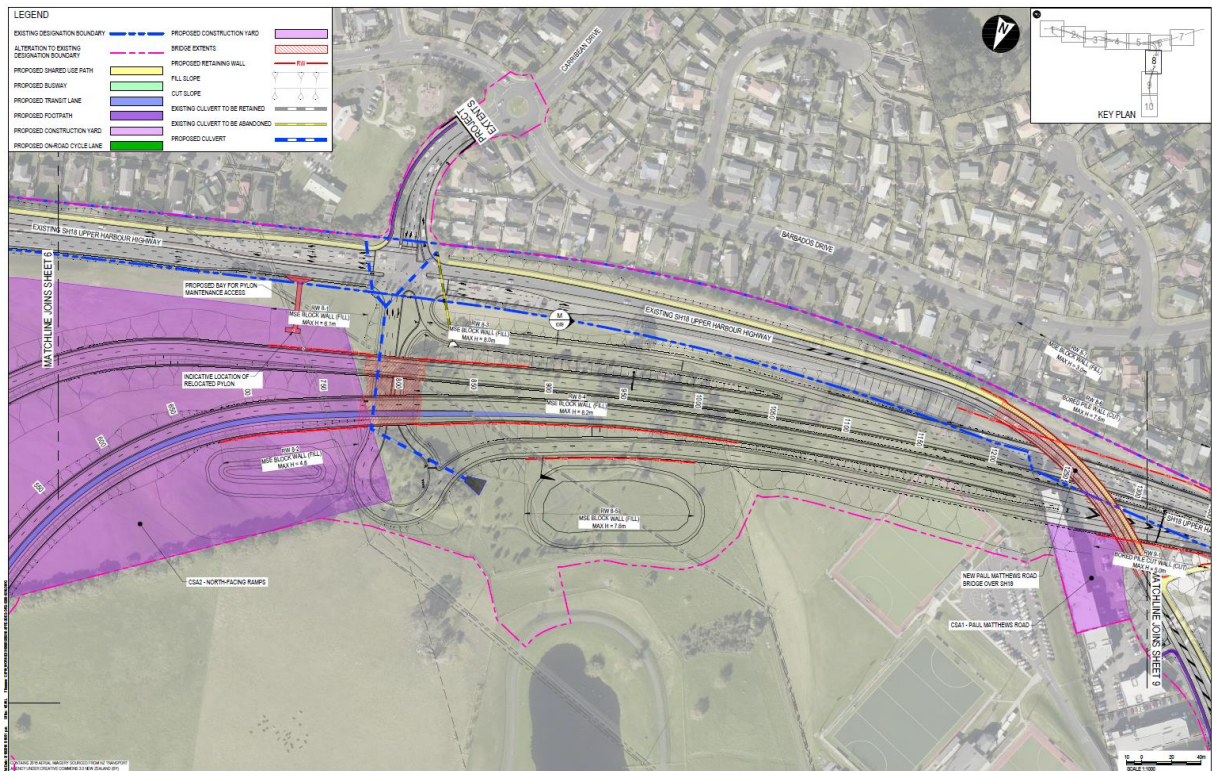


Figure 19 Proposed works with the affected part of the Constellation Reserve



Source: Aurecon

Figure 20 Proposed works area at Constellation Reserve



Source: Aurecon



Figure 21 Aerial photography from 1997 of Constellation Reserve



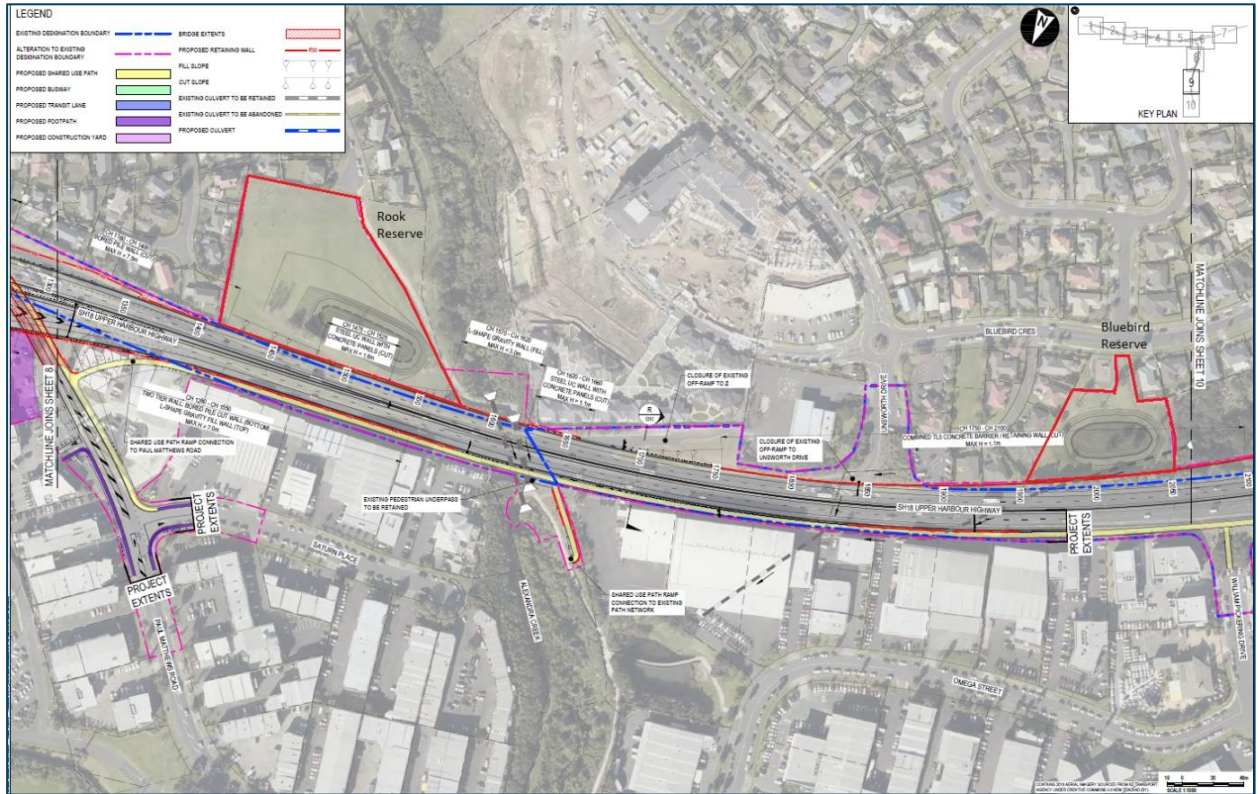
Source: Google Earth & Auckland Council GIS

3.5.3 The Rook Reserve

The Rook Reserve is bounded on its northern side by the UHH with residential developments on the three other sides (see **Figure 22**) which shows the reserve in relation to the Project area; note the open area to the west of the reserve is currently undergoing construction works for residential development). Works within Rook Reserve consist of those related to a proposed wetland, although the full extent of the proposed works have not been confirmed. Aerial photographs from 1997 and 2012 (**Figure 23**) show the Rook Reserve before and after landscaping (which included addition of a gravel footpath and concrete platforms for exercise equipment). The impact from landscaping and other modifications to the reserve could not be clearly discerned from available aerial photographs so a site visit was also conducted on the reserve.



Figure 22 Proposed Works area at Rook Reserve and Bluebird Reserve



Note – Area of interest marked in red.

Source: Aurecon

Figure 23 Aerial photography of Rook Reserve from 1997 (left) and 2012 (right)



Source: Google Earth

3.5.4 The Bluebird Reserve

The Bluebird Reserve is also bounded on its northern side by the Upper Harbour Highway and on its other sides by residential developments. **Figure 24** shows an aerial photograph of the landscaped reserve in 2010 as well as an aerial photograph from 2000 which shows that the sections of the Bluebird Reserve within the assessment area underwent site formation works, which would have directly impacted any archaeological remains. A proposed wetland is also located in Bluebird Reserve



(as alternative to that proposed for Rook Reserve). The full extent of the works are yet to be confirmed.

Figure 24 Aerial photography of Bluebird Reserve from 2012 (left) and 2000 (right)



Source: Google Earth

3.6 Field Survey

3.6.1 The Rook Reserve

The Rook Reserve (**Figure 25** and **Figure 26**) is located on a hill slope extending into a wooded gully with a footpath constructed along the western side and leading down into the gully itself. There are also modified areas along the footpath that have been levelled and covered in concrete for installation of exercise equipment. A wetland is proposed to be located within the reserve. The site was grass covered with a few trees present. No evidence of archaeological features or deposits were identified during the site visit.

Figure 25 Views of Rook Reserve: western side looking north and the hill slope on the eastern side of the reserve (looking east)



Source: Clough & Associates



Figure 26 Views of Rook Reserve: wooded gully looking northwest, path and exercise equipment looking north



Source: Clough & Associates

3.6.2 The Constellation Reserve

As noted earlier, the western part of the reserve has been developed for use as sporting grounds (**Figure 27**). The eastern section is grass covered and set on hilly terrain rising to the northeast. In the north it is separated from the wastewater plant grounds by a stand of mature trees (**Figure 27**). The reserve is bordered on the south by the Upper Harbour Highway and the eastern and western parts of the reserve are joined together by a strip of steeply sloped land running between the highway and an above ground section of a concrete pipeline. No evidence of archaeological features or deposits were identified during the site visit.



Figure 27 Views of Constellation Reserve: sports grounds; the section linking the east and west parts of the reserve (looking west); eastern part of the reserve (looking east); the eastern part of reserve with a stand of trees at its northern border (looking northeast)



Source: Clough & Associates

3.7 Summary

There are no heritage sites located within the Project corridor. However, five sites are located within 500m of the Project corridor - three historic heritage sites which are listed on the Auckland Council CHI (20118 - Takapuna Police Station - (Former), 20119 - Takapuna Jailhouse (Former), and 20120 - Villa), and two recorded archaeological sites (shell middens that have now been destroyed by erosion: R10/804 and R10/891) located along the upper reaches of Lucas Creek. Aerial photographs were checked to determine whether the assessment area near the sites still has archaeological potential, but it was found that earthworks had occurred in the past, which would have directly impacted on any archaeological resources that may once have been present.

Three reserves within the assessment area were also identified as remaining undeveloped and having the potential to contain archaeological deposits: the Bluebird Reserve, the Rook Reserve and the Constellation Reserve.

Aerial photographs illustrated that the Bluebird Reserve and the western part of the Constellation Reserve had undergone past modifications which would have directly impacted on any archaeological resources present. The Rook Reserve and the eastern part of the Constellation Reserve did not show evidence of any major modifications in the past and both were included in the site visit. No archaeological features or deposits were identified during the site visit at either location. Nor were any other areas of archaeological sensitivity or areas of archaeological potential that could be affected by the Project identified.



4 Heritage Values and Significance

4.1 Maori Cultural Values

This is an assessment of archaeological values and significance and does not include an assessment of Maori cultural values. Such assessments should only be made by the tangata whenua. Maori cultural concerns may encompass a wider range of values than those associated with archaeological sites.

4.2 Historic Heritage Values

There are no heritage sites recorded within the Project corridor, and the field survey and assessment did not indicate any areas with archaeological or heritage potential due in large part to previous modifications to the landscape. Therefore, there are no known historic heritage values within the Project area.

The Project corridor does border 40 Masons Road, where three relocated historic buildings are located which are part of the Vintage Car Club. There are limited historic heritage values related to the buildings due to the lack of original context of the buildings, and limited information surrounding them. However, their social values are inherently linked to the Vintage Car Club which has found a new use for the buildings and for which they have been given a new life. These values will not be affected by the proposed works, however.



5 Effects Assessment

5.1 Limitations

This is an assessment of effects on archaeological values, and does not include an assessment of effects on Maori cultural values. Archaeological survey cannot necessarily detect wahi tapu and other sites of traditional significance to Maori, especially where these have no physical remains.

It should be noted that archaeological survey techniques (based on visual inspection and minor sub-surface testing) cannot necessarily identify all subsurface archaeological features and cannot exclude the possibility that unidentified archaeological remains are present within the Project area.

5.2 Effects of Proposal

The potential for both the construction works and the operational works to impact on any unrecorded archaeological or heritage sites is considered to be low to nil within the Project area due to the history of modification across the majority of the land under assessment, and based on the results of field survey and assessment. The works will extend close to the site of the three heritage buildings located at 40 Masons Road, but the works will not affect those buildings.

Overall, any potential effects on unrecorded archaeological values are considered likely to be less than minor.

However, in any area where archaeological sites have been recorded in the general vicinity it is possible that unrecorded subsurface remains may be exposed during development. While it is considered unlikely due to the largely modified locations of the proposed works, and the results of historical research and field survey, the possibility can be provided for through appropriate Accidental Discovery Protocols.

Archaeological features and remains can take the form of burnt and fire cracked stones, charcoal, rubbish heaps including shell, bone and/or 19th century glass and crockery, ditches, banks, pits, old building foundations, artefacts of Maori and early European origin or human burials.



6 Mitigation Measures including discussion on options

6.1 Management Approach

The Project would have no effects on any known archaeological or other historic heritage remains, and has very limited potential for any effects on unidentified subsurface archaeological remains that might be exposed during construction. Specific mitigation measures are not therefore required.

The Project should implement the NZTA Z22 Accidental Discovery Protocols (ADPs), which should be updated if necessary following consultation with tangata whenua. The protocols are consistent with the HNZPTA 2014, Protected Objects Act 1975, Coroners Act 2006 and AUP Chapter E11, Standard E11.6.1 and Chapter E12 Standard E12.6.1, and require that if any archaeological features or deposits, human remains or taonga are exposed during construction, work will cease in the immediate vicinity and the project archaeologist, tangata whenua representative(s), police (in the case of human remains) and relevant heritage organisations will be contacted, as appropriate.

If any archaeological deposits and features are exposed and cannot be avoided the effects should be mitigated by archaeological investigation and recording to recover information relating to the history of the area. In the case of pre-1900 archaeological remains this would need to be undertaken in accordance with the conditions of a general Authority to modify archaeological sites issued under the HNZPTA by Heritage NZ. The Authority should be obtained in advance of any earthworks to minimise delays should archaeological remains be exposed once works are under way.

6.2 Recommendations

There are no specific recommendations for the Project due to the low potential for any archaeological or other heritage sites and values to be affected by the proposed development.



7 Conclusion

7.1 Effects of Proposal on Historic Heritage Values

The Project area is located within largely highly modified land, and will involve road widening, ramp construction, construction of busway/s, sports amenities, and new cycleway and walkways within areas previously modified by road and berm construction or stormwater facilities, and wetlands. Based on the results of historic research and field survey, none of the proposed works will impact on any known archaeological or other historic heritage remains.

The works will extend close to three heritage buildings located outside of the Project corridor - CHI 20118 - Takapuna Police Station - (Former); CHI: 20119 - Takapuna Jailhouse (Former); and CHI 20120 - Villa. These buildings will not be affected by the proposed works associated with the Project.

Overall, the potential for the Project to impact on unidentified subsurface archaeological remains is low and any effects are likely to be less than minor. Specific mitigation measures are not therefore required. Potential effects should be managed by incorporating the NZTA Z22 Accidental Discovery Protocols into the Construction Environmental Management Plan.



8 Bibliography

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Websites

Auckland Council Cultural Heritage Inventory, accessed at: <http://maps.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz> and <https://chi.org.nz>.

Landcare Research Website accessed at:

https://soils.landcareresearch.co.nz/contents/SoilNames_NZSoilClassification_SoilOrders.aspx?currentPage=SoilNames_NZSoilClassification_SoilOrders&menuItem=SoilNames#U

New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Database, accessed at: <http://www.archsite.org.nz>.

New Zealand Heritage List, accessed at: <http://www.historic.org.nz>

Appendices





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Appendix A

Historic Heritage Records



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Search results

[Hide record](#)

[View record details](#)

CHI Places Number: 20118
Date Record Created: 1/09/2014 8:41:51 a.m.
Date Record Updated: 1/09/2014 8:41:51 a.m.
Data Entered by: Rachel Ford
Local Authority: North Shore City Council
Upgrade Exclusion: None

**Photograph and Map
Filepaths:**

ArcView Category: Reported Historic Site
Site Type: Building
Location: 40 Masons Road | Albany
Description: The reported former Takapuna Police station. Possibly relocated 6 times, however was originally located in Takapuna.

Keywords: POLICE STATION | Takapuna Police Station
Name: Takapuna Police Station (Former)
Grid Reference Source: GIS Calculated
Metric Map Number: None
NZTM Easting: 1753138
NZTM Northing: 5934702
NZTM Map Sheet: None
Metric Map Name: None
Date Recorded: 13/05/2014
Reported By: Bill Rayner
Last Visited: 13/05/2014
State or Condition: The site is reported to have been relocated 6 times
NZHPT Registration Type: None

[Click on this link to view this cultural heritage site in the Auckland Council GIS Viewer](#)

[Suggest changes to this record](#)



Search results

CHI Places Number: 20119
Date Record Created: 1/09/2014 8:44:56 a.m.
Date Record Updated: 1/09/2014 8:44:56 a.m.
Data Entered by: Rachel Ford
Local Authority: North Shore City Council
Upgrade Exclusion: None

Photograph and Map Filepaths:

ArcView Category: Historic Structure
Site Type: Building
Location: 40 Masons Road | Albany
Description: From Heritage Evaluation: North Shore City Heritage Inventory:

This building was originally located on Anzac Street and was associated with the Takapuna Police Station. It was built before WWI (c.1912).

In 1927 the former jailhouse was modified for office use for the Takapuna police. It remained the property of the police until 1948 when it was moved to Murrays Bay and used as a bach. The former jailhouse was later purchased in 1989 by the Takapuna City Council who intended to restore it. The restoration did not happen and the former jailhouse was kept at the Bush Road council depot for a number of years, presumably unoccupied. Later in 1995, the former jailhouse was acquired by the North Shore Vintage Car Club and moved to 157 Oteha Valley Road to serve as the club library. Three years later in 1998, a proposed motorway cutting through the club ground required the club house and former jailhouse to be relocated to its current Masons Road site. After the relocation the former jailhouse was positioned along the western boundary fence. In 2006 it was moved to sit adjacent to the club house and a physical link was constructed between the former jailhouse and club house.

Keywords: Takapuna Jailhouse
Name: Takapuna Jailhouse (Former)
Grid Reference Source: GIS Calculated
Metric Map Number: None
NZTM Easting: 1753167
NZTM Northing: 5934643
NZTM Map Sheet: None
Metric Map Name: None
Date Recorded: 0
Reported By: North Shore City Council



Search results

[Hide record](#)

[View record details](#)

CHI Places Number: 20120
Date Record Created: 1/09/2014 8:47:27 a.m.
Date Record Updated: 1/09/2014 8:47:27 a.m.
Data Entered by: Rachel Ford
Local Authority: North Shore City Council
Upgrade Exclusion: None

Photograph and Map Filepaths:

ArcView Category: Reported Historic Site
Site Type: Building - Dwelling
Location: 40 Masons Road | Albany
Description: Site is a villa of unknown origin, currently being used by the Vintage Car Club
Keywords: VILLA
Grid Reference Source: GIS Calculated
Metric Map Number: None
NZTM Easting: 1753148
NZTM Northing: 5934708
NZTM Map Sheet: None
Metric Map Name: None
Date Recorded: 02/06/2014
Reported By: Bill Rayner
NZHPT Registration Type: None

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[Suggest changes to this record](#)



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