

SCIENCE AND RESEARCH INTERNAL REPORT 28

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE VINK SUBDIVISIONS,
TAKOU BAY, WHANGAROA.**

by

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for

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ABSTRACT

This report details the results of an archaeological site survey and assessment of 121 ha of land on the southern side of the Takou River, Whangaroa. The land is the site of two proposed residential subdivisions.

The survey established the archaeological status of the Vink property through the identification of 18 archaeological sites. Assessment suggests that this archaeological landscape dates from late prehistory through to the end of the 19th century. Recommendations for the management of this landscape are made.

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INTRODUCTION

This report results an archaeological survey and assessment of two subdivisions on the property of Mr H Vink, Takou Bay, Whangaroa. The property is located 1.25 km to the south-west of Takou Beach and is situated between the Takou River and the Hapuawai Stream (Fig. 1). The Takou River forms the eastern, northern and north-western boundaries to this property which covers a total area of 121.6 ha. It is the owner's intention to develop the property through residential subdivision. Stage 1 of the intended development, consisting of the subdivision of Pt. 2 DP 41103, Lot 7 DP 41103 and Lot 1 DP 41 733 into 18 residential sections, was granted approval by Whangaroa County Council on 18 July 1988. A second stage involving the subdivision of Pt. Lot 2, Lots 6, 7, DP 41103 and Lot 1 DP 41733 into 153 residential sections, is currently proposed (Fig. 2).

Following complaints from the Takou-Otaha Maori Trust over land clearing in preparation for the development, the property was visited by the author in conjunction with Department of Conservation Whangarei District staff on 2 March 1988. Archaeological sites in the vicinity of the mouth of the Hapuawai Stream had been extensively damaged through the land clearing operation. However, with the apparent restriction of archaeological evidence to the stream and river flats, further land clearing in the upper catchments of the Hapuawai Stream and its tributaries was consented to.

During this visit the owner agreed in principle to an archaeological survey and assessment of the entire property prior to the subdivisions. This was later confirmed by solicitors acting for the owner on 9 June 1988. The survey and assessment on which this report is based was conducted by the author on 5 -7 July 1988.

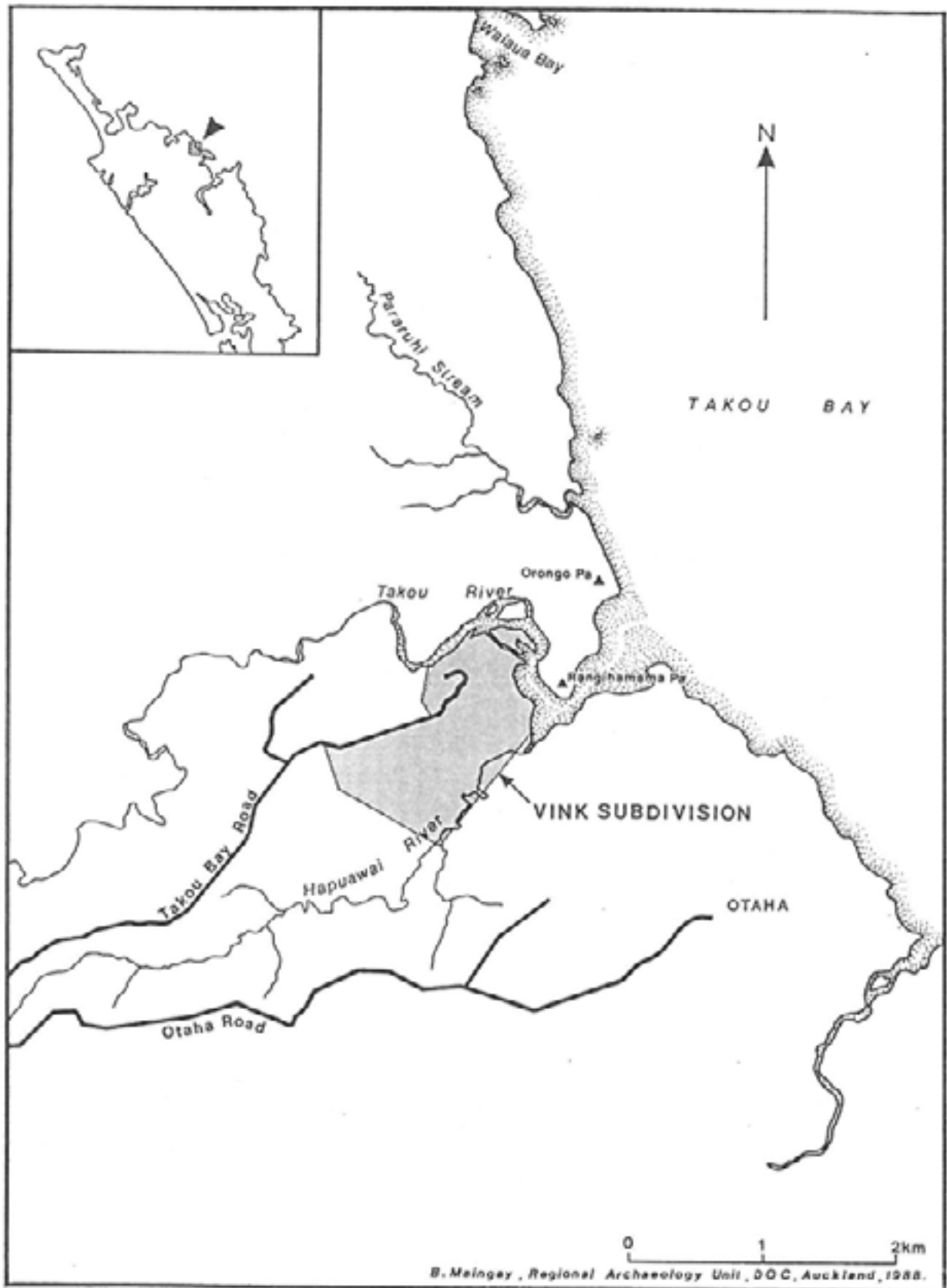


Figure 1. The Vink property. Location of survey area.



Figure 2. The Vink subdivision showing the proposed two-stage development and location of archaeological sites.

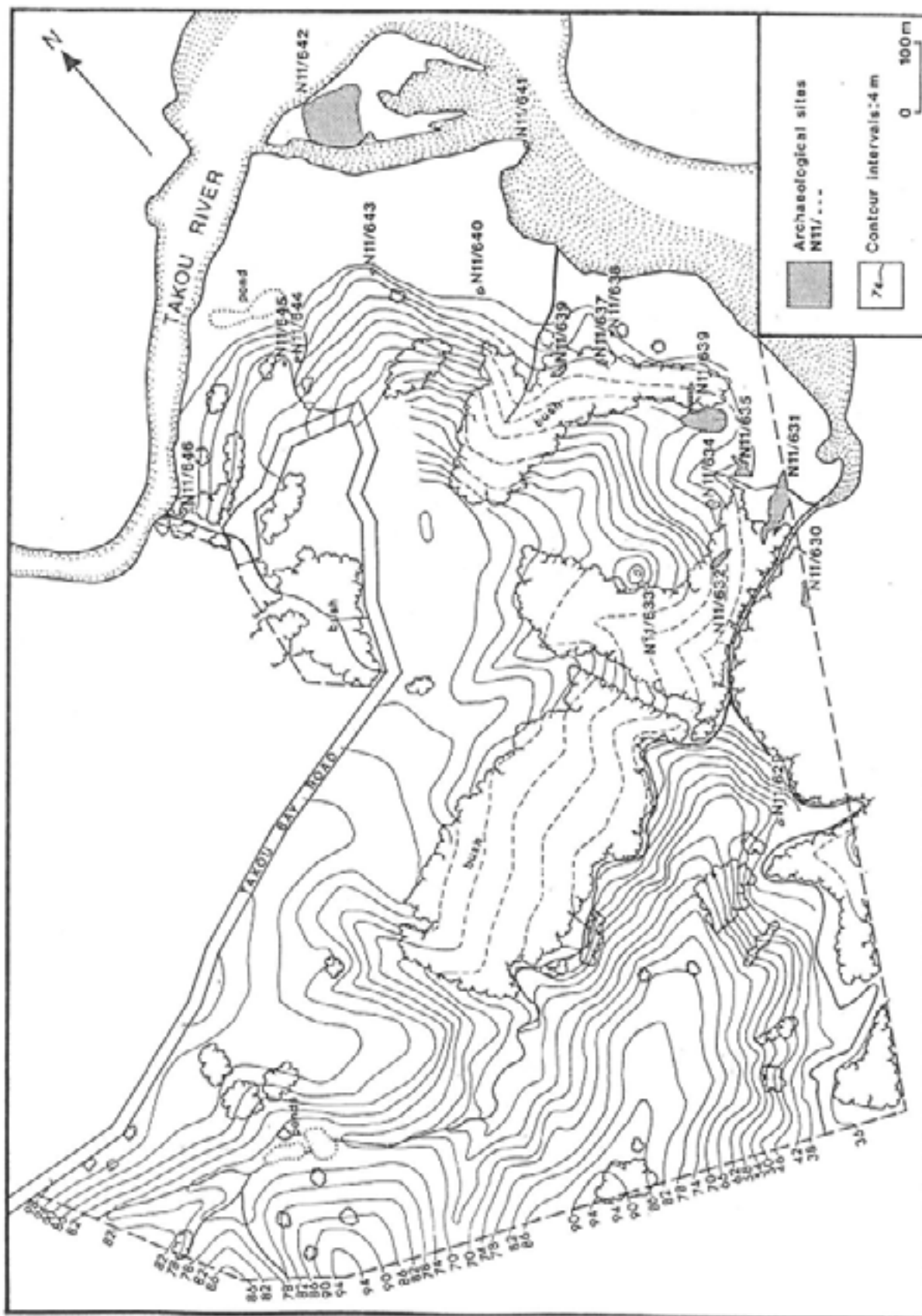
THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

The land affected by the subdivision proposals consists of a ridge system that divides the Hapuawai Stream from the Takou River. This includes the Takou River river flats and the Takou estuary foreshore (Fig. 3). The area, rising from sea level at the tidal estuary to approximately 80 m on the plateau above the river, generally presents a rolling landscape. However, the slopes bordering the Takou River are more sharply dissected. The only unusual topographic feature on the property consists of a on a semi-tidal island in the Takou River (Plate 1). This would appear to represent the former level of alluvial deposits in the valley that have been removed through the aggrading action of the central river system.

The geology of the area consists of a uniform Horeke basalt flow without a scoria cone as a source (Kear and Hay 1961). This basalt occurs on the property in columnular formation in the bed of the Hapuawai Stream and as floating boulders over the surface of the remainder of the property.

The rolling hill country soils of the Vink property are a mixture of Pungaere, Ruatangata and Okaihau gravelly friable clays. These soils, while moderately fertile are strongly to very strongly leached. The soils of the lower Takou River flats are classified as Takahiwai series. These soils are derived from estuarine flats and are weakly saline (Sutherland, Cox, Taylor and Wright 1980).

With recent land clearing on the ridge system, drainage of the river flats and rechannelling of the streams, the property is now largely under pasture. However, areas of gorse still remain on the southern and northern sides of the mouth of the Hapuawai Stream. Despite substantial modification of the environment, through what appears to be several episodes of land clearing on the property, the land is stable with the exception of a small amount of erosion on the steeper faces along the Takou River.



B. Mallegry, Regional Archaeology Unit, D.O.C., Auckland, 1986.

Figure 3. The Vink property showing the physical environment and location of archaeological sites.

THE SURVEY AREA AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL LANDSCAPE

Archaeological surveys have been completed on the southern Whangaroa coastline by Fox (1976), Stretton and Cassels (1978) and have been more recently assessed by Maingay (1986). However, no archaeological sites had previously been recorded on this property. A small pa, N11/47 has been recorded on the banks of the Takou River directly opposite the Vink property. However, no features typically associated with pa were evident at this location. It now functions as a cemetery for the local Maori community. The archaeological landscape of the Takou River appears dominated by the large and impressive Orongo Pa located on the northern side of the mouth of the river (Fig. 1). The apparent location of this site on Document M.P.G. 532/5 P.R.O. London 1793, would suggest an occupation of the Takou region straddling the prehistoric, protohistoric and possibly historic periods. The Takou River is navigable for some distance inland providing access to the interior for those communities on the coast. The location of the property, on the southern side of the Takou River, and in relation to the wider archaeological landscape, provided reasonable cause to anticipate the existence of archaeological sites within the area of proposed development.

Apart from archaeological evidence, the Takou River is important to the local Maori community as the traditional landing and resting place of the Mataatua canoe. The apparent resting place of the canoe occurs on a bend in the river adjacent to the Vink property and is marked by a commemorative monument. The traditional significance of this site and the environmental impact of the development on the river, forms the basis of concerns of the local Maori community who have retained ownership of lands to the north and south of the subdivision area.

SURVEY METHOD

Initial assessment of the distribution of archaeological sites on the property was made by walking over the river flats, up the Hapuawai Stream and over the plateau on 2 March. Areas of archaeological significance identified during this assessment then formed the basis of the survey strategy. This included intensive survey of the mouth of the Hapuawai Stream, the river bank and river flats, and the survey of the upper catchments of the Hapuawai Stream and its tributaries. The areas not covered during the survey were those to the north and south of the Hapuawai Stream carrying a dense gorse cover (Fig.). Further archaeological sites may exist within areas.

SURVEY RESULTS -ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

A total of 18 archaeological sites were identified within the property (Fig. 2). These consisted:

Open/defended settlements	1
Occupation sites	9
Midden/shell deposit	5
Pit	1
Taro	1
Historic	2

SITE DESCRIPTIONS

N11/629 G.R.433-706 Shell deposit

This site consists of a small shell deposit approximately 1 m in length and 5 - 10 cm in depth. The contents of the deposit include fragmentary pipi (*Paphies australis*), cockle (*Chione stutchburyi*), and mudsnail (*Amphibola crenata*). The site has been badly disturbed by land clearing.

N11/633 G.R.434.5-707 Shell deposit

This site consists of a scatter of shell over the surface of a firebreak on the south-eastern boundary of the property. The shell scatter covers an area of 5 m x 4 m. Contents of the scatter include whole and fragmentary cockle and pipi. The site occurs on a knoll overlooking the Hapuawai Stream and would indicate short term occupation. The site has been extensively damaged.

N11/631 G.R.434.5-709 Occupation site

This site consists of a particularly dense scatter of shell over an area of 20 m x 12 m. Contents of the shell scatter include cockle, pipi, tuatua (*Paphies subtriangulata*), catseye (*Turbo smaragdus*), and white rock shell (*Thais orbita*). Artefacts recovered from the scatter include a hammer stone, obsidian flakes, basalt flakes and bottle glass dating to the period A.D. The site would appear to represent sustained occupation at this locality. The site has been extensively damaged.

N11/632 G.R.434-710 Occupation site

This site consists of a shell deposit scattered by bulldozing over an area of 20 m x 5 m. Shellfish species represented in the deposit include cockle, pipi and tuatua. The shell is mainly fragmentary. A small concentration of stone occurs in the north-west margin of the site and other rock material is scattered through the deposit. The deposit occurs in a dark soil containing flecks of charcoal and a small quantity of fire-fractured rock. The site has been extensively damaged.

N11/633 G.R.434-711 Shell deposit

This site consists of a small surface scatter of shell over an area of 2 m x 2 m. Shellfish species represented in the deposit include cockle and tuatua. The shell is both whole and fragmentary. This site is badly disturbed.

N11/634 G.R.434.5 711 Occupation site

This site consists of a single small terrace approximately 3 m x 4 m on the end of a small spur above the Hapuawai Stream. A small surface scatter of shell occurs on the south-western side of the terrace, covering an area 3 x 4 m. The contents include cockle, pipi and tuatua in fragmentary condition. A broken sandstone attrition saw was recovered from the surface of the terrace. This site is badly disturbed.

N11/635 G.R.435 710 Occupation site

This site consists of a shell deposit scattered over an area of 15 m x 15 m on the hillside to the north of the mouth of the Hapuawai Stream. The contents of the deposit include cockle, tuatua and rock oyster (*Crassostrea glomerata*). Two flakes of obsidian and a piece of broken sandstone attrition saw were recovered from the surface of this site. The site is badly disturbed.

N11/636 G.R.435.5-712 Occupation site

This site consists of a flight of four poorly defined terraces measuring 8 m x 4 m, 5 m x 6 m, 5 m x 6 m, 12 m x 8 m in descending order down a ridge. Shell is widely scattered down the hillside to the west of the terraces in three main concentrations. A further scatter of shell occurs on the eastern side of the terraces. Contents of the shell scatters include

cockle, pipi, tuatua and white rock shell. The shell is both whole and fragmentary. Stone material and fire-fractured rock is widely distributed throughout the shell scatters. A small gabbro 2B adze, four flakes of basalt and a piece of black bottle glass were recovered from the surface of this site. The site has been extensively damaged.

N11/637 G.R.4345 712 Shell deposit

This site consists of a small shell deposit scattered over an area of 2 m x 1 m on the hillside above the Takou River. The contents of the deposit are mainly fragmentary cockle with some pipi. This site is badly disturbed.

N11/639 G.R.435 713.5 Occupation site

This site was exposed through shifting of a large surface boulder. A shell deposit occurs at a depth of 30 cm below the surface. The thickness of shell deposit could not be established though it appeared to be over 30 cm. Contents of the deposit include cockle, and tuatua in whole and fragmentary condition. The shell appears to have been discarded down the scarp of a low flat knoll and subsequently covered by soil erosion. The deposit itself would indicate that the knoll above was occupied.

N11/639 G.R.434.5 Shell deposit

This site consists of six small surface scatters of shell over an area of 12 m x 8 m. The contents of the scatters are mainly cockle and some pipi. The shell is fragmentary and occurs with a small quantity of fire-fractured rock. The shell deposits appear to occur to a depth of 5 -10 cm. The site has been badly disturbed.

N11/640 G.R.434 714 Shell deposit

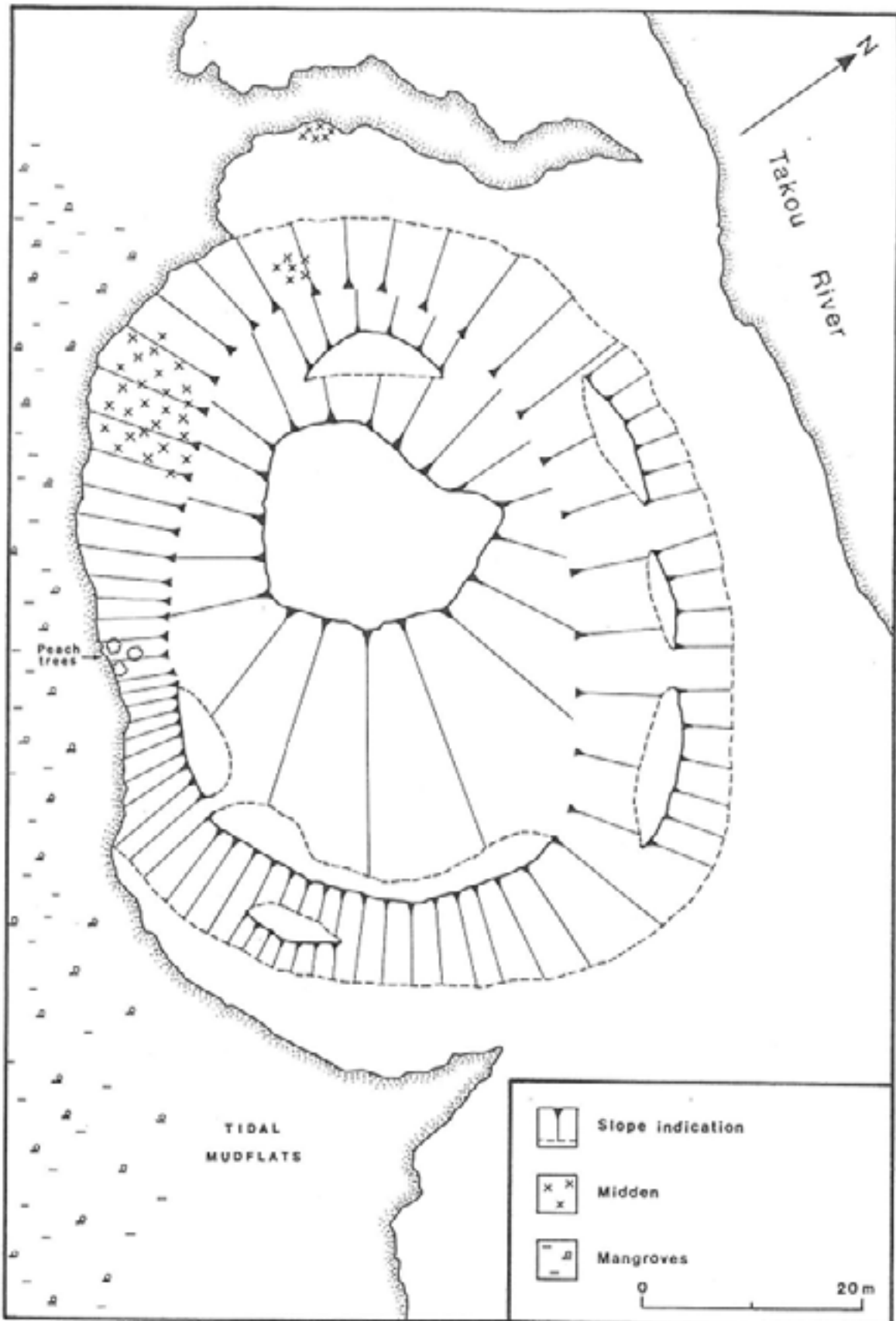
This site consists of a small surface scatter of fragmentary cockle, and tuatua over an area of 1 m x 2 m. Ground disturbance in this area has made it difficult to establish the context for this deposit.

N11/641 G. R.436 715.5 Occupation site

This site consists of a shell deposit along 12 m of a bank exposed the edge of the estuary. The deposit occurs approximately 20 cm below the surface and varies in depth from 10 cm -20 cm. The contents of the deposit include both whole and fragmentary cockle and pipi. The shell occurs in black charcoal stained soil with fire-fractured rock. A roughout in local basalt of a small chisel was found protruding from this occupation lens. The site may extend away from the bank for 3 m -4 m and appears to represent occupation by a small domestic unit.

N11/642 G.R.434 718 Open/defended settlement

This consists of an open, or possibly defended, settlement located on a small hill on the semi-tidal island in the Takou River. The layout of the site (Fig. 4) consists of what appears to be an artificially flattened summit containing four poorly defined terraces. Three further terraces occur on the scarp below the summit on the northern side and a single terrace occurs on the scarp on the south-eastern side. Shell deposits occur eroding down the scarp on the north-western side and a single small deposit is eroding from the bank at the edge of the estuary on the northern side. Contents of these deposits include pipi and cockle in whole and fragmentary condition. Stone material and fire- fractured rock is also distributed throughout the shell deposits.



B. Meinay, Regional Archaeology Unit, DOC, Auckland, 1988.

Figure 4. The Vink property: Site plan of settlement N11/642.

N11/643 G.R.433.5-715.5 Occupation site

This site consists of a shell deposit eroding from a cattle track below a small spur overlooking the river flats. The contents of the shell deposit include cockle, pipi and tuatua. The shell occurs in an organic brown soil, though no charcoal is evident. The location of the shell deposit to the side of a small level spur indicates that the spur itself may have been occupied.

N11/644 G.R. 432.5-715 Taro

This site consists of a small clump of taro (*Colocasia esculenta* - variant R.R.) growing amongst a larger clump of *alocasia* in the stream that leads into the artificial pond.

N11/645 G.R.431 .5-716 Occupation site

This site consists of a scatter of shell over an area of 15 m x 10 m. Contents of the scatter include fragmentary and whole cockle and pipi. Four small pieces of obsidian and a single small basalt flake were recovered from the scatter. A single possible terrace measuring approximately 7 m x 3 m, occurs on the slope below the shell scatter. The site has been badly disturbed.

N11/646 G.R.428 Pit

This site consists of a large pit, approximately 7 m x 4 m and 80 cm in depth, on a small knoll overlooking the Takou River. The pit is an unusual oval shape. No additional features are evident at this site.

DISCUSSION OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL LANDSCAPE

(a) Prehistoric sites

The archaeology of the property appears dominated by site N11/642 (Plate 1). This site consists of an open settlement established on a small hill on a semi-tidal island in the Takou River (Fig. 4). The island has a strategic location on the river and in its topography offers natural defences. The location of this site in relation to the prehistoric-protohistoric Oronga Pa would suggest occupation by the same community. Association with this historic pa is supported by the existence of three old peach trees growing at the base of the southern side of the site. Judging from the nature of the terracing on the hill and the small quantity of shell eroding from the hillside, it would appear that the site was occupied by an extended social unit over a relatively short period. However, given the nature and location of the hill, the site is considered likely to contain subsurface evidence of earlier prehistoric settlement. In relation to this site the remaining archaeological evidence on property appears to have resulted from the activities of smaller communal groups.

Apart from site N11/642 the overall distribution of archaeological sites on the property shows a distinct clustering around the mouth of the Hapuawai Stream. This stream appears to be the only source of fresh water in the central section of Takou Bay and small settlements appear to have been established around the stream as a potable water source.

Two of the more substantial sites in this vicinity were the settlements of N11/631 situated on the flats at the mouth of the stream, and N11/636 to the north, on a spur above the stream. The extensive damage sustained by both these sites makes their interpretation difficult. However, N11/631 appears to represent either a single short term settlement or successive seasonal occupations on the bank of the stream. From the extensive

scatter of shell at this site the settlement appears to have depended heavily on shellfish species available in the lower Takou estuary.

The other recognisable activity at this site represented by a small number of stone flakes and a hammer stone (Plate 1) is the use of local basalts in small scale stone tool manufacture.

Site N11/636

located above the stream, appears to have consisted of four (possibly five) descending terraces. The site is likely to represent the short term settlement of a small domestic unit. Shellfish species available in the lower estuary, fire fractured cooking stones, and a small number of flakes of local basalt, are widely scattered over this site. In addition a small gabbro 2B adze (Plate 3) was recovered from the surface on the margin of the upper terrace.

The remaining sites in the vicinity of the Hapuawai stream, characterised by small scattered shell deposits on the steeper slopes, are too extensively modified to be able to interpret accurately.

Site N11/641 occurs on the edge of the Takou River and is partially eroded through tidal action. The site, consisting of a narrow lens of charcoal, fractured cooking stones, fragmentary shell and a small chisel roughout from local basalt (Plate 4), is not extensive and would appear to represent only a small temporary riverside settlement.

An additional series of sites, N11/637-640 and N11/643-646, occur on the margin of the river flats at the base of the scarp. These largely consist of exposed shell deposits in situations that suggest activities or settlement on adjacent topographic features. Of these, sites N11/637, 639, 640 and 645 have been extensively damaged. However, site N11/638 remains largely intact and may contain undisturbed subsurface archaeological remains.

Generally the soils of the Vink property do not appear conducive



Plate 1. Site N11/642. An open settlement established on an alluvial mound on the Takou River.

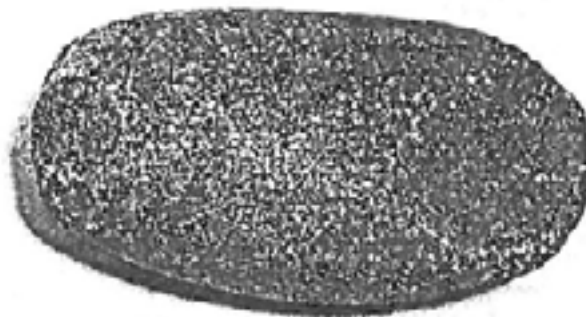


Plate 2. Basalt hammer stone, recovered from the surface of Site N11/631.

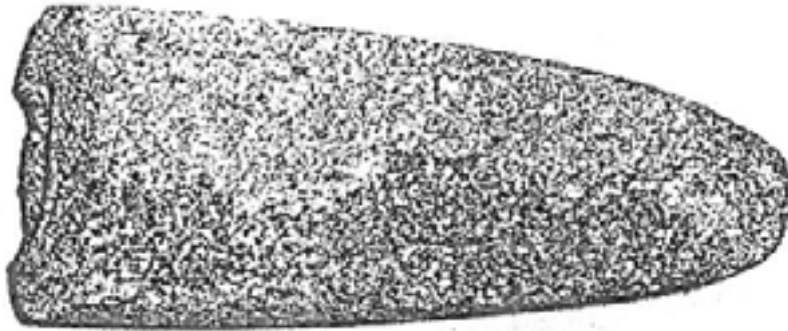


Plate 3. Small 2B Gabbro adze, recovered from the surface of Site N11/636.

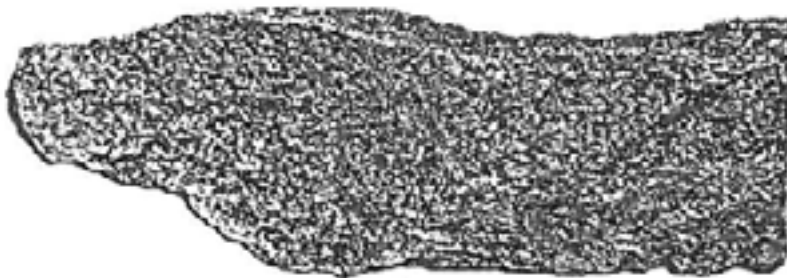


Plate 4. Chisel preform in local Horeke basalt, recovered from Site N11/641.

to horticulture. The soils of the river flats are partially saline and those of the hill country are strongly leached. However, site N11/646 consisting of a small clump of taro, and single storage pit, provide evidence that the small prehistoric settlements along the river were involved in the cultivation of taro and kumara. Unfortunately, surface evidence of structural modification involved in the cultivation of these crops in their respective wetland and environments has not survived.

The shellfish identified at sites recorded during the survey, including cockle, pipi, mudsnail, oyster and tuatua, are all available within the immediate locality either within the estuary itself or on the open beach. While these may not represent the full range of marine resources actually exploited, they do indicate that local tidal shellfish formed a significant component of the prehistoric diet at this locality. The extensive shell deposits at site at the mouth of the Hapuawai Stream may have resulted from the processing of estuarine shellfish for off-season consumption or inland distribution.

A small assemblage of stone artefacts was recovered from sites during the survey. Flake materiel recovered from sites N11/631, N11/636 and N11/641, appear to indicate that local basalts were used in the manufacture of tools. These basalts occur in columnular formation in the Hapuawai Stream and as surface boulders scattered over the property. Similarly the translucent green obsidian flakes with a strongly pitted cortex found at sites N11/631, N11/635 and N11/645 may also have been derived from a local source. The closest of the Kaeo obsidian sources occurs only 7 km north-west of the Vink property. Two broken glauconitic sandstone attrition saws were recovered from sites and respectively (Plate 5). The source of this material would appear to lie in the Tangiwahine sedimentary formations occur between Takou Bay and the Whangaroa Harbour (Kear and Hay 1961).

(b) Historic sites

In addition to the prehistoric settlements recorded on the property, evidence of historic occurred at two sites.

A number of pieces of broken bottle glass were recovered from the surface of site N11/631. Included in this material is a broken, blue tint aqua, patent medicine bottle (Plate 6). The base carries the bottle manufacturer's mark, an embossed Y.G. in an enclosed frame and is likely to be American in origin. The medicine manufacturer's name is also embossed at the front of the bottle and is represented on the broken base only by the letter S. The letters '...EHOUND' occur underneath the medicine manufacturer's name indicating the contents of the bottle as 'HOREHOUND', an aromatic cough mixture derived from the herb *Marrubium vulgare*. The bottle is likely to date from the period A.D. 1860-1900 (Brassey and Goodwin 1988: pers. comm.). In addition there are three fragments of the common 'half twirly' salad oil bottle dating from the same period and four fragments of an unidentified, aqua, medicine bottle. These glass fragments were recovered from the surface of the western margin of site and appeared to have been disturbed from a small surface shell deposit. This context could suggest a late 19th century Maori settlement at this location.

A single fragment from the neck of an unidentified black glass bottle was recovered from the modified surface of site. The fragment contains air bubble impurities, displays stress lines from the method of manufacture and may date from the early to mid 19th century. The association of this fragment with a settlement characterised by the traditional arrangement of descending terraces may indicate early 19th century occupation at the mouth of the Hapuawai Stream.

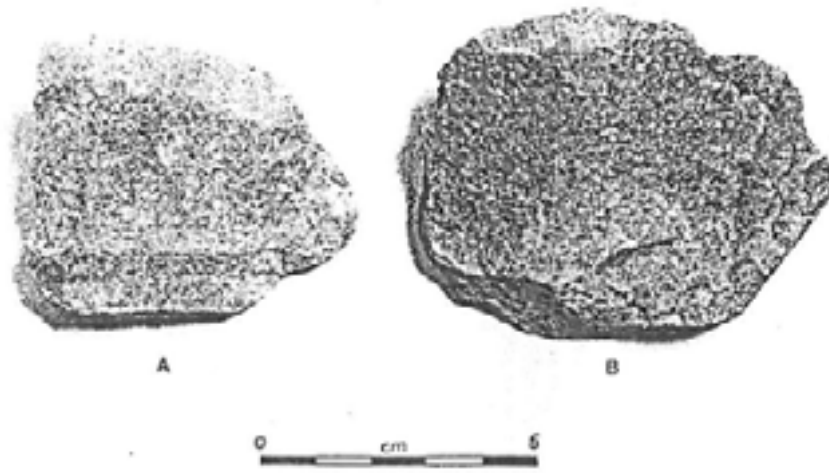


Plate 5. Glauconitic sandstone attrition saws, A recovered from Site N11/634, B recovered from Site N11/635.

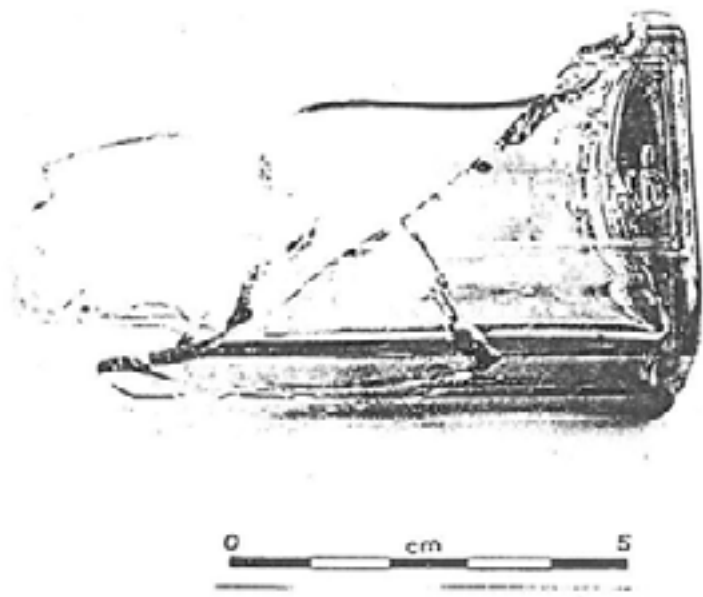


Plate 6. Patent medicine bottle dating from A.D. 1860-1900, recovered from the surface of Site N11/631.

CONCLUSION

The general nature of surface archaeological evidence recorded during the survey indicates an occupation of the Vink property dating from late prehistory through to the end of the 19th century. The sites themselves indicate permanent occupation along the Takou River and at the mouth of the Hapuawai Stream by small inter-related communities. These communities may have been associated with the large pa located at the mouth of the river. Similarly the historic settlements are likely to represent a continuity of occupation by descendants of the same community. Consequently the archaeological evidence identified during the survey would appear to provide an important record of both prehistoric occupation and the proto-historic transition of the Takou River Maori community.

Until present ownership, the archaeological landscape in this section of the Takou River appeared to have survived intact. Extensive land clearing by the owner at the beginning of 1988 has resulted in the destruction of much of the archaeological evidence on the property and the impact of the proposed subdivision will be to modify most of the remaining archaeological evidence. These sites now remain the only means of providing information on Maori settlement in this section of the Takou River and warrant both preservation and further investigation.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Three archaeological sites, N11/630, 631 and 632, are located on the property outside the boundary of the two proposed subdivisions. The area in which these sites occur is marked on the concept plan as a potential future development area and recommendations for the management of these sites should be made when development plans are finalised.

No archaeological sites were identified within the area affected by stage 1 of the subdivision development. Given the recorded distribution of archaeological sites within the property, it is unlikely that subsurface archaeological evidence exists in this area. It is therefore recommended that the subdivision of Pt.2 D.P.41103, Lot 7 D.P.41103 and Lot 1 D.P.41733 (Stage 1), be allowed to proceed without further consideration.

Fourteen archaeological sites occur within the boundary of the proposed second stage of the subdivision development. These comprise sites N11/629 and N11/633-646. Of these, sites and occur, respectively, within the proposed Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve and the designated Nature Reserve and are therefore unlikely to be modified by the proposed development. Sites N11/633-637, N11/639-640 and N11/645 have been damaged by land clearing in lieu of the development, to the extent that the structural components of the sites have been almost entirely destroyed and are now only recognisable through scatters of shell and artefacts across the surface. The further investigation of these sites would provide little or no archaeological information.

The remaining archaeological sites within the proposed subdivision, N11/638 and N11/642-644, remain largely unmodified with the exception of N11/643 that has sustained some damage through natural erosion. The partially eroded nature of this small shell deposit does not provide sufficient ground to warrant either its investigation or specific preservation.

Site consisting of a clump of taro, is the only surviving residual prehistoric cultigen on the property and care should be exercised by the developer to avoid further modifying the stream and wetland environment in which this site occurs.

Site occurs on a scarp below a level spur that extends out onto the river flats. The location of the shell deposit suggests that additional and possibly more substantial archaeological evidence

may exist subsurface on the spur. The site occurs in Lot 98 of the proposed subdivision in an area that is considered likely to be modified through residential development. In this case it would be appropriate to test excavate specific areas on the spur to further define the extent and nature of this site prior to development of the subdivision.

At present no detailed archaeological investigations have been undertaken at Takou Bay on the wider Whangaroa coastline. Consequently the prehistory of this important area still remains unrecorded. Traditionally Takou Bay, and specifically the Takou River, remain an important locality in the corporate origins of the tribes of the Mataatua federation. Through land clearing in preparation for residential subdivision within the property much of the evidence for prehistoric occupation on the Takou River has now been extensively modified. In the case of prehistoric and historic settlement at the mouth of the Hapuawai Stream, the evidence has been almost completely destroyed by the developer. Site N11/642 remains the only major unmodified archaeological settlement on the property and is located conveniently and strategically on the bank of the Takou River. The site occurs within the home block of the proposed subdivision and has been identified as a future building platform (Jaffe pers. comm.). In consideration of its nature and location and the extent of modification of the archaeological landscape within the property, this site remains the only archaeological feature now capable of providing coherent scientific information on settlement on this section of the Takou River. As such, this site presents an example of archaeological attributes now not evident in the remainder of the property and its preservation unaffected by development would be a preferable option. However, if this cannot be achieved it is recommended that this site is investigated through excavation of select features and areas to provide formative information on the history of settlement and occupation at this locality. The questions to be addressed through investigation of this site would include determining the age of the site, the sequence of occupation, the layout and construction of the settlement, and the nature of the occupying

social group and its use of resources. This would provide much new and valuable information on prehistoric/historic settlement in the area, the full evidence for which, through the actions of the developer can now never be fully recovered. The investigation of this site should be completed prior to the subdivision of Pt. Lot 2, Lots 6, 7, DP 41103 and Lot 1, DP 41733.

SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS

Stage 1

The development of the block of 18 residential sections should be allowed to proceed without further archaeological work being required.

Stage 2

That the proposed second stage of the subdivision, outlined in the concept plan as the development of 153 residential sections be allowed to proceed, subject to the following recommendations:

1. The developer apply for an Authority to Modify sites N11/629, N11/633-637, N11/639/640, N11/643 and N11/645 from the Director, NZ Historic Places Trust, P O Box 2629, Wellington.
2. That the developer take steps to ensure that the residual cultigen site N11/644 is protected from damage during and after development.
3. That site N11/638 should be excavated prior to any development in this area at the developer's cost.

4. That site N11/642 remain unmodified within the proposed subdivision. If this cannot be achieved this site should be excavated prior to development in this area at the developer's cost.

5. The NZ Historic Places Trust should give permission for the developer to destroy the remaining archaeological sites outlined in Recommendation 1, conditional on the recommended excavation taking place in due course.

If any subsequent changes are made to the proposed second stage of the residential subdivision development by the developer, a re-assessment of the affected archaeological landscape and new recommendations should be made in lieu of the proposed change.

In the event of other unrecorded sites being recognised by the developer or contractors during development of both subdivision stages, that the Regional Archaeology Unit, Department of Conservation, Auckland, be notified and provision made for an archaeologist to record and assess such sites.

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