

Historic Heritage Survey

Aotea Great Barrier Island

May 2019



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Executive Summary

Aotea – Great Barrier has had a long and eventful Māori and European history. In the more recent past there has been a slow rate of development due to the island's relative isolation. This has resulted in the survival of a landscape of heritage places that are relatively unmodified and provide a tangible link to the island's remarkable past.

Aotea is referred to in founding canoe traditions, including those associated with the Aotea canoe, and has a rich traditional history. Māori use and settlement of the island over a period of 700 - 800 years has left behind numerous archaeological sites and other places of cultural significance ranging from early campsites containing the remains of extinct moa, to more recent pā (fortifications), settlement sites, middens (food refuse deposits), cultivation and resource gathering areas, urupā (burial grounds), and places where conflicts or other events took place. Most of the ca 580 recorded Māori heritage sites occur around accessible areas of coastline of the main island, and on the smaller islands.

Europeans began to acquire land on Aotea from 1838. By 1854 most of the island had been sold, with Ngāti Rehua continuing to occupy land and settlements centred on Katherine Bay. Since the 1840s there have been a series of industries based predominantly on exploitation of the island's natural resources. These have included shipbuilding, mining, timber harvesting and milling, along with subsistence-scale gum digging and farming and more recently, whaling.

Many of the commercial ventures on the island were short-lived 'boom and bust' industries that were not a financial success due to labour shortages, access difficulties, transport costs, poor management decisions and ultimately, a reliance on unsustainable resources. Some of these were of considerable significance from a historical perspective.

The copper mine at Miners Head on the north-eastern coastline was New Zealand's first commercial mining venture, commencing operation in 1842. Early shipyards on Aotea Great Barrier took advantage of plentiful supplies of pohutukawa and kauri. The largest sailing ship to be built in New Zealand, the barque *Stirlingshire*, was constructed on the island during the 1840s.

Very large timber mills were built at Kaiarara and Whangaparapara. The Kaiarara mill (1860s) is said to have been the largest in New Zealand at the time it was built, while the later and even larger Whangaparapara mill (1909-13) was considered to be the largest in the Southern Hemisphere.

Access difficulties created significant challenges which needed to be overcome. The Kairarara main kauri driving dams and Whangaparapara logging tramway were remarkable feats of engineering, the latter on an international scale.

The Whangaparapara whaling station, which targeted populations of whales migrating to breeding grounds, was the last to be built in New Zealand. The remains of the station are a reminder of how recently attitudes have changed in New Zealand.

The coastline of Aotea Great Barrier has been the site of a number of shipwrecks including that of the *Wiltshire* and the *Wairarapa*, which remains one of New Zealand's worst maritime disasters. The mass graves from the *Wairarapa* disaster are amongst the many cemeteries, urupā and isolated grave sites on the island group, some of which remain unlocated.

A number of the island's iconic heritage places are on land managed by the Department of Conservation land and consequently are at a low risk of adverse effects from development. Some of these are actively managed, interpreted and valued as visitor attractions. Other places are in privately ownership. Loss of significance due to demolition/destruction, inappropriate modifications, or deterioration/decay resulting from natural causes or lack of maintenance is an issue on Aotea Great Barrier, where resources are often more limited than on the mainland.

Existing planning protection for historic heritage on Aotea Great Barrier is inadequate and falls well short of that in other parts of the region. To a large extent it is focussed on heritage, or components of heritage places, that is at little risk. There are currently 11 places included in the heritage schedule of the Auckland Council District Plan – Hauraki Gulf Islands Section. Two shipwrecks are currently scheduled in the Unitary Plan. A small component of a further eight places (the portion within the Coastal Marine Area only) is included in the heritage schedules of the Unitary Plan. The balance of the ca 880 recorded heritage places and numerous unrecorded sites have no planning protection.

No Māori heritage sites on Aotea Great Barrier are protected by scheduling¹, nor are there any buildings, cemeteries/urupā/graves, or monuments included in the heritage schedules. None of the trees of historic significance on the island are scheduled. There are also significant gaps in relation to the protection of places associated with several important historical themes. Moreover, all places that are actually scheduled are within the public domain – no places on privately owned land are protected by scheduling. There were places of Māori origin (and some heritage buildings) scheduled in earlier (1976 and/or 1986) district plans. It is unclear why these were not retained during the transition through

¹ The part of one site that lies below Mean High Water Springs is scheduled at Whangaparapara.

administration by Rodney District to the development of the Auckland City Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan.

Almost all places that are currently scheduled will require amendments when the outer islands are incorporated into the Auckland Unitary Plan, to include all features that contribute to the significance of the place, to define the place extent, and to ensure that they are accurately located and described and scheduled in the appropriate category.

The Unitary Plan objectives, policies and rules that manage historic heritage (and notable trees) only apply to scheduled places. The exception is the accidental discovery rule, which provides a process for managing previously unidentified places discovered during land disturbance. The present situation is a matter of concern, as there are many places that are highly vulnerable to inappropriate modification or loss, particularly if in the longer term there was to be significant new residential growth or other development activity (for example mining) on the island. There is an opportunity to address this situation during the process of incorporating the Hauraki Gulf Islands District Plan into the AUP.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Project Team

The survey was undertaken by the following team working for Auckland Council's Heritage Unit:

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1.2 Acknowledgements

The assistance of the following people during the preparation of this project is gratefully acknowledged:

- Christina Spence for making this survey happen and assistance in the fieldwork.
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1.3 Purpose

The Aotea - Great Barrier Island Heritage Survey (AGBIHS) forms part of the broader Auckland Heritage Survey Programme (AHS) to identify, understand and manage heritage throughout Auckland. Led by the Auckland Council Heritage Unit, the AHS is a multi-year programme that represents the implementation of the Auckland Plan by increasing the survey coverage of the region, significantly increasing the number of places on the heritage schedule and improving community satisfaction with Council's management of historic heritage.

The purpose of this study is to undertake a Historic Heritage Survey (HHS) of Great Barrier Island. This survey involved research, documentation and recommendations for existing potential historic heritage places and areas and community values within the

Aotea Great Barrier Island survey area in order to identify and better understand the island's heritage.

The AGBIHS is intended to provide the foundations of ongoing study by improving our understanding of historic heritage of the island and enable recommendations for its future management. The study was undertaken for the following reasons:

- The Great Barrier Local Board provided some funding for Auckland Council to undertake a study of the heritage values of the island.
- There is a concern over the constant loss of heritage places on the island that provide an understanding of the island's history.
- There has not been a comprehensive survey identifying the historic heritage places on the Great Barrier Island and any information currently available is limited, overlapping and fragmented.
- The known recorded places are currently scattered in information provided on the Cultural Heritage Inventory (approximately 899 sites), 11 places on the HGI district plan Schedule of buildings, objects, properties and places of value and sites and places of value to Mana Whenua and 10 places on the Unitary Plan Historic Heritage Schedule that have been carried over from the Auckland Regional Plan: Coastal RPC). Refer Appendix 3.

1.4 General

1.4.1 Built Heritage

Aotea - Great Barrier Island has no protection of built historic heritage in either the Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan or the AUP. There are significant gaps in relation to the protection of places associated with several important historical themes. Moreover, all places that are actually scheduled are within the public domain. No places on privately owned land are protected by scheduling.

This heritage survey identifies new places of interest that have potential to meet the criteria and thresholds for historic heritage scheduling.

1.4.2 Mana Whenua Values

No Māori heritage sites on Aotea Great Barrier are protected by scheduling, nor are there cemeteries/urupā/graves, or monuments included in the heritage schedules

However, there are a number of recorded sites of interest. In this survey we have discussed some of the recorded places as cited in previous studies by other authors.² However, due to ongoing treaty negotiations, it has proven to be an inopportune time to engage with local iwi to include more specific details on Mana Whenua cultural heritage sites. Therefore, this component of the survey has not been undertaken at this stage. It is hoped this will be undertaken in the future to provide a comprehensive report, of all Mana Whenua historic places on Aotea Great Barrier Island.

1.4.3 Trees

No trees of historic significance on the island are scheduled.

2 Planning Context

2.1 National Policy Statements

National policy statements are instruments issued under section 52(2) of the Resource Management Act 1991 and state objectives and policies for matters of national significance. The Hauraki Gulf Marine Park Act 2000 is not a national policy statement but sections 7 and 8 must be treated as a national policy statement and a New Zealand coastal policy statement.

There is no national policy statement for historic heritage.

2.1.1 The New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement

The New Zealand Coastal Policy Statement (NZCPS) guides local authorities in their day to day management of the coastal environment. The following objectives and policies are relevant to historic heritage:

Objective 6:

To enable people and communities to provide for their social, economic, and cultural wellbeing and their health and safety, through subdivision, use, and development, recognising that historic heritage in the coastal environment is extensive but not fully known, and vulnerable to loss or damage from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development.

Policy 1(2): Recognise that the coastal environment includes:

² These are listed on pages 12-14 of the Historic Context Statement. The 1976 and 1986 District Schemes included Ordinances providing protection for scheduled places.

g) items of cultural and historic heritage in the coastal marine area or on the coast;

Policy 2: In taking account of the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi (Te Tiriti o Waitangi), and kaitiakitanga, in relation to the coastal environment:

g) in consultation and collaboration with tangata whenua, working as far as practicable in accordance with tikanga Māori, and recognising that tangata whenua have the right to choose not to identify places or values of historic, cultural or spiritual significance or special value:

i. recognise the importance of Māori cultural and heritage values through such methods as historic heritage, landscape and cultural impact assessments; and
ii. provide for the identification, assessment, protection and management of areas or sites of significance or special value to Māori, including by historic analysis and archaeological survey and the development of methods such as alert layers and predictive methodologies for identifying areas of high potential for undiscovered Māori heritage, for example coastal pā or fishing villages.

Policy 17: Protect historic heritage in the coastal environment from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development by:

a. identification, assessment and recording of historic heritage, including archaeological sites;

b. providing for the integrated management of such sites in collaboration with relevant councils, heritage agencies, iwi authorities and kaitiaki;

c. initiating assessment and management of historic heritage in the context of historic landscapes;

d. recognising that heritage to be protected may need conservation;

e. facilitating and integrating management of historic heritage that spans the line of mean high water springs;

f. including policies, rules and other methods relating to (a) to (e) above in regional policy statements, and plans;

g. imposing or reviewing conditions on resource consents and designations, including for the continuation of activities;

h. requiring, where practicable, conservation conditions; and

i. considering provision for methods that would enhance owners' opportunities for conservation of listed heritage structures, such as relief grants or rates relief.

2.1.2 Hauraki Gulf Marine Park Act 2000

The Hauraki Gulf Marine Park Act 2000 ("HGMPA") provides special recognition for the Hauraki Gulf and this has implications for the resource management framework.

Section 7 of the HGMPA provides that the interrelationship between the Hauraki Gulf, its islands, and catchments and the ability of that interrelationship to sustain the life-supporting capacity of the environment of the Hauraki Gulf and its islands are matters of national significance. The meaning of 'life-supporting capacity' is discussed within this section and includes both the maintenance and use of resources.

Section 8 of the HGMPA provides that to recognise the national significance of the Hauraki Gulf it should be managed for several specific objectives including the protection and, where appropriate, the enhancement of the life-supporting capacity of the environment and the natural, historic and physical resources of the Hauraki Gulf, its islands, and catchments. This includes those resources with which tangata whenua have an historic, traditional, cultural, and spiritual relationship and those resources which contribute to the recreation and enjoyment of the Hauraki Gulf for the people and communities of the Hauraki Gulf and New Zealand.

A further objective outlined in section 8 is the maintenance and, where appropriate, the enhancement of the contribution of the natural, historic, and physical resources of the Hauraki Gulf, its islands, and catchments to the social and economic well-being of the people and communities of the Hauraki Gulf and New Zealand. Section 8 also provides that another management objective is the protection of the cultural and historic associations of people and communities in and around the Hauraki Gulf with its natural, historic, and physical resources.

Sections 7 and 8 must be treated as a national policy statement and a New Zealand coastal policy statement. Regional councils and territorial authorities give effect to sections 7 and in their regional policy statements and plans. For the coastal environment of the Hauraki Gulf, if there is a conflict between sections 7 and 8 and the provisions of any New Zealand coastal policy statement issued under the RMA, the New Zealand coastal policy statement prevails.

Section 9(2) and (3) of the HGMPA provide that local authorities must ensure that any part of a regional policy statement or a regional or district plan that applies to the Hauraki Gulf, its islands, and catchments, does not conflict with sections 7 and 8.

2.2 Auckland Plan

The Auckland Plan 2018 sets the overall strategy for Auckland. The plan is intended to set high level direction for Auckland and does not contain a detailed set of actions. It identifies six important areas in which we must make significant progress. For each area the plan describes the desired outcome, why it is important for Auckland's future and what we need to focus on to bring about change.

The Auckland Plan does not explicitly address historic heritage or special character. The plan does refer to 'cultural heritage' which encompasses air, land, water, biodiversity,

significant landscapes and 'historic features'. The following outcomes and directions are considered to be of relevance to historic heritage and special character:

Environment and cultural heritage outcome:

Direction 1: Ensure Auckland's natural environment and cultural heritage is valued and cared for

Focus Area 4: Protect Auckland's significant natural environments and cultural heritage from further loss

Belonging and participation outcome:

Direction 1: Foster an inclusive Auckland where everyone belongs

Focus area 7: Recognise the value of arts, culture, sports and recreation to quality of life.

2.3 Auckland Unitary Plan (Operative in Part) (2016) (AUP)

2.3.1 Regional Policy Statement

Chapters B5 (Historic Heritage and special character) and B2 (Urban Growth and Form) include objectives and policies that are of particular relevance to historic heritage. These provisions apply to significant and/or scheduled historic heritage places.

There are also relevant/applicable provisions in Chapter B4 (Natural heritage) and B6 (Mana Whenua).

Chapter B5 (Historic heritage and special character)

Chapter B.5 sets out the Regional Policy Statement objectives and policies that apply to historic heritage and special character. We have not identified any areas of special character in the study area. The following objectives and policies are considered to be of particular relevance to the preparation of the area plan:

Objective B5.2.1 (1) Significant historic heritage places are identified and protected from inappropriate subdivision, use and development.

B5.2.2. policies:

(6) Avoid significant adverse effects on the primary features of significant historic heritage places which have outstanding significance well beyond their immediate environs including:

(a) the total or substantial demolition or destruction of any of the primary features of such places;

(b) the relocation or removal of any of the primary features of such places away from their original site and context.

(7) Avoid where practicable significant adverse effects on significant historic heritage places. Where significant adverse effects cannot be avoided, they should be remedied or mitigated so that they no longer constitute a significant adverse effect.

(8) Encourage new development to have regard to the protection and conservation of the historic heritage values of any adjacent significant historic heritage places.

Chapter B2 (urban growth and form)

Chapter B2 contains policies that manage the development of new subdivision regarding their form, design and use with regard to heritage.

Policies B2.4.2 (4) (c) and B2.4.2 (5) (a) require lower residential intensity to be provided where there is scheduled historic heritage and for intensification to be avoided where it is inconsistent with the protection of the scheduled place. B2.6.2 (2) requires expansion of rural towns and villages in and adjacent to areas that contain scheduled historic heritage to be avoided, unless the growth and development protects or enhances scheduled places.

Chapter B4 Natural heritage

Chapter B4 contains objectives and policies in relation to outstanding natural landscapes and notable trees that are relevant to historic heritage because heritage value, historical associations and importance to Mana Whenua are amongst the factors that are to be considered in the identification, evaluation and protection of outstanding natural landscapes and notable trees (B4.2.2; B4.5.2).

B4.5.1. Objectives

(1) Notable trees and groups of trees with significant historical, botanical or amenity values are protected and retained.

2.3.2 Auckland wide and Coastal provisions

Several Auckland-wide chapters include objectives, policies and rules that are applicable to scheduled historic heritage. These include (E3 Lakes, rivers, streams and wetlands), E11 (Land disturbance – Regional), E12 (Land disturbance – District), E26 (Infrastructure), E28 (Mineral extraction from land), E38 (Subdivision – Urban), and E39 (Subdivision – Rural). Chapter F2 (Coastal - General Coastal Marine Zone) also includes relevant objectives, policies and rules that apply in the coastal environment.

The accidental discovery rule, which appears in both Regional and District land disturbance provisions, applies to all historic heritage (as well as other sensitive materials), whether scheduled or not. As it is a regional (as well as district) rule, it applies on land in all of the area plan area.

2.3.3 D17 Historic Heritage Overlay and Schedule 14.1 (Schedule of Historic Heritage).

The Auckland Unitary Plan (Operative in Part) includes ten historic heritage places in Schedule 14.1 which are located in the coastal marine area of Aotea – Great Barrier. All were carried over from the Auckland Regional Plan: Coastal. They include the *Wairarapa* and *Wiltshire* shipwreck sites (schedule ID 2166 & 2167). The remaining places all have a small scheduled component that lies within the coastal marine area, with the balance (majority) of the place extending above mean high water springs (MHWS). The historic heritage overlay rules in D17 currently only apply to the component of these scheduled places that lies below MHWS). However, in the case of the Miners Head copper mine, the landward component is also scheduled in the Hauraki Gulf Islands District Plan.

There is no built heritage in the AUP Schedule 14.1

Places Listed in Schedule 14.1 are:

| Place name | AUP UID | Category | NZAA identifier | Area of relevance |
|--|---------|----------|-----------------|------------------------|
| Whangaparapara Whaling Station site | 02109 | B | S09_117 | Whangaparapara Harbour |
| Kauri Timber Company saw mill/Whangaparapara saw mill site | 02129 | B | S09_48 | Whangaparapara Harbour |
| Miners Head Copper Mine and Battery site | 02134 | B | S08_298 | Miners Head |
| Kaiaraara Mill stone sea wall S08_71 | 02135 | B | S08_71 | Kaiarara |
| Nagle Cove shipyard site | 02165 | A | S08_296 | Nagle Cove |
| SS Wairarapa wreck site | 02166 | A | S08_300 | Miners Head |
| SS Wiltshire wreck site | 02167 | A | T09_201 | North of Rosalie Bay |
| Richard Smith's shipyard site | 02181 | | S09_153 | Smiths Bay |
| Te Tereti/slate quarry | 02190 | A | S08_327 | Katherine Bay |
| Whangaparapara stone working area | 02191 | A | S09_1 | Whangaparapara Harbour |

2.4 Auckland Council District Plan - Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan

There are eleven items included in Schedule 2b – Schedule of buildings, objects, properties and places of special value – outer islands.in the Hauraki Gulf Islands Plan. All are Category B. These items were carried over from the previous district plan.

All of the scheduled items are associated with kauri logging or with copper mining and all are on DOC land.

| Place name | Planning map ref | Category | NZAA identifier | Area of relevance |
|-------------------------|------------------|----------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Coppermine, Miners Head | 36-1 | B | S08_298 [&-285-360-1] | Miner's Head |

| | | | | |
|---|-------|---|---------|----------------|
| Miners village | 36-2 | B | S08_299 | Miner's Head |
| Kauri driving dam, Kaiarara (1920s) | 48-2 | B | S08-101 | Kaiarara |
| Kauri driving dam, Kaiarara (1920s) | 48-3 | B | S08-102 | Kaiarara |
| Kauri driving dam, Kaiarara (1920s) | 48-4 | B | S08-103 | Kaiarara |
| Kauri driving dam, Kaiarara South Fork (1865) | 48-5 | B | S08-104 | Kaiarara |
| Kauri driving dam, Kaiarara South Fork (1865) | 48-6 | B | S08-105 | Kaiarara |
| Kauri driving dam, Kaiarara South Fork (1865) | 48-7 | B | S08_106 | Kaiarara |
| Kauri driving dam, Maungapiko | | B | | Maungapiko |
| European camp, Peach Tree Springs (1920s) | 48-9 | B | S09_110 | Kaitoke Stream |
| European camp, Kaiarara South Fork (1865) | 48-10 | B | S08_107 | Kaiarara |

Refer to Appendix 3 for a list of scheduled significant historic heritage places in the AUP and the HGI Plan

2.5 Other existing Statutory Heritage Management Tools

Heritage NZ List/Rārangī Kōrero

Heritage New Zealand maintains the New Zealand Heritage List/Rārangī Kōrero which is a list of historic places, historic areas and wahi tapu areas. Heritage New Zealand is also required to establish and maintain the list of National Historic Landmarks/Ngā Manawhenua o Aotearoa me ōna Kōrero Tūturu.

There are 35 places and one wahi tapu area on Aotea - Great Barrier included in the New Zealand Heritage List/Rārangī Kōrero. This is an unusually large number of archaeological sites in particular.

All of the 35 places are archaeological sites within the former Great Barrier State Forest. These were nominated for inclusion in the NZ Historic Places Act Register (since renamed the New Zealand List) by the New Zealand Forest Service prior to corporatisation. All but two of these are sites of Māori origin. The other two are historic era sites. The sites of Māori origin include 5 pā and a range of other site types including a human burial.

Archaeologists within the Auckland Conservancy of the NZ Forest Service formulated a non-statutory internal 'A, B, C' site classification system in order to meet the operational requirements of the Forest Service. Class 'A' sites were to be permanently

protected; those classified 'B' required further investigation; and those with 'C' status could be modified or destroyed once authority was obtained from the NZ Historic Places Trust. Prior to corporatisation, 'A' sites were nominated for inclusion in the Register with the expectation that this would provide some form of recognition and additional protection for these sites into the future after corporatisation. While they remain the NZ List, these sites have not been assessed against the criteria in the HNZPTA.

There is also one wahi tapu area included in the New Zealand Heritage List. It is Te Pā ō Wana (Awana pā) at Awana. There are four recorded archaeological sites within this tapu area: Three of the recorded archaeological sites are of Māori origin. The other is a mining shaft [prospecting adit].

Refer to Appendix 3 for places listed by HNZPT.

Archaeological provisions

The HNZPTA requires an authority to be obtained from Heritage New Zealand to modify or destroy any archaeological site meeting the criteria set out in that Act, whether or not it is recorded or scheduled. This provision applies to pre-1900 sites (including shipwrecks and buildings) within the survey area, as at the time of writing there are no gazetted archaeological sites in the area.

There are a number of historic era sites on Aotea Great Barrier where it is difficult to establish whether they date from before 1900.

2.6 Relevant guidelines and strategies

Conservation Management Strategy (CMS) 2014–2024

The purpose of a conservation management strategy (CMS), as defined by section 17D of the Conservation Act, is to implement general policies (including the Conservation General Policy 2005), and to establish objectives for the integrated management of natural and historic resources, including species managed by the Department, and for recreation, tourism and other conservation purposes. The parts of this CMS which have legal effect are the objectives, outcome statements policies and glossary.

Local government planning processes are required to have regard to the Department's statutory plans when preparing documents under the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA).

Section 4(3) of the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) exempts the Department from obtaining district council land use consents where activities are consistent with a CMS, conservation management plan or similar document and do not have significant adverse effects beyond the boundary of public conservation lands.

Sections 17E and 17G of the Conservation Act 1987 provide for the preparation of conservation management plans for the purpose of implementing a CMS and establishing detailed objectives for the integrated management of natural and historic resources for a place, and for recreation, tourism or other conservation purposes.

The Auckland CMS is of particular relevance to the Aotea Great Barrier Area Plan because substantial parts of the Plan area are managed by the Department of Conservation. The CMS contains a number of provisions that directly relate to historic heritage.

3 Methodology

The Aotea- Great Barrier Island Heritage Survey (AGBIHS) is based on Auckland Council's methodology, as set out in the *Historic Heritage Area Assessments: Draft Interim Guidance (October 2012)*, a practical tool to improve the identification, understanding and management of heritage in defined areas. It also takes on board refinements made since this date. It is anticipated that the methodology will be refined even further in future as the AHS programme evolves.

3.1 Scope

3.1.1 Survey Area

The heritage survey boundary is an indicative boundary that is generally understood to encompass the entire island and immediate coastal surrounds, including its adjacent in shore islands. The boundary covers the various shipwreck sites close to the island.

3.1.2 Survey Focus

The AGBIHS focuses on built historic heritage and European archaeology. Some preliminary study has been undertaken on trees. However, this has not been the core focus and additional attention is necessary in relation to these topics, through separate future work outputs.

Values relating to Mana Whenua are not a key focus of the is survey due to timing. It is desirable that a separate survey be undertaken in the future to cover Mana Whenua sites of significance which form a considerable part of the historic heritage of the island.

3.2 Thematic Framework Approach

The thematic framework refers to the themes in the history of a place or settlement that have shaped it physically, culturally, socially and politically. Understanding the key themes in the development of the area is a way of interpreting heritage values within its context

and looking at the full range of types of heritage that may be present. It also enables places of local importance to be appreciated and understood, alongside more iconic buildings or structures, which are often already recognised for their heritage values.

The AHS programme advocates for the thematic approach, as it is very useful in identifying gaps in the knowledge base, and where further research and documentation or management may be needed and undertaken in a systematic way. These are encompassed in a Historic Context Statement which is the spine of the survey, providing the background and information necessary to make recommendations for further work.

The themes often overlap due to the very nature of heritage changes and evolve over time. History is continuously being told and retold, in the light of new information, new perspectives, and the passage of time. Inevitably, there will be places whose stories have not been revealed for a number of reasons through research associated with this survey.

3.2.1 Synopsis of Themes

Six primary themes comprise the overarching outline of the Heritage Context Statement, with a number of sub-themes sitting within these. The themes often have considerable synergy and overlap with one another, so should therefore not be viewed in isolation. For the purposes of avoiding overlap but maintaining fluidity, places and events are set out under the theme of greatest relevance, and reference is made in other chapters or sections where applicable, to enable cross reference. The Historic Context Statement is set out in Appendix 1.

The survey's themes are:

- Land and People
- Governance
- Infrastructure
- Building the Place
- Work
- Ways of Life

3.2.2 Themes – Historic Context Statement

Land and people

This theme outlines some of the key features within the natural environment. The natural landscape forms the backbone of the place in which a community inhabits, it provides the ability for significant amenity and has the potential to be of scientific and/or ecological value.

The second part of this theme broadly covers people of the land and place in relation to Māori's relationship with the area and early European contact.

However, the scope of the Aotea – Great Barrier Island Heritage Survey is focused on European built heritage and European archaeology. Natural heritage and places of value to Māori are not part of the scope of this study, for reasons stated earlier.

Potential historic heritage places associated with this theme may include (but are not limited to) soils, vegetation of historical, cultural, botanical, ecological and/or archaeological significance, the foreshore, as well as water courses, such as streams and springs. In Katherine Bay, the former school building is an example of association with Māori relationships with the area.

Governance

This theme delves into the development of local government. Early local government was established on Aotea – Great Barrier Island in 1913, with a county council being elected. Although officially part of the Waitemata electorate, because of the island's remote nature and lack of regular contact with the mainland, Great Barrier was virtually self-governed. In 1989 Great Barrier came under the wing of the Rodney electorate, then Auckland City Council in 1992. In 2010, Great Barrier and other Hauraki Gulf Islands were incorporated into the super city. However, like all of the gulf islands, the Barrier still operates under the Auckland City Hauraki Gulf Islands District Plan.

Understanding the governance structure is critical to understanding the evolution of the area as a whole. The development of post and healthcare services are discussed under this theme. Defence is also part of the discussion of this theme.

Potential historic heritage places associated with this theme are included. In the case of Great Barrier, there are significant places relating to the defence of the island during World War II.

Infrastructure

This theme follows the expansion of infrastructure and public utilities. The infrastructure on Great Barrier Island is limited and reflects the isolated nature of the island. No roads existed until the early 20th century. To date there has been no development of the normal utilities, such as power and water.

Potential historic heritage places associated with this theme may include (but are not limited to) early tracks, bridges, wharves, sea walls and wharves.

Work

This theme discusses various key agriculture and industries over time. From the 1850s farms on Great Barrier were established by new settlers, and the honey industry was prolific. A number of boom and bust industries are associated with early settlement on Great Barrier, including, copper mining, gold and silver mining, timber milling, gum digging, fishing and whaling. There are some physical reminders of these times, which we have discussed in this report.

Potential historic heritage places associated with this theme may include (but are not limited to) early farm buildings, sites of sawmills, and honey sheds.

Building the Place

This topic covers the residential development and settlement patterns on the island. The development of the island is reflected in the families that settled there and this section discusses those families and how the island evolved because of them.

Under this theme, associations of significance may link to established families and events. Places such as *Ox Park* are considered significant, not only for its family history, but also for its architectural type of a rare example of an early settler home, once common on the island, but now alone in its example.

Potential historic heritage places associated with this theme may include (but are not limited to) remaining residences of interest in the area.

Ways of life

The ways of life theme is separated into five topic areas given the range and extent of the subjects that it covers. This theme is highly significant in relation to the regular activities of the people of the area, and societal practices and places are at the forefront of this theme.

Core sub themes within the *Ways of life* theme are:

Education: *Potential historic heritage places associated with this theme include any early school buildings that still remain, or any buildings such as school teachers houses that may have been associated with education on the island.*

The 1884 school house at Tryphena was the first known formal school house to be built on the island and is a good intact example of its type.

Religion: *Potential historic heritage places associated with this theme include a church associated hall, as well as other buildings adaptively used for worship purposes, such as community halls.*

There is little built heritage on the island that is associated with religion. The first church to be built on the island in Whangaparapara has since been demolished and the former church hall at Port Fitzroy has been extensively altered.

Community Facilities and Organisations: This theme focuses on community-building activities. These facilities are developed to provide leisure and recreation for residents, and are generally places for people within a community, with a common set of interests, to interact.

Potential historic heritage places associated with this theme include community halls.

The built heritage associated with this includes the former church hall built at Port Fitzroy and the former Claris hall now relocated to Awana.

Remembering the Past: *Potential historic heritage places associated with the sub theme of 'Remembering the past' may include physical places, which mark events that may have taken place there or remembrance to events and people offsite. On Great Barrier Island, shipwrecks play a big part in the island's history and there are several burial sites associated. Cemeteries, burial grounds and urupā, are key places associated with this theme.*

Sites include the various family burial grounds, the pioneer cemetery and the burial grounds for the wreck of the *Wairarapa*.

3.3 Research

3.3.1 Desktop Research

Desktop analysis and archival research occurred throughout the project. It has included archival research using primary, secondary or tertiary sources from various repositories. Auckland Council's Cultural Heritage Inventory (CHI), District Plan and the Auckland Unitary Plan (AUP) schedules and the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (HNZPT) New Zealand Heritage List were searched for recorded built heritage places. Property files have not been accessed in Stage 1 but will be relevant to the second stage of the heritage survey.

The level of known or likely accessible information is an important factor in determining which places are to be prioritised for future evaluation. The key resources used during the development of the study are listed below.

A complete list of references is provided at the end of the Historic Context Statement report (Appendix 1).

- Archives New Zealand (Auckland)
- Auckland Council Libraries
- Online research sources (Papers Past, Digital NZ, Matipihi, Alexander Turnbull Library, Auckland Museum online)
- Auckland Council GIS and Unitary Plan Viewers
- Land Information New Zealand (LINZ)
- Cadastral Survey Maps
- Heritage reports prepared by or for the council, held on file through the Cultural Heritage Inventory (CHI)
- New Zealand Archaeological Association (NZAA) Site Register
- A range of local history books (see references in Heritage Survey report: Appendix 1)
- General knowledge and memories from members of the local community.

3.3.2 Fieldwork

Some fieldwork has been carried out over a period of time to help with a greater understanding of what is physically present in the survey area, and to enable the physical identification and analysis of places with potential historic heritage value(s). Due to the physical remoteness of the island, the time allowed on the island and the number of the sites to be seen, we were unable to complete a full view of the island.

As part of the process, historic aerials and maps (where available) were consulted and photographs taken to document the areas within the survey that we were able to visit. Places have generally been viewed from the exterior/ public realm with some exceptions.

An array of photographic documentation not presented within the reports, has been compiled as records of part of the survey process.

3.4 Survey Results

There are three forms of places set out within the report, '*protected*,' '*recorded*' and '*identified*'. *Protected* places are set out in a statutory document with formal protection afforded. *Recorded* in this case refers to sites currently held in a formal database i.e. The Cultural Heritage Inventory (CHI) and the New Zealand Archaeological Association Archways (NZAA). Thirdly, *identified* sites are those places set out via this survey and not yet formally documented elsewhere. There is a degree of overlap between *recorded* and *identified* sites. Through this survey, a recommended output is to add these additional places to *recorded* places and potentially also *protected* places, via a plan change to make additions to Schedule 14.1 Historic Heritage Places.

3.4.1 Places of Interest

A study list of *places of interest* has been developed in accordance with the six themes and respective sub-themes. This relates only to places currently without statutory protection. A prioritisation methodology sets out how to determine the allocation of highest priorities for potential evaluation for scheduling.

3.4.2 Prioritisation Tool

To assist with determining which places of interest should be evaluated within the project timeframe, a project-specific 'prioritisation tool' was developed.

The three key priorities were:

Priority 1 indicates a place/area to be evaluated.

A Priority 1 place/area is supported by a high level of initial information that will assist an evaluation. The place is rare or unusual, either because few examples ever existed, few examples survive or because it is an intact example; it signifies an important or under-represented theme within the locality and/or region; there is a high known or potential threat or risk of change.

Priority 2 indicates a place/area that may warrant future evaluation.

A Priority 2 place/area has less initial supporting information to assist an evaluation. The place may be rare, unusual or a good representative example, but further research is required; it maintains a level of integrity; it signifies a good example of a theme that may already be well represented within the locality and/or region; there is a medium known or potential threat or risk of change.

Priority 3 indicates a place/area not being progressed for evaluation at this time.

A Priority 3 place/area has little or no initial supporting information to assist an evaluation at this time. The place is considered neither rare nor unusual or is highly modified; it may be of thematic interest within the locality but may lack information to support this; there is a low, or no known or potential threat or risk of change.

The identified Priority 1 places on Aotea – Great Barrier Island would be evaluated using the *Methodology for the Evaluation of Historic Heritage Significance* for possible inclusion in the Unitary Plan schedule. The methodology incorporates the following historic heritage significance criteria:

- a) Historical
- b) Social
- c) Mana whenua
- d) Knowledge
- e) Technology
- f) Physical attributes
- g) Aesthetic
- h) Context

3.5 Engagement and Consultation

3.5.1 Community Values

The survey involved working with the Local Board, the Great Barrier Island History Research Group (GBIHRG), David Watson of the Milk, Grain and Honey Museum and some local resident families, including Beverley and Les Blackwell. Christina Spence, Ben and Theresa Sanderson, Glenys Hawkins and her son Brett.

Engagement and consultation with the Local Board was undertaken during the project by way of skype meetings and personal meetings while visiting the island, along with Quarterly updates via the Council share point system. The Local Board produced a list of some key places that they considered to have heritage value. Some of these places were already listed on the CHI. However, other places were previously unknown and have been

recorded in the study list of places of interest if they were considered to potentially meet the threshold for scheduling as historic heritage places in Schedule 14a of the Auckland Council Unitary Plan.

Consultation with the GBIHRG was limited to informal meetings to discuss research that could be undertaken by their group. However, due to other commitments of the group members during the project timeframe, the GBIHRG was unable to commit to a greater level of engagement at that time.

We approached David Watson of the Milk, Grain and Honey Museum to undertake some research for us which has been ongoing throughout this survey. He has produced research material and photographs for us to include in the survey.

We have also visited local residents on the island. Beverley Blackwell provided us with personal photographs and research material that she had undertaken over the years. Ben and Theresa Sanderson also provided us with photographic material and general historic knowledge of the island.

Glenys Hawkins and her son Brett allowed us to visit Ox Park, to see the interior. Christina Spence gave up her time to assist us with site visits and also providing information on the island's history. Christina, as a former board member, played a large part in forming the list of historic places provided by the Local Board.

Initial engagement was also undertaken with Nicola MacDonald, former chairperson of the Ngāti Rehua Ngātiwai ki Aotea Trust Board, in a bid to include a comprehensive study of Maori Heritage on Aotea - Great Barrier Island. However, with ongoing treaty negotiations, it was not possible to attain iwi involvement in the time frame of the survey.

3.5.2 Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga

While HNZPT is aware of this survey and have shared their photos of the heritage they visited on the island they have not participated in this survey.

3.5.3 Department of Conservation (DOC)

We have had some contact with DOC during this survey, however, there has been little proactive participation on their part.

3.5.4 Key Māori heritage places on Aotea Great Barrier

We have not addressed specific places of Māori origin or Māori values in this report, for the reasons outlined earlier. However, a number of historic heritage places have been

attributed with archaeological, traditional or other significance by previous authors³ or identified as places of historical or scientific interest and listed for preservation in the schedules of the 1976 and/or 1986 District Schemes, as listed below.

In addition, McMath (1995) makes reference to numerous places⁴ associated with or significant to Ngāti Wai/Ngāti Rehua including named pā, kāinga, cultivations, and places where events took place or that are referred to in traditions. Some places listed by McMath (1995) are not readily reconciled with recorded sites or may be unrecorded in databases.

There are also 35 archaeological sites of Māori origin on the New Zealand List. These are not referred to below because, as explained in 5.6.1.1, they were added to the List without being subject to a formal process of evaluation. There is also a wāhi tapu area on Aotea Great Barrier included on the New Zealand List. Four recorded archaeological sites are present within this Te Pa o Wana wahi tapu area. (Heritage New Zealand 2008)

Māori heritage places on Aotea Great Barrier attributed with significance by previous authors (incomplete list)

Ahuriri pā [north Katherine Bay] (CHI 17251/ S08_471) (McMath 1995:3).

Awana pā (Te Pā o Wana) & associated sites CHI 7022 & 13503/T08_8 & 124 and adjacent sites T08_9 and 39 (Heritage New Zealand 2008; McMath 1995:7; 1976 and 1986 District Schemes).

Cape Barrier – platform T09_56 [formerly N35_170] (Butts and Fyfe 1978:11).

Cape Barrier – rock shelters T09_72 [formerly N35_186] (Butts and Fyfe 1978:11).

Cape Barrier (Johnson's Beach) – stonework/terraces T09_63 [formerly N35_177] (Butts and Fyfe 1978:11).

Harataonga (west) pā CHI 7020/T08_2 [formerly N30_2]. (Coster and Johnston 1975:11; Law 1972; Spring Rice 1963a:92, 1963b; 1976 and 1986 District Schemes).

Harataonga (east) pā CHI 7020/T08_2 (1986 District Scheme).

Harataonga – 'various settlements' [sites not specifically identified] (1986 District Scheme).

Kaikoura Island - Motukaraka pā (McMath 1995:3;7).

³ Only 'Grade 1' (outstanding) sites identified by Coster & Johnston (1975) & Butts and Fyfe (1978) are identified here. Both reports also list a number of other 'Grade 2' sites.

⁴ Many more than the examples identified here. Refer to McMath's evidence for a complete list.

Kawa (between Kawa and Motairehe) - Tukari pā [Tukari/Reef Point] CHI 6961 & 6356/S08_22 & 2) (McMath 1995:3, 5, 6, 38; 1976 & 1986 District Schemes⁵).

Korotiti – settlement, stone structures T08_29-30 [formerly N30_79-81] (1986 District Scheme; Weetman 1889:83).

Matawhauwhau Point/Island north of Shag Point, midden/burial/terraces/stonework T09_60 [formerly N35_238] (Butts and Fyfe 1978:11).

Mohunga/Nga Roro Mohunga kāinga, pā and battle site, [Nagle Cove, not recorded] (McMath 1995:7-8).

Okokewa [Island] (?CHI 11413/S08_367) (McMath 1995:3;7).

Okupu [Okupe]/Blind Bay – unnamed stone structure complex CHI 8886/S09_34 (Coster and Johnston 1975:11; McMath 1995:8; 1986 District Scheme).

Orouaharo/ Whakaturia pā/Sugar Loaf 9766 & 8352/ T09_1 & 21 (Butts and Fyfe 1978:11⁶; 1986 District Scheme).

‘Orouaharo’ – [old kainga or pa] (McMath 1995:3). Note that there are two Orouaharo bays on Aotea Great Barrier.

Orouaharo – ‘Goat Hill’ headland pā, Shakespeare Point CHI 9628/T09_42 (Spring-Rice 1963:92-3; Butts and Fyfe 1978:11).

Orouaharo – ‘Goat Hill’ ridge pā and stone walls, Shakespeare Point CHI 7026 & 9629/T09_05 & 43 [formerly N30_165] (Butts and Fyfe 1978:11; 1976 and 1986 District Scheme).

Orouaharo – Orouaharo Island pā [Memory Rock] CHI 8349/T09_2 [formerly N30_156]⁷ (Butts and Fyfe 1978:11; 1976 and 1986 District Schemes).

Orouaharo - unnamed agricultural field system CHI 8935/T09_25 [formerly N30_146] (Butts and Fyfe 1978:11).

⁵ Schemes refer to tapu areas at Kawa/ Moanauriri (sic). There are two other tapu areas in Moanauriri Bay in addition to Tukari.

⁶ Incorrect number cited in original reference

⁷ Incorrect number cited in original reference

Oruawharo – unnamed area of stone mounds CHI 8983/T09_30 [formerly N30_151] (Butts and Fyfe 1978:11).

Oruawharo (Stingray Bay) – midden T09_36 [formerly N30_158] (Butts and Fyfe 1978:11).
Palmer's Beach – stone structures and terraces (1986 District Scheme; Weetman 1889:83).

Tryphena/Mulberry Grove – Otaimanawaiti/Otaimanawa pā site CHI 7028/T09_130 [formerly T09-143/N35-243] (Butts and Fyfe 1978:11; McMath 1995:; 1976 & 1986 District Schemes).

Tryphena/Pā Point – unnamed headland pā site CHI 7027 T09_129 [formerly T09_121/N35_235] (1976 and 1986 District Schemes).

Tryphena Point – midden T09_75 [formerly N35_189] (Butts and Fyfe 1978:11).
Waitematuku [Medlands Beach] battle site (and urupā) CHI 19089/T09_240 (McMath 1995:7).

Waitematuku [Medlands Beach] battle site (and urupā) CHI 19089/T09_240 (McMath, 1995:7)

Whangapoua – unnamed pā site CHI 6957/S08_1 [formerly N30_16] (Coster and Johnston 1975:11; ?1976 and 1986 District Schemes⁸).

?Whangapoua - Nga Mahanga/?Komahunga wāhi tapu/old pā or kāinga (McMath 1995:3,7,8).

Whangapoua – Whiritoa pā [unclear which site - 'stands above entrance'] (McMath 1995:6).

Whangapoua – Te Parekura, site of 1838 battle/wāhi tapu [not recorded] (McMath 1995:38; MLC 1998).

Whangaparapara – unnamed pā at entrance ?CHI 6969/S09_2 (1976 and 1986 District Schemes).

Huakaraka; Motu Pakainga [along with other places of cultural significance] (McMath 1995:3;7).

⁸ Unclear which site is included in schedules

The 1976 and 1986 District Schemes included Ordinances providing protection for the scheduled places identified above.

4 Constraints, Opportunities and Information Gaps

This section summarises constraints, opportunities, and information gaps of the structure plan area in relation to historic heritage.

4.1 Constraints

1. **Weak or non-existent planning protection:** Existing planning protection for historic heritage on Aotea - Great Barrier is inadequate and falls well short of that in most other parts of the region. To a large extent it is focussed on heritage places or components of heritage places that are at little risk. There are currently 11 places included in the heritage schedule of the Auckland Council District Plan – Hauraki Gulf Islands Section. Two shipwrecks are currently scheduled in the Unitary Plan, and a small component of a further eight places (the portion within the Coastal Marine Area only) is included in the heritage schedules of the Unitary Plan.

No Māori heritage places on Aotea - Great Barrier are protected by scheduling, nor are there any buildings, cemeteries/urupā/graves, or monuments included in the heritage schedules. None of the trees of historic significance on the island are scheduled. There are also significant gaps in relation to the protection of places associated with several important historical themes. Moreover, all of the places that are actually scheduled are within the public domain – no places on privately owned land are protected by scheduling.

Almost all places that are scheduled will require amendments when Aotea Great Barrier Island is brought into the Auckland Unitary Plan, to include all features that contribute to the significance of the place, to define the place extent, and to ensure that they are accurately located and described and scheduled in the appropriate category.

2. **Mana whenua engagement:** Ngāti Rehua have been approached to be involved in the Great Barrier Island Heritage Survey but have been unable to participate largely due to ongoing treaty negotiations. Therefore, we have not visited or addressed historic heritage of Māori origin other than at a very general level, nor have we accessed Māori land.

3. **Location and remoteness:** The remote and rugged nature of Aotea - Great Barrier Island creates practical difficulties and time constraints in locating, accessing and evaluating historic heritage places.
4. **Natural hazards:** A number of buildings and structures have collapsed as a result of extreme weather events. Examples include the Kaiarara main driving dam and a section of the Blackwell home, Ox Park. Historic heritage, particularly archaeological sites, in the coastal environment is at risk from coastal erosion. This is likely to increase with rising sea levels and the effects of climate change. Several significant heritage places on Aotea - Great Barrier have been damaged, or partially/substantially lost by coastal erosion over the years. These include urupā at Medlands Beach and Tryphena, and scheduled sites at Miners Head, Kaiarara, and Whangaparapara.
5. **Neglect:** A number of buildings and structures have been lost in the last 20 years due to lack of maintenance and eventual collapse. This is a common scenario on Great Barrier Island. Rose Cottage is an example of this. Some of the material from these structures has been reused or recycled elsewhere. Other places are overgrown with rank vegetation which not only conceals sites, but will eventually destroy them. This is evident in the Bailey/ Alcock burial ground at Tryphena and the former jailhouse located next to the golf course. Former pack tracks on DOC land have also been overtaken by vegetation.
6. **Fossicking:** There has been a culture amongst a small number of residents and visitors to Aotea Great Barrier of removing and retaining artefacts from archaeological sites, shipwrecks and other heritage places. While often well intentioned, this is, in many cases an inappropriate and unlawful activity that adversely affects the significance of heritage places. The isolated nature of many places and lack of regular monitoring makes policing difficult.
7. **Information quality:** Although a large amount of historical information has been gathered, published or recorded in databases on Aotea Great Barrier, there is a surprising amount that contains factual inaccuracies or is incomplete. Many heritage places in the CHI or ArchSite are not accurately located. In some cases, they are mapped to the wrong land parcel. This is generally a result of translation of grid references from imperial to metric.

There are a number of places including graves and shipwrecks that are noted in historical accounts but have not been located and are currently unrecorded.

8. **Relocation of heritage buildings:** A number of buildings have been relocated from their original site, either to enable re-use or to preserve them as part of

various museums on the island. While the buildings themselves have not been lost forever, their heritage value has been compromised by their relocation and loss of context.

4.2 Opportunities

- 1. Incorporation of the HGI into Unitary Plan** – The process of incorporating the Hauraki Gulf islands into the AUP, provides a potential opportunity to evaluate significant heritage places and to provide effective planning protection by including eligible places in the historic heritage, notable trees or sites of significance to Mana Whenua schedules as appropriate. Protection for historic heritage places that are only partially scheduled can potentially also be enhanced.
- 2. Further research and Field work**– There is an opportunity to continue to research and identify areas of the island’s heritage that have yet to be fully appreciated. These include archaeological sites associated with Māori occupation, notable trees, and a number of places that have been recorded in historical accounts but have not been located.
- 3. Monitoring** – There has been limited monitoring of historic heritage places. This study provides a future opportunity to recommence monitoring of heritage sites, update and expand our records, as well as physical site checks and photographic documentation.
- 4. Community Engagement** – As part of any study on Aotea - Great Barrier Island, it is important to engage with the local community. There are a number of families on the island that have descended from the early settlers and who have a wealth of knowledge and material on the early development of the island. Moving forward from this survey, this engagement should be continued to ensure this information is recorded. Other sources that could assist with recording of this information included the various museums around the island and also the Great Barrier Island History Research Group.

On the flip side of this community engagement it is important to keep an open dialogue with local residents, to work with them and help them understand the importance of retaining and protecting the heritage that remains. Explanations on what scheduling means and the benefits of scheduling, such as funding, could be helpful.

- 5. Liaison with DOC**- Moving forward from this survey, it would be opportune to liaise more with DOC regarding the maintenance of some of the heritage sites

on conservation land. Sites such as historic pack tracks and the Perlite track could be cleared rather than be left to become overgrown.

- 6. Policy Framework** – While it will be necessary to incorporate the existing built and archaeological schedules from the Hauraki Gulf Island District Plan into the Auckland Unitary Plan framework, it is an opportunity to look at an appropriate approach taken for Great Barrier Island. When considering provisions for historic heritage, because of the nature of Great Barrier Island, there may be an opportunity to look an adapted policy framework to meet the island's needs.
- 7. Sites already in Schedule 14.1 of AUP-** The proposed future plan change should provide the opportunity to determine an extent of place for those sites already scheduled in Appendix 14.1 of the AUP.
- 8. Māori heritage sites** – This project could assist in opening up discussions with local iwi to consider reviewing historic heritage on Māori land.
- 9. Interpretation** – The Local Board has commissioned some interpretation signs around the island for people to appreciate and understand the history of the island. Good existing examples of interpretation are at the Whangaparapara Wharf and along Sandhills Road in Medlands, offering information about the history of the places. This is an opportunity to provide input from our findings and also encourage more interpretation of this kind. This may be a good way of recognising heritage that does not meet the criteria for scheduling.

Overall it is considered that there are significant constraints in relation to historic heritage in relation to future development on Aotea - Great Barrier Island. Considerable work is required to ensure that places of heritage significance have adequate planning protection.

4.3 Information gaps

- 1. Timeframes and level of analysis** - This report is based on the information available at the time of writing and mainly dependant on desktop research. Historical and contextual research was undertaken to an extent that enables the history of the island to be understood and for places of significance to be identified. Additional research and/or field inspections of properties that have not been accessed may yield new information.
- 2. Existing survey and inventory** - Systematic archaeological surveys have only been undertaken over a small proportion of the Aotea - Great Barrier Island. Many sites that are recorded have not been visited recently or since recorded. As far as we can ascertain, there has been no survey or inventory of notable trees on Aotea

Great Barrier. There are also a number of graves and shipwrecks that have not been located and no attempt has been made to locate these.

3. **Information access limited** - Specific property files have not been reviewed as part of preparing this survey, but further analysis of such files, alongside certificates of title, would assist with researching the ownership history of particular sites.
4. **Public Consultation** - Only some private landowners have been liaised with as part of preparing this survey. Unless publicly accessible, places have generally been viewed from the public realm. Where this has not been possible they have been identified or assessed using aerial imagery or other sources.
5. **Community interest groups** - There has been some liaison with the Great Barrier Island History Research Group. However, to date they have not been in a position to supply research information.

5 Future Output

More detailed research will assist in the consideration of places associated with a range of historic themes. Detailed research and site visits will be undertaken to evaluate some prioritised places for potential scheduling.

This survey has identified a number of places that require further research, evaluation or other levels future output to enable them to be fully protected or at least recognised as part of the history of Aotea Great Barrier Island. These have been identified in order of the priority level established in the methodology on page 18.

However, there are sites that we have been unable to visit and possibly sites that are unknown to us due to the constraints of the survey and time limitations of our visits. It is important to note that these priority levels do not identify any Mana Whenua cultural heritage sites apart for those already publicly recorded. As previously mentioned Mana Whenua places of interest will become part of a separate survey for council at a later date.

5.1 Priority 1- Places to be evaluated (Built Heritage)

In no specific priority order, the places identified as priority 1 are:

| No. of Places | Place Name | Area |
|---------------|-------------|----------|
| 1 | Ox Park | Tryphena |
| 2 | Stone Dairy | Okupu |

| | | |
|----|------------------------------------|--|
| 3 | Former Tryphena School | Tryphena |
| 4 | Alf's Bach | Whangaparapara |
| 5 | Blind Bay Road stone culverts | Blind Bay Road |
| 6 | Alcock homestead and burial ground | Harataonga |
| 7 | Blyth homestead and Moor Woolshed | Nagle Cove |
| 8 | Sanderson Homestead | Blind Bay |
| 9 | Alice Borich Bach | Shoal Bay |
| 10 | Glenfern | Port Fitzroy |
| 11 | Group of Defence buildings | Kaikoura Island and Man of War Passage |

5.2 Recommendations Specific to European Built Heritage

Ox Park

- Ox Park is a significant building, important, not only because of its early settler and family connections, but also because it is an excellent intact example of earlier colonial settler architecture and is the only known surviving building of its type on Great Barrier. However, it is at substantial risk at present, due to general neglect and natural hazards, and has lost some of its fabric. It is recommended this building be treated with high priority for funding to restore as soon as possible by conservation professionals to prevent further loss.

Stone Dairy

- The remains of the stone dairy that was built by the Sanderson's in the 1860s, is a rare and important example of its type, not only on Great Barrier Island but also regionally. However, it has lost significant fabric and is becoming compromised by overgrown vegetation. It is recommended that the vegetation be cleared carefully, and funding applied for to restore the dairy using professional stone masons.

Bradshaw Cove

- The surviving buildings and underground bunkers at Bradshaw Cove are in urgent need of remedial work to arrest deterioration, minimize the risk of vandalism, and manage visitor hazards.

Stone Walls, culverts and sea walls

- The stone walls, culverts, and bridges should be maintained by stonemasons experienced in restoration work. They have undergone menacing repair work in the last few decades.

5.3 Recommendations for Specific European Archaeological Sites

Early settler farm sites

- There are several archaeological sites associated with the early settler families. Most have been recorded on the Cultural Heritage inventory (CHI). However, a number of these sites have not been visited for over 20 years. It is possible that some of these sites may have substantial remnants of early homes and other settler buildings. It is recommended that some of these places may be worthy of further investigation with a view to protect them or at the very least record any findings and offer interpretation for these sites. e.g the former Osborne homestead sites - the site of the farm and any associated features including chimneys and relict plantings should be evaluated to determine if they meet the criteria for inclusion in the schedules of the AUP.
- There are also likely to be unrecorded archaeological sites associated with early farming on Aotea Great Barrier, including the farms established by the Great Barrier Land, Harbour and Mining Company. The locations of these can often be established through archival research or existing knowledge. They should be recorded in ArchSite and the CHI. For example, Bradshaw Cove (formerly known as Wrenn's Bay and Old House Bay) may have also been the site of an early settler's dwelling, possibly built by Manual Silva. Further research should be undertaken to determine if this is the case.

Nagle Cove and Smiths Shipyard

- The extent of place for this site needs to be defined and the schedule entry amended when it is incorporated into the AUP. Consideration should be given to including Smith's second house site in the place extent.
- Nagle Cove is significant in relation to the history of Aotea - Great Barrier for a number of reasons. It was the first place settled by Europeans on the island and the site of one of the earliest farms on Great Barrier. Other values, including significance to Mana Whenua, should be considered when the place is incorporated into the AUP schedule.

Miners Head copper mine and village complex

- The extent of the scheduled place, including the mine workings, wharf and ore processing remains, access tracks, village site, water-race and dam site needs to be defined. The historic heritage overlay requires amendment to show the place extent and the schedule entry amended when Aotea – Great Barrier is incorporated into the Auckland Unitary Plan.

- The category for the place should be reviewed as it potentially meets the criteria for a Category A place.

Oreville battery site

- The extent of the scheduled battery site needs to be defined. The historic heritage overlay will need to be amended to show the place extent and the schedule entry amended when the Aotea – Great Barrier is incorporated into the Auckland Unitary Plan.

Other Mines

- The sites associated with the Sunbeam, Ngatiawa and Iona mine should be investigated to determine if they warrant evaluation for potential scheduling (including as a historic area in conjunction with the Ryan’s Freehold mine and Oreville battery complex).
- The Ngatiawa mine should be located and recorded as there is no existing record for the site.

Gum digging camp Okupu

- The gum industry was an important aspect of the economy in the northern part of the North Island in late 19th and early 20th century. However very few gum diggers camps have been recorded or protected in the Auckland region, and many have been destroyed. The grave and campsite should be considered for evaluation (as one place) to determine if they meet the criteria for inclusion in the heritage schedule.
- Existing records for the site contain inaccurate information regarding the grave and require updating.

Gum Diggers Graves Awana

- The graves and any related features should be considered for evaluation to determine if they meet the criteria for inclusion in the heritage schedule.

GBLHMC Sawmill and related sites, Bush’s Beach

- The site of the timber mill and any associated features including relict plantings should be evaluated to determine if they meet the criteria for inclusion in the schedules of the AUP.
- The coastal component of the retaining wall at the bake house site is scheduled in the AUP. The extent of the balance of the site has been defined and the place

extent and schedule entry should be amended when Aotea – Great Barrier is incorporated into the AUP.

- Remedial work should be considered to minimize further deterioration of the retaining wall.

GBLMC mill manager's house site, Blair's Landing

- The site and the relict plantings should be considered for evaluation to determine if they meet the criteria for inclusion in the AUP heritage and notable trees schedules.

Whangaparapara Tramway

- The Whangaparapara tramway and associated features are likely to meet the criteria for inclusion in the AUP heritage schedule, potentially as a Category A place, and should be evaluated for scheduling.

Driving dams

- There are a number of driving dam sites/remains on Aotea - Great Barrier in addition to those that are currently scheduled. We have not undertaken any research to determine why some dams have been scheduled in the HGI plan and others have not⁹, or if any unscheduled dams are likely to meet the criteria for inclusion in the heritage schedule of the AUP.

Campsites associated with the historic timber industry

- There are a number of bush camp sites on Aotea Great Barrier in addition to the two that are currently scheduled. We have not undertaken any research to determine why these examples have been scheduled in the HGI plan and others have not, or if any unscheduled sites are likely to meet the criteria for inclusion in the heritage schedule of the AUP.
- If the Whangaparapara tramway is evaluated for scheduling, consideration should be given to including some or all of the camps associated with this in the evaluation.

Whangaparapara whaling station

- The extent of the station site needs to be defined and the landward component of the site added to the historic heritage overlay when the Gulf Islands District Plan is incorporated into the AUP.

⁹ Our understanding is that a list of places of significance on DOC land was provided upon request to Auckland City by DOC heritage staff, and this formed the basis of the plan schedule. Some dams had earlier been included in the schedules of the 1976 and 1986 district schemes, but not individually identified.

- There are a number of issues with the way the whaling station site is managed, maintained and presented. The site appears to be being used primarily for private residential purposes and it is unclear to visitors if access to the site is permitted.
- The ship hulk that has been dumped beside the station is unrelated to the history of the island and should be removed.

Shipwrecks

- The CHI and NZAA site records and recorded location of the wreck site of the *Rory O'More* are incorrect and should be updated.
- The *Rory O'More* was the first ship built on the island, was associated with New Zealand's first commercial mining venture, and was the first ship known to have been wrecked on the coastline of Aotea Great Barrier. The wreck site should be considered for evaluation to determine if it meets the criteria for inclusion in the heritage schedule of the AUP.
- A CHI record should be created for the 1892 whaleboat wreck. The *Maggie Robertson* and whaleboat wreck sites should be considered for evaluation for potential inclusion in the historic heritage schedule of the AUP if these can be located.
- An effort should be made to determine the location of the *Zillah* grave site, if it still exists. If this can be located, it should be evaluated to determine if it is eligible for inclusion in AUP heritage schedule.

Cemeteries and Burial Grounds

- For some of these cemeteries and burial sites, further research should be undertaken with a view to protect them or formulate another means of appropriate management.
- For some of these sites, there needs to be some clearance of vegetation done so they are not lost forever. Owners of private land may be tempted by council funding for sites that are deemed to have significant heritage values.
- A number of these sites require visits to ascertain the condition of the graves.
- There are a number of isolated graves on the island, some of which have yet to be accurately located and recorded on the CHI.

