

Mangawhai Historic Wharf Trust Resource Consent Application

Appendix 5:

Preliminary Archaeological Assessment

Preliminary Archaeological Assessment of Proposed Wharf at Moir St,
Mangawhai Village.



Prepared for
MANGAWHAI HISTORIC WHARF TRUST
by
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17 May 2018
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Abbreviations

CMS	Church Missionary Society
GNS	Geological and Nuclear Sciences
HNZPT	Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga
KDC	Kaipara District Council
NRC	Northern Regional Council
NZAA	New Zealand Archaeological Association

Review and Update

February 2020

Introduction

This report has been prepared for the Mangawhai Historical Wharf Trust (MHWT). The Trust was established in 2018 to promote, re-establish and operate a public wharf based on the design of the original historic wharf at Moir Street, Mangawhai for the benefit of the public and, in particular, the Mangawhai Community.

In 2018 Dr Moira Jackson, MA Hons. (Auckland) PhD (Otago), an HNZPT approved archaeologist under s45 HNZPT Act 2014 was invited to undertake an archaeological assessment to identify and assess the impact of the proposed wharf development and its impact on the existing archaeological environment.

In May 2018 a preliminary archaeological assessment was provided to The Trust (MHWT). This interim report was based on an archaeological field survey of the foreshore area and archaeological, historical and cartographic research. The report includes a contextual overview of information relating to the wider historical, cultural and archaeological landscape surrounding the proposed development.

Please note that the 2018 preliminary archaeological assessment was completed in a very short timeframe and the author's expectations were that further research would take place as requested in the Interim Recommendations "that a marine archaeological survey be undertaken by a specialist maritime archaeologist prior to the final archaeological assessment".

The Mangawhai Historic Wharf Trust have just commissioned a s45 marine archaeologist, Andy Dodd, to complete the archaeological assessment with NZHPT approval. The final assessment will be completed by late May 2020.

Summary of Preliminary Assessment Findings

The proposed wharf development is on an existing and contiguous historic archaeological landscape within the wider 19th century Mangawhai village historic precinct.

There are three recorded historic heritage places in close proximity to the proposed development. The proposed new wharf is in the same location of the Mangawhai historic wharf (NZAA R08/222) constructed in the 1880s, an 1860s Accommodation House (R08/224) and the 19th century Mangawhai Hotel / Tavern registered by HNZPT as a significant heritage place (Reg. No. 3908).

It is apparent from the preliminary report that 19th century human activities around the wharf and surrounding landscape including the harbour foreshore were dynamic and complex.

Today little of the built heritage survives from this time (one exception being the recently refurbished Mangawhai Hotel / Tavern) but historic archaeological remains are clearly evident in the harbour, on the surface of the foreshore and, as photographic evidence indicates, elsewhere on the coastal strip.

Impact

The Mangawhai Historical Wharf Charitable Trust proposed construction of an “historical wharf” could result in damage to the existing remnants of the historic wharf site R08/222 constructed in the 1880s, modify the remains of earlier historic archaeological evidence (if any), and possibly damage adjoining archaeological sites and features.

Therefore, the Mangawhai Historical Wharf Charitable Trust must obtain an authority from Heritage New Zealand before it commences. any work that may affect these archaeological sites.

Definition

For clarification purposes: an archaeological site is defined in the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 as:

“any place in New Zealand (including buildings, structures or shipwrecks) that was associated with pre-1900 human activity, where there is evidence relating to the history of New Zealand that can be investigated using archaeological methods. “

<https://www.heritage.org.nz/protecting-heritage/archaeology/standard-archaeological-authority-process>

Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga is an autonomous Crown Entity under the Crown Entities Act 2004. Its work, powers and functions are prescribed by the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act (HNZPT) 2014.

The HNZPT Act 2014 makes it unlawful for any person to modify or destroy, or cause to be modified or destroyed, the whole or any part of an archaeological site without the prior authority of Heritage New Zealand.

While most protective mechanisms for land-based historic heritage are administered by local authorities through their District Plan policies and heritage listings under the Resource Management Act 1991, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga retains regulatory responsibilities regarding archaeological sites. Thus any work that may affect an archaeological site must obtain an authority from Heritage New Zealand before it commences.

Executive Summary

The Mangawhai Historic Wharf Trust commissioned Moira Jackson & Associates Ltd to undertake an archaeological assessment for a Proposed Wharf at Moir St, Mangawhai Village. The proposed wharf is in the same location of an historic wharf constructed in the 1880s and removed in 1950s (post 1955).

The Application for Resource Consent is being prepared by Jackson Worsfold, Dream Planning, Mangawhai Heads. <http://www.dream-inc.co.nz>

Background archaeological, historical and cartographic research, and a land based archaeological field survey have informed this report. The location of the historic wharf is a recorded archaeological site (R08/222) and there is one other 19th century historic archaeological site recorded in the nearby landscape (R08/224, an Accommodation House ca. 1860s). Also, in close proximity is the Mangawhai Hotel / Tavern registered as a significant heritage place Heritage located on Lot 1 DP 154260 Moir St.

The heritage wharf site (R08/222) is located in a Northern Regional Council (NRC) Marine Management area, and is coded MM1 (Protection) and is also within NRC Marine Pollution Regulation (MPR) Zone . <http://gis.nrc.govt.nz/LocalMaps-Viewer/?map=b8c9f9581a8942488b517e9e84a68245>

It is clear that human activities around the wharf and surrounding landscape including the harbour foreshore were dynamic, complex and ongoing. As well as the wharf photographic evidence shows there were two other structures (now gone) on the foreshore at the Moir Street end of the wharf

The coastal reserve area opposite and east of the current Mangawhai Tavern was the location of the first Mangawhai Hotel (Ross, 2011). It must have been just west of Insley's accommodation house (ca. 1860). I will record this location as pre-1900 archaeological site when I can confirm this information.

An HNZPT archaeological authority will be required before any earthworks or construction takes place on and around R08/222, the historic wharf and the wider surrounding area.

I am a S45 archaeologist and can assist Mangawhai Historic Wharf Trust and / or Dream Planning with the completion of authority applications forms and other archaeological matters.

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Recommendations

Note that this is a preliminary report only. The interim recommendations are:

- That further archaeological research and fieldwork is required before completion of the archaeological assessment
- That a specialist maritime archaeologist be consulted prior to completion of the archaeological assessment.
- An HNZPT archaeological authority will be required prior to any earthworks or construction on and around the historic wharf area and surrounds.
- Mangawhai Historic Wharf Trust will need to apply to Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga for a General Archaeological Authority under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014

Introduction

The Mangawhai Historic Wharf Trust commissioned Moira Jackson & Associates Ltd to undertake an archaeological assessment for a Proposed Wharf at Moir St, Mangawhai Village (see Figure 1 on cover for location). The proposed wharf is in the same location of an historic wharf constructed in the 1880s and removed in 1950s.

The Mangawhai Historic Wharf Trust (MHWT) was set up:

“to promote, consent, fund, develop, construct, own and operate a re-established public wharf at Moir Street, Mangawhai, Northland based on the design of the original historic wharf, for the benefit of the public and in particular the Mangawhai community” (Mangawhai Historic Wharf Trust Deed, 2018, p.7)

The Application for Land Use and Subdivision Consent is being prepared by Jackson Worsfold, Dream Planning, Mangawhai Heads. <http://www.dream-inc.co.nz>.

This Preliminary Archaeological Assessment is presented in sections; the first two sections are the Executive Summary and The Recommendations. The section relating to Statutory Requirements is very important and should be read carefully. The following section presents the Initial Archaeological Research including fieldwork. The final section briefly covers the Human History and Cultural Landscape of Mangawhai. This section provides a temporal context and assists in understanding the reasons and motivations for constructing the wharf. While the wharf was in existence for a time period spanning some 75 years it was more than just a structure, it was part of the larger temporal and social history of Mangawhai.

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)

Heritage New Zealand administers the HNZPTA. It contains a consent (authority) process for any work affecting archaeological sites, where an archaeological site is defined as:

Any place in New Zealand, including any building or structure (or part of a building or structure), that

- a. Was associated with human activity that occurred before 1900 or is the site of the wreck of any vessel where the wreck occurred before 1900; and
- b. Provides or may provide, through investigation by archaeological methods, evidence relating to the history of New Zealand; and
- c. Includes a site for which a declaration is made under section 43(1)

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

The archaeological authority process applies to all archaeological sites, regardless of whether:

- The site is recorded in the NZ Archaeological Association Site Recording Scheme or included in the Heritage New Zealand List,
- 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

The 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 safeguarding the options of 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 and the district plan assessment criteria).

HERITAGE NEW ZEALAND POUHERE TAONGA ACT 2014

Archaeological Authorities

The best way of caring for an archaeological site on a property depends on the type of site, local environment conditions and land use. If an area of land being developed is known to contain archaeological sites then they should not be disturbed if at all possible.

If you wish to do any work that may affect an archaeological site you must obtain an authority from Heritage New Zealand before you begin. The Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 makes it unlawful for any person to modify or destroy, or cause to be modified or destroyed, the whole or any part of an archaeological site without the prior authority of Heritage New Zealand..

- There are three types of archaeological authorities: General (including minor effects), Exploratory, Scientific, and Emergency authorities.
- Timeframes for processing general authorities are between 20 and 40 working days depending on the type of application.
- In the case of sites of interest to Māori, the archaeologist approved to undertake archaeological work under an authority must have skills and competencies relating to recognising and respecting Māori values and have access to appropriate cultural support.
- Applications for all types of archaeological authorities can be submitted without an owner's consent, but that work under an authority may not commence until consent is given.
- An authority now stays with the land and is still valid if ownership of the land changes (in the same way a resource consent does).

Other Relevant Legislation:

There are five main pieces of legislation, including the HNZPT Act 2014, that have particular relevance to the way in which koiwi tangata or human remains (if discovered) are dealt with in New Zealand:

1. Burial and Cremation Act 1964 (administered by Ministry of Health)
2. Coroners Act 2006 (administered by Ministry of Health)
3. Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 (administered by Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga)
4. Protected Objects Act 1975 (administered by Ministry for Culture and Heritage)
5. Te Ture Whenua Maori Act 1993 (administered by Te Puni Kōkiri)

Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga is the statutory authority and lead agency for the promotion, identification, protection, preservation, and conservation of the historical and cultural heritage of New Zealand. Where koiwi tangata / human remains have been discovered, because of excavation or through natural processes, the local office of Heritage New Zealand must be notified immediately. It is the statutory role and function of HNZPT to determine if the site is archaeological and if so whether an archaeological authority will be required to exhume the remains. Exhumation of koiwi tangata/human remains in an archaeological context without an archaeological authority or the expressed permission of a Heritage New Zealand archaeologist is potentially an offence under the HNZPTA. Wilful damage and destruction of archaeological sites is a criminal offence in New Zealand and carries fines of up to \$300,000.

The majority of cases of discovery of koiwi tangata/human remains are of tangata whenua derivation. It is essential, therefore, that hapu/iwi are contacted immediately following discoveries to ensure cultural protocol is adhered to and decisions for exhumation and reinterment are culturally appropriate.

Burial and Cremation Act 1964, controls the burial, cremation, and exhumation of bodies as well as the management of burial grounds and cemeteries. Conditions of the Act make it an offence to “remove any body or the remains of any body buried in a cemetery, Maori burial ground or other burial ground or place of burial without licence under the hand of the Minister [Health]”.

The Coroners Act 2006 requires that “a person who finds a body in NZ must report that finding to a member of the police as soon as practicable”. The New Zealand Police are the lead agency in all instances of koiwi tangata / human remains discovery. The central or suburban police station must be notified, as it is the role of the New Zealand Police pursuant to s14(1) of the Coroners Act to determine if the site in which the remains have been uncovered is a crime

scene. If there is cause to suspect the site may be archaeological, then the Police should seek the advice of a trained archaeologist to confirm this.

The process for obtaining an Archaeological Authority

A General Archaeological Authority from Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga will be required prior to any earthworks being undertaken in the vicinity of the archaeological sites (see <http://www.heritage.org.nz/protecting-heritage/archaeology/archaeological-authorities>).

The process for obtaining an Archaeological Authority:

1. The Archaeological Authority application (see Application Form A: for a general authority <http://www.heritage.org.nz/protecting-heritage/archaeology/standard-archaeological-authority-process>) must be completed in full (i.e. you cannot refer to other documents in place of providing an answer). This is important as the application form is the legal document whereas any supporting documentation is not. It is also important as an indication that the applicant has read the supporting documentation.
2. The completed form and other documents may be supplied to HNZPT in electronic or hard copy format. Emailed applications must have "AUTHORITY APPLICATION" typed in the subject line. The HNZPT Northland email address to send an authority application under 10MB is applicationNA@heritage.org.nz . For any applications larger than 10MB, click on the "large files" link next to the Northern office email address at <http://www.heritage.org.nz/protecting-heritage/archaeology/standard-archaeological-authority-process> and upload your files.
3. Time Frame - Note that about 2 months (40 working days) should be allowed for the processing of an archaeological authority. This includes a statutory stand down period of 15 working days before an authority may be exercised.

See also HNZPT downloadable archaeological brochures available from <http://www.heritage.org.nz/protecting-heritage/archaeology/archaeological-brochures>. Of particular relevance are:

- Applying for an Archaeological Authority
- Complying with an Archaeological Authority
- Protecting and Managing Archaeological Sites
- Shipwrecks and Underwater Archaeological Sites

Initial Archaeological Research

Archaeological and historical information relating to the Mangawhai wharf and village area has been reviewed including local and regional histories. Other resources such as 19th and early 20th century cartographic resources (maps, charts and survey plans), early online accessible photographs, some of White's Aviation historic aerial photographs, and more recent historic imagery on Google Earth of the property and wider area have also been studied. NB as this is a preliminary report, research is incomplete.

It is clear that human activities around the wharf and surrounding landscape including the harbour foreshore were dynamic, complex and ongoing. Photographic evidence shows there were two other structures (now gone) on the foreshore at the Moir Street as well as the wharf.

The coastal reserve area opposite and east of the current Mangawhai Tavern, was the location of the first Mangawhai Hotel (Ross, 2011). It must have been just west of Insley's accommodation house (ca 1860). I will record this location as pre-1900 archaeological site when I can confirm this information

FIELDWORK

Dr. Moira Jackson visited the wharf site and photographed the remnants of the wharf and surrounding areas. Below are a series of eight photos with comments in the captions.

Following these images is a section of a 1947 aerial view of the harbour showing Mangawhai

wharf and surrounding area.



Figure 1 Wharf remnants on intertidal foreshore exposed at low tide. Photo taken from below Mangawhai Tavern. Note unknown structure on northern side of channel (Photo: Moira Jackson 2018)



Figure 2 Wharf remnants on intertidal foreshore exposed at low tide. Taken from modern boat ramp
Tavern. Note unknown structure on northern side of channel (Photo: Moira Jackson 2018)



Figure 3 Old post on intertidal harbour foreshore at low tide below Mangawhai Tavern and modern boat
ramp in foreground. Photo: Moira Jackson 2018)



Figure 4 Old post on intertidal harbour foreshore at low tide below Mangawhai Tavern– probably 20th century (Photo: Moira Jackson 2018)



Figure 5 East of current boat ramp on intertidal harbour foreshore at low tide (Photo: Moira Jackson 2018)



Figure 6 Scattered bricks and other debris on intertidal harbour foreshore at low tide below Mangawhai Tavern complex (Photo: Moira Jackson 2018)



Figure 7 Glazed ceramic pipe sherds and debris on intertidal harbour foreshore at low tide below Mangawhai Tavern (Photo: Moira Jackson 2018)



Figure 8 Old brick on intertidal harbour foreshore at low tide below Mangawhai Tavern— probably 20th century (Photo: Moira Jackson 2018)



Figure 9 1947 Aerial view of the Mangawhai wharf and Hotel Harbour and settlement with Moir Street and jetty, looking south to hilly farmland beyond, Northland Region. Ref: WA-04653-F. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand. /records/30650976 <https://natlib.govt.nz/records/30650976>

RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGY

The New Zealand Archaeological Association (NZAA) Site Recording Scheme database (ArchSite) and the Heritage List at HNZPT were searched to determine whether any archaeological or listed heritage sites had been recorded on or in the immediate vicinity of the proposed wharf. As well the heritage listings on the Kaipara District Council District Plan were also reviewed.

At the time this research began there were several archaeological sites recorded on Archsite near the proposed wharf. They are R08/222 (the site of the historic wharf) R08/224 (an accommodation house ca.1860s) and R08/216, R08/217 and R08/218. The latter three sites are recorded as midden/ oven. (See Figure 10, the associate site record forms are located in Appendix 3).

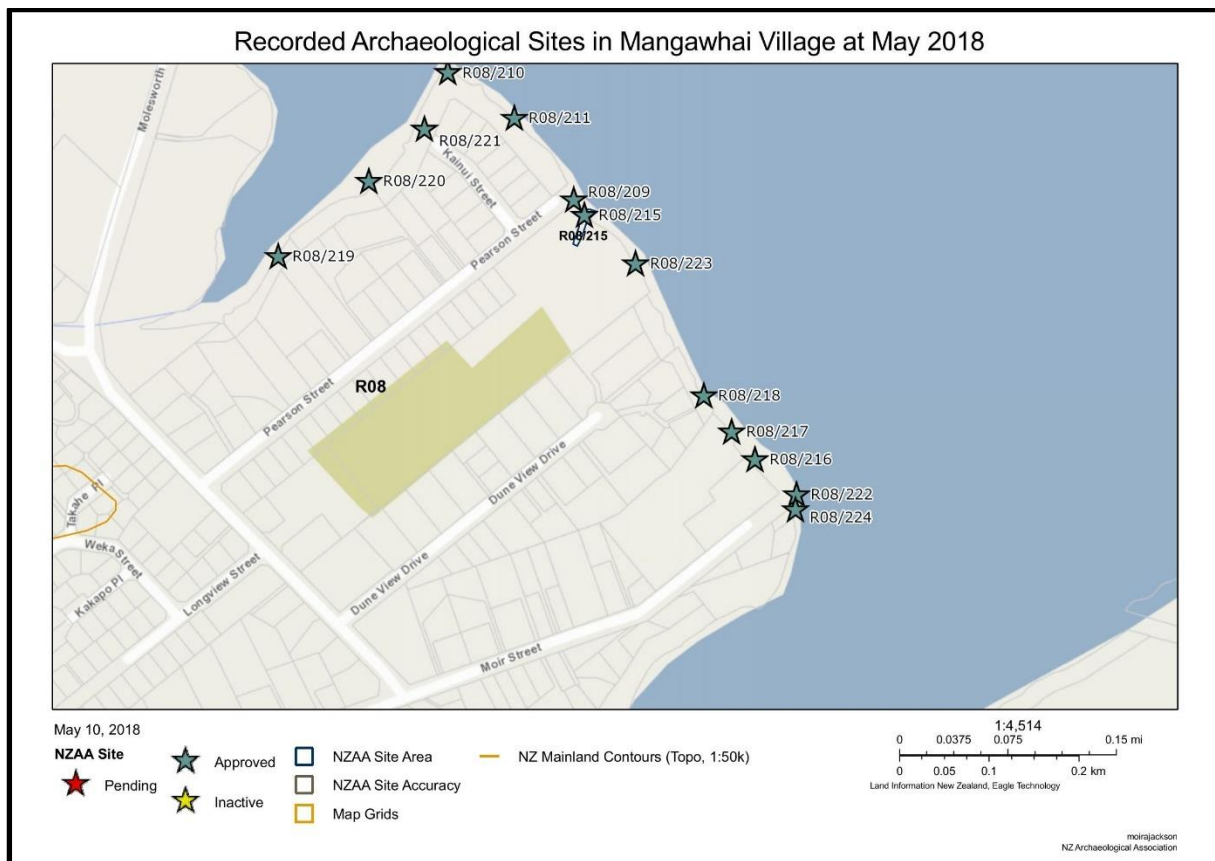


Figure 10 R08/222 (the site of the historic wharf) and other recorded archaeological sites in the general proximity (downloaded from ArchSite, 2018)

Photographic and cartographic research suggests that two of the midden sites (R08/217 and R08/218) may include historic elements; further archaeological survey and research is needed before this can be confirmed.

HNZPT HERITAGE LIST PLACES IN MANGAWHAI VILLAGE

There are only two heritage buildings in the wider Mangawhai area on the New Zealand Heritage List Rāangi Kōrero. Both buildings are in the Mangawhai Village, both have Historic Place Category 2 status. These two heritage buildings are in private ownership and neither are recorded on ArchSite as archaeological sites.

The first building is the current or third Mangawhai Hotel (Reg. No. 3908 listed 1984) currently trading as the Mangawhai Tavern. It is located on Lot 1 DP 154260 at the estuary end of Moir Street. <http://www.heritage.org.nz/the-list/details/3908>.

The second Category 2 building in the Village is a 1923 cottage (Reg. No. 2587, listed 1982) located at 48 Moir Street, Mangawhai (Pt Allot 1 Parish of Mangawhai) <http://www.heritage.org.nz/the-list/details/2587> . entered on the list in 1982. It has Historic Place Category 2 status

<http://www.kaipara.govt.nz/site/kaiparadistrictcouncil/files/2013%20District%20Plan/Operative%20Kaipara%20District%20Plan%20-%20Chapter%2017%20-%20Heritage.pdf>

Both heritage buildings are also listed on the KDC District Plan with Category A status (see Appendix 1 Mangawhai Heritage Resources in the District Plan).



Figure 11 The current and third Mangawhai Hotel was built in 1890 after the wharf was constructed (HNZPT Reg. No. 3908) (Image downloaded August 2016
<http://www.nz museums.co.nz/account/3023/object/557468/third-mangawhai-hotel#prettyPhoto>



Figure 12 The approximate location of the proposed wharf and the listed Mangawhai Hotel, HN/ZPT Reg. No. 3908. (Background image Google Earth)

MUSEUM ARTEFACT FROM MOIR STREET MANGAWHAI

In 1990 an old Maori food processing artefact was found at 23 Moir St, approximately 300 metres from the proposed wharf. It is held at the Mangawhai Museum who describe it as:

A wooden Tukituki or pounder, badly cracked, handle broken, with hollow interior. Used by Maori for pounding flax, fern roots etc. Found at Mangawhai, at the base of a very old hedge...

<http://www.nz museums.co.nz/account/3023/object/635/tukituki-or-pounder> Accessed August 2016

The artefact findspot (the place the artefact was originally found) is not recorded on NZAA ArchSite.



Figure 13 The Tukituki found at 23 Moir Street in 1990 (Image downloaded August 2016 from <http://www.nz museums.co.nz/account/3023/object/635/tukituki-or-pounder>)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE TO MAORI

The harbour area at the end of Moir Street falls within a zone defined as 'Nohoanga Areas and Areas of Significance to Maori' on a Land Use map in the Kaipara District Council District Plan. Maori have had a long and continuing presence in Mangawhai. Te Uri O Hau are the kaitiaki of Mangawhai Harbour and have Manawhenua status over the area and beyond to Kaipara.

Mangawhai Human History and Cultural Landscape

Mangawhai has a dynamic cultural heritage landscape that spans several centuries of human history. There are recorded archaeological sites and documentary evidence of Maori

occupation of the area before and after European arrival in Aotearoa New Zealand. More recently European settlers have added to the complex heritage landscape.

Mangawhai Harbour, like many other northern harbours, was environmentally diverse in the past. Economically rich in rawa taiao (natural resources) such as kai moana (fish, shellfish etc.). Prior to 19th and 20th century forest clearance by Europeans the harbour was surrounded with kauri forests, bush and flax. Fauna and flora for timber, food and other uses, was plentiful. In some areas there were fertile soils suitable for mahinga kai where kumara and taro was cultivated. European crops such as potato and corn would have been added to the Maori cultivars.

EARLY HARBOUR CATCHMENT USE

The harbour was an important hub on the Maori regional maritime travel networks that linked Whangarei, the Hauraki Gulf, Manukau and Kaipara harbours. It was at the end of a major portage linking the east coast and Kaipara harbour (Hooker, Brian, 1997). One historic event confirming such use is found in the history relating to Te Ika a Ranganui, the conflict that took place on the portage about 1825. (S.P. Smith, 1910; Crosby, 1999; Ballara, 2003; Ross, 2011)

Little is recorded in European accounts of the Mangawhai Harbour prior to the signing of the 1840 Treaty of Waitangi. In the early 1830s Henry Williams, a Church Missionary Society (CMS) missionary based in Waimate, inland of Pūwhairangi / Bay of Islands visited Mangawhai on at least three occasions as noted in his journals.

Henry Williams' journal entry for 16 Jan 1832 noted that he stayed overnight at Mangawhai while travelling southwards with a large party of Maori. He recorded seeing many uninhabited settlements in Mangawhai and that the area had been vacant since the Te Ika a Ranganui conflict (ca. 1825) when the northern taua led by Hongi Hika passed through the area:

Monday, 16. [January 1832] ...Pulled into Mangawai, an important river, tho very shoal at the entrance. Everything is desolation. Up this river Hongi landed, when he went against Kaipara, and drew his canoes overland a distance of sixteen miles, to the head of Kaipara river. ...**There were many pretty places up here, and marks of former settlements, but the people had been swept away as with the besom of destruction. Former residences of tribes now no more, are continually pointed out to us...**The canoes continued to arrive till 4 o'clock, unable to count them so dispersed but suppose between 40 and 50...Pitched our tents in a snug, retired spot....(Williams, 1961, pp.218 my emphasis)

There are a few recorded Maori coastal settlements in the harbour including Te Whai's Pa at Moir Point (R08/196) directly opposite the wharf. In the chief, Te Whai, was of Ngati Whatua and his wife was Te Hana, a famous Ngati Whatua and Uri o Hau ancestor (Mabbett, 1977).

Archaeological evidence to the west of the wharf shows that the area was frequently used as a place where food was collected and cooked indicating it was used regularly for camping, in other words a seasonal fishing camp or village.

NEW SETTLEMENTS AFTER 1854 MANGAWHAI CROWN PURCHASE

In 1854 the complex Mangawhai Crown Purchase was transacted between the Crown and Maori, (see Figure xx Plan of 1854 Mangawhai Crown Purchase). After the 1854 land transaction the land around Mangawhai became part of the European land tenure system. The Government had the land surveyed by surveyor Charles Heaphy and his crew into land blocks; this survey was completed in July 1858.

The surveyed blocks of land were to be further transacted and land title gifted or onsold to individuals via a government grant system or reserved for the Crown. The first Crown grant in 1858 of 81 acres (approx. 33 hectares) was issued in the same month to a female, Ms Jane Skeen, the first teacher at Mangawhai (Mabbett, 1977, pp.131-32).

Two coloniser settlements were established within the Mangawhai harbour after the 1858 survey. At the outset the pakeha settlers were (in the main) 'retired' soldiers from the 58th Rutlandshire Regiment of Foot (Ross 2011); one of the British regiments who fought with British in the 1845-1846 land wars in Pewhairangi Bay of Islands.

When Henry Williams visited Mangawhai in the 1830s he was a passenger in the company of many Maori travelling on their terms and for their purposes. His journal entries show the continued use Maori made of Mangawhai as a hub in the Maori network of sea and riverine highways. In the 1830s it was a place to rest and regroup before continuing the coastal journey.

European newspapers and other accounts give evidence that the harbour continued to be a maritime hub and transit area after Pakeha settlement in late 1850s. There was an important landing place at the Mangawhai Beach that quickly became a commercial port utilised by Maori and Europeans. There were regular and frequent trading and communication trips made between Mangawhai and Auckland. Maori and Maori and European passengers travelled in both directions and, in 1858, outgoing trade-goods included kauri gum. Inwards trade-goods were, in the main, consumables such as flour, sugar and potatoes. (Jackson, 2016)

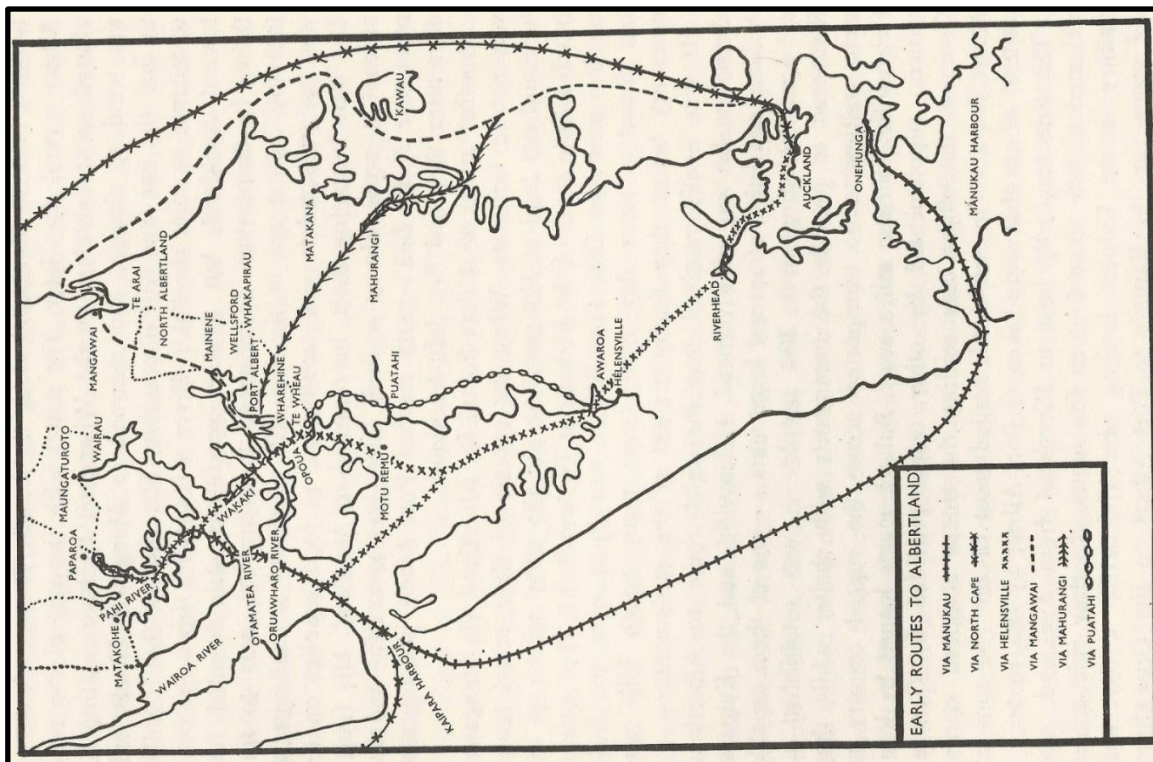


Figure 15 A Map showing the early routes from Auckland to Albertland attributed to W.H Marsh (from Burrows 1964, p.54, also in Brett and Hook 1927, 76 and Ryeburn 1997, p.16)

CONSTRUCTION OF THE WHARF IN 1880 AT MANGAWHAI BEACH

From 1870s local residents were calling for the Government to construct a wharf and a manned goods store for security. (Daily Southern Cross, 2 Dec. 1875, p.3)

<https://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz/newspapers/DSC18751202.2.16>.

In 1880 finance was made available for a wharf to be built at Mangawai landing at Mangawai Village....

In 19th February 1881 the Daily Southern Cross reported that the new wharf at Mangawai was nearly complete...The main proportions of the wharf were: 330 feet long by a breadth of 10 feet.

Handrail along one side of it and a curb on the other side. Iron train rails were fixed on which a trolley or truck ran, for transporting goods either to be exported or for delivery of that which had arrived.

Across the far end of the wharf, a 'T' section was added. This was 40 feet by 19 feet. On this section a warehouse was built 34 feet by 19 feet was erected with a door that hung on rollers. The door was 10 feet wide by 8 feet high which gave room for cargo to be loaded directly from ship to safe storage. <http://www.nz museums.co.nz/account/3023/object/812415>

From 1881 the wharf was recorded on survey plans (see Figures 16 -18 below).



Figure 16 SO 1020 E 1881 survey plan showing the wharf and hotel structures at end of Main (later Moir) Street..

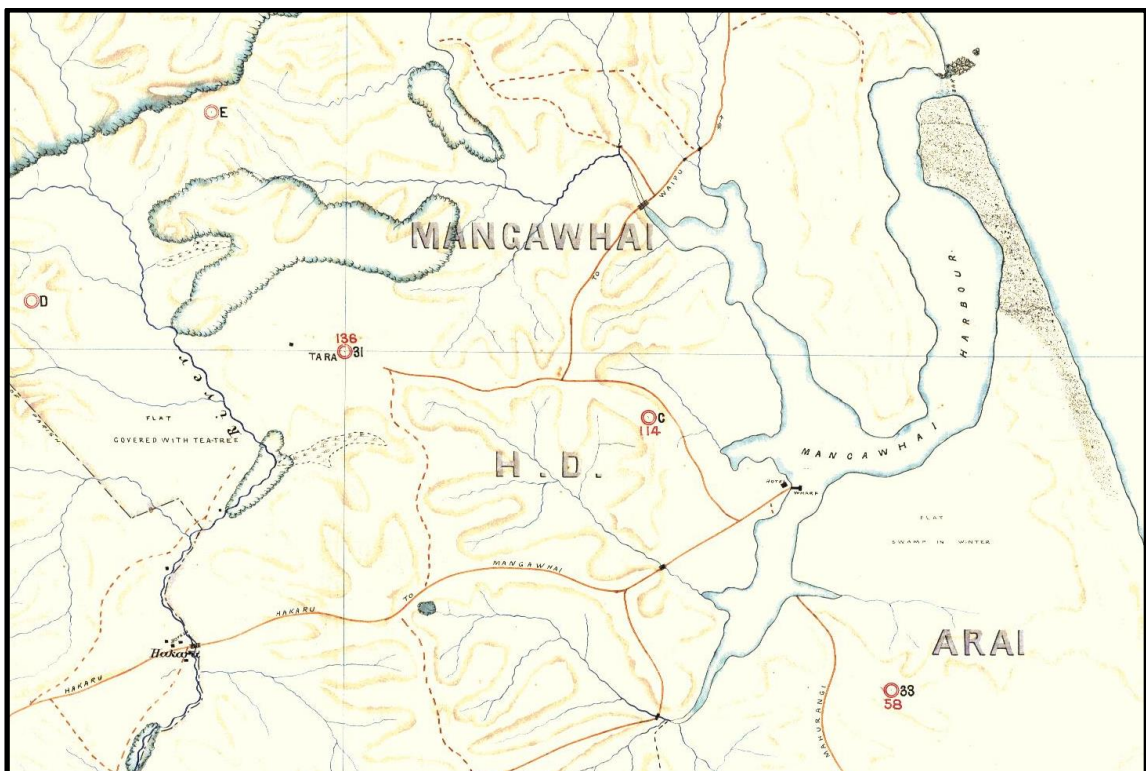
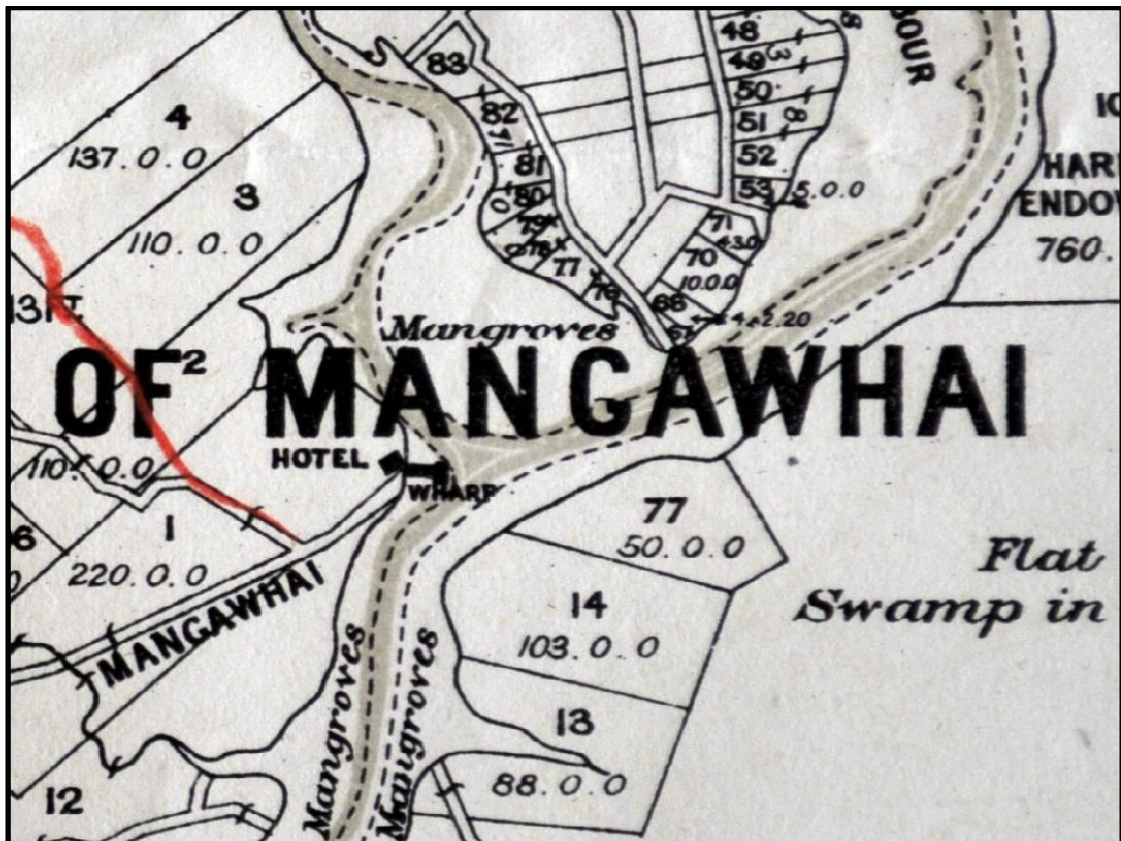


Figure 17 SO 2966 1882 Topographic Plan of Mangawhai showing the wharf as a key transport hub and the inland network of roads & tracks to Tara, Waipu, Hakeru, Kaiwaka and beyond.



The earliest photo of the wharf located to date was taken prior to 1893 (Figure 19) though the wharf is largely obscured by the *Ruby*, a locally constructed vessel that operated between Mangawhai and Auckland. The wharf structure is better seen in Figures 20 and 21. Better views can be seen in two photos taken in 1918. NB Other 20th century photos of the historic wharf are in Appendix Two.

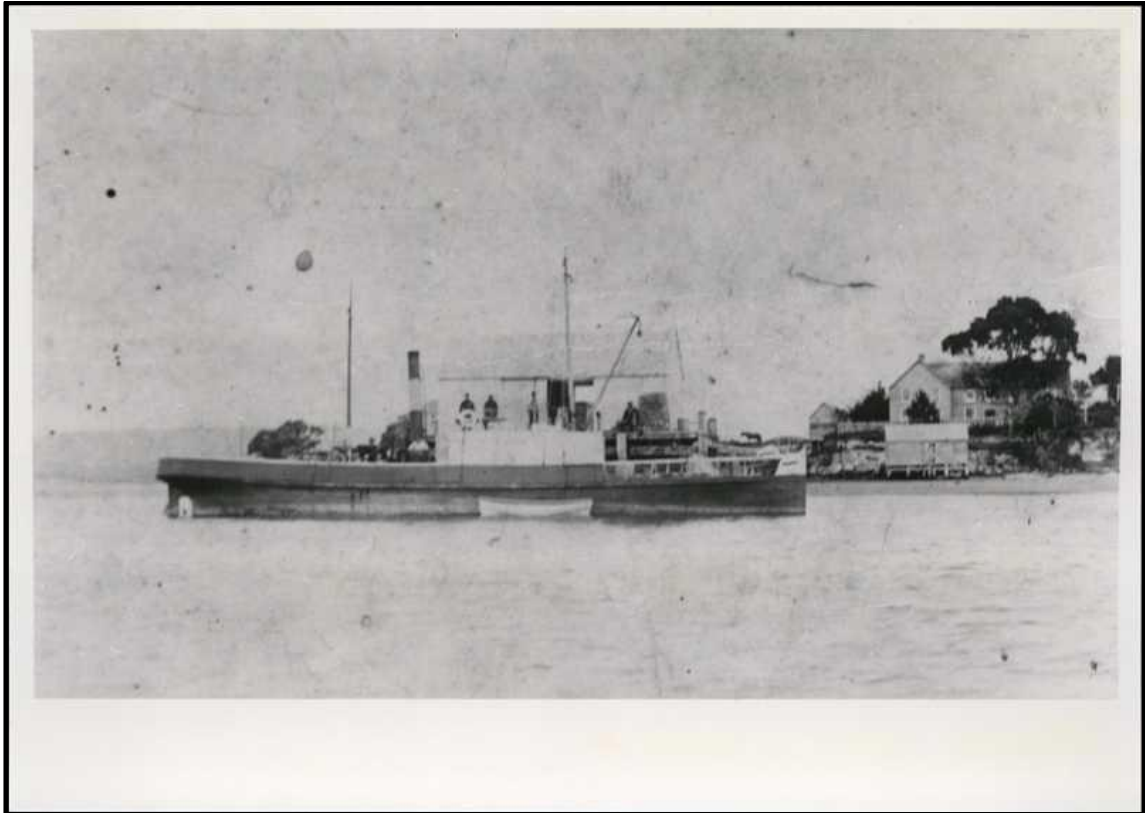


Figure 19 The *Ruby* at Mangawhai Wharf prior to 1893 Auckland Institute & Museum. Note building in background below Mangawhai Hotel

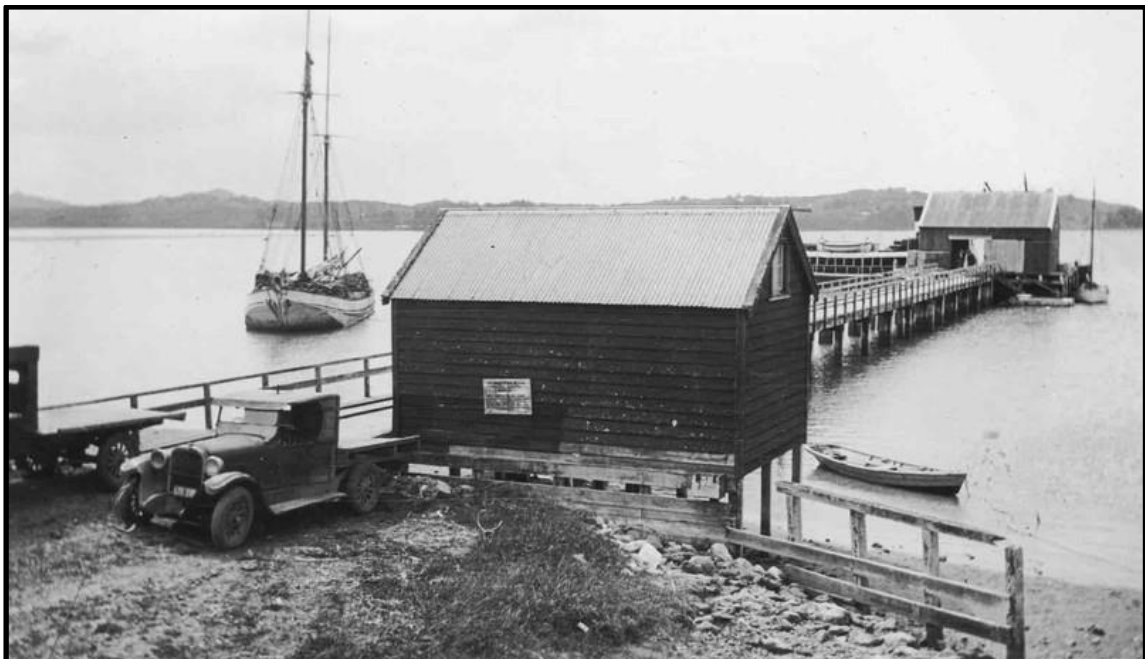


Figure 20 Mangawhai Wharf ca.1918 showing the wharf trolley on left and a scow. The steamer 'Kawau' is tied up at the end of the wharf. <http://www.nz museums.co.nz/account/3023/object/812408>



Figure 21 1918 Historic wharf with associated building at Moir Street end. Mangawhai Hotel with outbuildings in the background. Note that the current coastline has eroded since 1918..

<http://www.nz museums.co.nz/account/3023/object/812402>

THE MANGAWHAI HOTELS

A 1909 survey plan, DP 4733, records the historic settlement infrastructure near the wharf; these include the Mangawhai Hotel a Smithy, Sale Yards, a Store, the Police Station Reserve & Courthouse in the centre and a Post Office and a Church across the road a church.

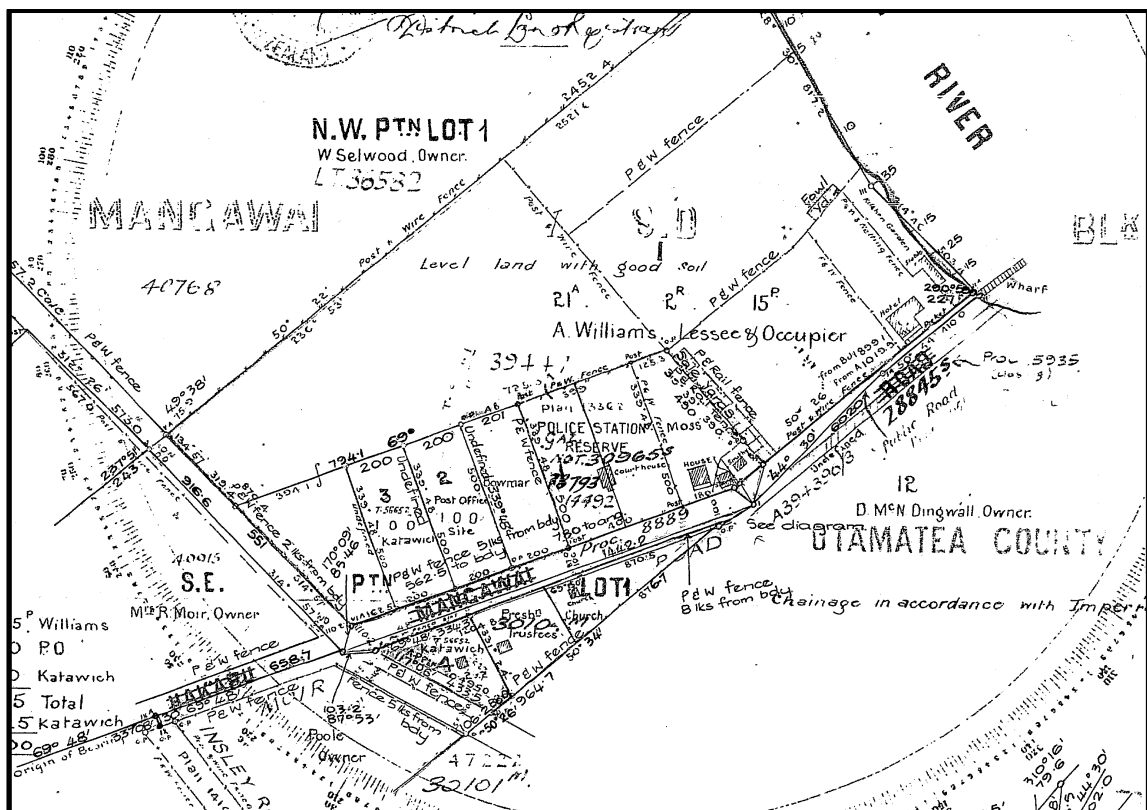


Figure 22 DP 4733; 1909 survey plan showing part of the historic Mangawhai village and wharf.

The HNZPT listed Mangawhai Hotel (HNZPT Reg. No. 3908) was built in 1890 after the wharf was constructed and is very close to the wharf as seen in the 1955 aerial photo (see Figure 23). Note that this image shows. There were three different non-contemporaneous Mangawhai hotels and they all served as accommodation houses. The first hotel (accommodation house) was built in 1858 and was located at the landing place on the estuary at end of the road now known as Moir Street; it was across the street from the current hotel site and it burnt to the ground (Ross, 2011) prior to the construction of the second hotel in 1861



Figure 23 1955 Aerial photograph of Mangawhai wharf and Mangawhai Hotel complex in centre. (.Ref: WA-37902-F. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand. /records/23524522 Note unknown marine structure right foreground. <https://tiaki.natlib.govt.nz/#details=ecatalogue.688739>

The second hotel (Figure 24) was erected ca. 1861 on the same site as the third and current heritage listed Mangawhai hotel (Reg. No. 3908) built in 1890 (see Figure 400). It is the second hotel that Albertlander Edwin Brookes included on his 1862 sketch. The wharf was constructed between the hotel and the two storey accommodation house shown on the sketch eighteen years later in 1880. These two buildings can be seen in an 1860s photo of the Landing Place at Mangawhai Beach (Figure 26)



Figure 24 William Moir's second Mangawhai Hotel- circa 1861. Photograph held by Mangawhai Museum.
 Image downloaded August 2016 from
<http://freepages.gencalogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~jray/gordon/moir/index.htm#22a>

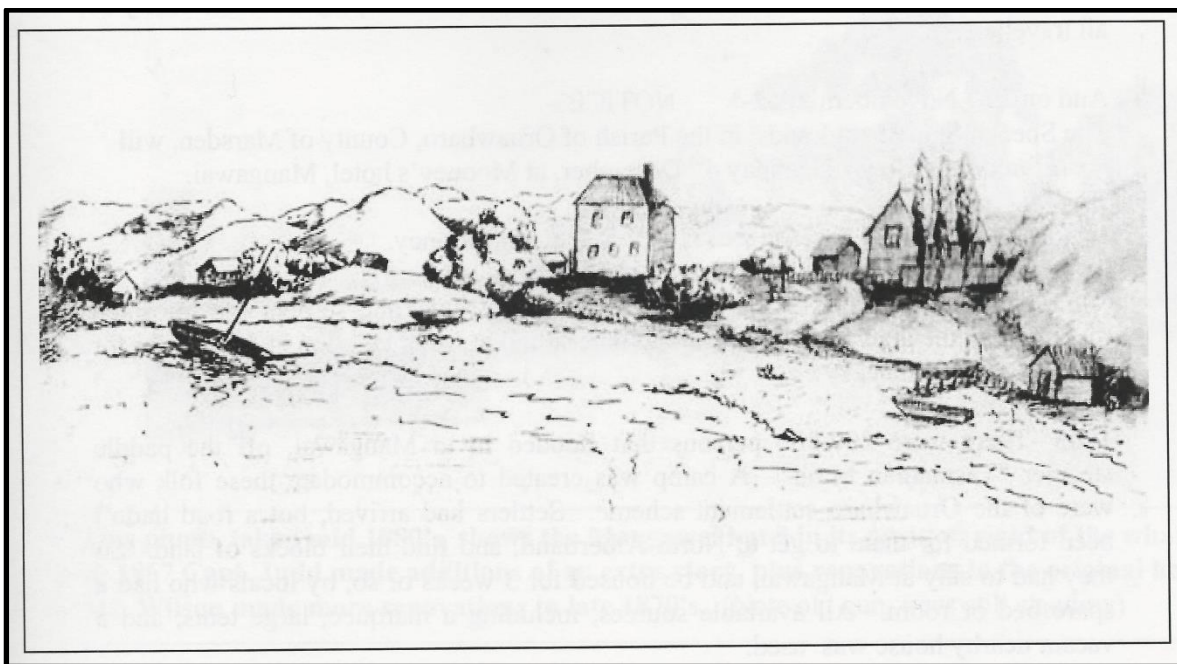


Figure 25 1862 sketch of Mangawhai by Edwin Brookes, an Albertland settler. The sketch (not to scale) records several historic buildings including Insley's two storey accommodation house and the second Mangawhai Hotel (building behind the three trees). The wharf was constructed between these two buildings eighteen years later in 1880. To the right of the Mangawhai Hotel is a jetty and a shed on the shoreline.
 (Image reproduced from Ross, 2011, p.67)



Figure 26 1860s photo of the Landing Place at Mangawhai Beach prior to the construction of the Mangawhai Wharf. The building on the left is Edward Insley's accommodation house and, to the right, the second Mangawhai Hotel. Note the building on the foreshore below the Mangawhai Hotel.
<http://www.nz museums.co.nz/account/3023/object/747722/mangawai-wharf>

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Appendix One: Mangawhai Heritage Resources in the KDC District Plan

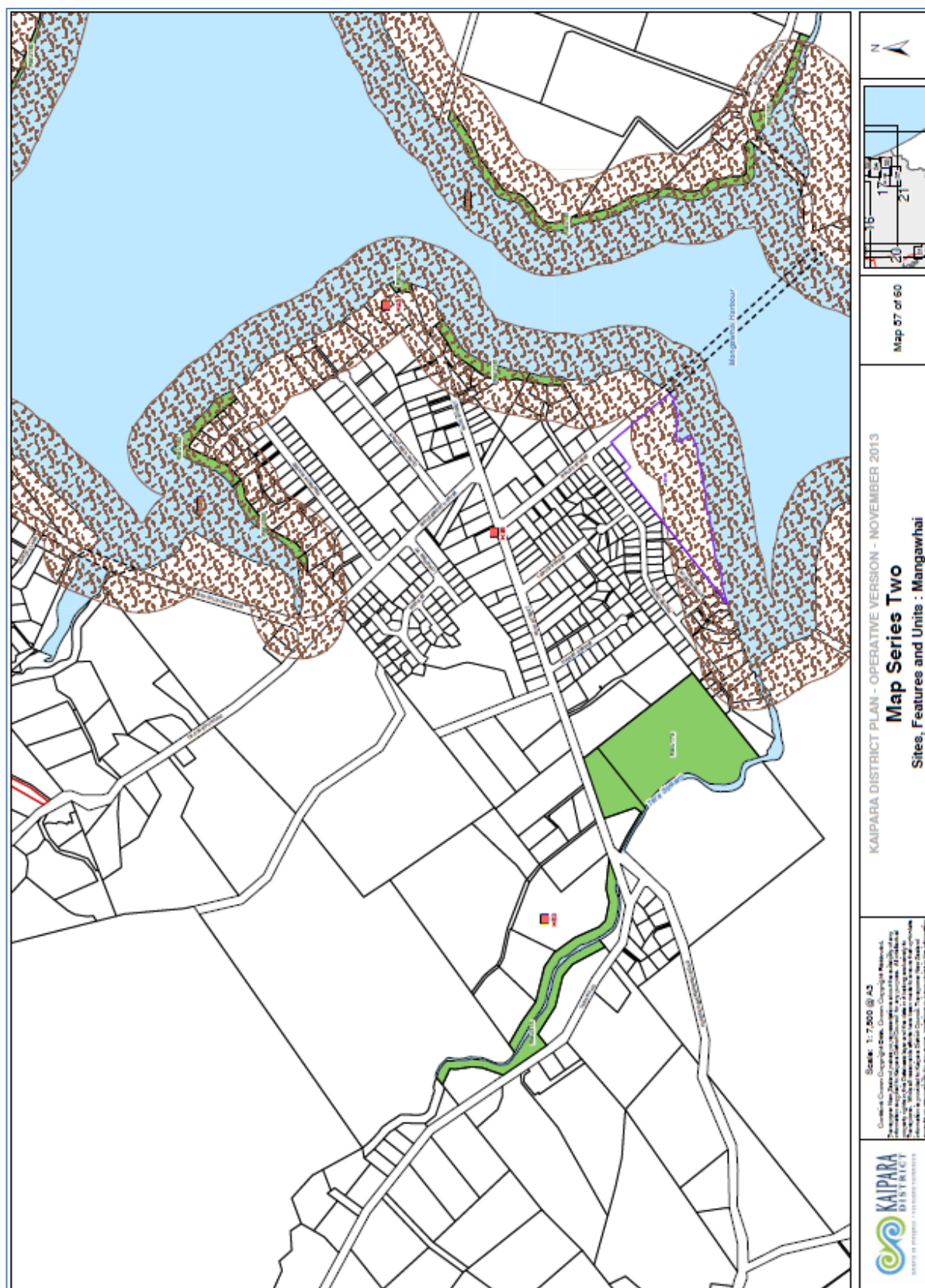


Figure 27 Kaipara District Plan Operative Version MS2- Map 57 showing Mangawhai Heritage Resources. Legend on previous page. Downloaded August 2016 from

<http://www.kaipara.govt.nz/Service++Info/District+Plan/District+Plan+Index.html>

KDC: Map Series 2 Map 57: Legend

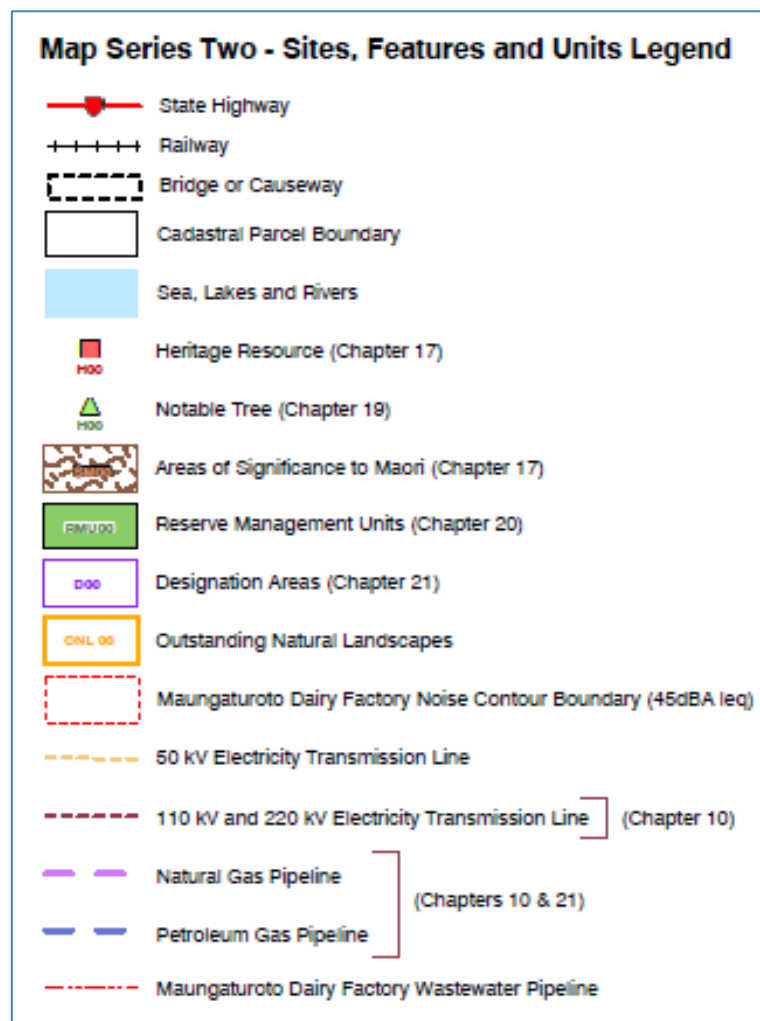


Figure 28 Kaipara District Plan Operative Version MS2 Legend for Map 57 Mangawhai Heritage.
Downloaded August 2016 from
<http://www.kaipara.govt.nz/Service++Info/District+Plan/District+Plan+Index.html>

Appendix Two: 20th century photos of the historic wharf



Figure 29 Mangawhai Wharf about 1927 showing the wharfinger's shed where incoming and outgoing goods were checked. <http://www.nz museums.co.nz/account/3023/object/837139>



Figure 30 1929 Mangawhai Wharf at low tide. Note the remnants of an unknown structure between the wharf and Moir Point in the background. <http://www.nz museums.co.nz/account/3023/object/616488/mangawai-wharf>


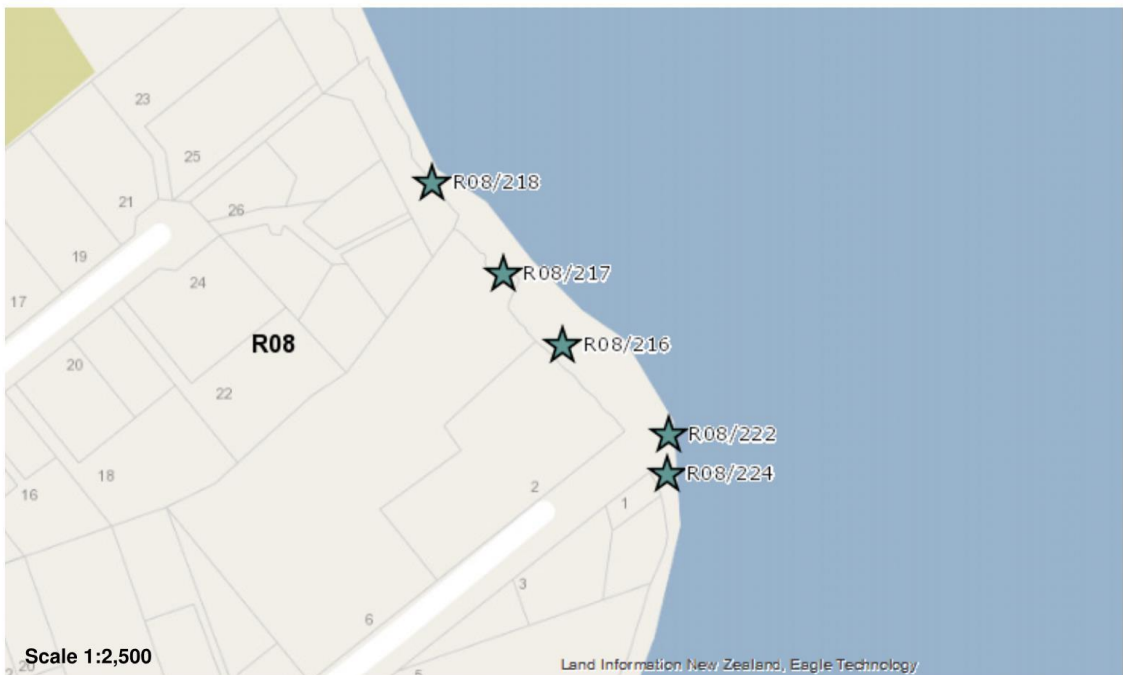


Figure 31 1938 Mangawhai Wharf and shed
<http://www.nz museums.co.nz/account/3023/object/564271/mangawai-wharf>

Appendix Three: NZAA Site Record Forms

- R08 / 216 midden / oven
- R08 / 217 midden / oven
- R08 / 218 midden / oven
- R08 / 222 historic wharf
- R08 / 224 accommodation house

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

 <h2 style="margin: 0;">Site Record Form</h2>	<p>NZAA SITE NUMBER: R08/216</p> <p>SITE TYPE: Midden/Oven</p> <p>SITE NAME(s):</p> <p>DATE RECORDED:</p>
<p>SITE COORDINATES (NZTM) Easting: 1742203 Northing: 6001215 Source: On Screen</p>	
<p>IMPERIAL SITE NUMBER: METRIC SITE NUMBER: R08/216</p>	
 <p>Scale 1:2,500</p> <p>Land Information New Zealand, Eagle Technology</p>	
<p>Finding aids to the location of the site</p> <p>On foot track along Esplanade reserve in front of Mangawhai Tavern approx 40 metres from Reserve at harbour end of Moir Street Mangawhai Village</p>	
<p>Brief description</p> <p>Pipi shell midden exposed on surface of coastal walking track.</p>	
<p>Recorded features</p> <p>Midden</p>	
<p>Other sites associated with this site</p>	

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NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

SITE RECORD HISTORY	NZAA SITE NUMBER: R08/216
<p>Site description</p> <p>Updated 20/11/2016 (Field visit), submitted by moirajackson , visited 26/10/2016 by Jackson, Moira Grid reference (E1742203 / N6001215)</p> <p>Small exposed patch of shell midden on coastal walking track in front of Mangawhai Tavern- mainly crushed shell- pipi. No probing but probably more extensive than exposed area 1.5m x 50cm</p> <p>Condition of the site</p> <p>Updated 20/11/2016 (Field visit), submitted by moirajackson , visited 26/10/2016 by Jackson, Moira</p> <p>No probing done but probably more extensive than exposed area. It is on a well-used walking track in very close proximity to the Tavern.</p> <p>Statement of condition</p> <p>Updated: 07/12/2016, Visited: 26/10/2016 - Fair - Some intact features, but others may be unclear or damaged</p> <p>Current land use:</p> <p>Updated: 07/12/2016, Visited: 26/10/2016 - Urban residential, Reserve/ recreation, Coastal margins</p> <p>Threats:</p> <p>Updated: 07/12/2016, Visited: 26/10/2016 - Erosion, Residential activities, Tree planting (other than forestry), Property development, Visitor impacts/ vandalism</p>	

SITE RECORD INVENTORY

NZAA SITE NUMBER: R08/216

Supporting documentation held in ArchSite

Location of midden on walkway by Mangawhai Hotel



NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

R08 / 216 Midden on coastal foot track by Mangawhai Hotel. Moira Jackson Nov 2016


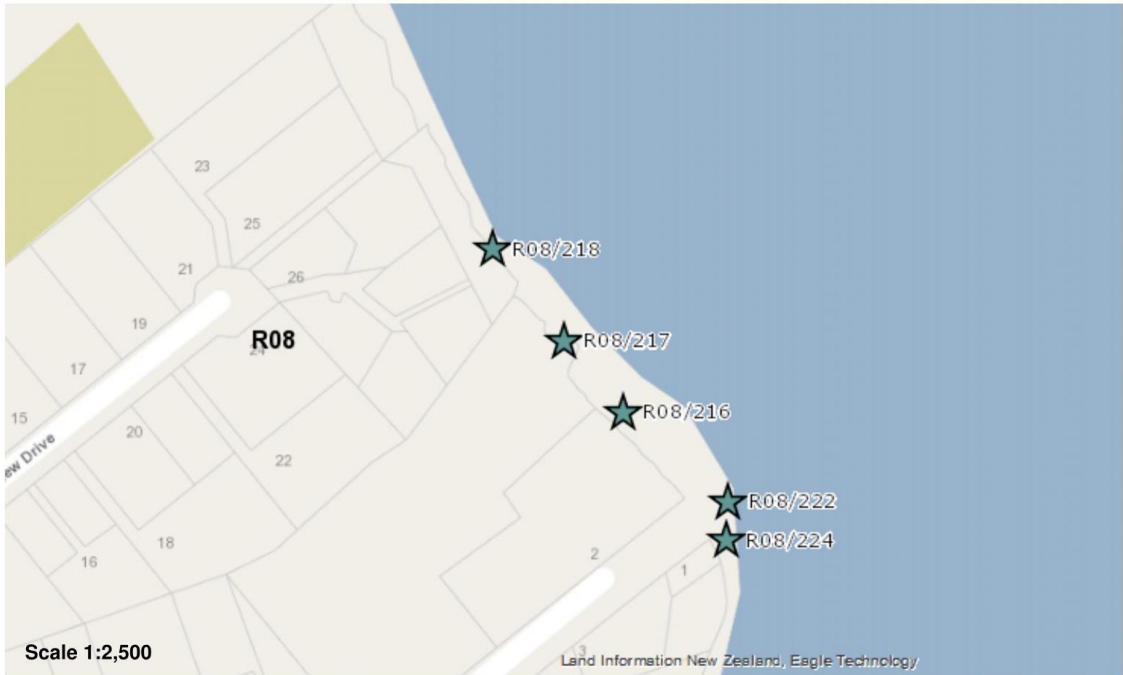


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NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

 <h2 style="margin: 0;">Site Record Form</h2>	<p>NZAA SITE NUMBER: R08/217</p> <p>SITE TYPE: Midden/Oven</p> <p>SITE NAME(s):</p> <p>DATE RECORDED:</p>
<p>SITE COORDINATES (NZTM) Easting: 1742177 Northing: 6001246 Source: On Screen</p>	
<p>IMPERIAL SITE NUMBER: METRIC SITE NUMBER: R08/217</p>	
 <p>Scale 1:2,500</p> <p>Land Information New Zealand, Eagle Technology</p>	
<p>Finding aids to the location of the site</p> <p>Near coastal foot track NW of Mangawhai Tavern about 100m from Esplanade Reserve at harbour end of Moir St</p>	
<p>Brief description</p> <p>Pipi shell midden eroding from coastal scarp.</p>	
<p>Recorded features</p>	
<p>Other sites associated with this site</p>	

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1 of 5

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

SITE RECORD HISTORY	NZAA SITE NUMBER: R08/217
<p>Site description</p> <p>Updated 20/11/2016 (Field visit), submitted by moirajackson , visited 26/10/2016 by Moira Jackson Grid reference (E1742177 / N6001246)</p> <p>Midden surface exposed by tree pruning and also eroding onto shoreline below. Crushed shell and some pipi recognisable</p> <p>Condition of the site</p> <p>Updated 20/11/2016 (Field visit), submitted by moirajackson , visited 26/10/2016 by Moira Jackson</p> <p>Both human impact and coastal erosion are affecting the site</p> <p>Statement of condition</p> <p>Updated: 07/12/2016, Visited: 26/10/2016 - Poor - Visible features are incomplete, unclear and/or the majority have been damaged in some way</p> <p>Current land use:</p> <p>Updated: 07/12/2016, Visited: 26/10/2016 - Urban residential, Reserve/ recreation, Coastal margins</p> <p>Threats:</p> <p>Updated: 07/12/2016, Visited: 26/10/2016 - Erosion, Residential activities, Tree planting (other than forestry), Vegetation clearance, Visitor impacts/ vandalism</p>	

SITE RECORD INVENTORY

NZAA SITE NUMBER: R08/217

Supporting documentation held in ArchSite

R08_217 Recently exposed midden on coast by current development adjoining Mangawhai Hotel Nov _2016



NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

R08_217 Midden eroding onto Mangawhai Harbour shore. Moira Jackson Nov 2016



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NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION


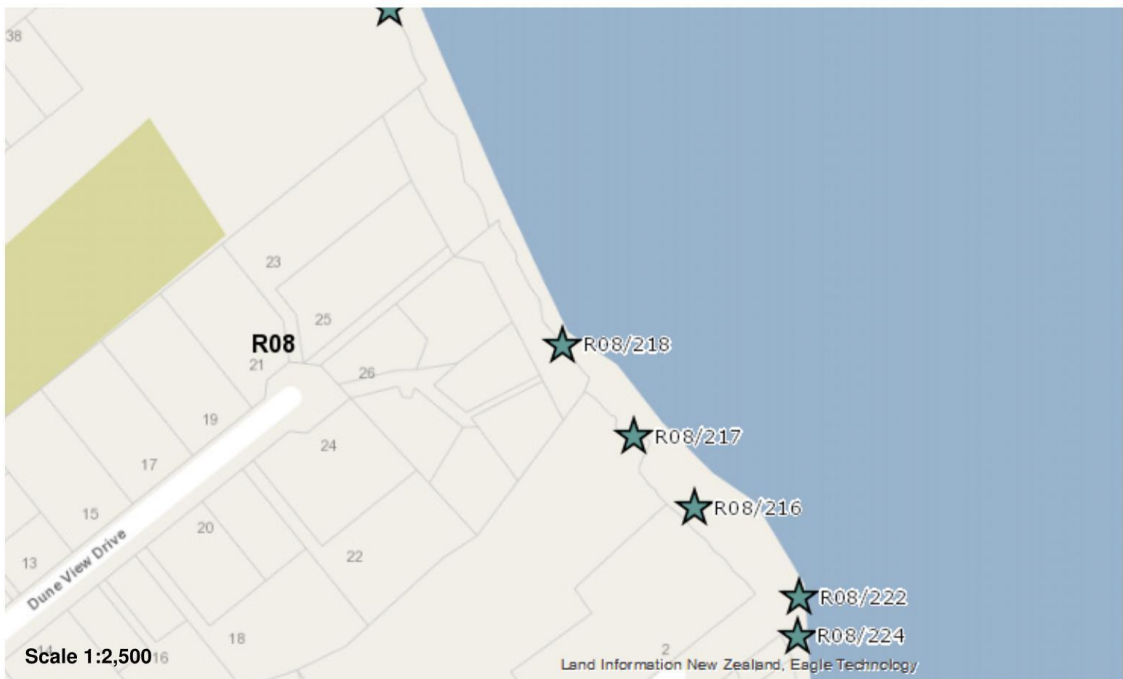
R08/217 Midden location and relationship to current development. Moira Jackson Nov 2016



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 <p>ARCHSITE archaeological site recording scheme</p> <p>Site Record Form</p>	<p>NZAA SITE NUMBER: R08/218</p> <p>SITE TYPE: Midden/Oven</p> <p>SITE NAME(s):</p> <p>DATE RECORDED:</p>
<p>SITE COORDINATES (NZTM) Easting: 1742146 Northing: 6001286 Source: On Screen</p>	
<p>IMPERIAL SITE NUMBER: METRIC SITE NUMBER: R08/218</p>	
	
<p>Finding aids to the location of the site Approx 150 m along NW walking track from reserve at harbour end of Moir Street past Mangawhai Tavern boundary.</p>	
<p>Brief description Pipi shell midden exposed by step cut into coastal edge.</p>	
<p>Recorded features Midden</p>	
<p>Other sites associated with this site</p>	

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

SITE RECORD HISTORY	NZAA SITE NUMBER: R08/218
<p>Site description</p> <p>Updated 20/11/2016 (Field visit), submitted by moirajackson , visited 26/10/2016 by Jackson Moira Grid reference (E1742146 / N6001286)</p> <p>A shell midden (pipi) partially exposed by a recently cut step (approx 1m x1m) cut into coastal edge to facilitate access to harbour and a kayak stored near shore</p> <p>Condition of the site</p> <p>Updated 20/11/2016 (Field visit), submitted by moirajackson , visited 26/10/2016 by Jackson Moira</p> <p>Site recently modified for informal access to harbour and to store a kayak.</p> <p>Statement of condition</p> <p>Updated: 07/12/2016, Visited: 26/10/2016 - Fair - Some intact features, but others may be unclear or damaged</p> <p>Current land use:</p> <p>Updated: 07/12/2016, Visited: 26/10/2016 - Urban residential, Reserve/ recreation, Coastal margins</p> <p>Threats:</p> <p>Updated: 07/12/2016, Visited: 26/10/2016 - Erosion, Residential activities, Road/ track formation or maintenance, Tree planting (other than forestry), Vegetation clearance, Visitor impacts/ vandalism</p>	

Supporting documentation held in ArchSite

Area opened to provide access to harbour and kayak storage Moira Jackson Nov 2016



NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

Detail of exposed surface of midden R08/218 with broken pipi and cockle


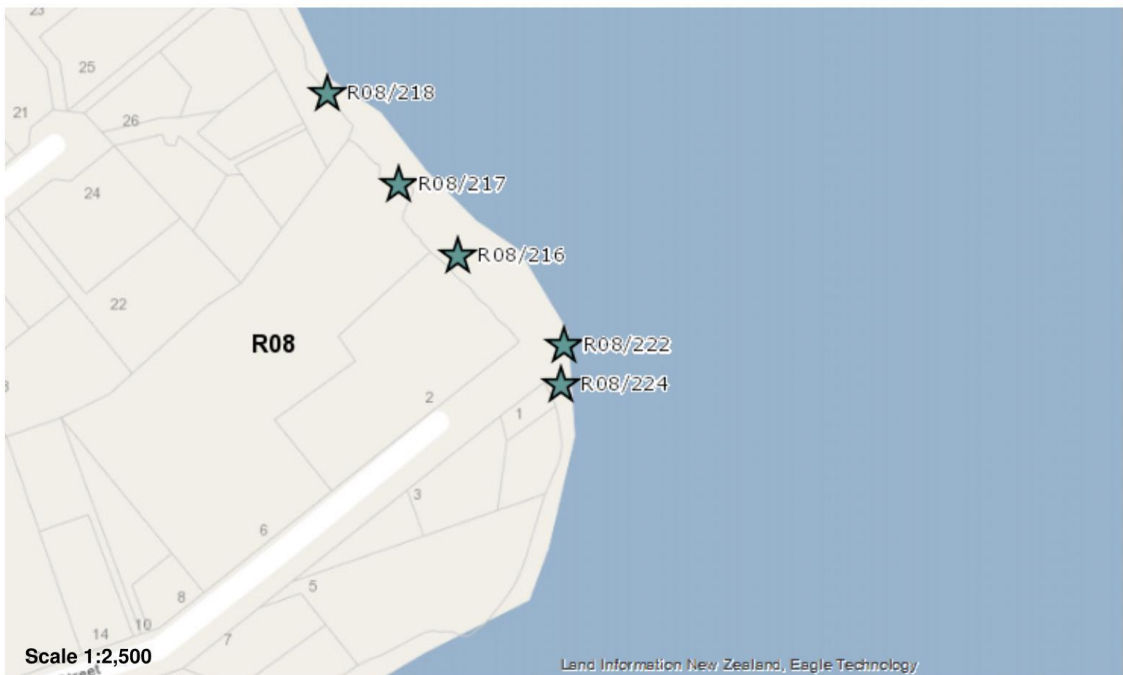


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NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

 <h2 style="margin: 0;">Site Record Form</h2>	<p>NZAA SITE NUMBER: R08/222</p> <p>SITE TYPE: Commercial</p> <p>SITE NAME(s):</p> <p>DATE RECORDED:</p>
<p>SITE COORDINATES (NZTM) Easting: 1742249 Northing: 6001176 Source: On Screen</p>	
<p>IMPERIAL SITE NUMBER: METRIC SITE NUMBER: R08/222</p>	
	
<p>Finding aids to the location of the site End of Moir Street adjacent to Registered Historic Mangawhai Hotel</p>	
<p>Brief description Site of 1880s Mangawhai Wharf.</p>	
<p>Recorded features Wharf/ jetty</p>	
<p>Other sites associated with this site</p>	

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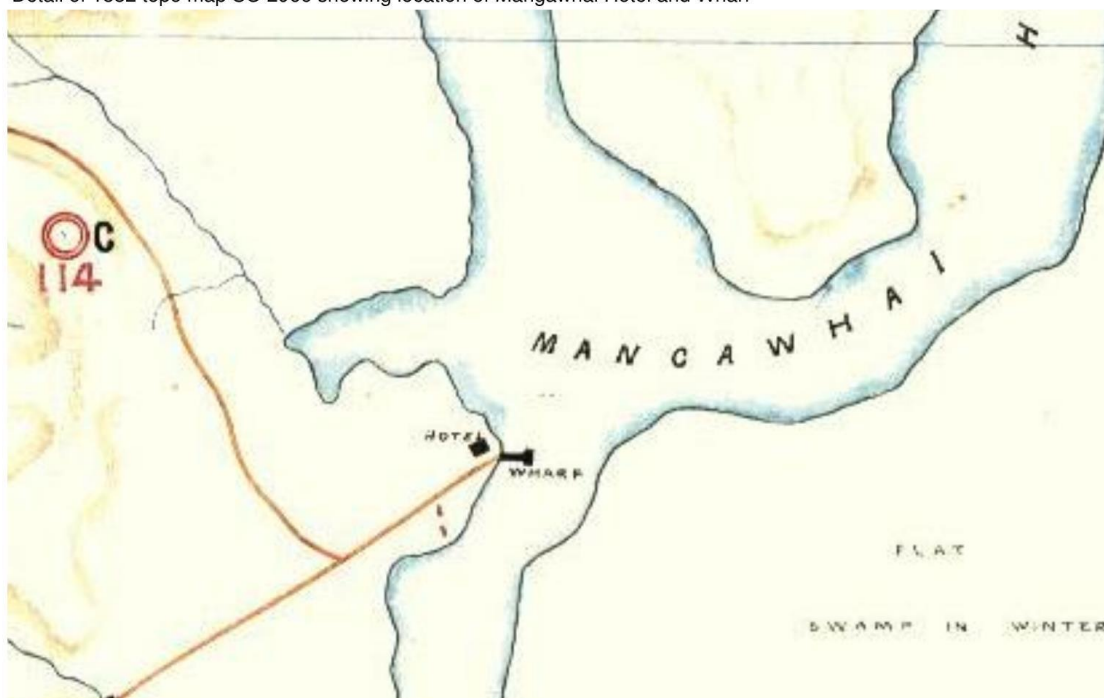
SITE RECORD HISTORY	NZAA SITE NUMBER: R08/222
<p>Site description</p> <p>Updated 25/06/2017 (Field visit), submitted by moirajackson , visited 30/03/2017 by Moira Jackson Grid reference (E1742249 / N6001176)</p> <p>Site of 1880s Mangawhai Wharf.</p> <p>Condition of the site</p> <p>Updated 27/04/2017 (Field visit), submitted by moirajackson , visited 30/03/2017 by Moira Jackson</p> <p>The 1880s wharf has now been demolished but its substructure is present and extends out into the estuary best visible at low tide.</p> <p>There are plans within the local Mangawhai community to re-establish a wharf in the same place</p> <p>Statement of condition</p> <p>Updated: 25/06/2017, Visited: 30/03/2017 - Poor - Visible features are incomplete, unclear and/or the majority have been damaged in some way</p> <p>Current land use:</p> <p>Updated: 25/06/2017, Visited: 30/03/2017 - Coastal margins</p> <p>Threats:</p> <p>Updated: 25/06/2017, Visited: 30/03/2017 - Road/ track formation or maintenance, Tree planting (other than forestry), Property development, Services/ utilities</p>	

SITE RECORD INVENTORY

NZAA SITE NUMBER: R08/222

Supporting documentation held in ArchSite

Detail of 1882 topo map SO 2966 showing location of Mangawhai Hotel and Wharf



NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

Part of old wharf site taken from walkway by Historic Hotel - note old timber post. MJackson 30/03/2017



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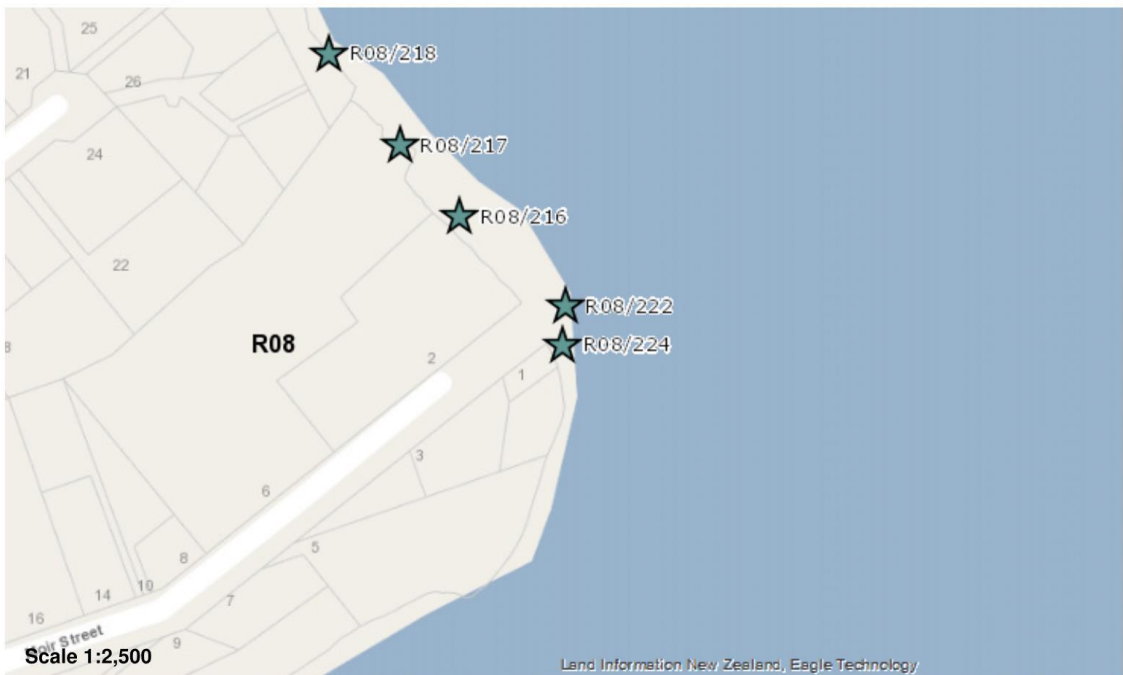
4 of 5

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

The approach to the site of the 1880s historic wharf at the end of Moir Street - M Jackson 30/03/2017.



NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

 <h2 style="margin: 0;">Site Record Form</h2>	<p>NZAA SITE NUMBER: R08/224</p> <p>SITE TYPE: Historic - land parcel</p> <p>SITE NAME(s): Edward Insley's accommodation House site</p> <p>DATE RECORDED:</p>
<p>SITE COORDINATES (NZTM) Easting: 1742248 Northing: 6001159 Source: On Screen</p>	
<p>IMPERIAL SITE NUMBER: METRIC SITE NUMBER: R08/224</p>	
	
<p>Finding aids to the location of the site On eastern side of estuary end of Moir Street Mangawhai Village</p>	
<p>Brief description Site of Insley's 2 storey accommodation house sketched in 1862 by Albertland pioneer Edwin Brookes in 1862 adjacent to the Mangawhai landing (later wharf) and the Mangawhai Hotel.</p>	
<p>Recorded features</p>	
<p>Other sites associated with this site</p>	

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NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

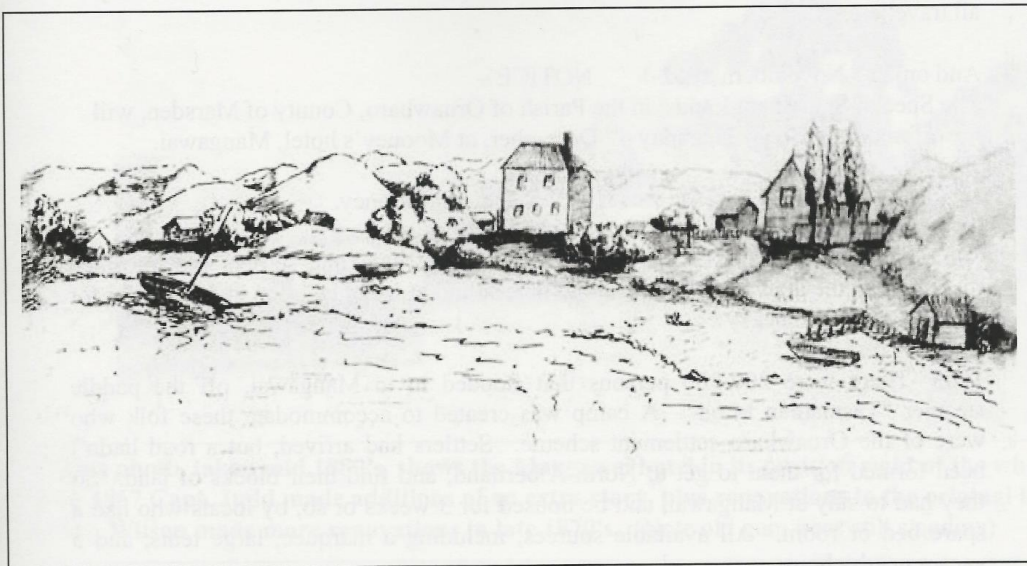
SITE RECORD HISTORY	NZAA SITE NUMBER: R08/224
<p>Site description</p> <p>Updated 27/04/2017 (Field visit), submitted by moirajackson , visited 03/04/2017 by Moira Jackson Grid reference (E1742248 / N6001159)</p> <p>This was the site of Insley's 2 storey accommodation house sketched in 1862 by Albertland pioneer Edwin Brookes in 1862 adjacent to the Mangawhai landing (later wharf) and the Mangawhai Hotel.</p> <p>Condition of the site</p> <p>Updated 27/04/2017 (Field visit), submitted by moirajackson , visited 03/04/2017 by Moira Jackson</p> <p>No visible site remains but under kikuyu grass.</p> <p>Statement of condition</p> <p>Updated: 25/06/2017, Visited: 03/04/2017 - Below surface - Surface evidence has been obliterated, however, there is likely to be subsurface material present. Note that this is different from a destroyed site.</p> <p>Current land use:</p> <p>Updated: 25/06/2017, Visited: 03/04/2017 - Reserve/ recreation, Coastal margins</p> <p>Threats:</p> <p>Updated: 25/06/2017, Visited: 03/04/2017 - Residential activities, Road/ track formation or maintenance, Tree planting (other than forestry), Property development, Services/ utilities</p>	

SITE RECORD INVENTORY	NZAA SITE NUMBER: R08/224
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Supporting documentation held in ArchSite

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

Edwin Brookes 1862 sketch of Mangawhai showing Insley's 2 storey accomodation house in the centre and the then Mangawhai Hotel to the right behind a stand of trees. The landing area is in the foreground as the wharf wasn't built until the 1880s. (as reproduced in Ross B.C 2011. Ripples from the River; p.67)



Mangawai Hotel, right, and house of Edward Insley, centre- 1862.

