

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

FREEMAN COURT, TE AWAMUTU

PREPARED FOR HABITAT FOR
HUMANITY

BY CATHLEEN HAUMAN

REVIEWED BY SIAN KEITH

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

HABITAT FOR HUMANITY

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Habitat for Humanity commissioned Sian Keith Archaeology Ltd (SKA) to provide an archaeological assessment of the proposed upgrade of the independent living facility, Freeman Court, in Te Awamutu. This assessment is required to accompany any necessary resource consents, and can also be used to form the basis of an application to Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (HNZPT) for an archaeological authority, should this be required.

The assessment has involved a review of historic documents including aerial photographs, historic maps, and archaeological data including the New Zealand Archaeological Association's (NZAA) national database (ArchSite), and consultant's reports for the wider area. A review of the relevant council plans has been undertaken. Due to soil contamination on site a field visit and ground testing of the project site was not undertaken.

The research in this assessment has identified that Freeman Court is located within a wider landscape that contains evidence of historic occupation prior to 1900, including the 40th Regiment/Armed Constabulary Military Redoubt and several historic rubbish dumps. A former historic rubbish dump is recorded on the project site, S15/456, recorded based on information obtained from a local bottle collector, Richard Paul. However, documentary evidence suggests that the most likely date for rubbish deposits on site is from the 1940s.

Based on the available published information it is concluded in this report that there is a low risk that archaeological sites, features or deposits will be encountered during the proposed works. There are no reasons to alter the proposal based on known archaeological values. It is recommended that the works proceed under the provisions of an Accidental Discovery Protocol (ADP).

Affected tangata whenua should be consulted in relation to their traditional history of this area and cultural values associated with this land.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. PURPOSE & SCOPE

Habitat for Humanity is proposing to upgrade buildings at the independent living facility, Freeman Court, located on the property bounded by Roche, Brady, Vaile and Palmer Streets in Te Awamutu (Figure 1 and Figure 2).

This document is an assessment of the archaeological values of the development land and the effects of the proposed works associated with the project on those values. The assessment has focussed on a review of archaeological sites within, and immediately surrounding the project area. This assessment is required to accompany any necessary resource consents, and can also form the basis of an application to Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (HNZPT) for an archaeological authority, should the latter be required.

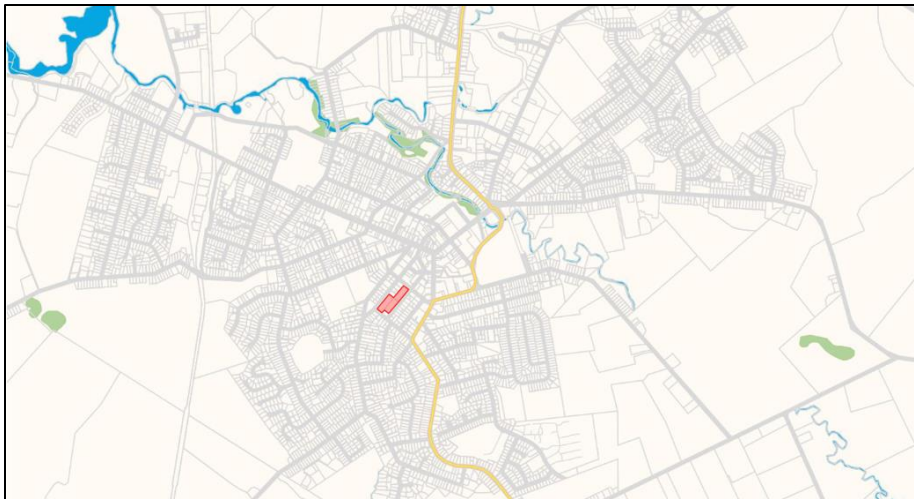


Figure 1: Location of the project area (red polygon) in wider Te Awamutu Context

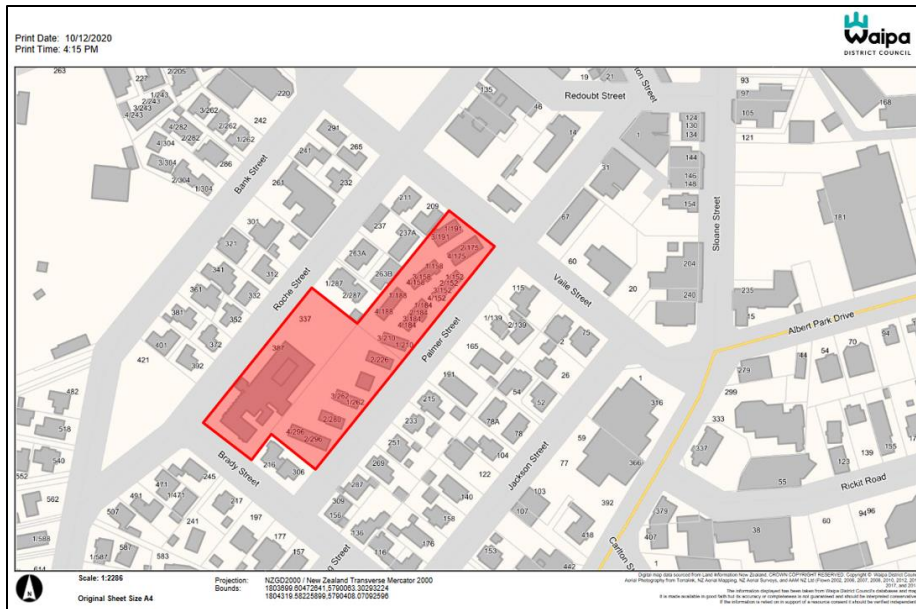


Figure 2: Project location

2. STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

There are two main pieces of legislation in New Zealand that control work affecting archaeological sites. These are the *Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014* (HNZPTA) and the *Resource Management Act 1991* (RMA).

2.1. HERITAGE NZ POUHERE TAONGA ACT 2014

The purpose of the HNZPTA is to promote the identification, protection, preservation, and conservation of the historical and cultural heritage of New Zealand (HNZPTA section 3). Emphasis is placed on avoiding effects on heritage.

The HNZPTA provides blanket protection to all archaeological sites meeting the definition in the Act, whether they are recorded or not. Protection and management of sites is managed by the archaeological authority process, administered by Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (HNZPT). It is illegal to destroy, or modify archaeological sites without an authority to do so from HNZPT.

The HNZPTA 2014 (s6) defines an archaeological site as:

(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 that 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) of the Act¹.

Any person who intends carrying out work that may modify or destroy an archaeological site, or to investigate an archaeological site using invasive archaeological techniques, must first obtain an authority from HNZPT. The process applies to sites on land of all tenure including private, public and designated land. The HNZPTA contains penalties for unauthorised site damage.

The archaeological authority process applies to all archaeological sites that fit the HNZPTA definition regardless of whether the site is recorded in the NZAA Site Recording Scheme or registered with HNZPT; or if the site only becomes known about as a result of ground disturbance; and/or the activity is permitted under a district or regional plan, or a resource or building consent has been granted, or the ground is subject to a designation.

The HNZPTA replaced the *Historic Places Act 1993* (HPA) in May 2014.

HNZPT also maintain the New Zealand Heritage List/Rārangī Kōrero (The List). The List can include archaeological sites. The purpose of The List is to inform members of the public about such places, and to assist with their protection under the RMA.

¹ Such declarations usually pertain to important post-1900 remains with archaeological values.

2.2. THE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACT 1991

The *Resource Management Act 1991* (RMA) requires City, District and Regional Councils to manage the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources in a way that provides for the wellbeing of today's communities while sustaining the potential of natural and physical resources for future generations. The protection of historic heritage from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development is identified as a matter of national importance (section 6f).

Historic heritage is defined as those natural and physical resources that contribute to an understanding and appreciation of New Zealand's history and cultures, derived from archaeological, architectural, cultural, historic, scientific, or technological qualities.

Historic heritage includes:

- historic sites, structures, places, and areas;
- archaeological sites;
- sites of significance to Maori, including wahi tapu;
- surroundings associated with the natural and physical resources (RMA section 2).

These categories are not mutually exclusive and some archaeological sites may include above ground structures or may also be places that are of significance to Maori.

Where resource consent is required for any activity the assessment of effects is required to address cultural and historic heritage matters (RMA 4th Schedule).

2.3. STATUTORY PLANNING INSTRUMENTS

The study area falls within the boundaries of Waipa District Council. The Waipa District Plan is relevant to the project.

3. METHODOLOGY

This assessment has used the following sources to provide a historical and archaeological background of the project area:

- The NZAA's online database ArchSite
- The Waipa District Plan
- Historic LINZ maps using the program GRIP
- Historic aerial photographs
- Historic plans
- Previous archaeological consultant's reports
- Property LIMs
- Contaminated land and Geotechnical Assessments
- Papers Past

4. PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT AND SETTING

The Project is located on a block bounded by Palmer, Vaile, Brady and Roche Streets on the southeast edge of the centre of the township of Te Awamutu (Figure 3). Te Awamutu is located

within the southern area of the Hamilton Lowland on low rolling hills. The site was formally a gully with a swampy base and was filled in prior to construction of dwellings (AECOM 2015). The project is located c. 700m south of the Mangaohoi Stream. The project area is surrounded by residential and urban development, and Victoria Park is located a block away to the northwest.

5. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1. PRE-EUROPEAN ERA

Pre-European Māori occupation in the Waikato/Waipā region concentrated around waterways, because of their navigability, resources, and productivity of the land on their banks. Recorded archaeology for this period is characterised by fortifiable pā across the landscape, and associated occupation sites such as gardens and kāinga. Occupation in the project area would have been focused on the terraces and plains adjacent to the Mangapiko and Mangaohoi Streams. Tangata whenua of Te Awamutu are identified as Ngāti Ruru, Ngāti Koura and Ngāti Waenganui, although an earlier claim is associated with Ngāti Apakura (Simmons 2018).

The name Te Awamutu means “the end of the navigable river”, due to it being the last point moving inland in which the Mangaohoi Stream was navigable by waka. Current evidence suggests that Te Awamutu was not initially settled, and instead was part of a route used to travel to and from Kawhia (Barber 1984: 18). It is thought that conflict over resources prevented the settlement of the Te Awamutu area until the construction of two pā – Otawhao (located to the west of the project area on Wallace Terrace) and Kaipaka (located north of the project area at the confluence of the Mangapiko and Mangaohoi Streams) (Phear and Shackles 2011, Barber 1984).

Otawhao Pā, recorded on ArchSite as S15/332, is located in the south-western section of Te Awamutu (Figure 4). Otawhao was established by Tainui ariki Tawhao (Phillips 1995). Kōrero describes how Otawhao was used to control the movement of people through the Waipā region, particularly from Ngāti Toa at Kawhia and Ngāti Raukawa at Maungatautari and Wharepuhunga (Phillips 1995). Otawhao was successively occupied by Ngāti Waenganui, Ngāti Apakura, and Ngāti Ruru.

Barber (1984: 21-22) describes Otawhao Pā as housing a population fluctuating between 50 and more than 1000 people, heavily utilising the surrounding resources. The musket trade effected Otawhao Pā in the early 19th century, as conflicts with Ngapuhi impacted other Waikato settlements (Phear and Shackles 2011). Following the Hongi Hika led Ngapuhi attacked on Mātakitaki Pā in 1822, Otawhao Pā acted as refuge for the survivors.

A hill annotated Te Tapui noted on Figure 4 is located close to the project area. It is not known if this represents an archaeological site and it is not recorded on ArchSite. No further detail of Te Tapui has been uncovered during the course of research for this assessment.

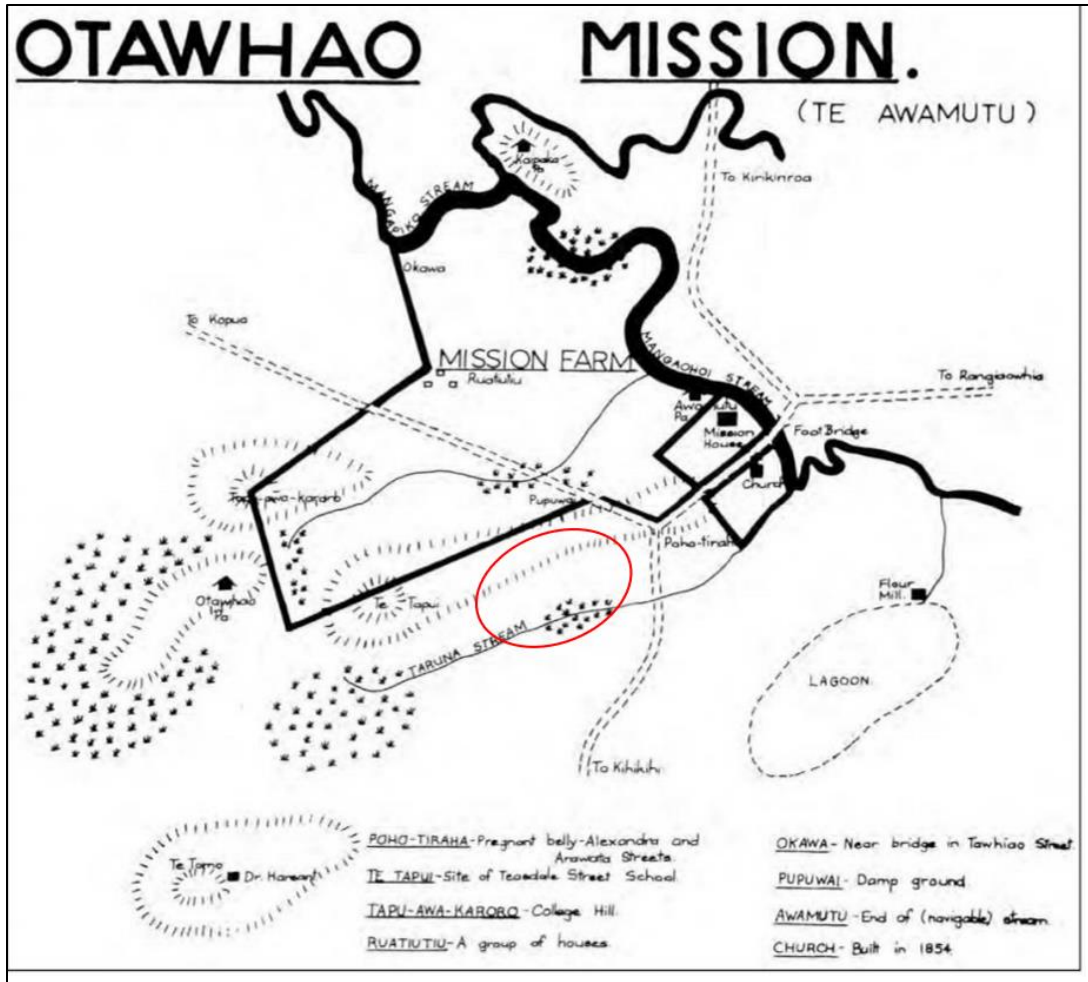


Figure 3: Sketch map of Otawhao Mission Station and surrounding landscape including pā. Reproduced from Barber (1984) pg.26. Approximate Project location in red.

5.2. EUROPEAN ERA

Awamutu Pā was established in 1839, when Reverend Benjamin Ashwell led a group of 200 Ngāti Ruri from Otawhao Pā to “build a pā for Christ” (Ashwell 1878 in Tagg 2003, pg.51). Barber (1984) records the pā as being located on the corner of Selwyn Lane and Gorst Avenue (see Figure 4). Later, Otawhao Mission Station was established either on the grounds of Awamutu Pā, or in close proximity.

Reverend John Morgan was assigned charge of the Otawhao Mission Station in April 1841. This station included a Mission House, fields, gardens, and an orchard within a 170-acre area. It is recorded as site S15/325 (Figure 11).

British troops moved into south Waikato in February 1864. General Cameron led troops through Te Awamutu on the way to stage an assault on Rangaiowhia, and subsequently returned to utilise the Mission Station as a base of operations. The buildings on the Mission Station, which were used as a boys industrial school in 1862-1863, were used for military purposes up until the late 1860s/early 1870s. Three redoubts were constructed in Te Awamutu in the 1860s by the 57th, 40th, and 65th regiments. These redoubts were used to house the British army that wintered in Te Awamutu in 1864, and aided the British in holding the Waikato region towards the end of the New

Zealand Wars in the Waikato. Many Waikato regiments were disbanded in the late 1860s, as the threat of attack from King Country diminished. A number of soldiers were encouraged to sign up to the Waikato Militia with the promise of land.

The military occupation of Te Awamutu ceased in April 1867, at which time the former Mission Station was leased to settler Andrew Kay until 1873. A number of tenants leased the land following this point, however exact details are unknown. Barr (1995, cited in Simmons 2018) details that Dr Waddington leased the old Mission House in 1872, and may have also been leasing surrounding land. No information was identified for the years following Waddington's tenure, other than the Mission House remained in the ownership of the CMS.

Following the disbanding of the militia, and the movement of settlers away from the region due to the difficulty of breaking in the new land and obtaining supplies from Auckland, Te Awamutu saw a period of stagnation. It was not until the railway was constructed in 1880 that the town was revived².

6. HISTORIC SURVEY PLANS AND IMAGES

A 1907 survey plan (Figure 4) shows the streets around the project area. Palmer Street is shown to extend further west than it does currently, and no buildings are indicated on any of the properties. A 1928 plan (Figure 5) shows that the section of Palmer Street west of Brady Street was closed, and also that a private hospital was located on Brady Street.

The earliest aerial image for the project located dates to 1944 (Figure 6). Four buildings are visible on the north-eastern corner of the block along Roche Street. The project area was an empty lot with a gully / watercourse running diagonally across the property. Part of the section appears to have been in scrub vegetation while the rest is in grass. By 1958 (Figure 7) the gully/stream had been infilled and the first building associated with the lifecare facility had been erected. There is evidence for earth disturbance in portions of the property, predominately in the southern half, but much of the site appears to have been in scrub vegetation. From the mid-1960s the buildings associated with Freeman Court had been erected and there has been no apparent changes on the site since this time (Figure 8 and Figure 9).

² <https://teara.govt.nz/en/waikato-places/page-10>, <https://nzhistory.govt.nz/keyword/te-awamutu>

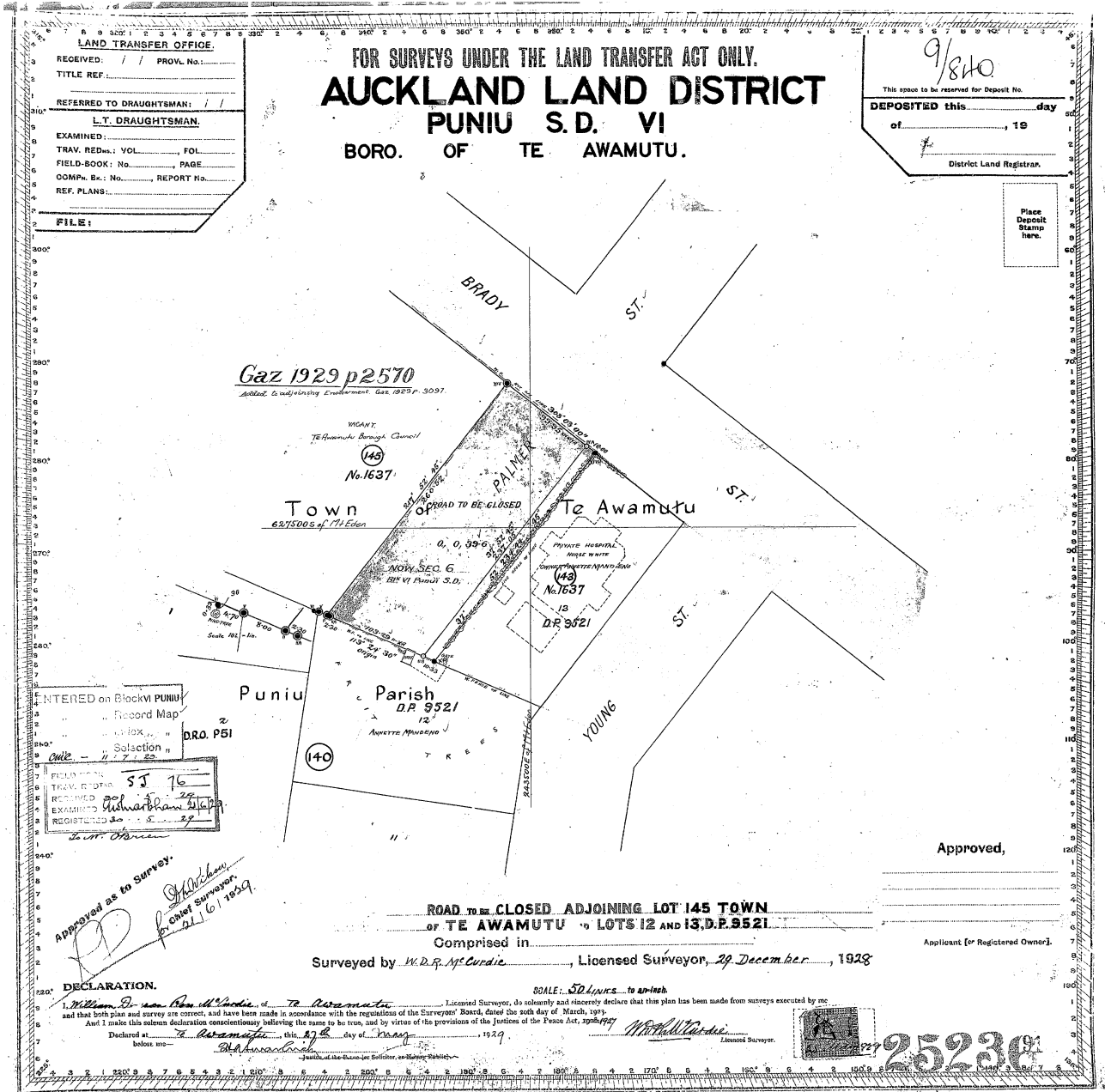


Figure 5: SO25236 (1928) showing the location of a private hospital on the southwestern extent of Palmer Street.



Figure 6: Aerial image from 1944. Source: Retrolens.



Figure 7: Aerial image from 1958. Source: Retrolens



Figure 8: Aerial image from 1966. Source: Retrolens.



Figure 9: Aerial image from 1976. Source: Retrolens.

7. PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK

7.1. RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

There is one archaeological site recorded on ArchSite, the New Zealand Archaeological Association's (NZAA) site recording scheme, in the location of the project works, former rubbish dump site S15/456. There are ten archaeological sites recorded within c. 500m of the project area, all focused to the north-east toward the centre of Te Awamutu, and more than 150m from the current study area.

S15/456 was first recorded by John Coster in 2008 based on information he had received from Richard Paul, a bottle collector from Kihikihi. It was recommended that the site be confirmed through historic research and archaeological ground truthing. On the site record form the rubbish dump is described as dating to the period between 1840 and 1900. The author contacted Mr Paul and Mr Coster during the course of research for this assessment, no further information from either party was obtained regarding the possible date of this site. Further insight is provided from Geotechnical and environmental investigations carried out in 2015 as part of environmental and engineering testing on site. The results of these are presented in AECOM 2015a and 2015b. Geotechnical investigations showed that below a shallow cover of sandy silt was a thick layer of refuse containing glass bottles, ceramic plates, pieces of plastic and plastic wrapping, concrete, corrugated iron, wire, and shards of metal. Some of the refuse had been burnt, most likely to compact the fill or prevent smell emanating from the waste. This fill was typically 2 to 3m deep across the site, but was found to be up to 6m deep in places.



Figure 10 Photograph of environmental testing showing depth of uncontrolled fill and typical artefacts found from the fill layer. Source: AECOM 2015b.

There are a number of rubbish dumps and artefact findspots recorded in the wider vicinity through information obtained from Richard Paul, as well as the location of the former Menzies Lemonade Factory (S15/455), a hotel/military allotments site (S15/457) and a military officers' drinking club (S15/459). The Otawhao Mission Station and the 40th Regiment/Armed Constabulary Redoubt are both within 500m of the project area.

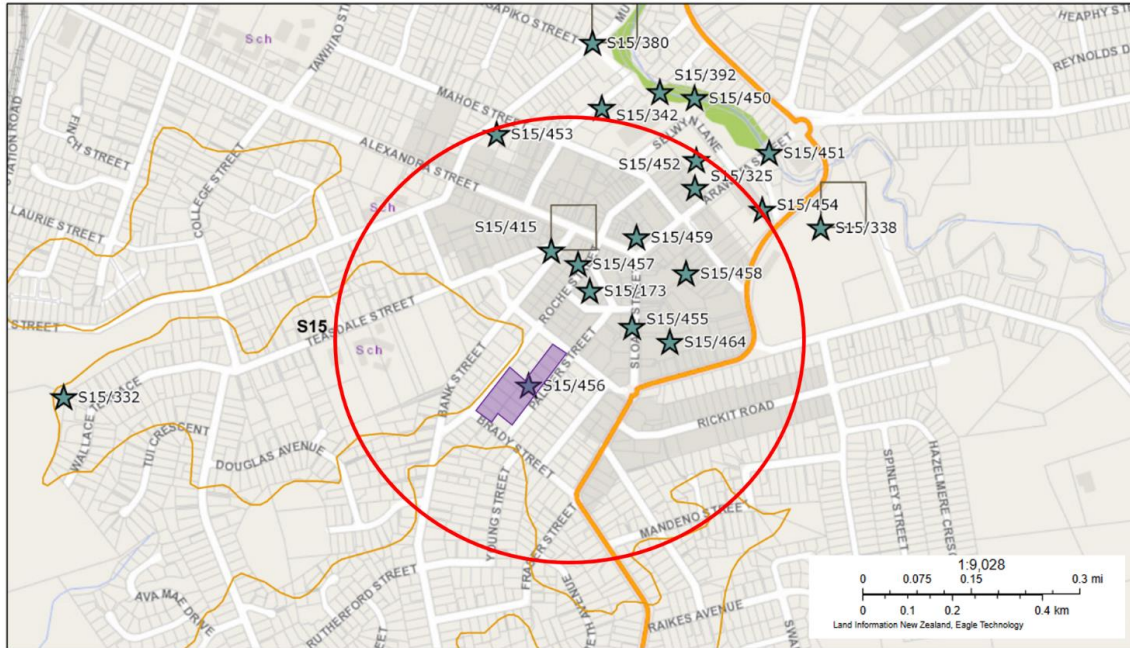


Figure 11: Archaeological sites recorded within c. 500m (red circle) of the project area. Project area indicated by purple polygon and archaeological sites indicated by green stars.

Table 1: Recorded archaeological sites

NZAA ID	Type	Description	Distance (m)
S15/456	Rubbish Dump	Former Rubbish Dump. Recorded on information from Richard Paul, Kihikihi, using NZMS260 maps and aerial photos.	0
S15/173	Redoubt	40th Regiment/Armed Constabulary redoubt at Te Awamutu.	165
S15/455	Historic - Commercial	Former Menzies Lemonade Factory 1880s, now Kentucky Fried Chicken. An earlier bricked drain runs under Sloane Street toward the Arawata Street Bridge. Recorded on information from Richard Paul, Kihikihi, using NZMS260 maps and aerial photos.	182
S15/457	Rubbish Dump	Rubbish dump recorded based on information from Richard Paul, Kihikihi, using NZMS260 maps and aerial photos.	204
S15/415	Rubbish Dump	The site consists of an historic garbage deposit measuring 80 x 70cm, at least 20cm below the surface. Artefacts include fragments of ceramics and a beer bottle base.	240
S15/464	Historic-Domestic	A rubbish pit and drainage ditch, with one re-cut, located on the former bank of Taruna Creek.	255
S15/459	Historic - Commercial	Military officers' drinking club 1864-67. Well uncovered at rear. Recorded on information from Richard Paul, Kihikihi, using NZTMS260 maps and aerial photos.	322
S15/458	Historic - Commercial	Hotel site and military soldier / settler allotments. Recorded on information from Richard Paul, Kihikihi, using NZTMS260 maps and aerial photos.	352
S15/452	Rubbish Dump	Black bottle glass uncovered along boundary c. 1999 during development of former Craig Motors. Recorded on information from Richard Paul, Kihikihi, using NZTMS260 maps and aerial photos.	481
S15/453	Rubbish Dump	Nineteenth century rubbish dump - Mutu Street and adjoining sections.	516
S15/325	Otawhao Mission Station	Site of Otawhao Mission Station 1841-62; John Gorst's Boys Industrial School 1862-63; Military Headquarters 1864-ca 1867.	534
S15/454	Rubbish Dump	Bottle/rubbish dump identified on part of former Mission Farm. Now Anglican Church land. Recorded on information from Richard Paul, Kihikihi, using NZTMS260 maps and aerial photos.	563

7.2. PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

No archaeological investigations or survey are known to have taken place in the project area. Investigations have been undertaken in the wider vicinity.

During works associated with the Selwyn Lane Parking Project, Simmons (2017) reported no intact pre-1900 features, although several post-1900 rubbish pits were located. She also identified eleven subsurface features and deposits during works associated with the Bike Skills Park and Playground in Pioneer Park (2018). The features were interpreted as representing occupation of Te Awamutu by British troops in 1864. Druskovich (2007) monitored earthworks for the Kihikihi Wastewater project and the construction of the Pioneer Walkway, and identified the trench of the 57th Regiment redoubt (S15/380) in Gorst Avenue. Paul and Archer (2005) excavated a large historic rubbish pit located on the southern bank of the Mangaohoi Stream and identified material dating to the military occupation of Te Awamutu in 1860-65.

7.3. HERITAGE NEW ZEALAND POUHERE TAONGA – THE LIST / RĀRANGI KŌRERO

No heritage items are listed within the vicinity of the project area. The Te Awamutu Methodist Church (#4295) is located c. 70m northwest of the project area across the road on Roche Street, and the former Te Awamutu School (#767) is located c. 30m northeast of the project area across the road on Vaile Street (Figure 12).



Figure 12: Map showing the location of listed heritage sites in the vicinity of the project area. Project area indicated by blue pin, heritage sites indicated by red pins. Source: Heritage New Zealand List / Rārangī Kōrero.

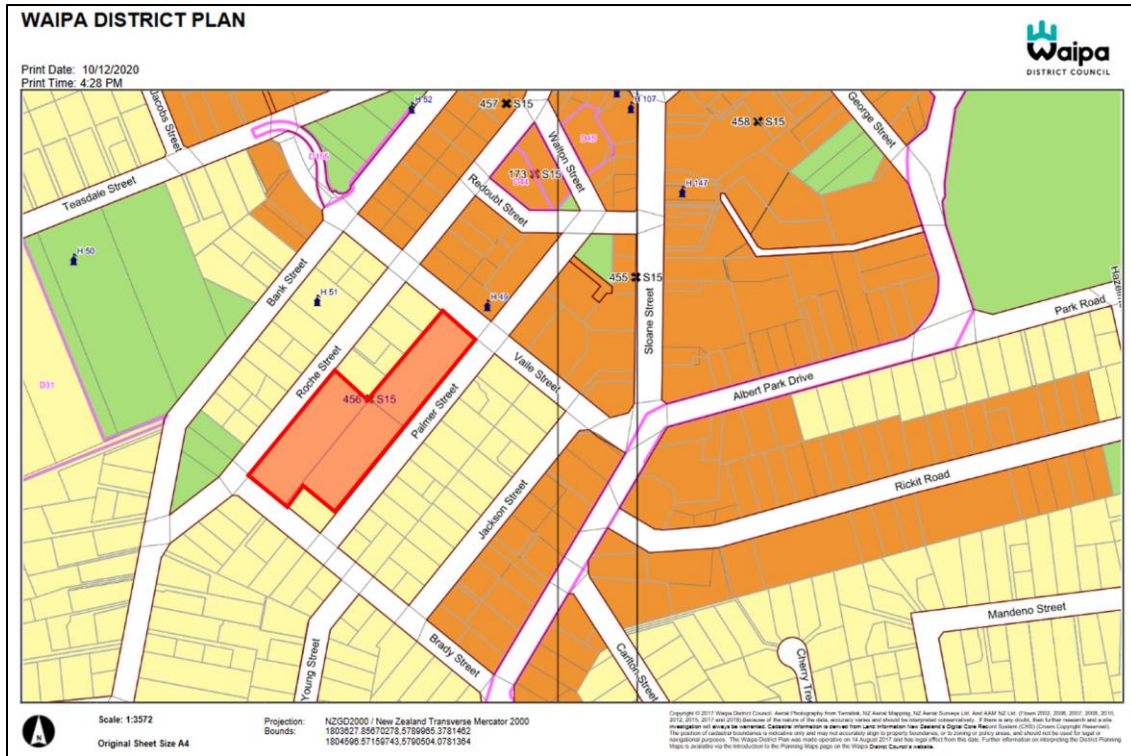


Figure 13: Recorded archaeological sites on the Waipa District Plan, in the vicinity of the project area.

7.4. WAIPA DISTRICT PLAN

There is one archaeological site recorded on the Waipa District Plan in the vicinity of the project area (Figure 13). This is the former rubbish dump S15/456 recorded on ArchSite.

7.5. SUMMARY OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

The documentary evidence examined indicates that while the wider landscape in Te Awamutu has evidence for historic occupation of Te Awamutu, predominately relating to the military occupation in the 1860s, there is no evidence for pre-1900 occupation and use of the immediate project area.

No mention is made of a rubbish dump / landfill anywhere near this section of Te Awamutu in newspaper records contained in Papers Past, although the excavation and infilling of Palmer Street³ and a general rubbish problem in Te Awamutu⁴ is documented.

8. CONSTRAINTS AND LIMITATIONS

This report is an assessment of the impacts of the proposed project to upgrade buildings associated with independent living facility, Freeman Court, in Te Awamutu on archaeological values.

³ Waipa Post, Volume 37, Issue 2184, 17 July 1928; Waipa Post, Volume 37, Issue 2210, 15 September 1928

⁴ Waipa Post, Volume XX, Issue 1157, 20 October 1921

There are no statements on the cultural significance of the project area nor are the views of tangata whenua represented in this report.

Statements are made as to the location and nature of recorded archaeological sites and their archaeological values. The archaeological information is derived from both published material including the HNZPT Digital Archaeological Report Library and NZAA ArchSite Database as well as information from archaeologists who have undertaken research and HNZPT authority work in Te Awamutu.

Archaeological site location data should be regarded as a guide only as the locational accuracy of archaeological sites recorded in ArchSite is variable. Accuracy for some recorded sites is only to 100 m grid squares and many of these have been recalculated from earlier 100 yard coordinates which can increase the location error. Those sites that have not been recorded accurately are indicated on the ArchSite maps with a square and are only accurate to within, at best, 100 m of the actual site location. Archaeological sites that have been visited since the advent of GPS may have more accurate recorded locations. The full extent of recorded sites is often not known and the single point coordinate provided by ArchSite is often based on only the visible surface archaeological remains. This does not necessarily represent the true subsurface extent of archaeological sites as defined in the *Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014* (HNZPTA), as most archaeological remains lie below the ground surface.

An Engineering and Environmental assessment was undertaken by AECOM (2015) in which trace elements, including cadmium, lead and zinc, were found in soils on site. In the case of lead and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons these were present in concentrations in excess of the criteria of protection of human health. Due to this no archaeological site visit or ground testing was undertaken.

9. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND OTHER VALUES

9.1. ARCHAEOLOGICAL VALUES

There is one recorded archaeological site within the project footprint, former rubbish dump site S15/456. This site was recorded through information obtained from a bottle collector based out of Kihikihi, Richard Paul, and was not historically researched or archaeologically ground tested.

Documentary research undertaken for the preparation of this archaeological assessment found no evidence for a pre-1900 rubbish dump in the project area. Geotechnical investigations undertaken for the proposed works did encounter glass bottles and ceramics, but these were mixed in with plastics and more modern materials. It is considered that the site was infilled sometime between 1944 and 1957 and it is likely that the rubbish underlying much of the site dates to this period. Based on current information there are no known archaeological values to assess.

10. ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS

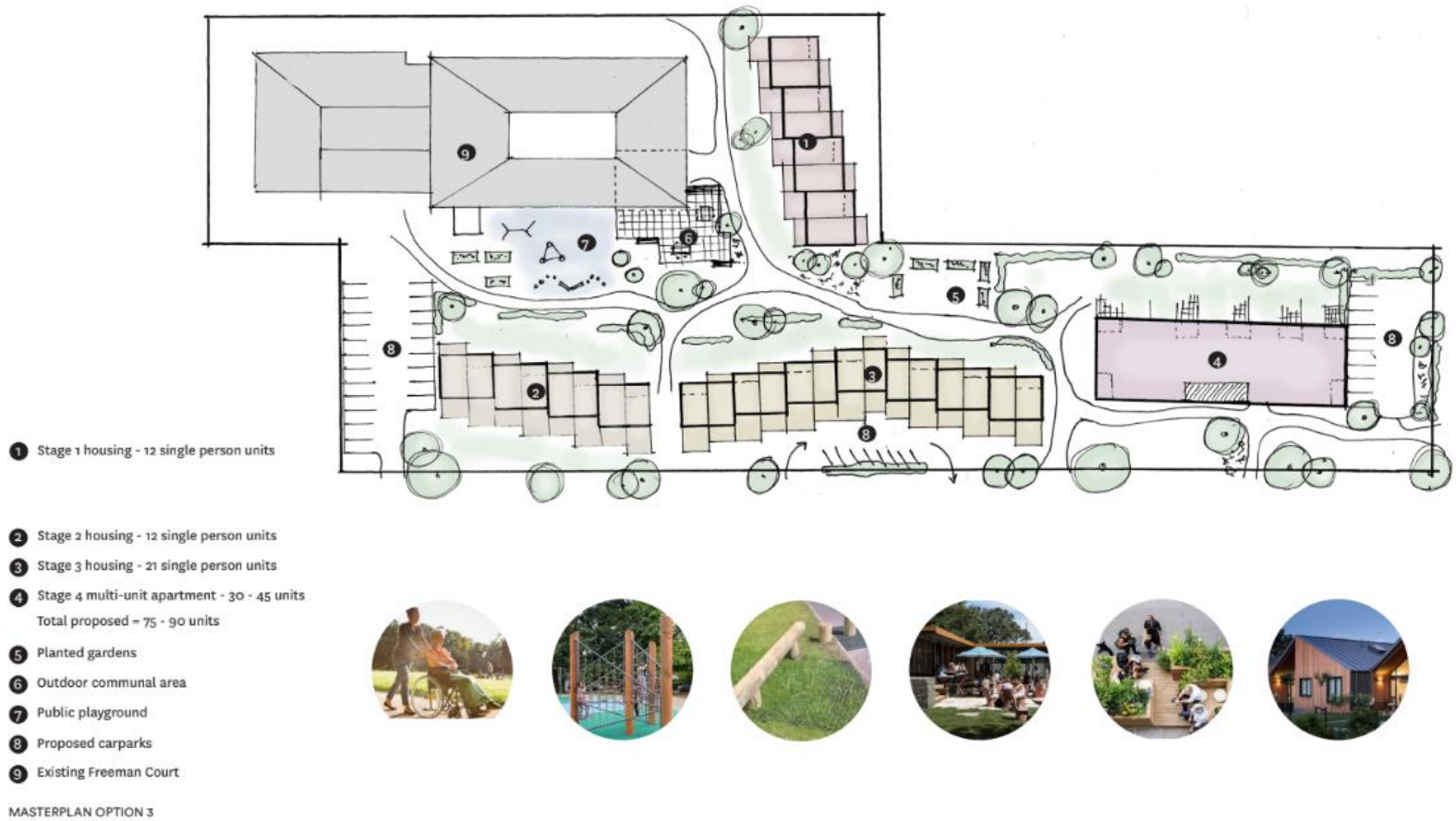
10.1. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSAL

Habitat for Humanity proposes to upgrade the buildings associated with an independent living facility located on the block bounded by Roche, Vaile, Brady and Palmer Streets, Te Awamutu. The site currently comprises Freeman Court (a 44-bedroom independent living complex), as well as 12 freestanding buildings (36 existing dwellings). Habitat for Humanity propose to demolish and

rebuild the freestanding buildings in order to increase the number of dwellings on site to approximately 75 – 90 units. Planted gardens, an outdoor communal area, a public playground and carparking are also proposed. This will involve earthworks and construction across most of the site area, with depths of excavation varying from 400-1300mm (Figure 14).

10.2. ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS

The proposed works will involve the majority of the project area to be disturbed. Subsurface cultural deposits will be modified or destroyed as a result of the earthworks. Based on the current evidence, it is likely that the rubbish deposits on the property date to the mid-20th century and so the proposal will not affect any known archaeological values.



JUNE 2020

Figure 14 Concept Plan showing proposed works.

11. CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

This assessment is intended to:

- identify archaeological values within project area
- assess the effects on those values by the current proposal
- support an application for Resource Consent and,
- support a General Authority Application to HNZPT for an archaeological authority (if required).

It has been determined that:

- there is one site is recorded within the property boundary on the NZAA database, this is S15/456 and is recorded as a rubbish dump. Geotechnical investigations have shown that much of the property is underlain by a thick layer of refuse which, in many areas, is deeper than the proposed depth of excavation required for the project and contains modern material. It is concluded that the deposition of rubbish on this site most likely dates from the 1940s. The NZAA site record form has been updated to reflect this (Appendix 1).

- As there are no known pre-1900 values associated with this site, there is no known reason to alter or modify the current design based on archaeological values.

- There is no known reason to obtain an archaeological authority for the proposed works.

It is recommended that:

- works proceed under the provision of an Accidental Discovery Protocol (ADP), whereby if any suspected archaeological material is encountered that all work will cease within 5m of the find and an archaeologist is contacted to inspect the findings and determine if they are pre-1900.


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13. APPENDIX

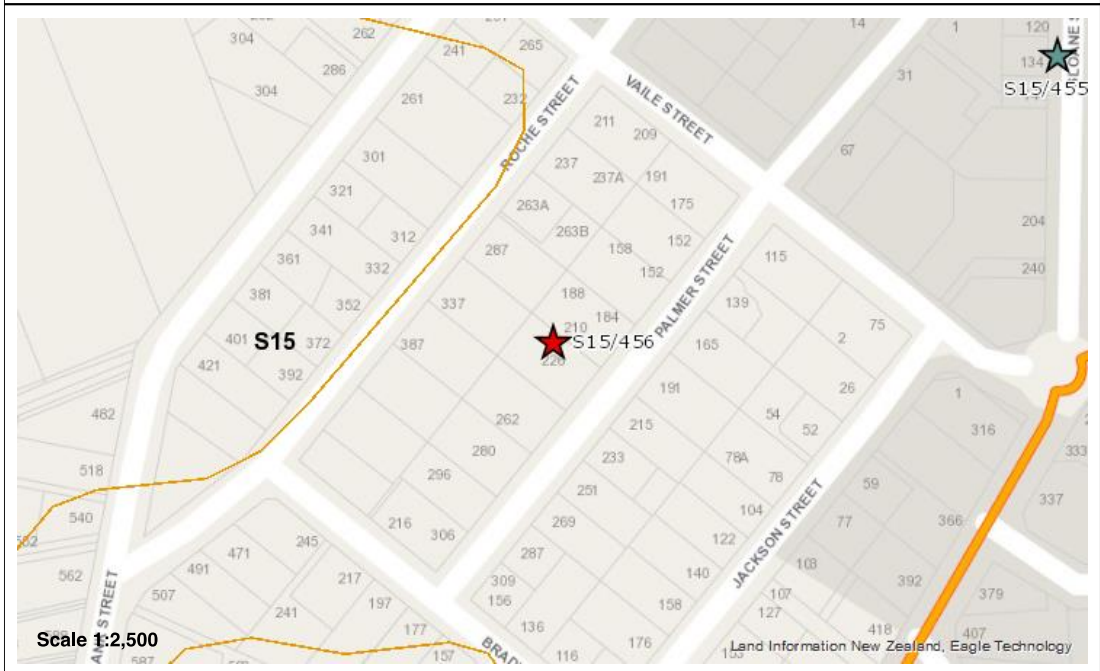
Appendix A: NZAA Site Record Form S15/456

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

	<p>Site Record Form</p>
	<p>NZAA SITE NUMBER: S15/456</p> <p>SITE TYPE: Historic - land parcel</p> <p>SITE NAME(s):</p> <p>DATE RECORDED: 24/09/2009</p>

SITE COORDINATES (NZTM) Easting: 1803943	Northing: 5790219	Source: On Screen
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IMPERIAL SITE NUMBER:	METRIC SITE NUMBER:
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Finding aids to the location of the site
 Te Awamutu. Block bounded by Vaile, Roche, Brady, and Palmer Streets.

Brief description
 Former rubbish dump.

Recorded features
 Rubbish dump/ pit

Other sites associated with this site

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

SITE RECORD HISTORY	NZAA SITE NUMBER: S15/456
<p>Site description</p> <p>Updated 17/12/2020 (other), submitted by cathleenhauman Grid reference (E1803943 / N5790219)</p> <p>Undertook historic research for the proposed upgrade to Freeman Court lifecare facility buildings. No evidence was found indicating that the site was used for dumping rubbish pre-1900. Aerial photos show that there was a gully/stream running diagonally through the property and suggest it was used as a landfill in the 1940s. Geotechnical testing shows up to 3m of uncontrolled fill including plastic.</p> <p>Updated: 24/09/2009 - Former rubbish dump, now occupied by rest home and retirement houses. Multiple titles. This site record is based on information from Richard Paul, Kihikihi, using NZMS260 maps and aerial photos. It needs to be confirmed by historical research and/or fieldwork (John Coster, July 2008).</p> <p>Condition of the site</p> <p>Updated 17/12/2020 (other), submitted by cathleenhauman</p> <p>Geotechnical testing shows that parts of the site contain up to 3m of uncontrolled fill.</p> <p>Updated 17/12/2020 (other), submitted by cathleenhauman</p> <p>Geotechnical testing shows that parts of the site contain up to 3m of uncontrolled fill.</p> <p>Statement of condition</p> <p>Current land use:</p> <p>Updated: 13/10/2009 - Urban residential, Industrial/ commercial</p> <p>Threats:</p> <p>Updated: 13/10/2009 - Subdivision, Residential activities, Road/ track formation or maintenance, Property development, Services/ utilities</p>	