16. Heritage

A Heritage Assessment Report has been prepared for the Project. The Report provides an assessment of effects on historic heritage relating to the Project. It does not include an assessment of effects on cultural values, which is the subject of a separate report and is summarised in Section 25 of this AEE.

The historical context for the Project area and a detailed description of the archaeological and heritage sites identified are provided in the Heritage Assessment Report. The following is a summary of the issues and potential effects identified in the Heritage Assessment Report.

This summary and the Report subsequently inform the recommended mitigation contained in Section 28 and will inform the Project conditions.

16.1 Heritage sites

The heritage sites are identified in Section 4.1.10 above and are shown on Figure 4-4 and in each Sector on Figure 4-5 to 4-10.

16.1.1 Pūhoi Sector

There are 14 previously recorded heritage sites and one additional site recorded during field surveys for the Project within or close to the proposed designation boundary within the Pūhoi Sector. Of these, seven fall within the designation boundary and comprise three historic structures and four archaeological sites.

At the southern end of the Sector, in the Stanaway property, three sites are recorded within the designation boundary: Titford Cottage (CHI 16252), Titford House (CHI 16248) and Te Pā o Te Hēmara Tauhia (CHI 12063 = NZAA R10/921). These buildings and pā site overlook the existing route of SH1 just to the north of the Johnstone's Hill tunnels, within Pt Lot 1 DP 55676. These sites were not accessible for inspection prior to the writing of the Heritage Assessment Report.

The indicative alignment passes through the Cottage, while Titford House is located further to the north at approximately 50m from the centreline of the alignment. Titford Cottage was probably built around 1902, and Titford House was built between 1918 and 1920.

Te Pā o Te Hēmara Tauhia is a pā site situated on the end of a ridge overlooking the river, partly destroyed where cut through by SH1. A number of 19th and 20th century developments on the site have also modified its condition. Several midden scatters, some extensive, have been reported around the pā, particularly to the west and south of the main defences. The pā itself is located outside the indicative alignment, but associated midden may be present within it.

Two archaeological sites (CHI 15857 = R10/1106 and CHI 15872 = R10/1107), both primarily consisting of shell midden and a platform, have been recorded on ridges located approximately 600m north of Te Pā o Te Hēmara Tauhia. Both sites are located within Part Section 3 Block III Waipera SD, although R09/1106 extends east onto Section 65 Block III Waipera SD, partly within the indicative alignment.
Site R10/1106 is located approximately 80m west of SH1 and consists of a 35m x 5m platform around which four midden deposits have been recorded.

Site R10/1107 is located approximately 200m west of SH1 and consists of a 15m x 8m platform with midden spread around its front scarp. Descending from the platform to the watercourse below is a historic period log skid that has been recorded as part of the same site.

An unnamed historic building (CHI 16249) is recorded near the existing highway at Pūhoi within Part Okahu Block. It is described in the CHI database as a corner bay villa with a corrugated iron roof, built for a member of the Schollum family. No date for its construction is given in the database, but the family was one of the pioneering families at Pūhoi. Initial historic research by the Heritage team has suggested a tentative date of 1906 for the construction of this building. Research indicates that other archaeological remains relating to earlier occupation may still be preserved on the property, though inspection and probing during field surveys found no archaeological features.

**Photo 16-1: CHI Heritage Site 16249: the Schollum villa**

During site surveys for the Project, the Heritage team and Hōkai Nuku identified a previously unrecorded pā site and it has since been recorded on the NZAA database as R10/1369. This site is located to the south of R10/1107, close to Billing Road on the Straka property. It overlooks the Pūhoi Estuary and Te Pā o Te Hēmara Tauhia to the south and the Estuary to the east. The main remnant features of the pā are a 17m long transverse ditch, another wider remnant ditch, a platform, a natural terrace and possible pit features. A small midden deposit was observed on the
western side of the pa and probed to establish its size. The midden is eroding out of the side of
the east–west running ditch, and has a diameter of approximately 1.5m. The midden is highly
fragmented and in poor condition, with its greatest thickness being 3cm. Further to the west of the
pā, behind the Straka house, is another smaller area that appears to be part of the natural terrace
and to the north of this a flat area with many mature puriri trees. It is likely that these areas were
also used for settlement and/or horticulture, although no pits or other features were observed on
the surface.

The previously identified and recorded site Te Pā o Te Hēmara Tauhia and the rediscovered pā site
are collectively referred to by Hōkai Nuku as Ngā Pā o Te Hēmara Tauhia.

Refer to Figure 4-5 for the location of heritage sites within the Pūhoi Sector.

16.1.2 Hungry Creek Sector

There are no recorded heritage sites in this Sector. A field survey of the Fernbrook Farm property
alongside the existing SH1 in this sector did not identify any archaeological features or deposits.
Structures in this Sector are of early to mid-20th century construction.

16.1.3 Schedewys Sector and Moirs Hill Sector

There are no archaeological sites recorded in these Sectors. Field surveys were not undertaken due
to the rugged topography largely forested in pine, with overall low potential for archaeological
sites.

16.1.4 Perry Road Sector

There are seven related recorded heritage sites within the Perry Road Sector, all of which are
'reported' historic sites recorded on the basis of historical evidence rather than field survey. All of
these sites are remnant historic structures relating to the US military camps established in the
countryside west of Warkworth during World War II.

- Falls Camp H1 (CHI 17004);
- Gubbs Camp K1 (CHI 16997);
- Gubbs Camp K2 (CHI 16998);
- Gubbs Camp K3 (CHI 16999);
- Gubbs Camp K4, K5 and K6 (CHI 17000);
- Wylies106 Road Camps D2 and E (CHI 17006); and
- Wylies Road Camps F and G (CHI 17007).

The majority of the camps are outside the proposed designation. The exceptions are Wylies107 Road
Camps E, F and G.

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106 We note that historically the name of the camps was spelled with one L (Wylies Road), whereas the road today is
spelled with two (Wyllie Road).

107 Wylies not Wyllie as it is the historical name of the camp.
Refer to Figure 4.9 for the location of heritage sites within the Perry Road Sector.

### 16.1.5 Carran Road Sector

An additional US military camp site is located within the Carran Road Sector. Carran Road Camp H2 (CHI 17005) is located approximately 200m to the west of the indicative alignment. Part of CHI 17006 (Wylies Road Camp D1) also extends into this Sector from the Perry Road Sector. These sites are outside the proposed designation.

Refer to Figure 4-10 for location of heritage sites within the Carran Road Sector.

### 16.1.6 Heritage significance

The Heritage team considers the overall heritage significance of Te Pā o Te Hēmara Tauhia (CHI 12063 = NZAA R10/921) to be high, despite the removal of approximately 50% of the pā during the construction of the existing SH1. The recently rediscovered pā R10/1369 is considered to have high archaeological value and significance due to its contextual value and information potential. The two midden sites within the Pūhoi Sector are of low to moderate archaeological significance.

The early 20th century age of the three heritage buildings and their association with early settler families in the Pūhoi area give them moderate heritage significance. However, a full heritage assessment would be required to accurately determine their historical and architectural
significance, and these sites were not accessible to the Heritage team during the preparation of the Heritage Assessment Report. The archaeological sites collectively form part of an archaeological landscape of moderate significance surrounding the Pūhoi River and Estuary relating to Māori occupation. The sites must also be seen as part of the significant wider heritage landscape of Pūhoi Village and its surrounds, which includes sites and heritage structures relating to both Māori and early European occupation.

The US military camps in the Perry Road and Carran Road Sectors are of some historical significance but have low physical heritage value. Little evidence of the camps is apparent today, but remnant concrete foundations and other features are still present in some areas. Being of 20th century date, they do not meet the definition of an archaeological site under the HPA 1993. They do meet the definition of historic heritage in the RMA, but have not been scheduled for protection on the basis of their heritage values.

The camp sites collectively form a group of historically related land areas, but as there are few visible remains representing their history, they have no significant heritage landscape value.

16.2 Actual and potential historic heritage effects

The identified heritage sites are located within two distinct clusters. The first of these clusters is situated around Pūhoi Village in the Pūhoi Sector, where both pre- and post-contact Māori and early Europeans settled and left a material impact upon the landscape. The second cluster is along the right branch of the Mahurangi River, where a number of military camps dating from World War II are found.

Research and field surveys have confirmed that nine of the known heritage sites in or near the Project area fall within the designation boundary: three historic houses, two pa and two midden sites in the Pūhoi Sector; and two US military camp sites in the Perry Road Sector. Adverse effects on known historic heritage sites will be confined to the Pūhoi and Perry Road Sectors, in which these nine sites are located.

16.2.1 Pūhoi Sector

Of the seven heritage sites within the Pūhoi Sector, three are avoided and four affected by the indicative construction footprint within the proposed designation.

The Project is unlikely to affect the previously known extent of Te Pā o Te Hēmara Tauhia, and Titford House. These sites are on the periphery of the indicative alignment and can probably be avoided. However, it is possible that extensive middens recorded around Te Pā o Te Hēmara Tauhia may be disturbed by piling for the Okahu Creek Viaduct. In any event, both heritage sites will be adversely affected from a visual perspective and by impacts on the setting/surrounds of the site, and will be hemmed in between the new road on the west and the existing SH1 on the east.

Titford Cottage will be directly affected by the Viaduct and will be destroyed. Effects could be mitigated by preserving a detailed record of the Cottage, or by relocating it, subject to further assessment of its heritage values and condition.
Based on the indicative construction footprint, the two midden/platform sites within the Pūhoi Sector will likely be destroyed or modified. R10/1106 will be completely destroyed by the planned cut. The lower portion of the log skid of R10/1107 will be destroyed, with the midden remaining unaffected. Investigations to recover information about the history of the area before construction commences would mitigate the loss of these sites.

The indicative alignment has been redesigned to avoid the recently rediscovered pa R10/1369. A retaining wall will be constructed to the immediate east of the pā, which will protect the lower terrace. The adverse visual effects on the pā created by the nearby motorway could be mitigated by incorporating interpretation on retaining wall panels and creating walking access to the area (subject to consultation with Hōkai Nuku).

The other affected site is an unnamed historic building (CHI 16249) associated with the Schollum family. The house falls within the proposed designation and lies on the periphery of the indicative alignment. However, associated works run much closer to the building with areas of fill abutting the northeast corner of the house. The house itself would be affected, and associated subsurface archaeological deposits relating to the house or earlier occupation of the property may be exposed during works. However, even if the house could be avoided the proximity of the new road would result in adverse visual effects on and from the heritage building and adverse effects on its surrounds. Because this is a timber house, relocation further from the alignment would be feasible to mitigate the adverse effects.

16.2.2 Perry Road Sector

The Heritage team considers that the effects of the Project on historic heritage in this Sector will be less than minor, as the World War II camp sites are of low heritage value, have little remnant physical features and only parts of some of the camps will be affected by the Project. Recording of any remaining camp features would be appropriate as mitigation for adverse effects.

16.2.3 Unrecorded archaeological sites

In any area where archaeological sites have been recorded in the general vicinity, it is possible that unrecorded subsurface remains may be exposed during earthworks. Appropriate provision for the possibility should be made through the implementation of the NZTA Accidental Discovery Protocols.

There is little potential for unrecorded archaeological remains over most of the Project route apart from near the recorded archaeological sites and heritage buildings in the Pūhoi Sector, and in particular in the vicinity of Ngā Pā o Te Hēmara Tauhia.

16.3 Overall effects, recommendations and mitigation

Effects on the most significant heritage sites within the Project area, Ngā Pā o Te Hēmara Tauhia, are largely avoided by the indicative alignment – in the case of the newly discovered pā – through amendments to the position and design of that alignment.

Other archaeological sites within the Pūhoi Sector will be adversely affected, one completely and the other to a limited extent. The effects on these can be mitigated through archaeological recording and investigation to recover information relating to the history of the area.
Effects on Titford Cottage and the Schollum villa can be mitigated through detailed recording and potentially through relocation of the structures, which would require further assessment.

The Heritage team considers the effects on historic heritage within the Perry Road Sector to be less than minor due to the low heritage value of the sites and lack of any significant heritage landscape value.

Overall, the adverse effects of the Project on heritage values are moderate and can be appropriately mitigated through investigation and recording, and potential relocations of affected heritage buildings (pending investigation and determination of their values, and assessment of relocation potential).

The provision of public access to sites that were previously inaccessible and information on the history of the area and its heritage sites will be a positive effect of the Project, as will ongoing future management of Ngā Pā o Te Hēmara Tauhia in partnership with Hōkai Nuku.

I support the recommendations above as being an appropriate mitigation for the Project’s potential effects on heritage sites.