

Historic Heritage Topic Report

Drury Structure Plan

August 2017

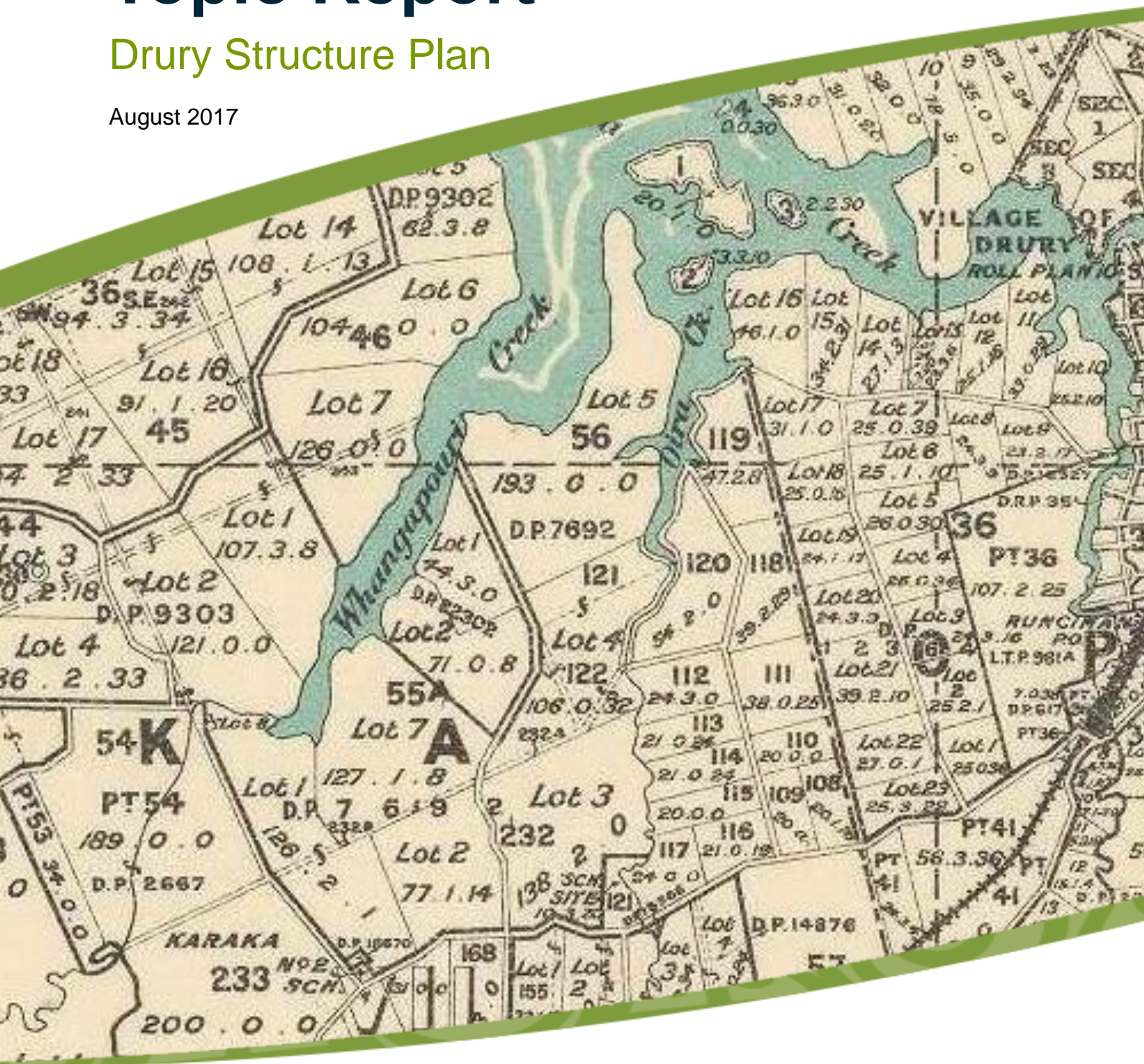


Image: Detail from Cadastral Survey of Drury 1931 (LINZ)

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This report has been prepared for input into the Drury Structure Plan process and should not be relied upon for any other purpose. This report relies upon information from multiple sources but cannot guarantee the accuracy of that information.

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Glossary of terms

Auckland Unitary Plan	AUP
Drury Structure Plan	DSP
Cultural Heritage Inventory	CHI
Future Urban Land Supply Strategy	FULSS
Future Urban Zone	FUZ
Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga	HNZPT
Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act	HNZPTA
New Zealand Archaeological Association	NZAA
Rural Urban Boundary	RUB
Structure Plan Area	SPA

1. Executive summary

The Drury Structure Plan will be a 30-year vision for the urbanisation of the Drury Structure Plan Area (SPA) rural areas beyond the Drury Village. Structure planning is supported and informed by a number of specialist topic papers, including this report, which addresses historic heritage.

A historic heritage place may include; cultural landscapes, buildings, structures, monuments, gardens and plantings, archaeological sites and features, traditional sites, sacred places, townscapes, streetscapes and settlements (AUP Section D17.1.).

This historic heritage topic report for the Drury SPA outlines:

- the methodology and scope of work for the topic report;
- statutory and non-statutory drivers for historic heritage;
- a historical overview of the area and identification of heritage ‘themes’;
- known historic heritage places that are protected or recorded;
- issues and opportunities relating to management of historic heritage; and,
- recommendations to identify, recognise and celebrate historic heritage places within the Drury SPA.

This historic heritage topic report is largely a desk-top exercise. It is intended to provide an evidence base for the development of the draft Drury Structure Plan, which will guide decision-makers when land is rezoned from ‘Future Urban Zone’ to urban zonings within the SPA. The exploration of historical themes provides an opportunity to recognise and celebrate the area’s heritage through future place-shaping and interpretation of historic heritage places associated with the SPA.

The key recommendations include:

- Identify stakeholders and strategic contacts for community input to identify, recognise and celebrate historic heritage in the Drury SPA.
- Test whether assumptions around the significance of historic heritage places are correct through interaction with local communities and knowledge holders.
- Identify possible strategic partners and funding streams to support historic heritage research, conservation and interpretation.
- Develop a programme for ‘heritage engagement’ which will help local communities prepare for and accept change, by increasing their opportunity to understand and appreciate places of heritage value, and to reduce the risk that important places may be lost or degraded through change.
- Continue a programme of systematic field survey to identify specific places of interest for further research and evaluation, targeted to reflect development programmes.
- Determine whether potential places of interest may be of sufficient value for scheduling or any other formal protection.
- Identify spatially areas of archaeological sensitivity as an ‘alert layer’ for future development.
- Develop a character and context analysis to inform planning policies, design principles and guidance for future development.

- Explore the potential for historic heritage places to develop a heritage trail and support local identity and the tourist economy.
- Provide for the systematic review of route development options, survey and monitoring of historic heritage during development design phases and early works to minimise risk of losing unrecorded sites or impacting on significant historic heritage.
- Ensure cross-communication with programme subject matter experts and other development stakeholders so that relevant information is available in a timely fashion to support decision-making and development options.
- Enhance the public understanding of historic heritage places and knowledge potential through improved public access (e.g. continuous esplanade reserves, new cycle paths), presentation, interpretation and maintenance of significant historic heritage places; and,
- Enhance remotely accessible information through updates to the CHI and NZAA Archsite database, as well as disseminating information to local archives and historical societies.

2. Introduction

2.1. Purpose

Drury and its hinterland is identified as an area of strategic growth in both the Auckland Plan (Auckland Council 2012) and the Auckland Unitary Plan (AUP). Auckland Council has developed a Future Urban Land Supply Strategy (FULSS, 2017), which sets out a 30-year programme to sequence the live zoning of land within the Future Urban Zone (FUZ) in the AUP. The Drury area is one of those which have been established through the AUP as a Future Urban Zone. Auckland Council is currently developing structure plans to help guide development in these areas.

Plan.Heritage Ltd were commissioned by Auckland Council to undertake historic research into the Drury Structure Plan Area (SPA) and support an interdisciplinary approach to prepare the Draft Drury Structure Plan (DSP) for public consultation. This historic heritage topic report represents one of the technical outputs of this work and is largely a desk-top exercise. Other outputs include a study list of previously unidentified sites of potential historic heritage value, which require further assessment and consultation in the future.

2.2. Study area

The Drury Structure Plan Area (SPA) includes all land in figure 1 below which is identified as Future Urban Zone in the AUP. This is a transitional zone, applied to green field land that has been identified as suitable for urbanisation. It is to be 'rezoned' for urban development.

The report also considers the existing Drury town centre, and neighbouring boundaries within a c.250m-500m 'buffer' zone, such as the Hunua foothills to the east of Drury, as these places have an important historical spatial and contextual relationship to the SPA.

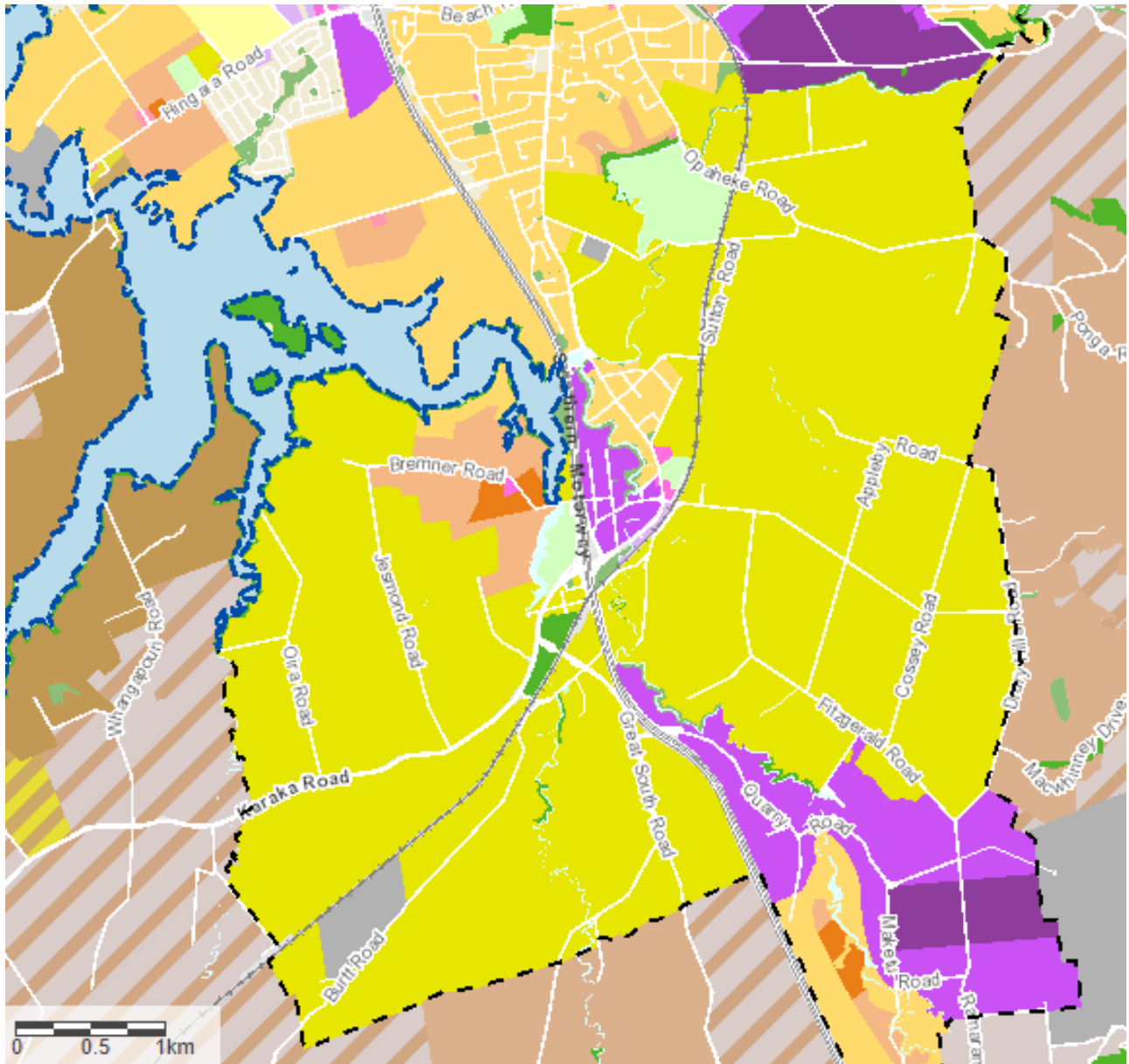


Figure 1: The Drury Structure Plan Area (SPA) includes all land within the Future Urban Zone (FUZ) shaded in yellow (Auckland Council Unitary Plan Viewer, accessed August 2017).

3. Methodology

3.1. Approach

The Drury area has a long history of occupation. Known historic heritage sites demonstrate Maori settlement and activity around the fringes of the Drury SPA, early European settlement, development of transport and industry, and rural activities from the mid-19th to the mid-20th centuries. However, the Drury SPA has not been systematically surveyed and there are gaps in our knowledge about the hinterland around Drury especially.

This historic heritage topic report provides an historical overview of the Drury SPA and wider evolution of the area. It describes several heritage themes that demonstrate how previous land use and activity has shaped the heritage qualities of the study area today. The main issues to be addressed in the future and opportunities for historic heritage through the Draft DSP is also analysed. Recommendations are made based the key findings of the topic report to inform management of historic heritage through the Draft DSP.

This historic heritage topic report is based primarily on desk-top assessment of existing information, supplemented by additional archival research and 'drive-by' field survey. The following sources of information were reviewed in the preparation of this report:

- Local histories, cultural assessments and archaeological reports held by the Auckland Council Cultural Heritage Inventory (CHI).
- CHI record sheets for individual places.
- NZAA Archsite database records.
- Historical images held by Auckland Libraries.
- Historical images held by the Alexander Turnbull Library.
- Historic maps and plans held by LINZ.
- Material held at the National Archives in Wellington.
- Newspaper sources from the National Library 'Papers Past' website.
- Historical aerial photographs digitised through the 'Retrolens' project.
- Material held in the Papakura Museum.

In the future it is recommended that there be further assessment of the historic heritage significance of a range of individual places, so that unidentified sites of potential historic heritage value are recognised and where appropriate protected. This will also improve our understanding of the heritage interest in the Drury SPA.

3.2. Scope

In scope:

- Historic sites, structures, places, and areas, including historic buildings, early road systems and infrastructure, significant historic landscape features and the locations

- of significant historical events (e.g. battlefields).
- Archaeological sites, particularly those places associated with early human activity and/ or can be investigation by archaeological methods.
- Places located both within and close to the FUZ (i.e.: within c.250m to c.500m of the edge of the FUZ).

Out of scope:

- This report does not include an assessment of the cultural significance of the Drury SPA to mana whenua. The cultural and other values that mana whenua place on the area may differ from its historic heritage values, and are determined by mana whenua.

Limitations:

- This technical report is based on the information available at the time of writing. Historical and contextual research was undertaken to an extent that enables the history of the Drury SPA to be understood and it is important to note that additional research may yield new information.
- This report does not include detailed assessment of unidentified sites of potential historic heritage value.
- The report is largely desk-top and is therefore based on a limited amount of fieldwork survey. No subsurface testing or invasive investigation of archaeological sites was undertaken and properties were largely viewed from the street, except where there was public access.

3.3. Community and iwi consultation

The community, local boards, local groups and organisations, landowners, and iwi were not directly consulted during the preparation of this report. Key stakeholders will have an opportunity to provide feedback during structure planning consultation.

4. Statutory and non-statutory context

The Drury Structure Plan Background Report summarises the wider statutory and non-statutory policy context for the structure planning process. The specific planning framework that guides the management of historic heritage in the Drury SPA is briefly outlined below.

4.1. Statutory

Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA)

Section 6 of the RMA recognises as matters of national importance: ‘the relationship of Maori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu, and other taonga’ (S6(e)); and ‘the protection of historic heritage from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development’ (S6(f)).

All persons exercising functions and powers under the RMA are required under Section 6 to recognise and provide for these matters of national importance when ‘*managing the use, development and protection of natural and physical resources*’. Archaeological and other historic heritage sites are resources that should be sustainably managed by ‘*Avoiding, remedying, or mitigating any adverse effects of activities on the environment*’ (Section 5(2)(c)).

Historic heritage is defined (S2) as ‘those natural and physical resources that contribute to an understanding and appreciation of New Zealand’s history and cultures, deriving from any of the following qualities: (i) archaeological; (ii) architectural; (iii) cultural; (iv) historic; (v) scientific; (vi) technological’. Historic heritage includes: ‘(i) historic sites, structures, places, and areas; (ii) archaeological sites; (iii) sites of significance to Maori, including wahi tapu; (iv) surroundings associated with the natural and physical resources’.

The Auckland Unitary Plan Operative in Part is prepared under the rules of the RMA and is the relevant planning mechanism for statutory protection of historic heritage in the Auckland area.

Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 (HNZPTA)

The purpose of the HNZPTA is to promote the identification, protection, preservation, and conservation of the historical and cultural heritage of New Zealand (Part 1 (3)). The Act establishes Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (HNZPT), which has both an advocacy and a statutory role in relation to the conservation and protection of historic heritage.

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

Kōrero Tūturu. Scheduled historic heritage places in the AUP may also be on the New Zealand Heritage List. Heritage New Zealand is considered an affected party for any consent that involves a listed or landmark place.

In addition to the requirements of the AUP, the HNZPTA requires an authority to be obtained from Heritage New Zealand to modify or destroy any archaeological site, whether or not it is recorded or scheduled.

An archaeological site is defined by the HNZPTA Section 6 as follows:

‘archaeological site means, subject to section 42(3), –

- (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 the 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)’*

If works are proposed to a scheduled historic heritage place, and the place meets the definition of an ‘archaeological site’ in the HNZPTA, then the works will be subject to the provisions of that Act in addition to the rules in the AUP. Some places that meet the definition of an ‘archaeological site’ under the HNZPTA will not be included the AUP Schedule of Historic Heritage, but works to these places may still require an authority from Heritage New Zealand.

4.2. Non-statutory

The Auckland Plan 2012

The Auckland Council spatial plan sets a strategic direction for the next 30 years, based on the (former) Mayors vision for the world’s most liveable city. The most relevant section is Chapter 4 on Auckland’s historic heritage, however there are other chapters on Auckland’s Maori (Chapter 2) and environment (Chapter 7) that are linked. The Auckland Plan aims to *‘protect and conserve Auckland’s historic heritage for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations’* (Strategic Directive 4). To achieve this, three priorities, supported by seven directives have been set out.

The Auckland Plan includes directives to:

- Provide a robust information base for Auckland’s historic heritage (Chapter 4, directive 4.1).
- Identify protect and conserve our locally, regionally, nationally and internationally significant historic heritage (Chapter 4, directive 4.2)

- Promote our heritage places to encourage greater understanding and enjoyment (Chapter 4, directive 4.3)

The plan emphasises the value of historic heritage within Auckland and the need to “develop strong, robust and transparent mechanisms to identify, protect, manage and conserve our significant heritage places” (Chapter 4, Section 316). The plan also states that the way in which heritage is protected and conserved will be improved to ensure that “Auckland’s future development does not compromise our existing heritage” (Chapter 4, Section 326). Auckland Council has a critical leadership role in heritage management and protection and must lead by example in the active stewardship of the heritage that it owns and manages on behalf of the community (Chapter 4, Section 329).

Strategies included in the Auckland Plan are able to be implemented through the Auckland Council Long Term Plan, as well as other Auckland Council initiatives.

Franklin Local Board Plan 2014

The Franklin Local Board covers the majority of the Drury SPA including the area within the FUZ. The current local plan recognises the value of historic and cultural heritage to its community under the Outcome: *Proud, Safe and Healthy Communities* (2014: 33). The Local Board seeks to celebrate and protect its historic heritage, principally through supporting the development of heritage trails in partnership with local historical societies. A revised local board plan is being prepared for consultation in 2017. There is also a recognition of the role heritage has in developing the tourist economy under the Outcome: *Thriving Local Economy* (2014:18).

Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga List / Rārangī Kōrero

The New Zealand Heritage List/Rārangī Kōrero (‘the List’) identifies New Zealand’s significant and valued historical and cultural heritage places. Continued under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014, the List is maintained by Heritage New Zealand.

Entries on the list do not automatically acquire any form of statutory protection, although they may be, and often are, recognised in local or regional plans prepared under the RMA. Additionally Local authorities are required to notify Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga if a building consent application is received regarding a property on the List. This allows Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga to offer conservation advice to property owners and the local authority. The fact that a property is included in the List should be noted on any relevant land information memorandum (LIM) supplied by a local authority.

Auckland Council Cultural Heritage Inventory (CHI)

The Auckland Council CHI is a tool and information resource for research, education and advocacy. It is a database that maintains information on over 17,000 historic heritage places and areas in Auckland, both scheduled and non-scheduled.

New Zealand Archaeological Association (NZAA) ArchSite database

NZAA is a professional archaeological association that promotes and fosters research into the archaeology of New Zealand. NZAA runs a site recording scheme and database (ArchSite) with information on over 60,000 sites across the country. The records are used for research, and for the protection and management of archaeological sites.

5. Historical development overview

A review of primary and secondary documentary sources, specialist reports, and archival research (see methodology above) identified the following key themes of historical interest for the Drury SPA:

Theme 1 – Geology and topography

Theme 2 – Maori settlement and early place names

Theme 3 – Early European settler families and place names

Theme 4 – the Village of Drury

Theme 5 – The Land Wars

Theme 6 – Transport

Theme 7 – Extractive Industries

Theme 8 – Rural Agriculture and development in the early 20th century

Theme 9 – World War II sites

These themes are briefly summarised below, with examples of known historic heritage places that represent these themes within the Drury SPA.

Theme 1: Geology and topography

The Drury SPA is located at the northern edge of the South Auckland volcanic field. Figure 2 shows the published surface geology of the Drury SPA, which consists primarily of Pleistocene Age Tauranga Group Puketoka Formation soils intermixed with Tauranga Group Holocene Age alluvial soils around Drury Town itself and to the eastern portion of the SPA adjacent to the Drury fault line. The distinctive high ground of the Drury foothills to the east of the SPA and the steep hills and valleys to the south past Runciman represent the extent of the basalt lava flows. Further south towards Ramarama these lava flows enclose volcanic ash soils. West of the Drury Fault are outcrops of the East Coast Bays Formation, comprising alternating sandstone and mudstone. The rugged high ground of the basalt lava south of Drury has been interpreted by Hayward et al (2011) as an eroded shield volcano (Figure 3).

Drury is a semi-rural area sitting at the foot of the low-lying Bombay hills. It is 36km south of central Auckland, close to Papakura Channel, an arm of the Manukau Harbour. The area around Drury is permeated by numerous streams and water courses discharging to the Pahurehure inlet and creating areas of swamp and floodplains particularly in the Opaheke area of the FUZ.

The underlying geology and topography of a place is a significant influence on how that place is experienced and human interaction with it, including settlement patterns, control of

natural resources, location of industry, and development of transport and communication routes. This is explored further in the following themes.

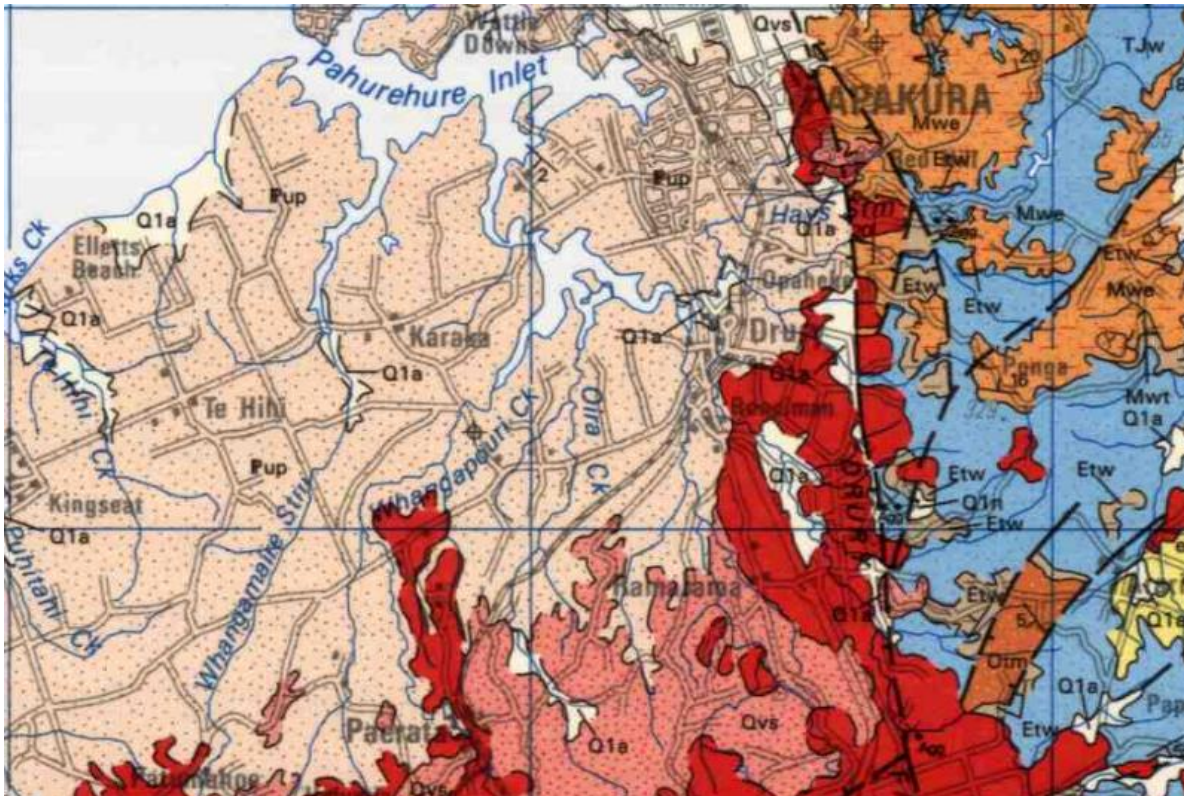


Figure 2. Surface Geology of Drury Area. Pleistocene Age Tauranga Group Puketoka Formation soils are light pink, marked Pup. Tauranga Group Holocene Age alluvial soils are off-white, marked Q1a. Basalt lava flows are marked 'Qva' and shown red on the map. Volcanic ash soils are shown in pink, marked Qvs. East Coast Bays Formation are shown orange, marked ETW (Detail from Edbrooke 2001)

Map of the South Auckland Volcanic Field. DRAWN BY GEOFF COX.

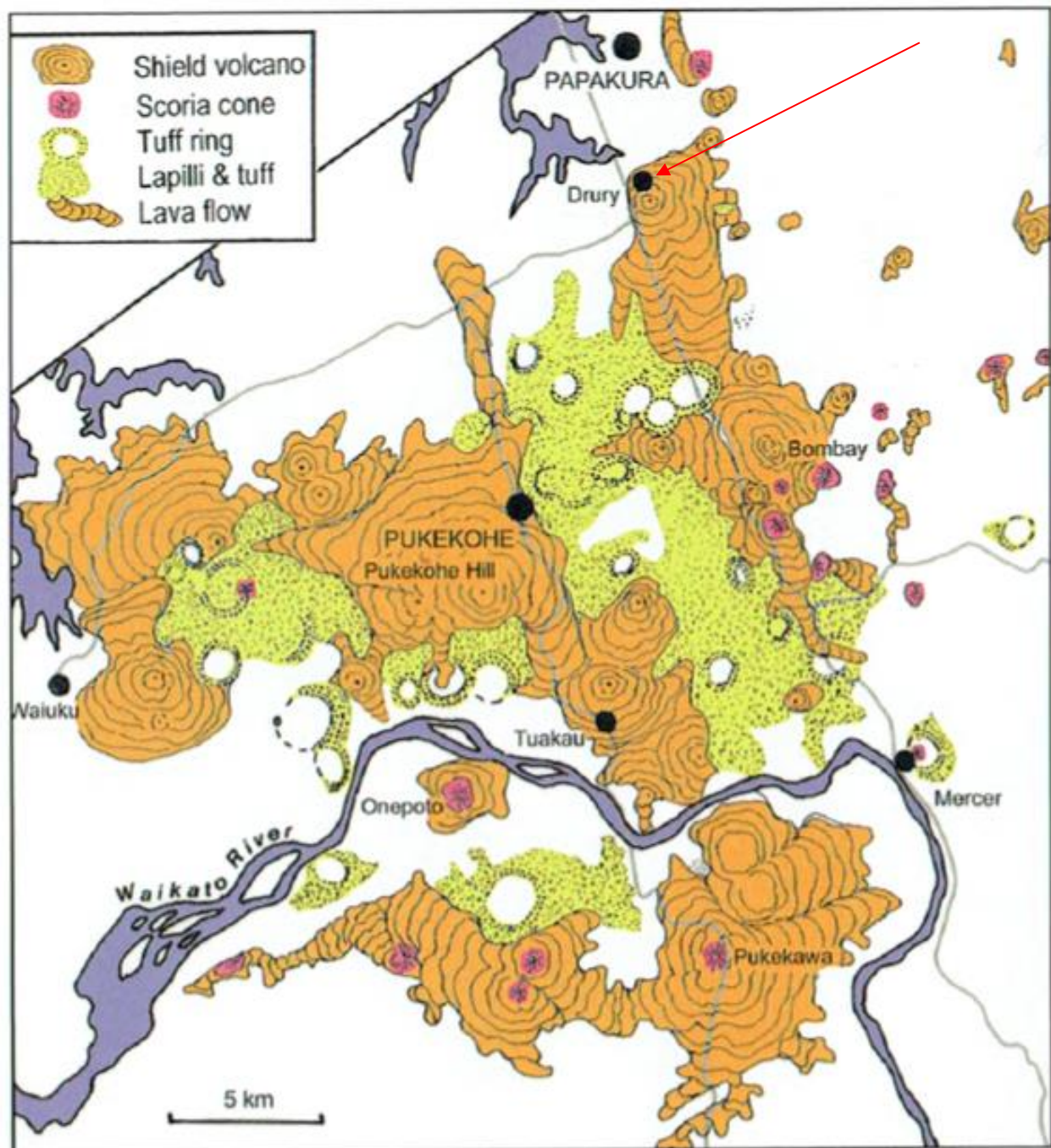


Figure 3. South Auckland volcanic field, with Drury arrowed in red (after Hayward et al 2011: 96)

Theme 2: Maori Settlement and Early Place Names

The topography of the Drury SPA creates a particular environment that would have been attractive for Maori settlement – high ground with commanding views across fertile plans suitable for cultivation and with sources of timber for construction, criss-crossed with numerous waterways providing access to riparian resources and paths to the coastal edge, where marine resources could be readily exploited.

According to Graeme Murdoch in his 1990 study *A Brief History of the Human History of the Slippery Creek Catchment*, the greater area including modern Drury was known by a number of local names, describing geographic features, ancestral associations and events. Streams that flowed from Te Hunua, the “high infertile land” included Waipokapu (Hay’s Stream) which watered the alluvial plain of Kirikiri just south of Papakura, Mangapu (Symonds Stream), and Waihoihoi (now remembered in the name for Waihoehoe Road). The Mangapu and Waihoihoi combine with the “Awa Paheke” (“Slippery River”)¹ so-named after the slippery rocks in the vicinity, the name transformed to Opaheke for the nearby area, and the later survey parish. The combined streams flow beneath the Great South Road, combining with the Hingaia Stream just west of the bridge, and then with the Ngakoroa, before emptying ultimately into the Manukau Harbour.

Murdoch identified that, at the time of the arrival of the first Europeans in the area, the tribal groups in occupation traced their ancestry back to the Tainui waka, and were all part of the tribal confederation known as Te Waiohua; including, in particular, Te Akitai, Ngai Tai, Ngati Tamaoho and Ngati Pou. The catchment’s resources were guarded by two pa, one at the headwaters of the Waihoihoi near the mouth of Slippery Creek (Figure 4).

More recent work for the Drury Business Park by Te Roopu Kaitiaki O Papakura identifies a number of cultural heritage sites within the Drury Park East SPA.

Examples of this theme include:

- archaeological sites along the coastal margins of Drury West FUZ;
- archaeological sites to the east of Drury East FUZ in the Drury Hills;
- recorded place names and names for water courses; and,
- recorded pa site north of Wharf Street at the mouth of Slippery Creek.

¹ *New Zealander*, 13 October 1847, p. 3

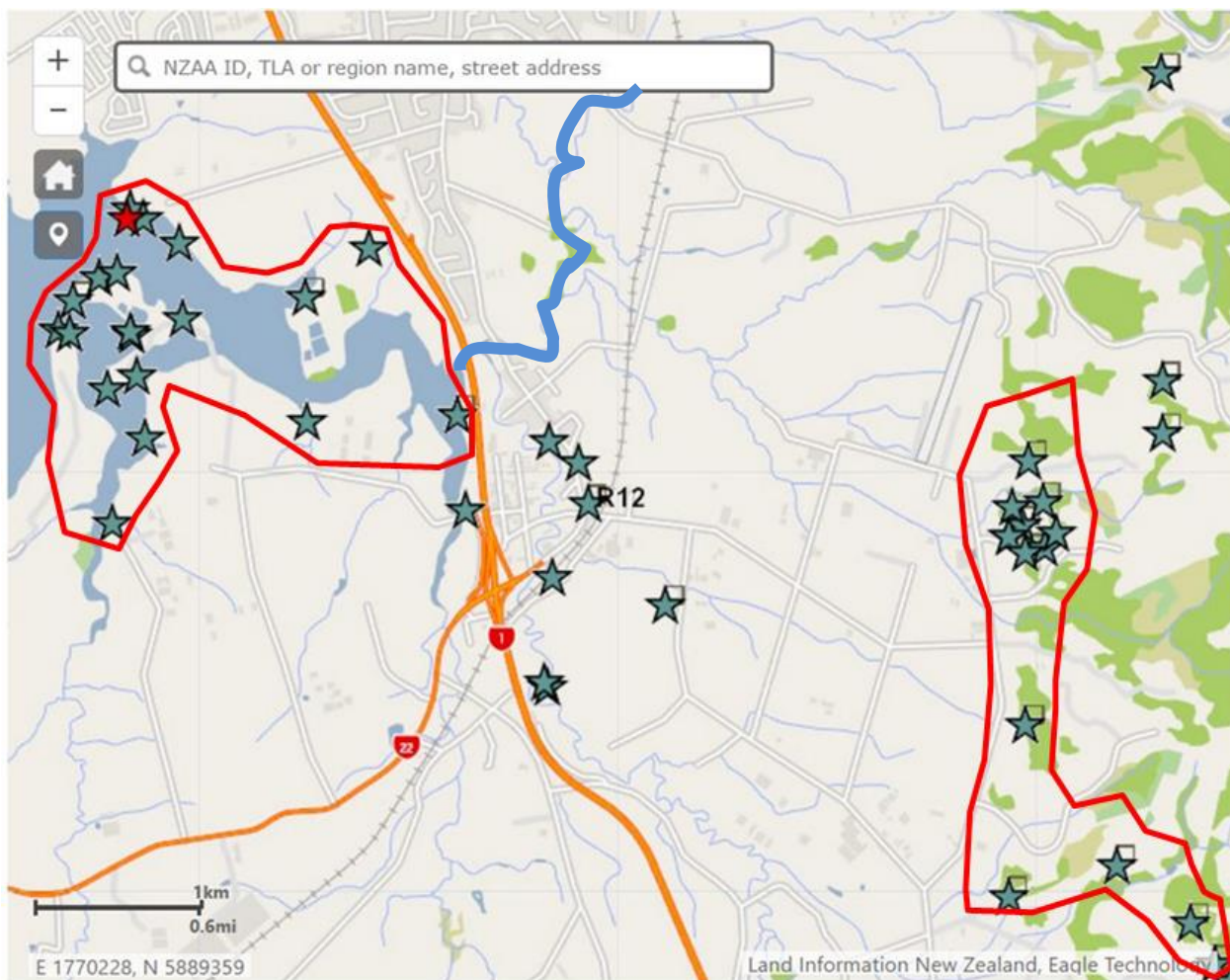


Figure 4. Main concentrations of recorded archaeological sites of Maori origin in the Drury Area outlined in red. Slippy Creek is emphasised in blue (source: NZAA Archsite Database)

Theme 3: Early European land purchase

The European purchases and alienation of Maori from their land in the area began in 1842 with the purchase of the first of two Papakura blocks (the second taking place in 1847),² followed by a claim made by Adam Chisholm for at least two Papakura blocks during the suspension of pre-emption in 1843-1844. This area was initially referred to as Chisholm's Bush. However, the claim was disallowed by the Government in 1848. The Government took possession of this land, part of which was later included in the sale Crown land to establish the Village of Drury).³ This latter purchase appears to have included the Opaheke Block.⁴ The Mangapu Block was sold to William Hay in 1845.⁵ The Ramarama Block, which extended towards the Manukau Harbour west of Drury, was purchased by the Crown in 1846,⁶ and the Maro-ohinewai and Te Rape Blocks in 1853.⁷

Thomas Runciman is credited as the first settler to cross the Papakura Rover and Slippery Creek with a loaded dray, and had established his cottage homestead and cattle station by May 1852.⁸ At this point, "Slippery Creek" was the general term used to describe the area which included the future Drury Township, although the actual stream is to the north. "Opaheke" – one of the traditional Maori names for the area, was also used and was more correct, in terms of the survey district. Runciman's farm was referred to as in Opaheke in 1854,⁹ although today the district is referred to as Runciman (Figure 5).

Examples of this theme include:

- Surviving early property boundaries and field systems
- Place names
- Recorded sites of homesteads
- Road systems and road names

² H Hanson Turton, *Maori Deeds of Land Purchases in the North Island of New Zealand: Vol One*, 1877, p. 738

³ D-14, p. 85, *Appendices to the Journals of the House of Representatives*, 1863

⁴ H Hanson Turton, *Maori Deeds of Old Private Land Purchases in New Zealand, from the year 1815-1840, with Pre-Emptive and other claims*, 1882, p. 504

⁵ H Hanson Turton, *Maori Deeds of Old Private Land Purchases in New Zealand, from the year 1815-1840, with Pre-Emptive and other claims*, 1882, p. 510-514

⁶ H Hanson Turton, *Maori Deeds of Land Purchases in the North Island of New Zealand: Vol One*, 1877, p. 564

⁷ H Hanson Turton, *Maori Deeds of Land Purchases in the North Island of New Zealand: Vol One*, 1877, pp. 283-284

⁸ *New Zealander*, 22 May 1852, p. 2

⁹ Advertisement, *Southern Cross*, 6 October 1854, p. 2(5)

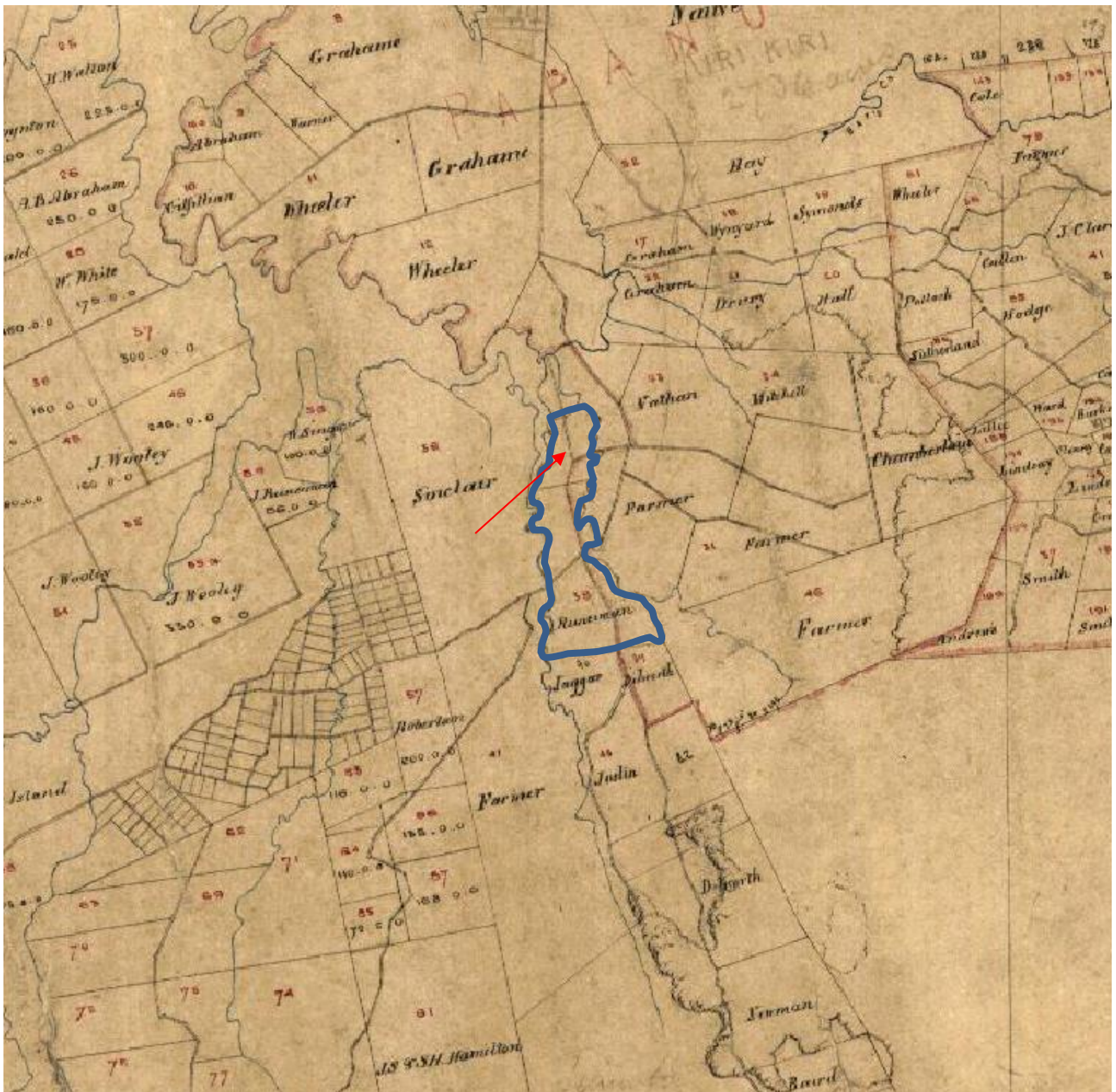


Figure 5. Detail of Deeds Roll 64 showing early land divisions and landowners, with Thomas Runciman's land highlighted in blue. The location of Drury is arrowed. Undated, c. 1860s (source: Quickmaps)

Theme 4: Village of Drury

The first Government sales just north of Slippery Creek took place in 1852.¹⁰ In June 1854, the 35,000 acre Hunua Block was sold by the Government,¹¹ and in August 1855 sections in the village of Drury (just north of the Runciman property) were offered for sale.¹² At some point, a wharf had been built on Runciman's property. This was functioning by 1857, when timber was being shipped in for the construction of the area's Presbyterian Church¹³ (which opened 20 June 1858),¹⁴ and may have been at the site later used by the military authorities as a commissariat wharf and redoubt, at the intersection of Browne (now Bremner Road) and Victoria Streets.¹⁵

Alfred Buckland held a large land sale in central Drury in March 1864 of land owned by James Runciman providing an insight to the extent of Drury Village in the early 1860s (Figure 6). Also evident from early auction maps are planned subdivisions for a formal town layout south of what is now Norrie Road, including the area of Drury Sports Complex. This planned town was never completed, but demonstrates the aspirations of the early township as a gateway town to the Waikato and the south. Then, the troops left the district at the beginning of 1865 and the promised expansion did not materialise. At this time Drury was described as having two hotels and three stores, but was also surrounded by empty fields and deserted farms. One of those hotels, Cronkshaw's Drury Hotel, burned down in 1868, leaving only the Farmer's Hotel intact.

Examples of this theme include:

- The Presbyterian Cemetery on Great South Road
- The site of the Farmer's Inn (now Ye Jolly Farmer)
- St John's Anglican Church, Norrie Road
- The site of the wharf at the mouth of Slippery Creek
- The line of early road systems
- Early bridge remains

¹⁰ *New Zealander*, 1 September 1852, p. 4(2)

¹¹ *New Zealander*, 20 May 1854, p.2

¹² Bruce Ringer, *Manukau's Journey*, Auckland Libraries

¹³ *Southern Cross*, 12 May 1857, p. 1(5)

¹⁴ *Manukau's Journey*

¹⁵ See NZ Map 4498-15, Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries

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Theme 5: The Land Wars

In response to the Taranaki War in 1860, settlers on the Papakura and Drury districts expressed their concerns should nearby Maori “be so infatuated as to attempt to create disturbance within this Province.” A deputation addressed the Governor on the issue, and Captain Mairis of the Royal Engineers recommended the construction of two stockades in the area,¹⁶ one of which was built alongside Great South Road in Drury, on land owned by A B Abraham (present day site 217-219 Great South Road, opposite the Jolly Farmer Inn).¹⁷ This was offered for sale from the end of 1862.¹⁸ From the end of 1861,¹⁹ a military camp was set up at Drury, possibly one noted just south of Runciman’s property on an auction map of 1862, bounded by the Hingaia creek to the east and Great South Road to the west.²⁰ Several early photographs of Drury taken in the c.1860s show the early village with the camp behind (Figure 7).

The Drury area was also the location of General Cameron’s headquarters, and part of the house shown in Figure 8 is reported to survive within the Drury East FUZ, mid-way along what is now Fitzgerald Road. Further north, a Calvary stables is recorded on early maps showing ‘the seat of war’ produced by various newspapers and periodicals of the time.

Examples of this theme include:

- Military Milepost at Drury School
- Site of Military Camp, Drury
- Commissariat Redoubt and Settler’s stockade, Drury
- General Cameron’s HQ, Drury

¹⁶ *New Zealander*, 1 December 1860, p. 6

¹⁷ Subdivision and sale plan for Abraham’s land, 3 December 1862, IA1 233 1862/2691 R24134742, Archives New Zealand

¹⁸ *New Zealander*, 3 December 1862 p1(5)

¹⁹ *Manukau’s Journey*

²⁰ See subdivision and sale plan for Abraham’s land, 3 December 1862



Figure 7. The Military camp at Drury c. 1860s (source: Alexander Turnbull Library ref PA1-f-027-56-2)



Figure 8. General Cameron's HQ, near Drury, c.1860s (source: Alexander Turnbull Library PA1-q-250-47)

Theme 6 – Transport

Early roads were little more than tracks through the bush, some no doubt following routes already established by the Maori over long periods. As a result of a meeting of settlers in the area held on 17 November 1855, complaining about the quality of roading in the district,²¹ the Auckland Provincial Council responded by advertising for tenders to build a bridge on the Great South Road near Runciman's farm in 1856,²² and six months later published another advertisement for tenders to clear "a road through the Bush from Runciman's to the Waikato."²³

An early map of the area, likely dating from the 1850s (Figure 9), shows the Great South Road established as far as Drury, with additional roads planned through farmland from the future township towards the Hunuas.²⁴ These appear to have ended up as just paper roads, closed in the 1850s,²⁵ absorbed into the rest of the 1880s Chamberlin subdivision.²⁶ They do not appear to be related to the Waihoihoi tramway from the 1860s. In 1864, it appeared that Drury would be a prosperous and considerable settlement. With water and road access linking it with both Auckland and the Waikato region, the Waihoihoi coal mine with its tramway, the prospect of the Auckland to Drury railway enhancing transport connections with Auckland even more, along with the commercial opportunities linked with an almost constant military presence in the area due to the Waikato War, all the signs were there for continued prosperity.²⁷ The troops left in 1865, depopulating the area. The promised rail link with Auckland was cancelled in 1866,²⁸ and it would not be until May 1875 when the first Drury railway station opened for business,²⁹ north of Waihoehoe Road, later moved to a site just south of the road.³⁰

Examples of this theme include:

- The Great South Road
- Military Milepost at Drury School
- Waihoihoi Road
- Early bridges
- The Waihoihoi Coal Mining Company tramway
- The 'mineral railway' from Drury Pottery and Fireclay Works to the old Drury Station
- The Auckland to Mercer Railway
- The former locations of the Drury Railway station

²¹ *Southern Cross*, 27 November 1855, p. 311 January 1860, p.

²² *Southern Cross*, 4 April 1856, p. 2(6)

²³ *Southern Cross*, 3 October 1856, p. 2(2)

²⁴ NZ Map 4296, Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries

²⁵ See SO 200, LINZ records

²⁶ DP 119, LINZ records

²⁷ *New Zealander*, 10 March 1864, p. 2

²⁸ Anne Stewart Ball, "Beginning Days of a railway: James Stewart and the Auckland to Drury Railway", 2009, via Auckland Libraries. Retrieved 13 May 2017.

²⁹ *Auckland Star*, 20 May 1875, p. 2

³⁰ Chalk Cheese and Chimney Pots, A History of Drury School and Districts, 1857-1982

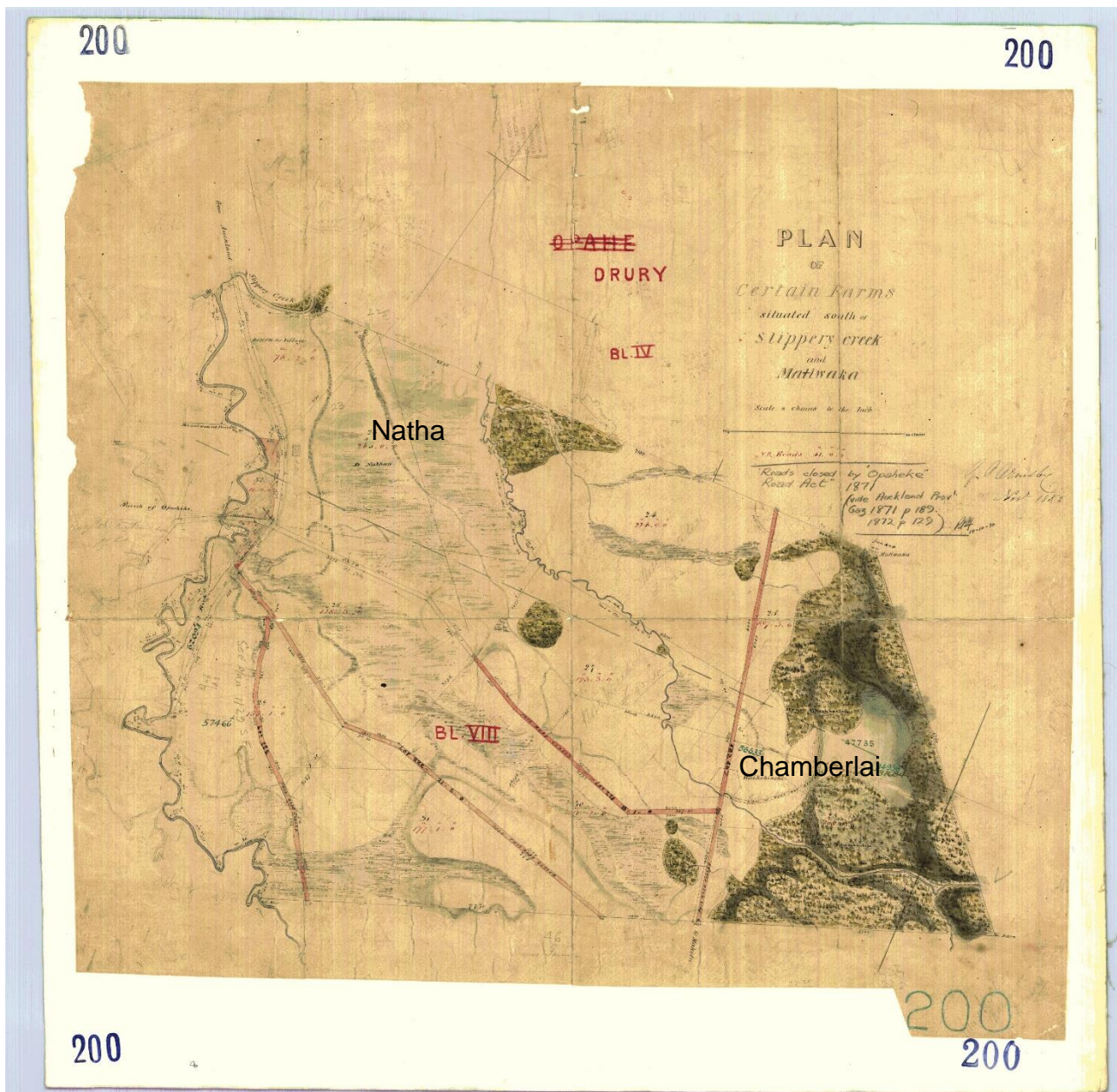


Figure 9. Early survey plan dated c.1852 showing existing formed roads and planned road alignments within the Nathan and Chamberlain farms (source: LINZ Map SO 200)

Theme 7 – Extractive Industries

Coal mining

William Young, who had started the first passenger coach service along the Great South Road in 1857,³¹ appears to have been one of the first to bring Hunua coal to the attention of Aucklanders the following year.³² With limestone also discovered in apparent quantities, meetings were called in September 1858,³³ and miners sought to work the seams on James Farmer's land at Waihoihoi.³⁴ By November that year, Farmer and his partner Turnbull were prepared to lease the mine for six months, "upon a royalty".³⁵ By May 1859, Captain James Ninnis was manager at the mine, and twelve tons of coal was loaded onto the *Prince Alfred* for conveyance to Auckland.³⁶ Three months later, the Waihoihoi Mining and Coal Company was in existence and plans were underway for the construction of the company's coal wharf at Onehunga.³⁷ By early 1860, two vessels were regularly carrying coal from Drury to Onehunga,³⁸ and the company issued their prospectus in February that year. This referred to the construction of a wooden tramline from the mine to "deep water at Abraham's Point",³⁹ which may have been either where the Great South Road crosses the river (north of A B Braham's land) or where the Southern Motorway crosses just to the west.

Only part of the tramway has been found on a contemporary plan,⁴⁰ a stretch near the end that would have been approximately just south of today's Sutton Road. The tramway opened 1 May 1862, its length three miles of 4ft 8in gauge track.⁴¹ Proximity to the tramway determined the proposal to place the planned terminus of the Auckland to Drury railway nearby⁴² (Figure 10).

The Waihoihoi Coal Company suffered a loss in 1864, probably affected by the war. The mine essentially closed down in 1866, and the tramway with its associated loading quay were just a memory by the turn of the 20th century.

³¹ Manukau's Journey

³² *New Zealander*, 18 August 1858 p.3(1)

³³ *Southern Cross*, 3 September 1858 p.2(3)

³⁴ *New Zealander*, 25 September 1858, p. 2(1)

³⁵ *New Zealander*, 17 November 1858, p. 2(4)

³⁶ *Southern Cross*, 3 May 1859, p. 3

³⁷ *New Zealander*, 31 August 1859, p. 1(4)

³⁸ *New Zealander*, 11 January 1860, p. 3

³⁹ *New Zealander*, 15 February 1860, p. 4

⁴⁰ G Graham's land, Section 22 of Opaheke Parish, 3 June 1864, NZ Map 4551, Sir George Grey Special Collections, Auckland Libraries

⁴¹ *Southern Cross*, 6 May 1862, p. 4

⁴² See NZ Map 4551. Today, this area which would have had streets and both urban and suburban sections fronting both the railway and Slippery Creek, is open farmland.

Pottery and Brickworks

There was an early fireclay brick industry, linked with the Waihoihoi Coal Mining Company established in the late 1850s, with some thousands of bricks a week produced and shipped from Drury. However this was short-lived, and had collapsed by 1885.

Henry Chamberlin, from 1875, made moves to try to reactivate the coal mining industry in the area, on property he owned, as well as take advantage of the clays for earthenware manufacture.⁴³ However, nothing appears to have come from of this; when he put up 2200 acres of his land at Drury for sale in December 1880, it was reported of the auction that the bidding was quiet and the prices rather low.⁴⁴ The Drury Coal Mine Company opened its own mine and branch rail link in July 1905,⁴⁵ and in 1906 diversified into starting a brickworks in 1906.⁴⁶ The brickworks was reorganised into a new company in 1909,⁴⁷ but went into liquidation from 1914.⁴⁸ The coal company disappeared around this time. The whole of the bricks, buildings and sundries, two miles from Drury station, was sold up in 1921.⁴⁹ Another company called Drury Potteries Limited went into liquidation and asset sales in 1928.⁵⁰

Quarrying

Darby Brothers operated a stone quarry at Drury by 1926,⁵¹ on part of the Chamberlin estate.⁵² Their quarry was sold in 1931, and may have been the quarry ultimately leased by William Stevenson in 1937, purchased by the Stevenson Company in 1948.⁵³

Examples of this theme include:

- The recorded line of the Waihoihoi Coal Mining Company Tramway
- The 'Mineral railway' and the Drury Fireclay and Pottery works
- The Stevenson Quarry
- Wharf sites at Drury

⁴³ *Southern Cross*, 5 June 1875, p. 2

⁴⁴ *NZ Herald*, 16 December 1880, p. 4

⁴⁵ *Manukau's Journey*

⁴⁶ *NZ Herald*, 1 February 1906, p. 3

⁴⁷ *Auckland Star*, 1 December 1909, p. 3(5)

⁴⁸ *NZ Herald*, 11 May 1914, p. 12(3)

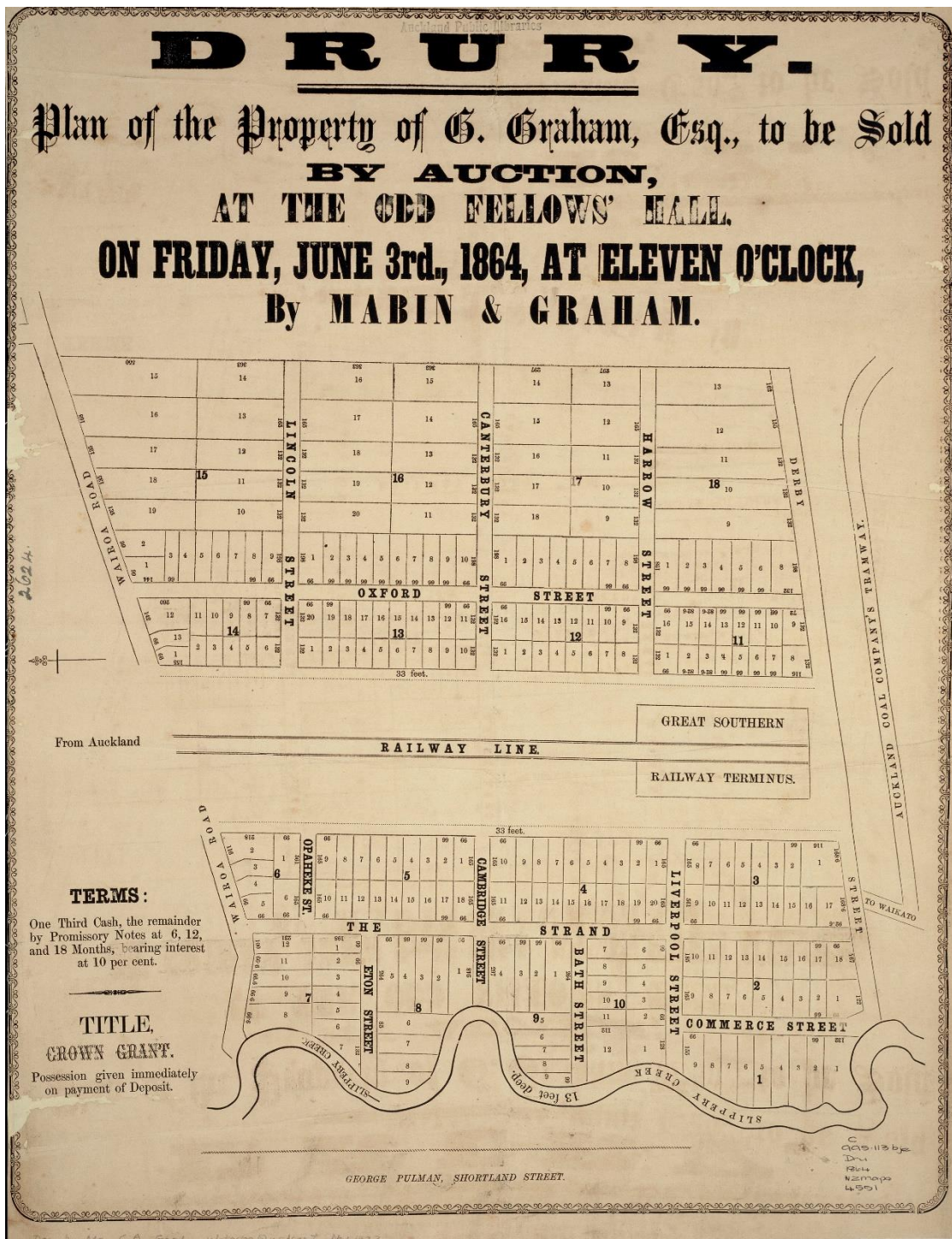
⁴⁹ *Auckland Star*, 10 January 1921, p. 2

⁵⁰ *NZ Herald*, 28 June 1928, p18

⁵¹ *NZ Herald*, 18 October 1926, p. 20(6)

⁵² *Auckland Star*, 17 December 1926, p. 10

⁵³ *Chalk Cheese and Chimney Pots, A History of Drury School and Districts, 1857-1982*



Theme 8 – Rural Agriculture and development in the early 20th century

From the early colonial period the area was gradually developed as farmland serving the markets of Auckland. From the beginning of the 20th century the area was primarily a producer of dairy and wool products, and feed for cattle (Figure 11). A cheese and casein factory was established in Drury during the Edwardian period, on the site of the former Post Office.

By the middle of the century, the spread of development from the Auckland Hinterland towards the south encouraged new arrivals, including Dutch and Chinese market gardeners. New crops included tomatoes, cucumbers, olives and avocados⁵⁴. Flower growing was also established, with lilies, orchids and chrysanthemums among the species planted, often for export. Drury's Fitzgerald Road was one of the earlier areas to be developed, followed by Jesmond Road⁵⁵, where 'small farms' were subdivided into allotments in the 1910s (Figure 12). Sale yards were established for the sale of livestock at Opaheke Road, near the location of the former train station.

Examples of this theme include:

- The former Casein and Cheese factory at Drury
- 'small farm' allotment subdivisions along Jesmond Road
- Market gardening along Fitzgerald Road
- Opaheke sale yards (former)

⁵⁴ Yousef R, 1997. Papakura: the years of progress 1938-1996

⁵⁵ Ibid.



Stacks of oats, Flanagans Farm, early 1900's.

Figure 11. The farming landscape of the Drury East FUZ in the early 20th century (source: •Clark C, 1982)

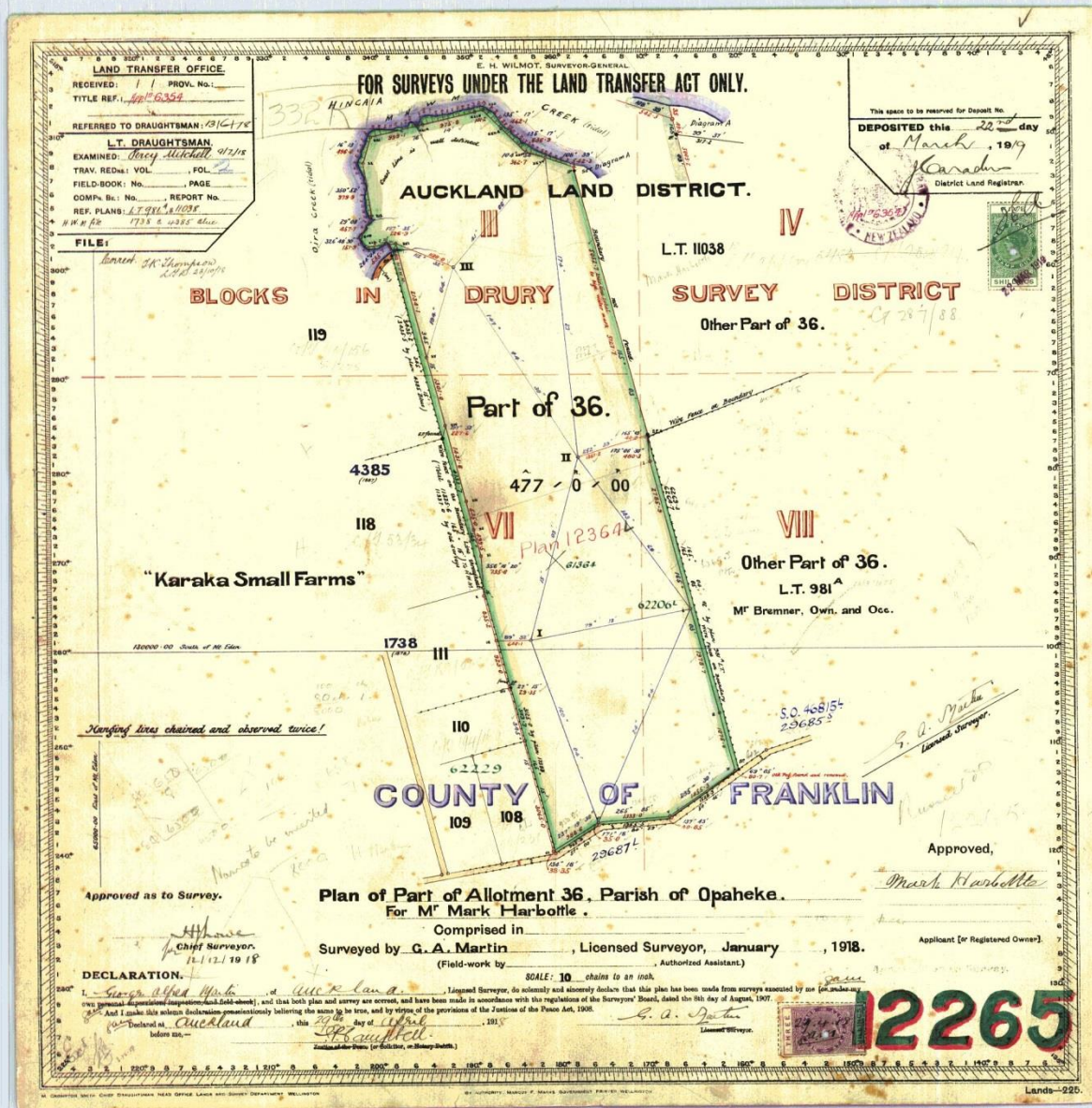


Figure 12. Early 20th century subdivision along Jesmond Road - 'Karaka Small Farms' (source: LINZ DP12265)

Theme 9 – World War II Military sites

In 1942 American troops arrived *en masse* in New Zealand, as part of the Allied forces Pacific Campaign against the Japanese Empire. This arrival has been dubbed ‘The American Invasion’, with thousands of troops stationed in bases across the Auckland region and Northland. Opaheke was known as the location of two American Military camps established from 1942. There were two main camp sites at Opaheke: Opaheke East (OE) and Opaheke West (OW). American units based in these camps were⁵⁶:

- 135th Field Artillery Battalion, 37th Infantry Division (Jun-Jul 1942 at OE);
- 118th Quartermaster Battalion, 43rd Infantry Division (Oct 1942-Jan 1943 at OE);
- Military Police Platoon, 43rd Infantry Division (Oct 1942-Jan 1943 at OW);
- 43rd Reconnaissance Troop, 43rd Infantry Division (Oct 1942-Jan 1943 at OW);
- 9th Marine (Infantry) Regiment, 3rd Marine Division (Feb-Jul 1943 at OE);
- 19th Marine (Infantry) Regiment, 3rd Marine Division (Feb-Jul 1943 at OW);
- 89th Field Artillery Battalion, 25th Infantry Division (Nov 1943-Feb 1944 at OE);
- 169th Field Artillery Battalion, 43rd Infantry Division (Mar-Jul 1944 at OE).

American troops established themselves in the district, encouraged by official literature to integrate with their ‘welcoming hosts’ (Figure 13). The Old Chamberlain Homestead on Drury Hills Road became something of an unofficial recreation venue for American troops on leave, with jazz music and other entertainment on offer.

Examples of this theme include:

- Recorded sites of Opaheke East and Opaheke West camps
- The Chamberlain Homestead, Drury Hills Road

⁵⁶ <https://nzhistory.govt.nz/media/interactive/us-military-forces-new-zealand>



Figure 13. Selected pages from the guide booklet issued to American Servicemen arriving in 1942 (source: Archives New Zealand⁵⁷)

⁵⁷ 'Meet New Zealand guide', URL: <https://nzhistory.govt.nz/media/interactive/meet-new-zealand-guide>, (Ministry for Culture and Heritage), updated 21-Oct-2014

6. Historic heritage places

The Auckland Unitary Plan (AUP) sets out the reasons why the identification and protection of significant historic heritage places is important (AUP Section B5.4):

Historic heritage helps people to understand and appreciate their history, culture and identity. Historic heritage places contribute to Auckland's distinctiveness as a visitor destination and to its economic vitality. The recognition, protection, conservation and appropriate management of historic heritage places will help future generations appreciate what these places mean to the development of the region. Historic heritage places are a finite resource that cannot be duplicated or replaced.

The structure planning process aims to recognise significant historic heritage places and consider effects on these places, as part of preparation for the rezoning of Future Urban Zone land in Drury to urban zones. Table 1 includes a summary of all protected and recorded historic heritage sites within the FUZ, or immediately adjacent to the FUZ, within the Drury SPA. It is acknowledged that there may be more places of historic heritage interest identified during the consultation as part of the DSP process.

6.1. Protected historic heritage places

Protected historic heritage places are scheduled in the AUP and are defined as follows (AUP Section D17.1.):

A scheduled historic heritage place can be an individual feature, or encompass multiple features and/or properties, and may include public land, land covered by water and any body of water. A historic heritage place may include; cultural landscapes, buildings, structures, monuments, gardens and plantings, archaeological sites and features, traditional sites, sacred places, townscapes, streetscapes and settlements.

Within the Drury SPA there is currently only one scheduled historic heritage place on the Auckland Unitary Plan Operative in Part (2016; AUP). This is Aroha Cottage, located on Jesmond Road (AUP id 704). The site is scheduled as a category B place and recognised for its historical, social and context values. Aroha Cottage is also listed with HNZPT as a Category 2 place on the New Zealand Heritage List.

The site of the Commissariat Redoubt also physically extends into the area of the SPA at 37 Bremner Road (by Jesmond Bridge), and into the reserve south of the bridge. Although its extent of place is limited to the extent of the Esplanade Reserve north of Bremner Road (Figure 14) the site could potentially be impacted on by development within the FUZ.

Archaeological sites as defined in the HNZPTA are protected at a national level and it is an offence to modify or destroy an archaeological site without an authority from HNZPT to do so. There are ten recorded archaeological sites identified within or immediately adjacent to the FUZ along coastal edges or within esplanade reserves (Figure 15).

There are other forms of legal protection which are less common, and usually site specific. For example, sites may also be protected through a legal covenant, which is applied to a title or land parcel. This information is usually recorded on a Land Information Memorandum (LIM). The use of covenants for conservation land may also have implications for development. At this stage it is unknown whether any such legal restrictions apply to historic heritage places within the Drury Structure Plan Area.

6.2. Other recorded historical places

Within the Drury SPA there are five additional sites recorded in the Auckland Council Heritage Inventory (CHI) of historic heritage interest, but which are not scheduled or otherwise protected (Figure 16). These may include places that have been previously assessed and are not considered to meet the criteria for scheduling, places that are recorded historically but subsequently destroyed, or places that may have heritage value but that have not been fully assessed. They include the sites of former buildings, the railway station at Opaheke, and WWII military camps at Opaheke (see Table 1).

6.3. Unidentified places of interest

A list of previously unidentified places of potential historic heritage interest will be compiled during the structure plan process, based on research carried out for this report and consultation. These may be prioritised for further research and evaluation of significance in the future. The AUP provides for the recognition and protection of significant historic heritage places where they meet some or all of the following criteria (AUP Section B5.2.2).

- (a) Historical: the place reflects important or representative aspects of national, regional or local history, or is associated with an important event, person, group of people, or with an idea or early period of settlement within New Zealand, the region or locality.
- (b) Social: the place has a strong or special association with, or is held in high esteem by, a particular community or cultural group for its symbolic, spiritual, commemorative, traditional or other cultural value.
- (c) Mana Whenua: the place has a strong or special association with, or is held in high esteem by, Mana Whenua for its symbolic, spiritual, commemorative, traditional or other cultural value.
- (d) Knowledge: the place has potential to provide knowledge through archaeological or other scientific or scholarly study, or to contribute to an understanding of the cultural or natural history of New Zealand, the region, or locality.
- (e) Technology: the place demonstrates technical accomplishment, innovation or achievement in its structure, construction, components or use of materials.
- (f) Physical attributes: the place is a notable or representative example of:

- (i) a type, design or style;
 - (ii) a method of construction, craftsmanship or use of materials; or
 - (iii) the work of a notable architect, designer, engineer or builder.
- (g) Aesthetic: the place is notable or distinctive for its aesthetic, visual, or landmark qualities.
- (h) Context: the place contributes to or is associated with a wider historical or cultural context, streetscape, townscape, landscape or setting.

It is also important to note that the HNZPTA applies to all archaeological sites regardless of whether they are recorded, or previously unknown.

Table 1. Historic heritage sites within and adjacent to the Drury SPA FUZ

CHI REF	NZAA Ref	HNZ list/Cat	AUPOP id/Cat	Site_Type	Name	Category	Street Address	NZTM Easting	NZTM Northing	Comment
11388	R12_742			RAILYARDS	Drury Railyards	Archaeological Site	103 Flanagan Road	1773261	5891495	
18827	R12_1066			Midden		Archaeological Site	479 Oira Road	1770684	5891817	Esplanade Reserve
18828	R12_1067			Midden		Archaeological Site	478 Bremner Road	1770880	5892311	Esplanade Reserve
14071	R12_755			MILITARY HEAD QUARTERS MILITARY CAMP	General Camerons H.Q. 65th Regiment Camp	Archaeological Site	111 Fitzgerald Road	1773921	5891336	
319	R12_756			LANDING SITE	Slippery Creek Landing	Maritime Site	31-37 Bremner Road	1772732	5891899	refer CHI 14072
14072	R12_756			REBOUBT	Slippery Creek wharf site R12_756 Site of Commissariat Redoubt wharf Commissariat Redoubt	Archaeological Site	31-37 Bremner Road	1772750	5891894	
14087	R12_773			VILLAGE	Drury Village	Archaeological Site	200-212 Great South Road	1773411	5892169	
14081	R12_911			MILITARY CAMP? (REPORTED) EUROPEAN DITCH AND BANK (HISTORIC)?	65th Paddock 65th Regiment trenches	Archaeological Site	270 Flanagan Road	1773206	5890887	
17871	R12_967			DITCHES TERRACE FORD DAM		Archaeological Site	270 Flanagan Road	1773230	5890859	
1873				TREES	Kahikateas Kahikatea	Historic Botanical Site	205 Sutton Road			
2455		692 2	704 B	BUILDING - DWELLING	Aroha Cottage Paymasters House	Historic Structure	201 Jesmond Road	1771687	5891097	relocated
15892				Building	Former Runciman Post Office	Historic Structure	Railway siding 68 Pitt road	1772917	5891080	
15990				BUILDING SITE		Historic	45 Pitt Road	1172904	5890696	

				(HISTORIC) SERVICE STATION TRANSPORT PETROL		Structure				
16004				STRUCTURE SITE (HISTORIC) SALEYARDS	Former site of Opaheke Saleyards	Historic Structure	201 Opaheke Road	1774016	5893936	
17016				U.S MILITARY CAMP	Opaheke West Camp	Reported Historic Site	211 Opaheke Road	1774252	5893811	
17017				U.S MILITARY CAMP	Opaheke East Camp	Reported Historic Site	154 Ponga Road	1775073	5893692	
17176				HISTORIC SITE	Opaheke Railway Station	Reported Historic Site	174 Opaheke Road	1773939	5894065	
19274				Building - Commercial	Clarke Dairy and Kitchen Clarke Dairy & Kitchen	Historic Structure	1159 Great South Road	1773440	5889644	
19295				Historic Structure	Old Clarke Well	Historic Structure	1159 Great South Road	1773440	5889644	
19272				Building - Dwelling	Clarke Homestead Wantwood Farm	Historic Structure	1159 Great South Road	1773440	5889644	
14826	R12_766			Midden		Archaeological Site		1770832	5892671	Coastal Edge

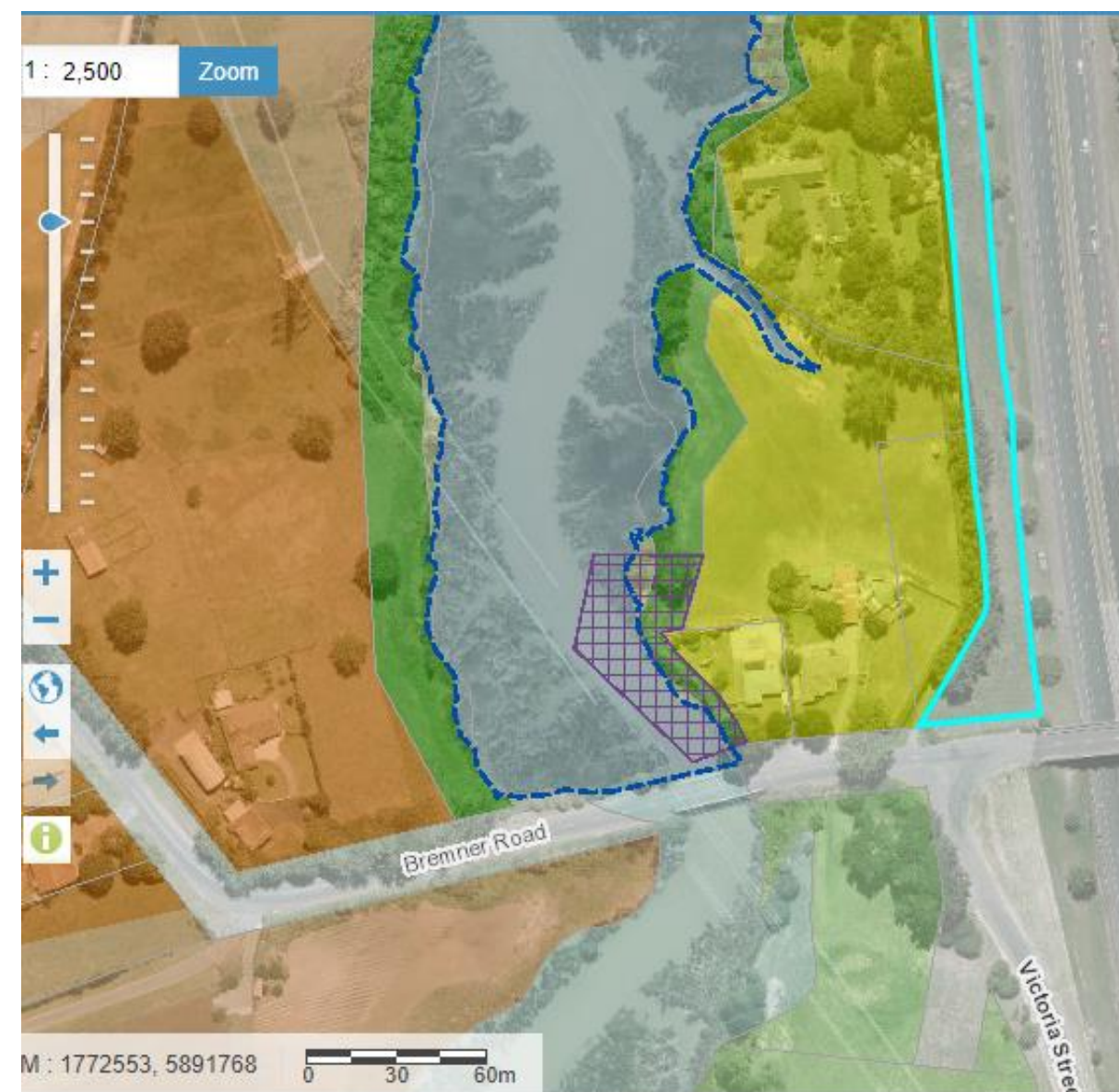
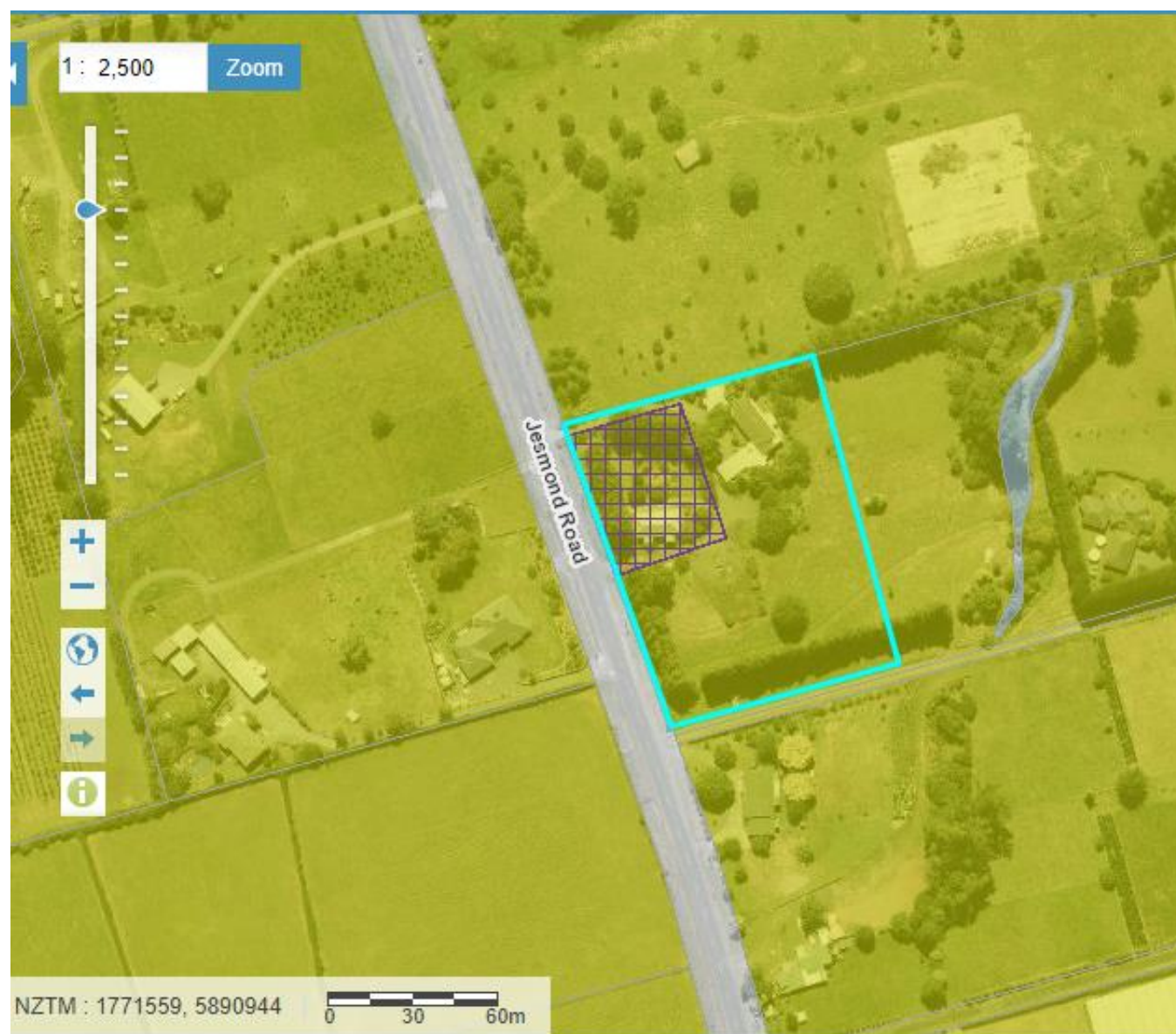


Figure 14. Scheduled historic heritage places within and adjacent to the Drury SPA FUZ. Left – Aroha Cottage (AUP id 704). Right Commissariat Redoubt R12/756 (AUP id 2173)

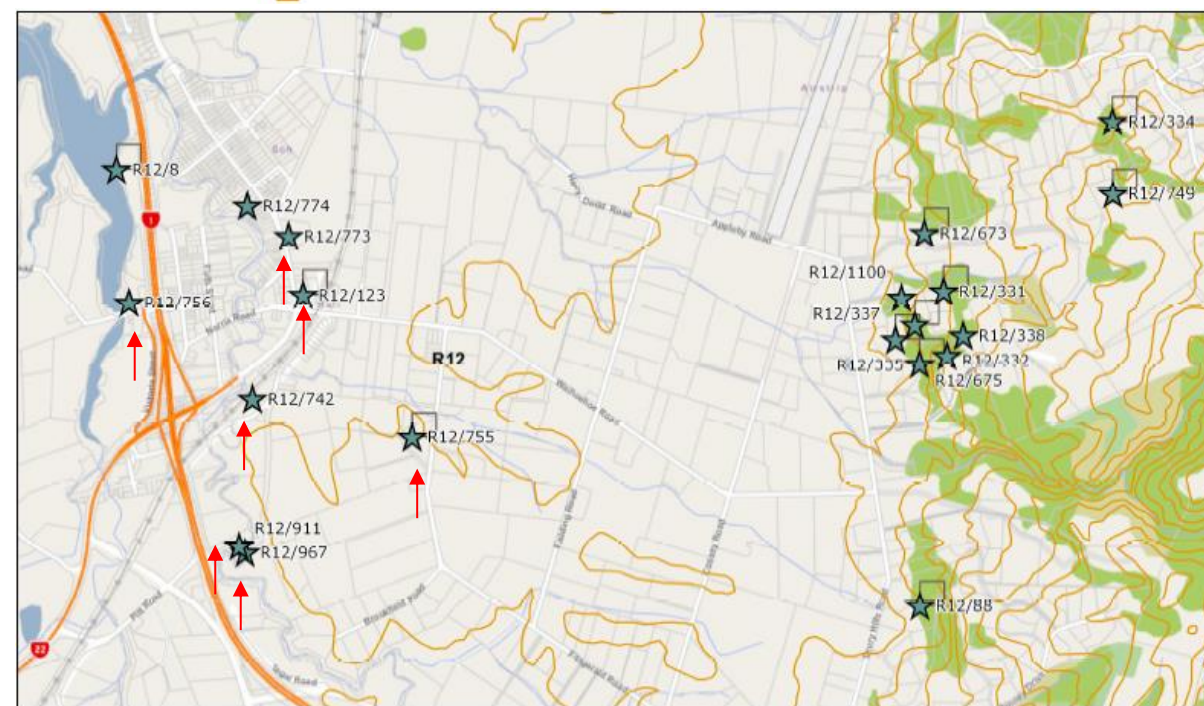
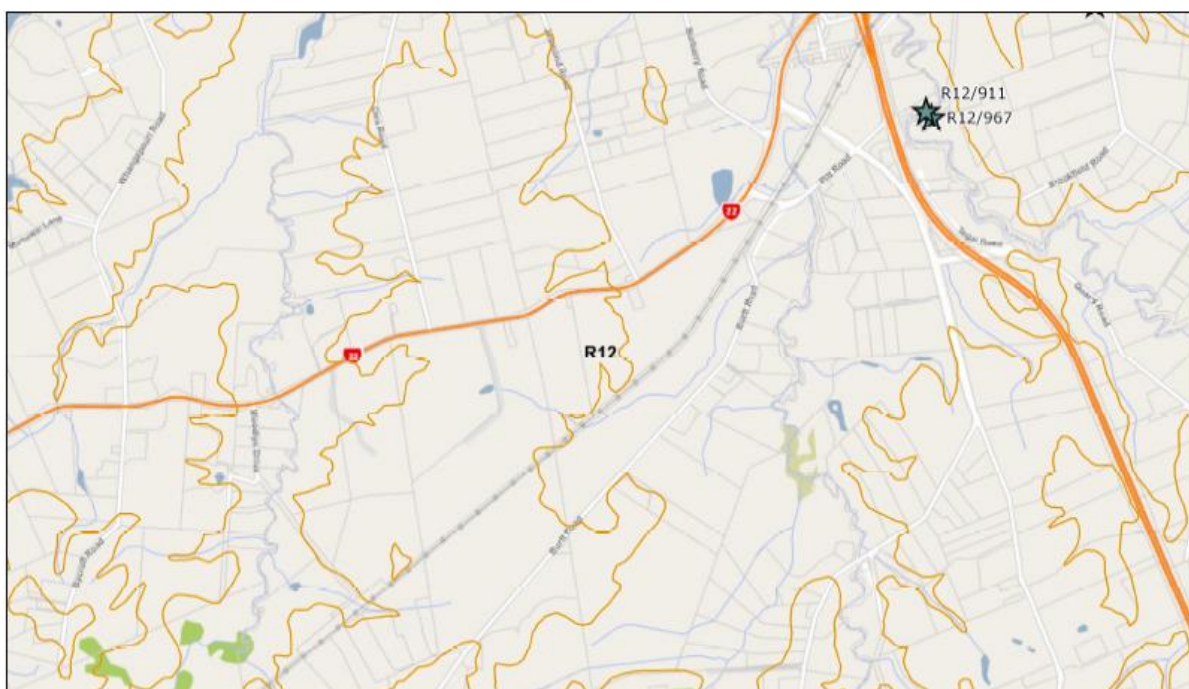
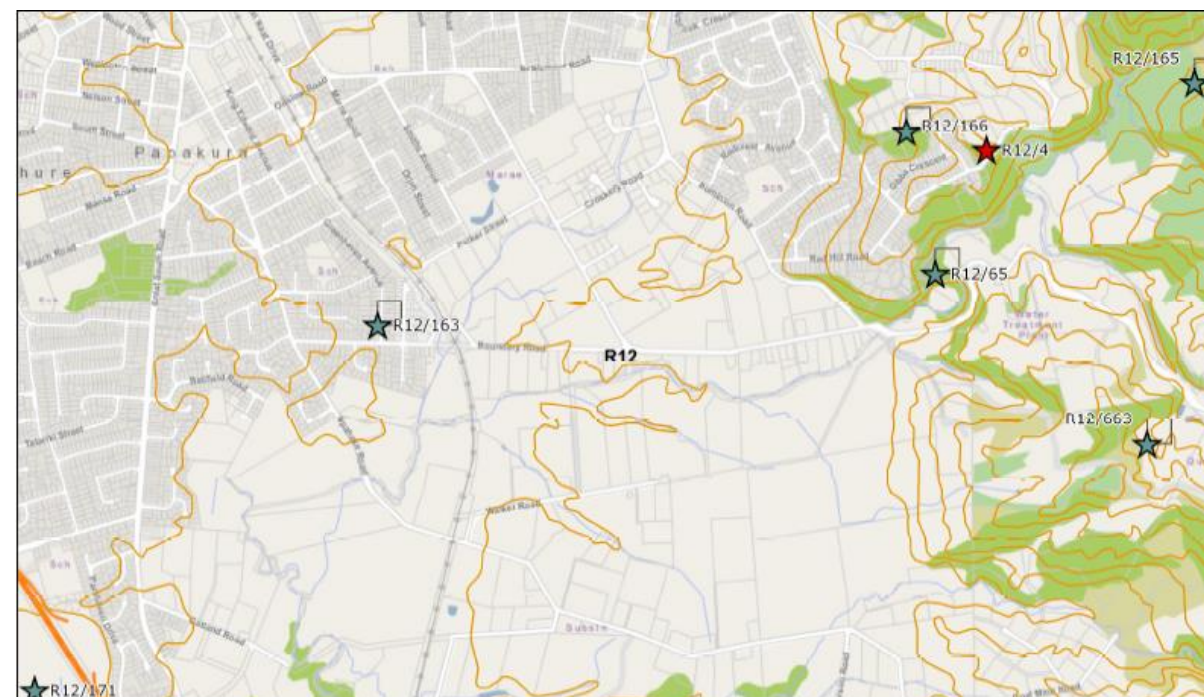
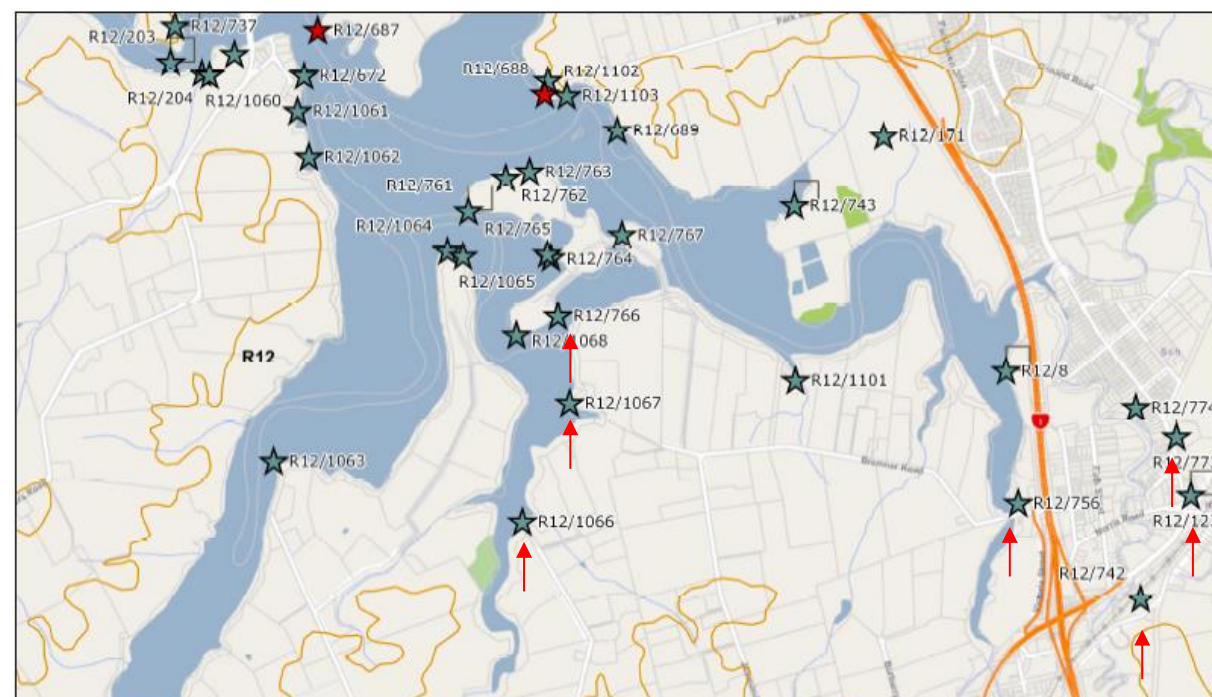


Figure 15. Recorded archaeological sites (source: Archsite Database), Sites within or adjacent to the Drury SPA FUZ are arrowed.

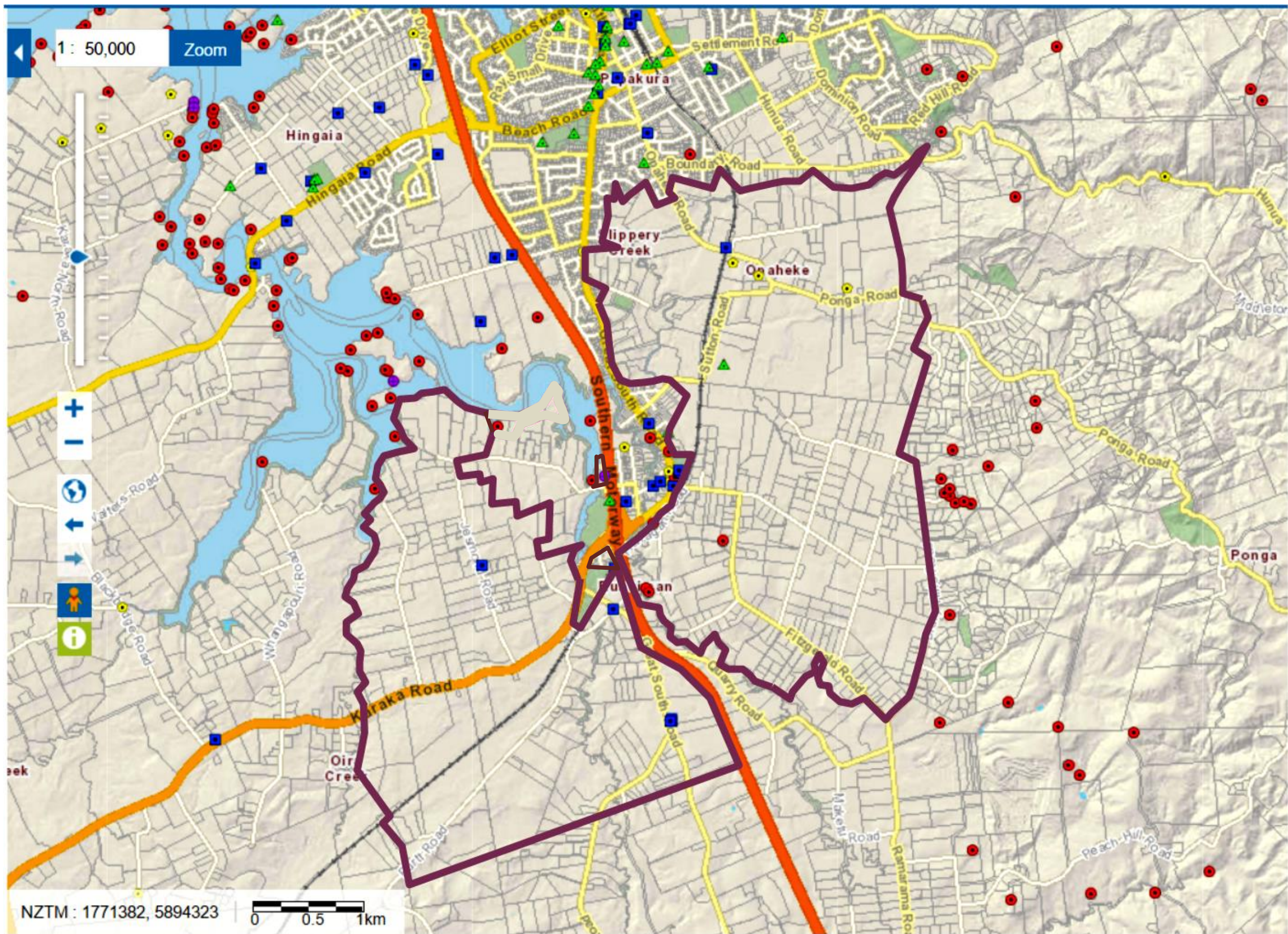


Figure 16. Recorded historic heritage places on the Auckland Council Cultural Heritage Inventory (CHI). The approximate area of the FUZ is indicated in purple outline.

7. Issues and opportunities

The table below provides a high-level analysis of some of the issues and opportunities that relate to historic heritage within the Drury Structure Plan area.

Table 2. Historic Heritage Issues and Opportunities for Drury SPA

Issues	Opportunities
General	
There are knowledge gaps within both the Drury East and Drury West areas of the FUZ, where much of the land is privately held and has not been systematically surveyed	Additional research and field survey has been undertaken as a result of this work. Potential new sites will be recorded on a 'places of interest' list and may be added to the CHI and NZAA databases in future. Places on the list may be marked for further evaluation. There is an opportunity to gain local knowledge and support through discussion with local community stakeholders including historical societies, community groups and iwi/hapu. The number of record places of heritage interest is likely to double from those currently recorded.
Development	
Change from a rural to urban land use may have effects on the rural context and setting of existing historic heritage places inside the FUZ or outside of but near the FUZ.	Consider particular development patterns that assist in retaining rural historic context (e.g. cluster housing, larger plots for historic heritage places and retaining historical landscape elements e.g. hedgerows, trees, allotment boundaries) for historic heritage sites. Consider introducing design guidelines or controls that help shape development in sensitive areas around heritage sites.
Route selection for new roads, rail transport and infrastructure may have an impact on historic heritage places, and early heritage input to these processes is required if avoidance options are to be viable.	Provide for early engagement with appropriate transport/ infrastructure delivery stakeholders through multi-criteria analysis. Provide for strategic monitoring and survey for early works and route selection. Opportunities to design infrastructure e.g. storm water swales, to accommodate or aid to interpretation for historic heritage places.

Issues	Opportunities
Competing drivers for ecological objectives such as restoration of riparian margins or creation of wetland have potential to impact on unrecorded historic heritage, particularly archaeological sites.	Conduct field surveys in tandem with other SME teams along waterways, and collaborate on appropriate landscape design to minimise potential risk to historic heritage.
	Geological survey information may assist in predicative modelling for archaeological sites, for example modelling the location of early extractive industries or buried gardening soils and beach deposits.
	Landscape design and analysis –there is strong potential to incorporate historic heritage places and provide interpretation within Landscape design.
Community	
Timing of consultation with particular interest groups and resourcing to develop and sustain relevant relationships.	Identify ‘local envoys’. People in the community with relevant mana or authority to support and encourage community ownership of process and maintain meaningful collaboration.
Community concern over effects on heritage.	Consider, through consultation with relevant stakeholders, ways that historic heritage places add value and identity to the area (e.g. place-naming, heritage trails etc.). This can be tied in with the Franklin Local board Plan objectives.
Opportunities for community ‘ownership’ of change and celebration of local heritage values	Establish community ownership of heritage values through a heritage engagement strategy. E.g. through oral history programme.
Thematic	
Early Maori Settlement	
There is limited information on the potential for archaeological sites of Maori origin within the SPA. This represents a gap in knowledge. Histories and cultural narratives suggest these areas were used for settlement and procurement of resources.	Work with Mana whenua to develop greater knowledge of potential for archaeological sites of Maori origin and understand how they relate to Mana Whenua sites of value or significance.

Issues	Opportunities
Place names	
There are likely to be a number of traditions and stories associated with various physical places, which may compete or conflict.	Traditional names provide clues to early topography and land use. This may assist in place-shaping and naming of places to support local identity. Selection or use of place names should be taken with care to ensure they are inclusive, rather than divisive.
Early Settler families	
Limited information on historical settler families and their connection to or association with particular places.	Look for opportunities to recognise and celebrate contributions of early settlers, road names etc. Determine whether there is potential for any 'places of interest' to have strong historical associations. Restoration of historical cemeteries within Drury.
Drury Village	
The historic core of Drury village has been degraded over time through piecemeal development and there are few historic buildings or structures remaining.	Build on quality of environment and identify offered by appropriately protecting and enhancing surviving historic heritage places.
There are areas of archaeological potential within the village which are particularly sensitive to further change.	Adding previously unidentified sites to CHI and Archsite database will help establish an archaeological alert layer.
Land Wars	
Several historically recorded and important archaeological sites relating to the land wars period are known, but there is limited protection for these sites under the AUP provisions. Other sites are 'lost' and their influence on the history and development of Drury is under-represented.	Systematic archaeological investigation to be established through development process. Opportunity for interpretation and community engagement with past events.
Transportation	

Issues	Opportunities
There are a number of early roads, rail and other infrastructure within the FUZ. Archaeological remains associated with early transport are poorly recorded and understood. They are likely to be affected by development.	The research has identified several potential new archaeological sites of significant interest. This includes part of the line of what is reputed to be the earliest tramway in the North Island, and the entire route of the 'mineral railway' established in the early 20 th century to serve the Drury Coal mines, Pottery and Fireclay works. There is a great opportunity to investigate and interpret these sites as part of the structure plan process.
19th/20th-C extractive industries	
There are several recorded quarry sites to the east of the FUZ, which include sites of Maori origin. Drury was established initially as a harbour to service extractive industries (Coal and fireclay). The location of early mines in the Drury foothills to the east of the FUZ is poorly understood.	Historic aerial photography indicates the potential location of early mines and quarries, and there is the potential to develop a heritage trail and interpretation of these sites.
Rural development	
The rural development of Drury has established its current character, although there is limited research on the survival of sites, such as historic homesteads or important agricultural and horticultural sites.	Potential to undertake further historic research to develop and interpret this part of the history of the area. Research indicates a number of unidentified places of interest e.g. historic homesteads. There is opportunity to recognise diversity in the community and global connections through market gardening history.
WWII sites	
Two American military camps are identified in the Opaheke area, but little else is known about the development of the area during WWII.	Within living memory, there is the opportunity to undertake oral histories to develop our knowledge and to recognise the impact of global events on the history and identity of Drury.

The exploration of historical themes provides an opportunity to recognise and celebrate the area's heritage through future place-shaping and interpretation of historic heritage places associated with each theme. Examples are provided below (Figure 18-Figure 25).

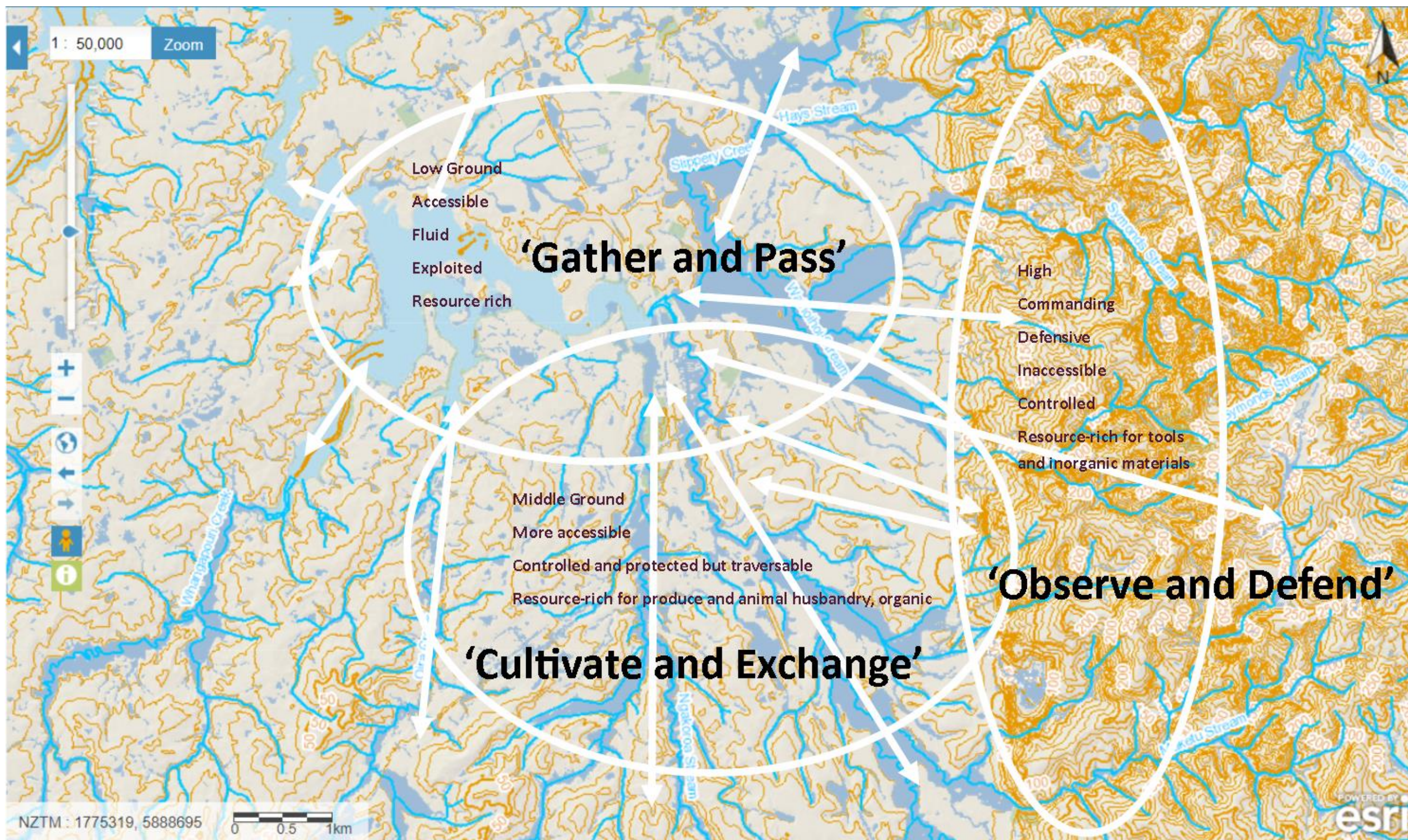


Figure 17. Geology and Topography. Cues for early settlement and land use based on topography and ecological environments. Opportunity for predictive modelling of unrecorded archaeological sites

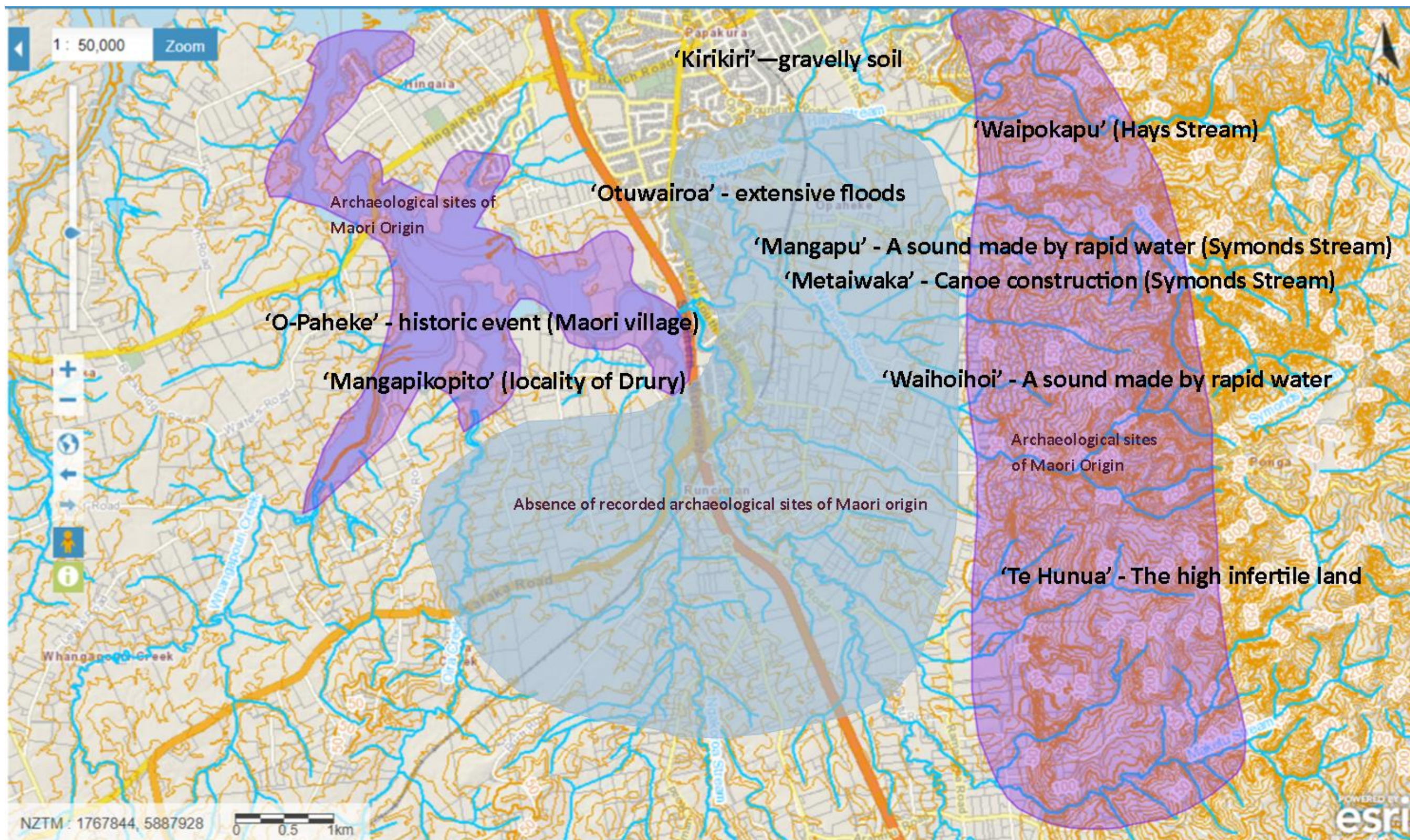
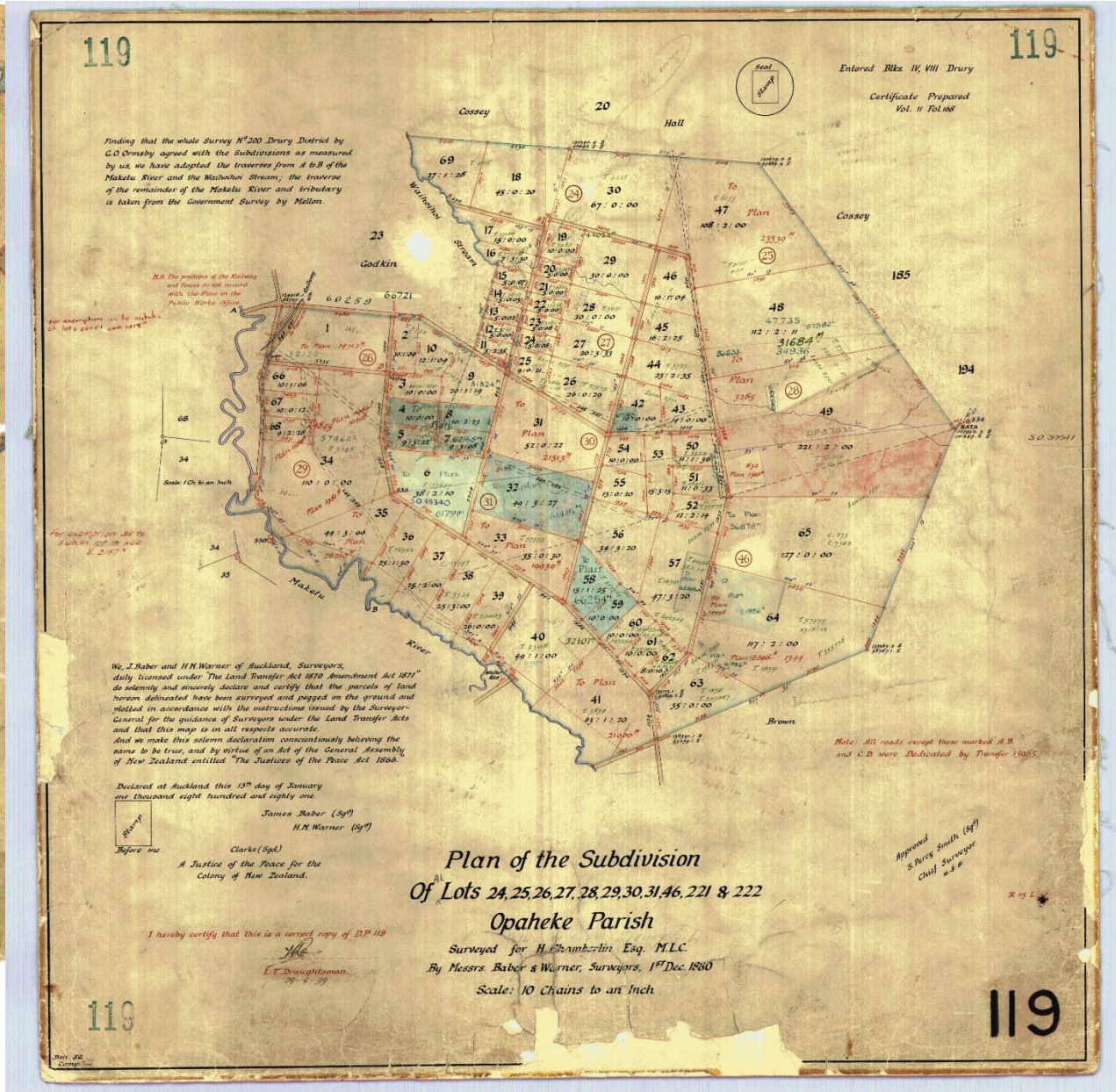


Figure 18. Theme 2: Maori Settlement, showing general areas of recorded archaeological sites of Maori origin. Maori place names shown and their meanings are taken from Murdoch 1990 and are not exhaustive. They are not mapped to specific locations



Young Cossey Fitzgerald Chamberlain Chisholm Runciman Drury
 Cameron SINCLAIR Creek Road Old Barn Road Flanagan Bremner
 Jesmond Hay Symonds BURTT Coal Mine Road

Figure 19. Theme 3: Early Settler Families. Links to historic place names and road names can be found in historic maps and surveys. These act as historical Identity markers for the area.

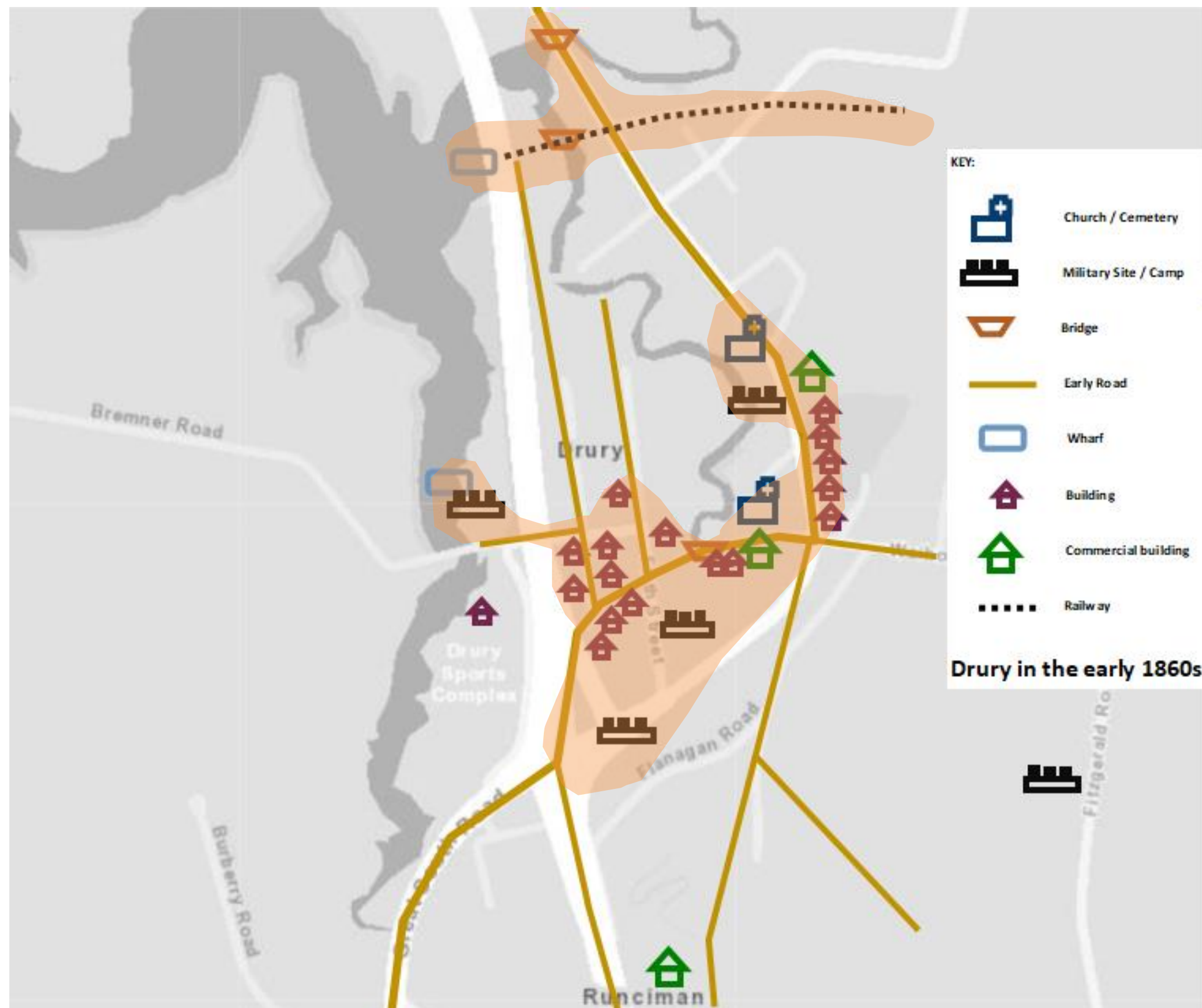


Figure 20. Theme 4: The Village of Drury. The historic hub of the Drury Structure Plan Area. The schematic plan shows the general layout of the village in the early 1860s based on early maps. Site locations are indicative and can indicate archaeologically sensitive areas (highlighted orange).



Figure 21. Theme 5: The 'Seat of War' showing sites associated with the Land Wars. Several important sites date to this period. They provide an opportunity for recognition and conciliation, heritage trails and historic interpretation

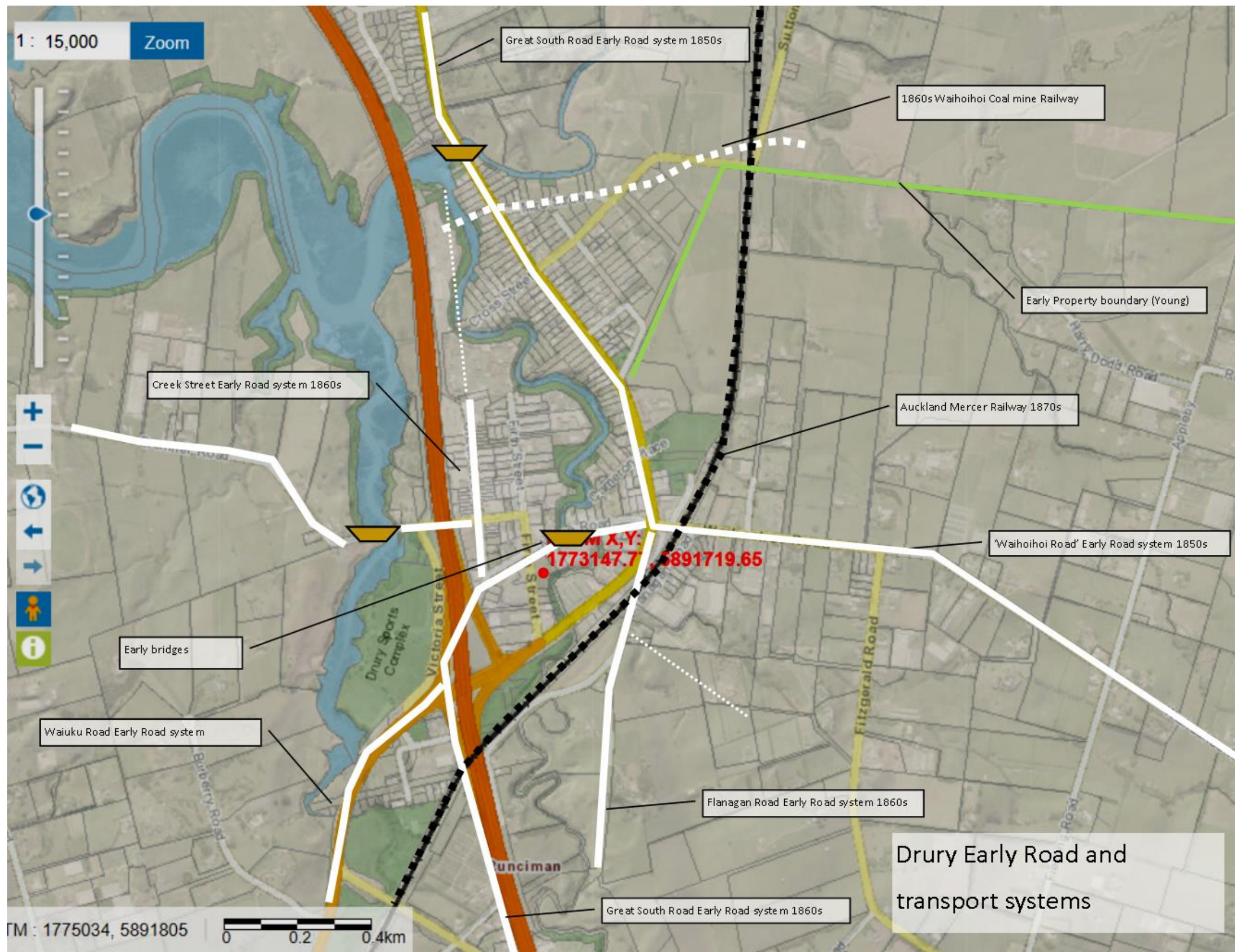


Figure 22. Theme 6: Transportation. Example of early road and rail networks, which can provide cues for route selection, wayfinding and future subdivisions

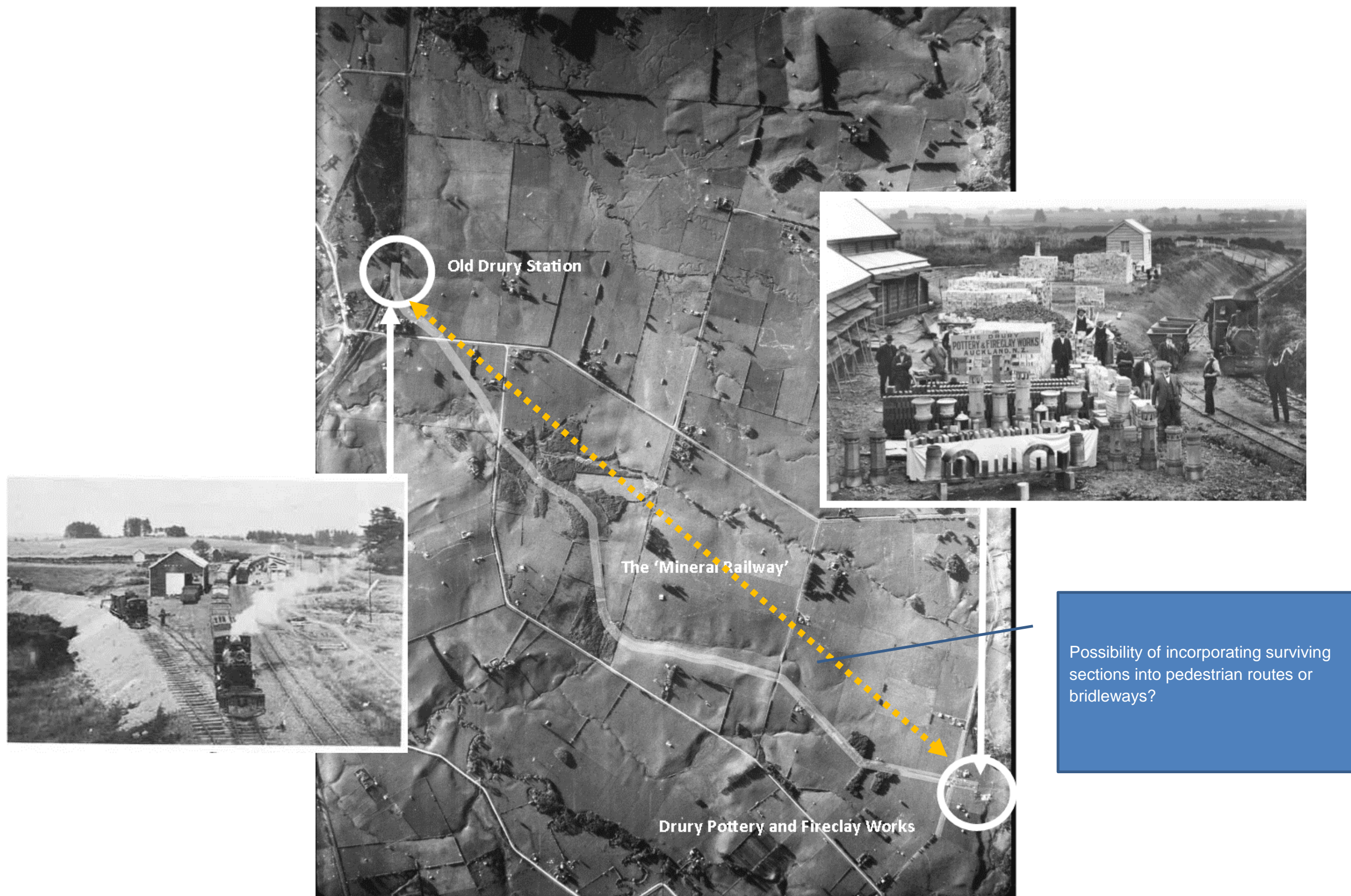


Figure 23. Theme 9 - Extractive Industries. Provide cues for historic narratives and opportunities for interpretation including heritage trails, incorporation into cycle ways, bridle paths etc.



Figure 24. Rural development and agriculture. The key historic driver for the existing landscape quality (top – Opaheke Sale yards, right – Casein and Cheese Factory, Drury, Central – remnants of the historical farming landscape seen in post-and-rail field boundaries, mature tree breaks along ridgelines and early homestead buildings, Fitzgerald Rd)



Figure 25. Left - WWII Military Camp Sites in South Auckland (National Library). Right – Exhausted US troops near Pukekohe (Alexander Turnbull Library ref F 379 1/4). Heritage trails, oral histories, commemoration, re-enactment or ‘themed heritage events

8. Recommendations

Historic heritage recommendations for the Drury Structure Plan.

- Identify stakeholders and strategic contacts for community input to identify, recognise and celebrate historic heritage in the Drury SPA.
- Test whether assumptions around the significance of historic heritage places are correct through interaction with local communities and knowledge holders.
- Identify possible strategic partners and funding streams to support historic heritage research, conservation and interpretation.
- Develop a programme for 'heritage engagement' which will help local communities prepare for and accept change, by increasing their opportunity to understand and appreciate places of heritage value, and to reduce the risk that important places may be lost or degraded through change.
- Continue a programme of systematic field survey to identify specific places of interest for further research and evaluation, targeted to reflect development programmes.
- Determine whether potential places of interest may be of sufficient value for scheduling or any other formal protection.
- Identify spatially areas of archaeological sensitivity as an 'alert layer' for future development.
- Develop a character and context analysis to inform planning policies, design principles and guidance for future development.
- Explore the potential for historic heritage places to develop a heritage trail and support local identity and the tourist economy.
- Provide for the systematic review of route development options, survey and monitoring of historic heritage during development design phases and early works to minimise risk of losing unrecorded sites or impacting on significant historic heritage.
- Ensure cross-communication with programme subject matter experts and other development stakeholders so that relevant information is available in a timely fashion to support decision-making and development options.
- Enhance the public understanding of historic heritage places and knowledge potential through improved public access (e.g. continuous esplanade reserves, new cycle paths), presentation, interpretation and maintenance of significant historic heritage places.
- Enhance remotely accessible information through updates to the CHI and NZAA Archsite database, as well as disseminating information to local archives and historical societies.

9. Conclusions

The Drury structure plan area is set to undergo significant changes within the next 30 years. The existing rural landscape will become a urban area of Auckland.

While this change will be transformative, the degree of impact such development may have on historic heritage places within the FUZ and neighbouring areas is partially quantified. This is because of existing knowledge gaps, and the limited nature of systematic survey and evaluation. The number of recorded places of historical interest is likely to double as a result of initial research. It is likely that there are several sites within the Drury structure plan area which would merit inclusion on the AUP Schedule of Significant Historic Heritage, following further research and evaluation. In many areas however, the change of environment is unlikely to have significant effects on individual sites and places of significance. This change may also have effects on sites outside of the FUZ, but which contribute to the historical context of the area.

There will be changes to the broader historical farming landscape. While separate elements within this landscape may not be individually significant in terms of historic heritage values, their overall contribution supports the context and aesthetic values of identified historic heritage places within the FUZ. There is an opportunity to identify and celebrate historic heritage places within this landscape, so that some of these existing qualities are maintained and enhanced. There is also an opportunity to develop character statements and design guidance to reinforce those valuable components of the existing landscape that contribute to the value of historic heritage places.

Further research, including consultation with the local communities themselves, can strengthen our knowledge and understanding of historic heritage within the Drury area, so that important places are appropriately developed and protected from adverse change. Where historic heritage places are considered to be of significant heritage value, they should be recognised and celebrated to support the future identity of Drury. Celebration of historic heritage can also aid in the development of community pride, identity, and local economy. Adopting this approach can assist local communities in accepting and embracing of change.

Overall the Drury structure plan process offers a significant opportunity to meet the objectives of the Auckland Plan and the outcomes described in the Franklin Local Board Plan. If this opportunity is not taken, however, there remains the unquantified risk of loss or degradation to historic heritage within the Drury structure plan area. This historic heritage topic report and other research underway is intended to provide an evidence base for the development of the draft Drury structure plan, which will guide decision-makers when land is rezoned from 'Future Urban Zone' to live zonings within the structure plan area.

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