

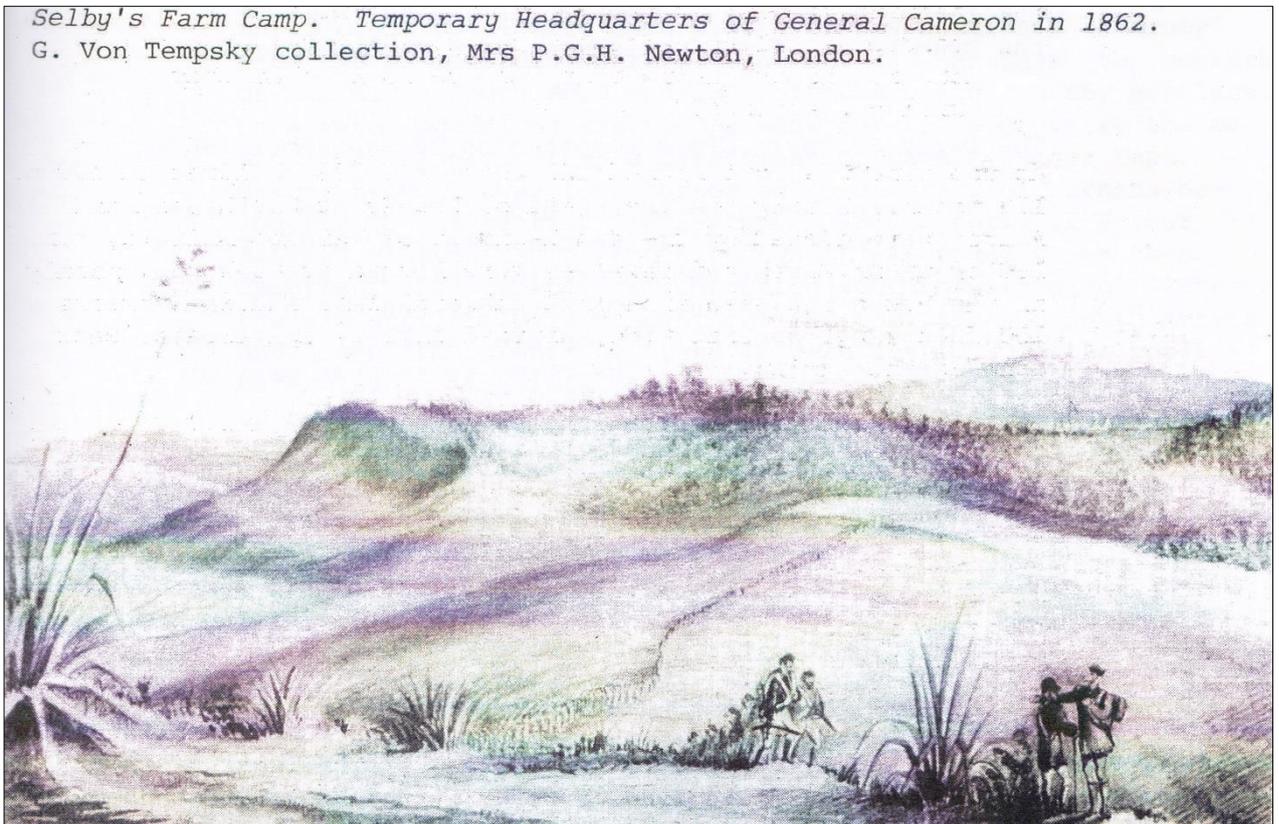
# GRAHAM BLOCK, HITCHEN ROAD, POKENO: ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Addendum to Russell Foster and Associates, Pokeno Structure Plan Archaeological  
Assessment, 2007

Prepared for Pokeno Village Holdings Limited

April 2017

*Selby's Farm Camp. Temporary Headquarters of General Cameron in 1862.  
G. Von Tempsky collection, Mrs P.G.H. Newton, London.*



By  
Barry Baquié, MA (Hons)  
Sarah Macready, MA

---

**Clough**  
& ASSOCIATES LTD

321 Forest Hill Rd,  
Waiatarua, Auckland 0612  
Telephone: (09) 8141946  
Mobile 0274 850 059  
[www.clough.co.nz](http://www.clough.co.nz)

## Contents

Introduction .....	1
Project Background.....	1
Methodology .....	1
Archaeological Background.....	3
Information from Early Maps and Plans .....	5
Field Assessment.....	9
Field Survey Results .....	9
Discussion and Conclusions.....	16
Summary of Results .....	16
Maori Cultural Values.....	16
Survey Limitations .....	16
Archaeological Value and Significance .....	16
Effects of the Future Development .....	17
Resource Management Act 1991 Requirements .....	17
Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 Requirements .....	18
Conclusions .....	19
Recommendations .....	20
Bibliography.....	21
Appendix A: Site Record Forms .....	22

## INTRODUCTION

### Project Background

A desktop archaeological assessment of the Pokeno Structure Plan area was carried out in 2007 by Russell Foster and Associates (Foster 2007). This included the Graham Block (Pt Allot 16 PSH OF Mangatawhiri), Hitchen Road, Pokeno (Figure 1), which has been proposed for development within the next five years. The development will be part of the joint Gateway Business Park and the Pokeno Village Estates projects, a 400ha development including light and heavy industrial precincts, residential subdivisions, a sports park, watercourses, and recreational walkways.

As the Foster report identified a recorded archaeological site within the Graham Block – R12/956, Selby Farmstead – an archaeological survey was requested to assess the recorded site, and any other previously unrecorded sites on the property. This report has been prepared as part of the required assessment of effects accompanying a plan change application under the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) and to identify any requirements under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 (HNZPTA). Recommendations are made in accordance with statutory requirements.

This report should be read as an addendum to the Foster 2007 report.

### Methodology

The New Zealand Archaeological Association's (NZAA) site record database (ArchSite), Auckland Council's Cultural Heritage Inventory (CHI), the Waikato District Plan (Franklin Section) cultural heritage schedules and the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (Heritage NZ) New Zealand Heritage List were searched for information on archaeological or other historic heritage sites recorded on or in the immediate vicinity of the property. Literature and archaeological reports relevant to the area were consulted (see Bibliography).

An on-site meeting was held at the property on 6 April 2017 with Dines Group project manager Colin Botica and property owners Ken and Patricia Graham. A pedestrian survey across the whole of the Graham property was undertaken on the 18 April 2017. The ground surface was examined for evidence of former occupation (in the form of shell midden, depressions, terracing or other unusual formations within the landscape, or indications of 19th century European settlement remains). Exposed and disturbed soils were examined where encountered for evidence of earlier modification, and an understanding of the local stratigraphy. Subsurface testing with a probe and spade was carried out to determine whether buried archaeological deposits could be identified or establish the nature of possible archaeological features. Photographs were taken to record the topography and features of interest.

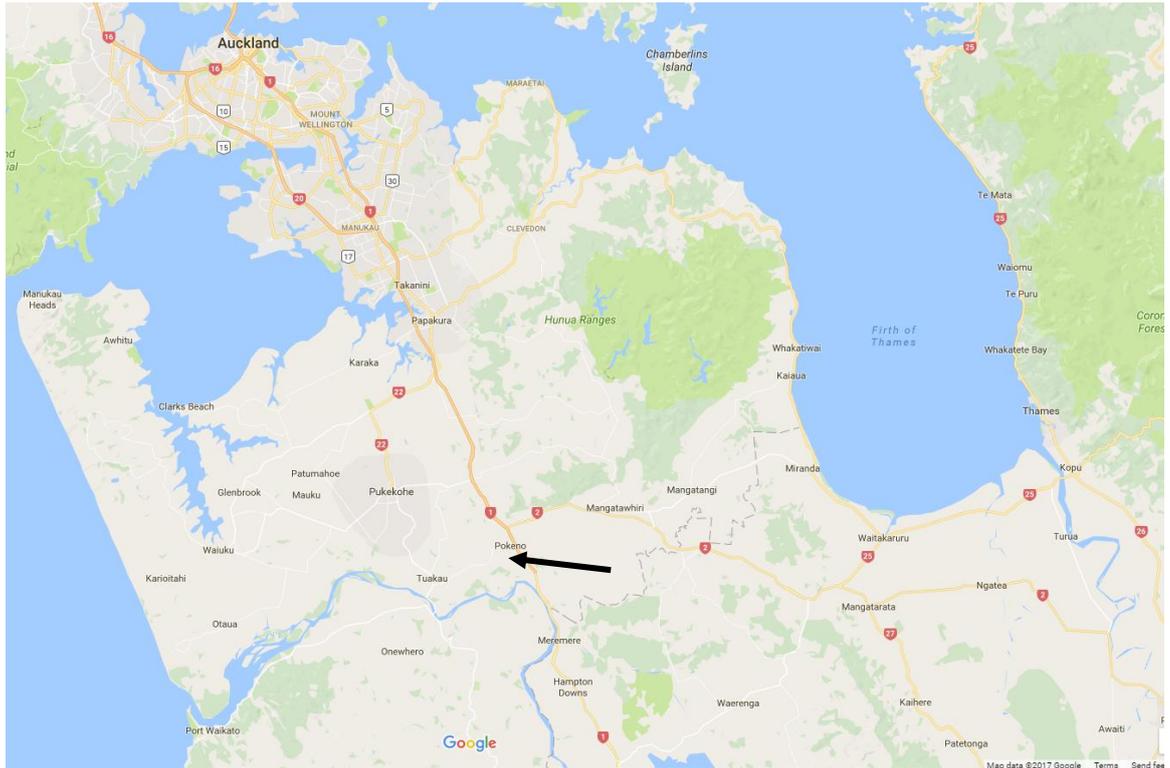
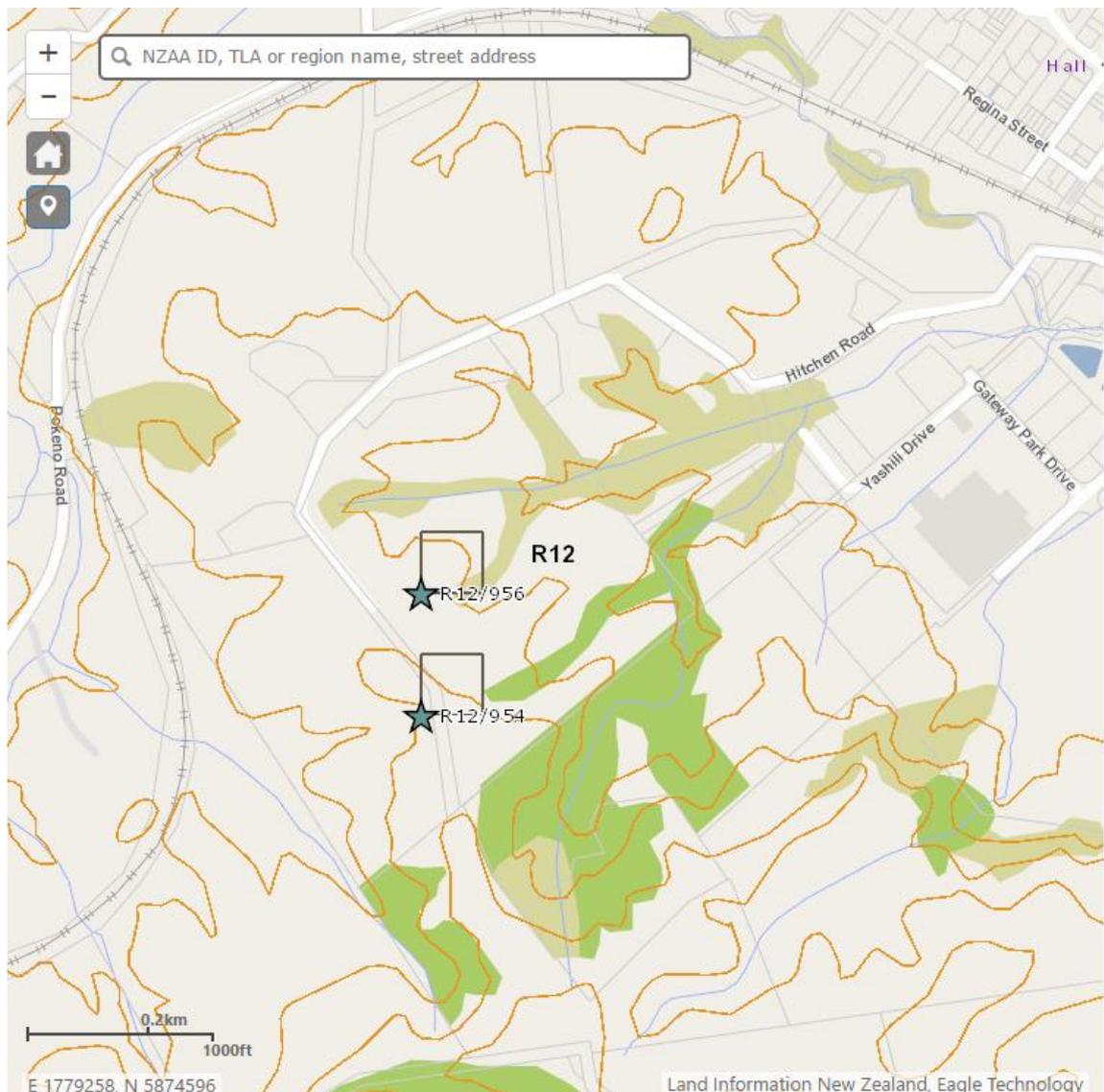


Figure 1. General location map and aerial view of the Graham property (map source: Google Maps)

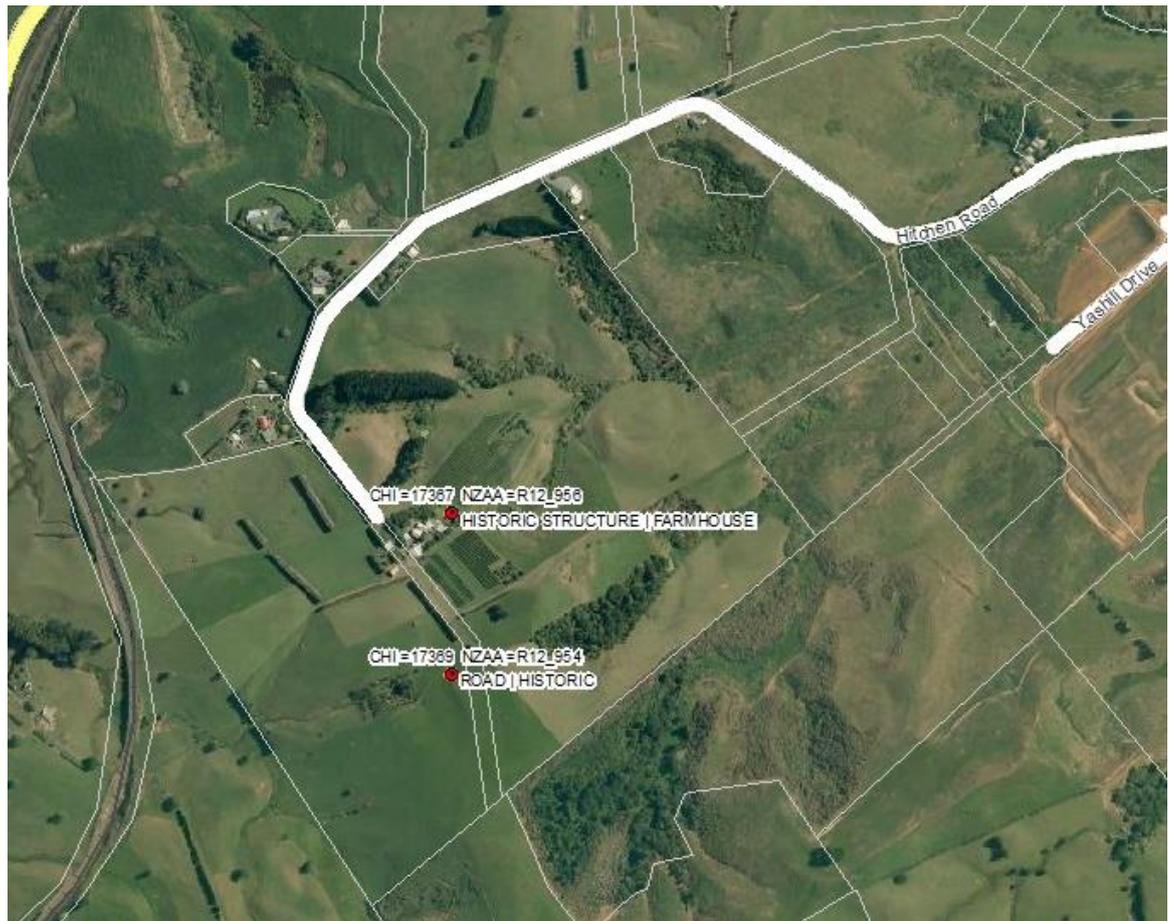
## ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

There are two recorded archaeological sites on the Graham Block (Figure 2, Figure 3, and see appended site record forms).

The first site is R12/956 (= CHI 17367), Selby's Farm. Selby's farmhouse is described on the NZAA site record as 'south of Pokeno at the end of Hitchen Road. Exact location unknown'. The site is historically significant as it dates back to the 1860s, was one of the three farms in the Pokeno District at the start of the Waikato War, and was used by General Cameron as his headquarters while the Queen's Redoubt was being built. Selby's Farm is marked on an 1862 map by Greaves (see Figure 4, below, and appended NZAA site record form), and Prickett estimates that it was near the end of Hitchen Road (site record form).



**Figure 2. Recorded archaeological sites on the Graham Block (source: NZAA ArchSite)**



**Figure 3. Recorded cultural heritage sites on the Graham Block (source: Auckland Council CHI). Note the line of the paper road, which follows the line of the original Great South Road**

The second site is a historic road, R12/954 (= CHI 17369), being the original route of the Great South Road. Foster (2007) describes it as running

‘from the end of Hitchen Road, along the ridge, just to the east of the trig station at 2688650 64360400 (NZMS 260) and is visible running around the hill and descending through the former township of Havelock. The last section to the river has been destroyed (Dr. N. Prickett pers. comm.). Areas where portions of this road may survive are outside the Structure Plan area.’

Foster’s Figure 6 shows the route of the road, as established by Clough and Tarlton (1998), with reference to Lennard (1986: 224), who was able to detect sections of the old metalled road through probing (see also the plans in the appended site record form). Within the Graham Block the route follows the paper road that continues from the end of Hitchen Road (see Figure 3).

## INFORMATION FROM EARLY MAPS AND PLANS

Early maps, plans and sketches related to the military advance of the British army into the Waikato have identified the general location of Selby's homestead, but its precise location is not known. General Cameron used the Selby Farm as a temporary camp site during the construction of the Queen's Redoubt at Pokeno, and planned the future advance to the Mangatawhiri River for crossing into the Waikato hinterland.

An 1862 map by Greaves shows the location of Selby's Farm (Figure 4), as does a War Office map published in 1864 (Figure 5).

European troops were occasionally camped at Selby's Farm in 1862 and 1863 (War Office 1864:22,24), and during 1862 the newly formed Forest Rangers were based at Selby's Farm as noted by Stowers (1996:30) (Figure 6). Figure 7 and Figure 8 show soldiers camped at Pokeno, though the location of the camp(s) is not clear.

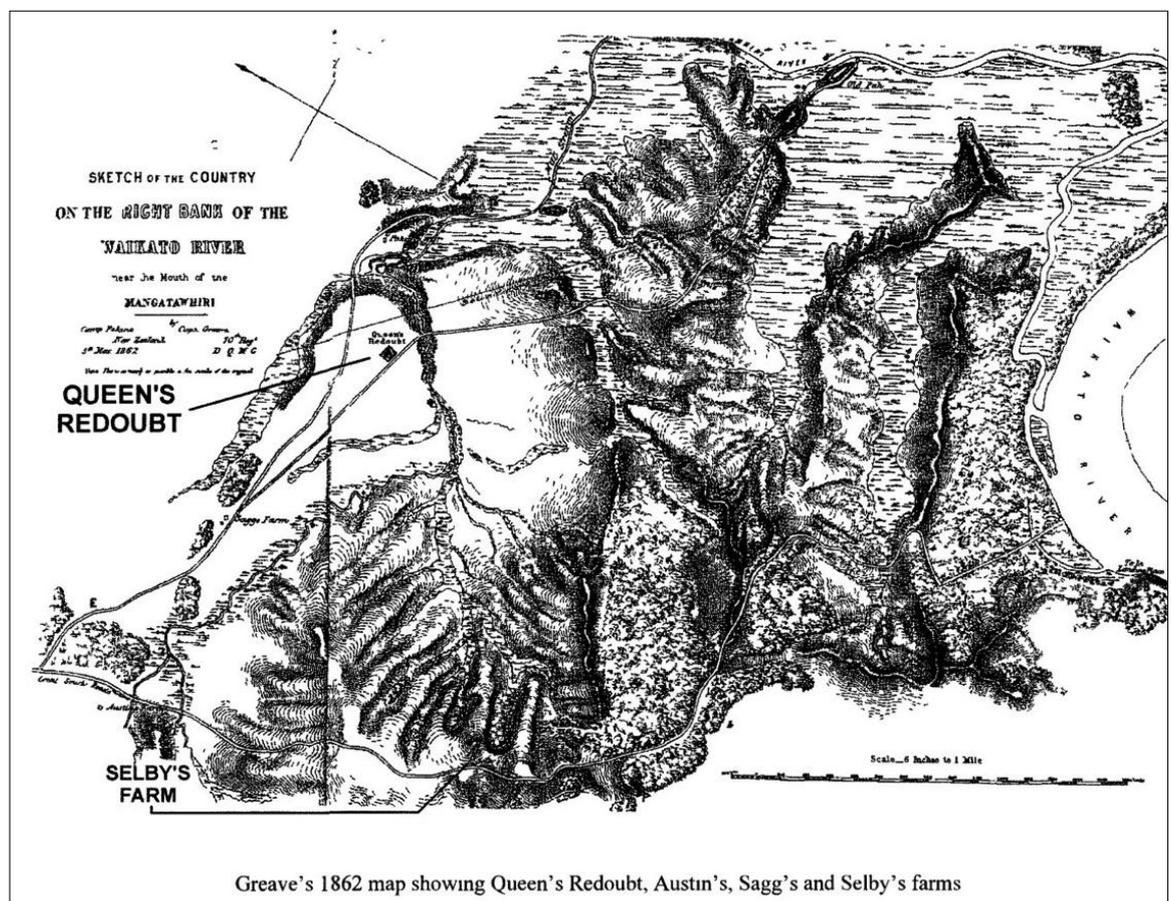
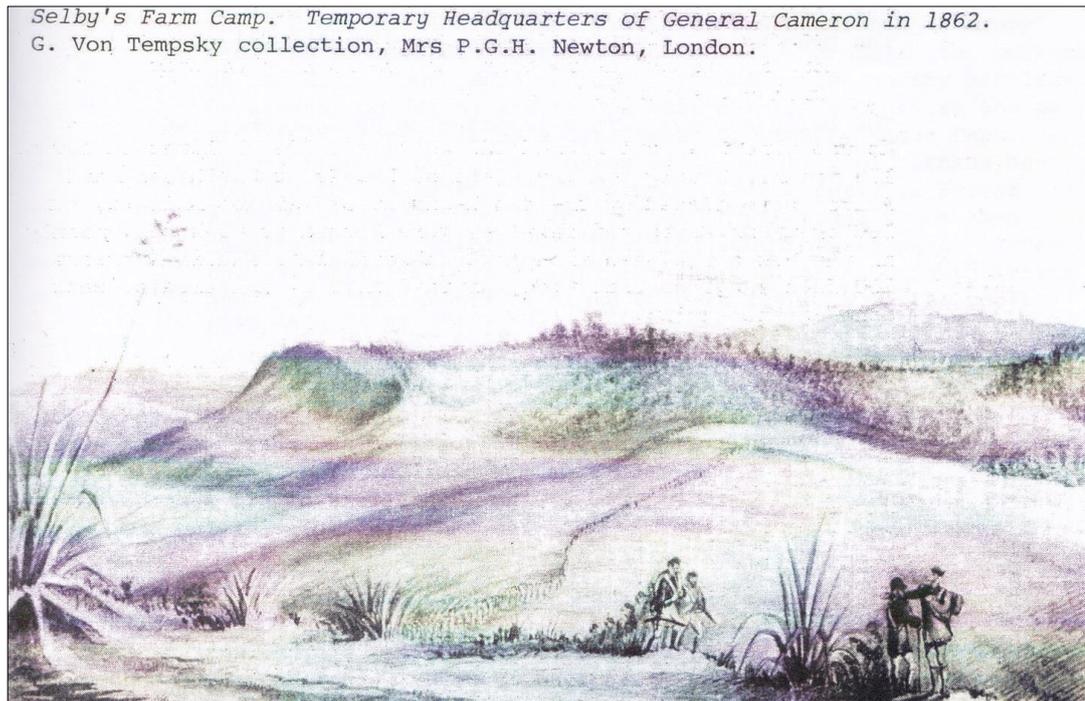


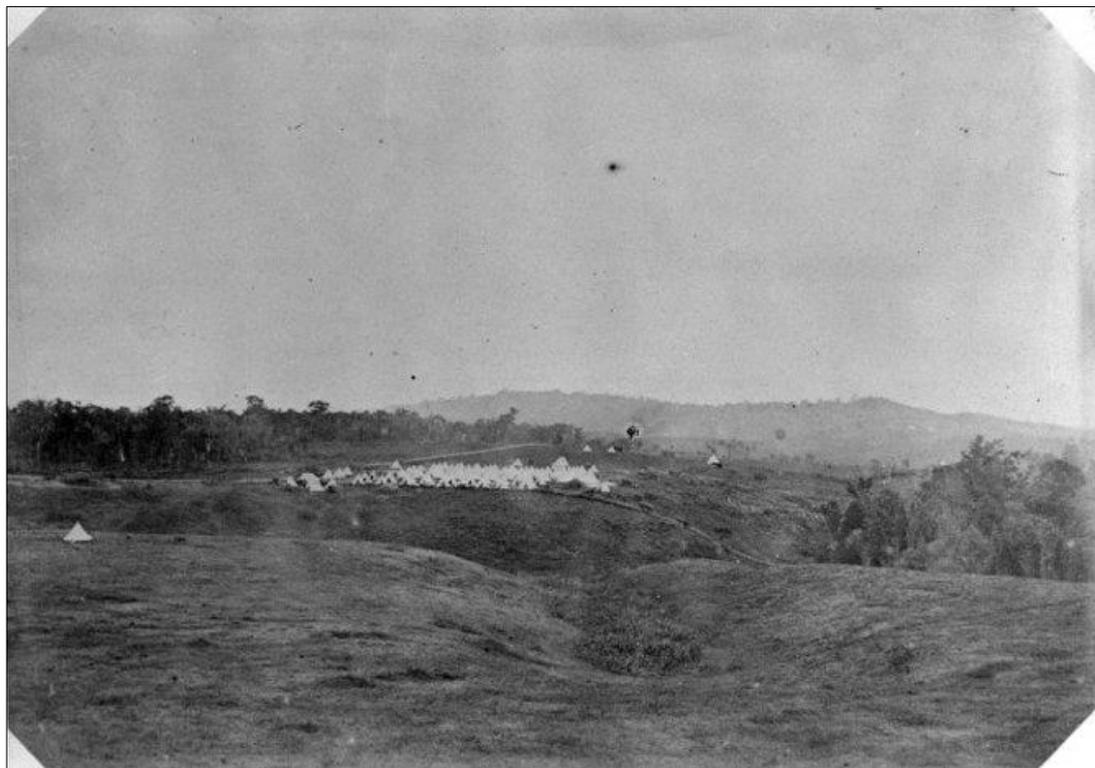
Figure 4. Greave's 1862 map showing locational relationship between Queen's Redoubt and Selby's Farm



Figure 5. Part map from: 'Map shewing the Line of Posts established between the Firth of Thames and the Mangatawhiri River' (Journals of the Deputy Quartermaster General in New Zealand [War Office 1864]), showing location of Selby's Farm



**Figure 6. Sketch of Selby's Farm as the temporary headquarters of General Cameron in 1862 (source: G. Von Tempsky collection, Mrs P.G.H. Newton, London)**



**Figure 7. Pokeno Camp 1862, 'Camp of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion 14<sup>th</sup> Regiment, and 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion, 12<sup>th</sup> Regiment Pokeno' (source: Urquart Album, Alexander Library)**



**Figure 8. 'Mess Whare 12<sup>th</sup> Regt Camp Pokeno. Photo taken by William Temple, early 1862 (source: Alexander Turnbull Library C15954)**

## FIELD ASSESSMENT

### Field Survey Results

The Graham Property lies across the Hitchen Road watershed, which includes steep spur lines with intercutting streams (Figure 9). Limited numbers of cattle and sheep were grazing at the time of the site visit. The property has excellent cattle exclusion fencing around stream slopes, although there were areas, following recent heavy rainfall, with surface slippage occurring. All paddocks were well managed with clean pasture grasses, providing good visibility suitable for observing any surface features.

Two visits across the property were carried out to check for any signs of the Selby Homestead, and also to survey the property for any other archaeological or historic remains.

#### 6 April 2017

The initial survey to identify the location of the Selby homestead, R12/956, was carried out in an area suggested by the property owners, Patricia and Ken Graham. During the previous earthworks for the preparation of their present vineyard, ceramics and glassware were noted, and it was here that the search for archaeological remains was focussed.

A series of 10 test pits was carried out in the south-western corner of the vineyard area (Figure 9, Figure 10) where the Grahams had noted probable historic artefacts. However, none of the test pits revealed any cultural heritage indicators, such as ceramics, glassware, metal or iron remains, or shell midden food remains, and there were no indications of earthworks such as subsurface ditches, pits, terracing, or house sites. The test pits measured 250mm x 250mm with an average depth of 300mm. Profiles showed a clean friable topsoil up to 200mm thick on a basal yellow clay.

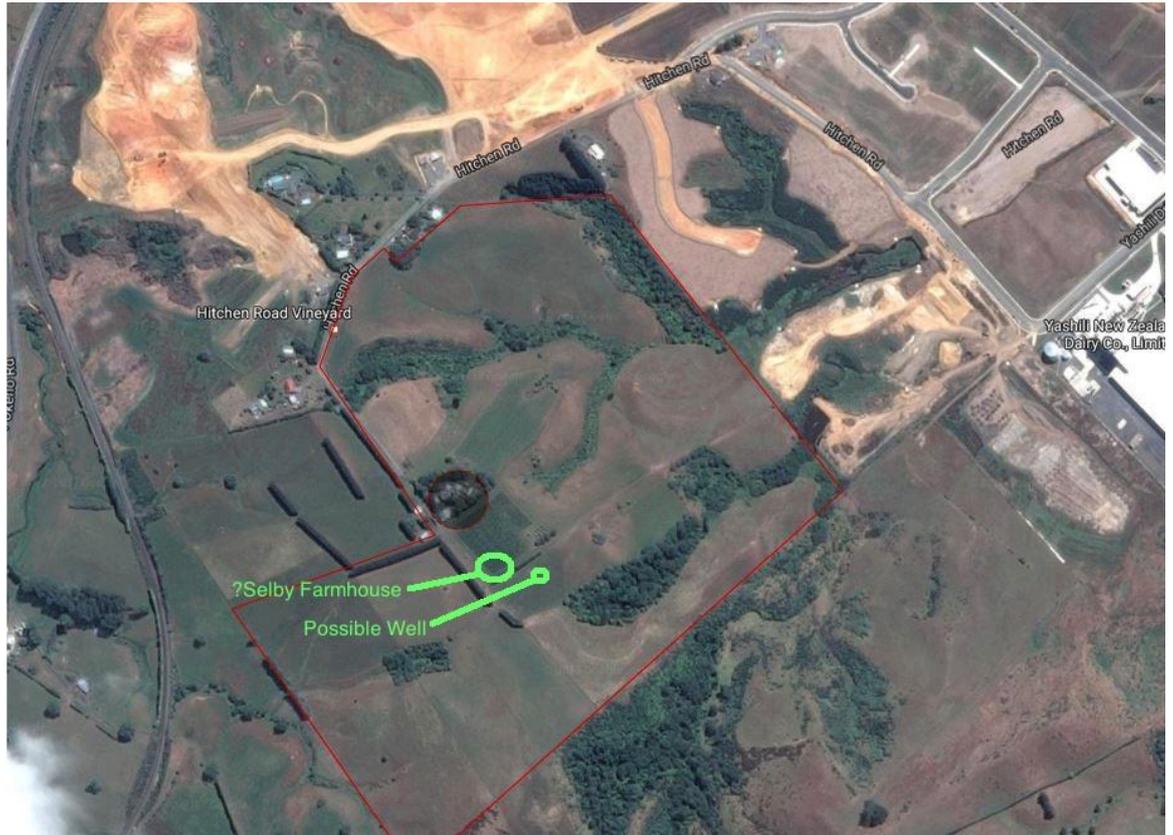
A possible former well was noted near this location (Figure 9, Figure 11), with adjacent flatter areas which would have been suitable for Selby homestead accommodation (Figure 9, Figure 12).

#### 18 April 2017

A survey of the Graham property was made across both sides of the ridgeline where Hitchen Road and the paper road (see Figure 3), formerly the Great South Road, occur (Figure 13–Figure 14). No evidence of the road itself was detected. The paper road continues from the end of Hitchen Road, running south-east, as a grassed farm track. Where the paper road turns south to meet the southern boundary, a recently metalled farm track had been formed along the alignment, and evidence of an earlier road would not be expected to be detectable by probing.

The spur lines (locations where archaeological sites relating to Maori occupation are often found) were searched across the property (Figure 15–Figure 19), but no archaeological sites relating to either Maori or early European occupation were identified.

The existing Graham homestead lies adjacent to the vineyard and the area proposed as the possible location of the Selby homestead (Figure 9).



**Figure 9. Location of Graham property with the existing homestead circled, and the location of the possible well and possible Selby homestead site marked in green**



**Figure 10. South-western corner of vineyard**



**Figure 11. Location of possible well and property owner Ken Graham**



**Figure 12. Adjacent flatter area**



**Figure 13. South-western spur lines below ridgeline which was former Great South Road**



**Figure 14. Spur lines sloping from watershed ridgeline at horizon which was former Great South Road**



**Figure 15. View eastward along south-eastern boundary spur line towards eastern boundary and milk factory beyond a quarried swamp area**



**Figure 16. View north-eastward down to south-eastern stream valley**



**Figure 17. View north-eastward across northern stream valley towards north-eastern boundary**



**Figure 18. View north-eastward showing spur line at upper left running down from Hitchen Road**



**Figure 19. View north-eastward across northern stream valley**

## **DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS**

### **Summary of Results**

The survey was carried out to locate any visible remains of the 1860s Selby homestead, recorded as NZAA R12/956 (and CHI 17367). The precise location of the homestead has never previously been established. The survey did not identify any remains of the homestead despite subsurface testing. A possible location near the existing homestead was identified by the property owners, where they have previously found potentially historic artefacts. While a water hole that might indicate a former well, and adjacent flat areas suitable for a homestead were noted, no remains relating to early European occupation were found in the test pits excavated in this area. Similarly, the pedestrian survey across the rest of the property did not identify any visible surface remains relating to either early European or Maori occupation. No evidence of the original Great South Road that followed the alignment of the paper road (Figure 3) was detected, and the formation of a metalled farm track along the southwards alignment through the paddocks is likely to have removed or obscured any earlier road metalling.

### **Maori Cultural Values**

This is an assessment of archaeological values and does not include an assessment of Maori cultural values. Such assessments should only be made by the tangata whenua. Maori cultural concerns may encompass a wider range of values than those associated with archaeological sites.

The historical association of the general area with the tangata whenua is evident from the recorded sites, traditional histories and known Maori place names.

### **Survey Limitations**

It should be noted that archaeological survey techniques (based on visual inspection and minor sub-surface testing) cannot necessarily identify all sub-surface archaeological features, or detect wahi tapu and other sites of traditional significance to Maori, especially where these have no physical remains.

### **Archaeological Value and Significance**

The archaeological value of sites relates mainly to their information potential, that is, the extent to which they can provide evidence relating to local, regional and national history using archaeological investigation techniques, and the research questions to which the site could contribute. The surviving extent, complexity and condition of sites are the main factors in their ability to provide information through archaeological investigation. For example, generally pa are more complex sites and have higher information potential than small midden (unless of early date). Archaeological value also includes contextual (heritage landscape) value. Archaeological sites may also have other historic heritage values including historical, architectural, technological, cultural, aesthetic, scientific, social, spiritual, traditional and amenity values.

At present the property has no confirmed archaeological values. However, while no remains relating to the Selby farmstead were identified, and its exact location cannot be

confirmed, the possibility remains open that subsurface evidence may be present on the property. If so, it would have the potential to provide information relating to the history of the property and the New Zealand Wars, depending on the condition, nature and surviving extent of any remains, and could contribute to a minor extent to the archaeological landscape of the New Zealand Wars.

It is unlikely that any remains of the original Great South Road have survived on the property due to the formation and use of farm access roads on the same alignment. If elements of the original metalling had survived, it would be difficult to distinguish them from later material, and they would have little information potential.

## **Effects of the Future Development**

Future development would have no known effects on archaeological values as no archaeological evidence has been confirmed on the property. However, it has the potential to impact on unidentified subsurface remains relating to the Selby homestead, and possibly the temporary use of the farm as a military camp. If subsurface remains are present they are unlikely to be detectable prior to the earthworks and topsoil stripping that would be required to develop the property. If present, any remains are unlikely to be substantial and would probably consist of post holes indicating the locations of former structures, and scattered artefacts or rubbish pits containing artefacts. Such remains are unlikely to merit preservation in situ, but should be archaeologically investigated to recover information relating to the history of the area in mitigation of the modification or destruction of the remains during development.

## **Resource Management Act 1991 Requirements**

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’*. There is a duty to avoid, remedy, or mitigate any adverse effects on the environment arising from an activity (S17), including historic heritage.

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’*.

Regional, district and local plans contain sections that help to identify, protect and manage archaeological and other heritage sites. The plans are prepared under the rules of the RMA. The Waikato District Plan (Franklin Section) is relevant to the proposed activity. There are no scheduled historic heritage sites located on the property.

This assessment has established that proposed future development of the Graham Block will have no effect on any known archaeological remains, but has some potential to affect unrecorded subsurface remains relating to the Selby homestead. Any adverse effects can be appropriately mitigated through archaeological investigation and information recovery under authority from Heritage NZ (see below). There are also mitigation opportunities in the form of providing information to the public on the history of the property, and reflecting its history through street naming.

## **Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 Requirements**

In addition to any requirements under the RMA, the HNZPTA protects all archaeological sites whether recorded or not, and they may not be damaged or destroyed unless an Authority to modify an archaeological site has been issued by Heritage NZ (Section 42).

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)'<sup>1</sup>*

Authorities to modify archaeological sites can be applied for either in respect to archaeological sites within a specified area of land (Section 44(a)), or to modify a specific archaeological site where the effects will be no more than minor (Section 44(b)), or for the purpose of conducting a scientific investigation (Section 44(c)). Applications that relate to sites of Maori interest require consultation with (and in the case of scientific investigations the consent of) the appropriate iwi or hapu and are subject to the recommendations of the Maori Heritage Council of Heritage NZ. In addition, an application may be made to carry out an exploratory investigation of any site or locality under Section 56, to confirm the presence, extent and nature of a site or suspected site.

An archaeological authority is not a strict requirement, as the presence of archaeological remains has not been confirmed. However, it is recommended that an Authority is obtained prior to earthworks as a precaution, once the detailed development and earthworks plans are available. The conditions of the authority are likely to include archaeological monitoring of preliminary earthworks, and procedures for recording any archaeological evidence before it is modified or destroyed. This approach would have the advantage of allowing any archaeology uncovered during the development of the

---

<sup>1</sup> Under Section 42(3) an Authority is not required to permit work on a pre-1900 building unless the building is to be demolished. Under Section 43(1) a place post-dating 1900 (including the site of a wreck that occurred after 1900) that could provide ‘significant evidence relating to the historical and cultural heritage of New Zealand’ can be declared by Heritage NZ to be an archaeological site.

property to be dealt with immediately, avoiding delays while an Authority is applied for and processed.

## **Conclusions**

It was not possible to establish the precise location of the Selby homestead, although a possible site close to the existing Graham homestead was identified on the basis of past discoveries of potentially historic artefacts by the landowners. No archaeological remains were identified through subsurface testing in this location, or through field survey elsewhere on the property. In addition, although the original Great South Road ran through the property, it is unlikely that any archaeological remains have survived subsequent access road formation on the property, or that any earlier metalling would be distinguishable if still present.

While future development will have no known effects on archaeology, it remains possible that subsurface archaeological remains relating to the Selby homestead and possibly the temporary military camp may be exposed during future development. If so they would have the potential to provide information relating to the history of the area and the New Zealand Wars, depending on their condition and extent. Any adverse effects could be appropriately mitigated through archaeological information recovery and opportunities for interpreting the property's history to the public.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- There should be no major constraints on future development on archaeological grounds, since no archaeological sites have been confirmed on the property, and any adverse effects on unidentified remains exposed during development can be appropriately mitigated under the archaeological provisions of the HNZPTA.
- If subsurface archaeological evidence should be unearthed during earthworks (e.g. postholes, foundations and rubbish pits/artefacts relating to 19th century European occupation, or shell midden, hangi and storage pits relating to earlier Maori occupation), work should cease in the immediate vicinity of the remains and Heritage NZ, the Council, mana whenua and (in the case of human remains) the NZ Police should be notified.
- If modification of an archaeological site does become necessary, an Authority must be applied for under Section 44(a) of the HNZPTA and granted prior to any further work being carried out that will affect the site. (*Note that this is a legal requirement*).
- Alternatively, consideration should be given to applying for an Authority in advance of works as a precaution, to minimise delays if archaeological remains are exposed once works are under way.
- Since archaeological survey cannot always detect sites of traditional significance to Maori, such as wahi tapu, mana whenua should be consulted regarding the possible existence of such sites on the property.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Auckland Council Cultural Heritage Inventory, accessed at <http://maps.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz> and <https://chi.org.nz>
- Clough, R. and F. Tarlton. 1998. Winstone Aggregates Proposed Pokeno Quarry: Archaeological Assessment. Clough & Associates report for Winstone Aggegates.
- Dodd, A. and R. Clough. 2006. Hitchen Road Subdivision, Pokeno: Archaeological Assessment. Clough & Associates Report.
- Heritage NZ. 2006. Writing Archaeological Assessments. Archaeological Guidelines Series No. 2. New Zealand Historic Places Trust Pouhere Taonga (now Heritage NZ).
- New Zealand Archaeological Association ArchSite Database, accessed at <http://www.archsite.org.nz>.
- New Zealand Heritage List, accessed at <http://www.historic.org.nz>
- Foster, R. 2007. Pokeno Structure Plan Archaeological Assessment. Russell Foster and Associates report prepared for Franklin District Council.
- Gamble, D.J. 1862. Map: Outline Sketch of South Road from Auckland to Drury to Waikato River showing encampments of corps, 7 January 1862. Public Records Office, Kew, U.K. MFQ778 Pt 1. WO 107/7.
- Prickett, N. 2003. *The History and Archaeology of Queen's Redoubt, South Auckland*. Records of the Auckland Museum.
- Stowers, R. 1996. *Forest Rangers*. Hamilton: R. Stowers.
- Lennard, M. 1986. *The Road to War*. Whakatane and District Historical Society Monograph 16.
- Von Tempsky, G. 1862. Selby's Farm Camp. Temporary Headquarters of General Cameron in 1862. Mrs PGH Newton London
- War Office. 1864. Journals of the Deputy Quartermaster General in New Zealand.

## APPENDIX A: SITE RECORD FORMS

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

 <p><b>Site Record Form</b></p>	<p><b>NZAA SITE NUMBER:</b> R12/954</p> <p><b>SITE TYPE:</b> Transport/ communication</p> <p><b>SITE NAME(s):</b> Great South Road Hay's Line</p> <p><b>DATE RECORDED:</b></p>	
	<p><b>SITE COORDINATES (NZTM) Easting:</b> 1778152      <b>Northing:</b> 5874943      <b>Source:</b> CINZAS</p>	
<p><b>IMPERIAL SITE NUMBER:</b> N47/?</p>		<p><b>METRIC SITE NUMBER:</b> R12/954</p>
 <p>Scale 1:2,500</p> <p>Land Information New Zealand, Eagle Technology</p>		
<p><b>Finding aids to the location of the site</b> South of Pokeno, the road runs from end of Hitchen Road, along the ridge and south to the former Havelock settlement.</p>		
<p><b>Brief description</b> The last surviving section of the original Great South Road.</p>		
<p><b>Recorded features</b> Road</p>		
<p><b>Other sites associated with this site</b></p>		

Printed by: rodclough

25/04/2017

1 of 6

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

<b>SITE RECORD HISTORY</b>	<b>NZAA SITE NUMBER:</b> R12/954
<p><b>Site description</b></p> <p><b>Condition of the site</b> In places still visible as cuttings, threat from future quarrying. (2007)</p> <p><b>Statement of condition</b></p> <p><b>Current land use:</b></p> <p><b>Threats:</b></p>	

Printed by: rodclough

25/04/2017

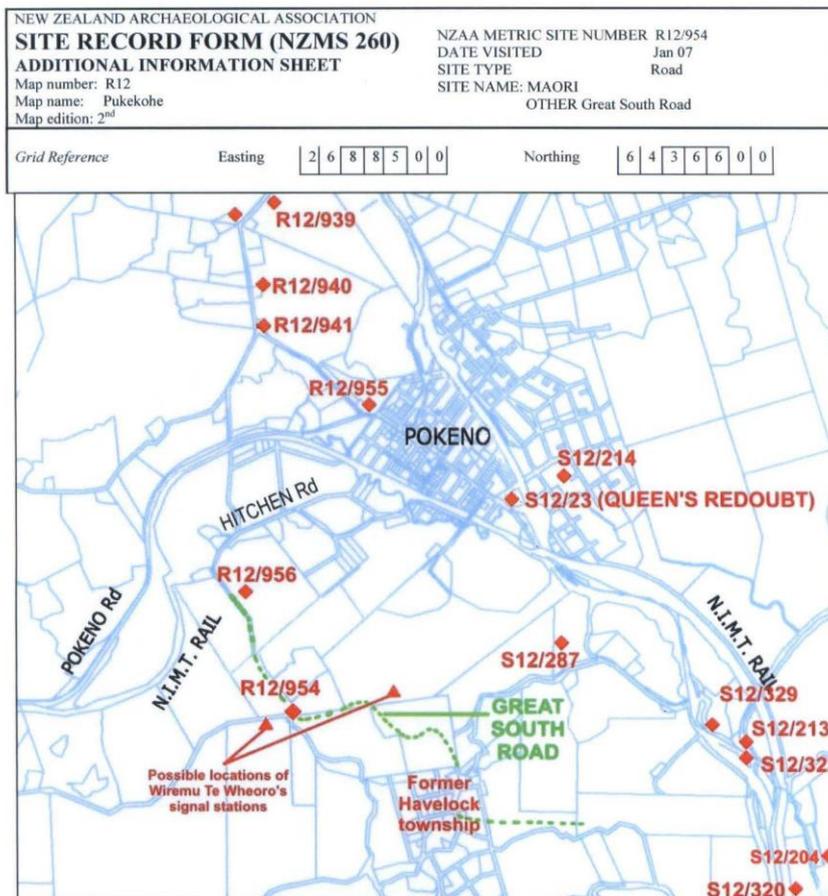
2 of 6

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

SITE RECORD INVENTORY

NZAA SITE NUMBER: R12/954

Supporting documentation held in ArchSite



Location/route of original Great South Road south of Pokeno

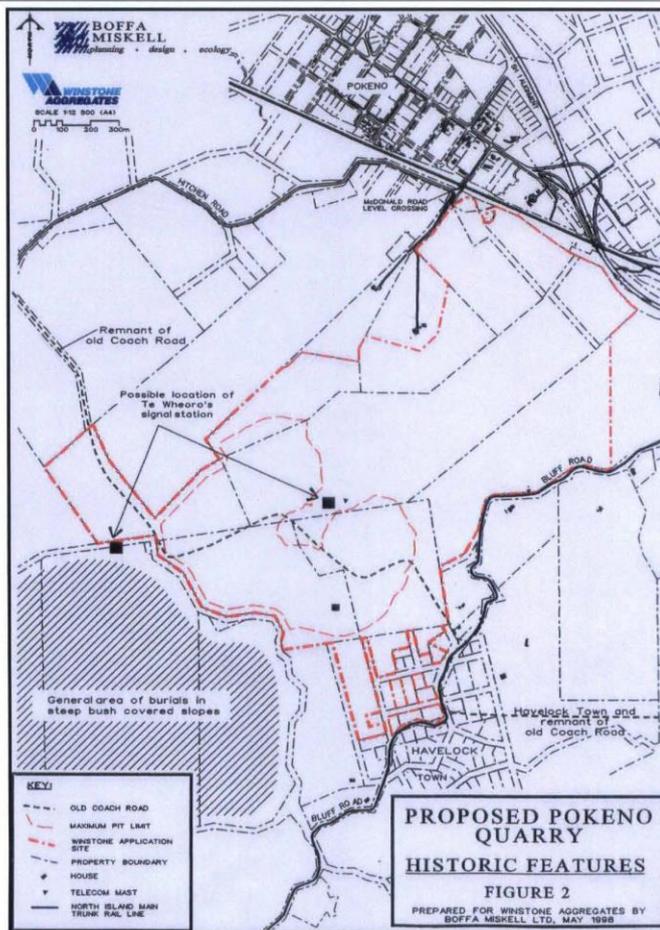
Printed by: rodclough

25/04/2017

3 of 6

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION		NZAA METRIC SITE NUMBER R12/954		
<b>SITE RECORD FORM (NZMS 260)</b>		DATE VISITED Jan 07		
<b>ADDITIONAL INFORMATION SHEET</b>		SITE TYPE Road		
Map number: R12		SITE NAME: MAORI		
Map name: Pukekohe		OTHER Great South Road		
Map edition: 2 <sup>nd</sup>				
Grid Reference	Easting	2 6 8 8 5 0 0	Northing	6 4 3 6 6 0 0



(After Clough and Tarlton 1998)

Printed by: rodclough

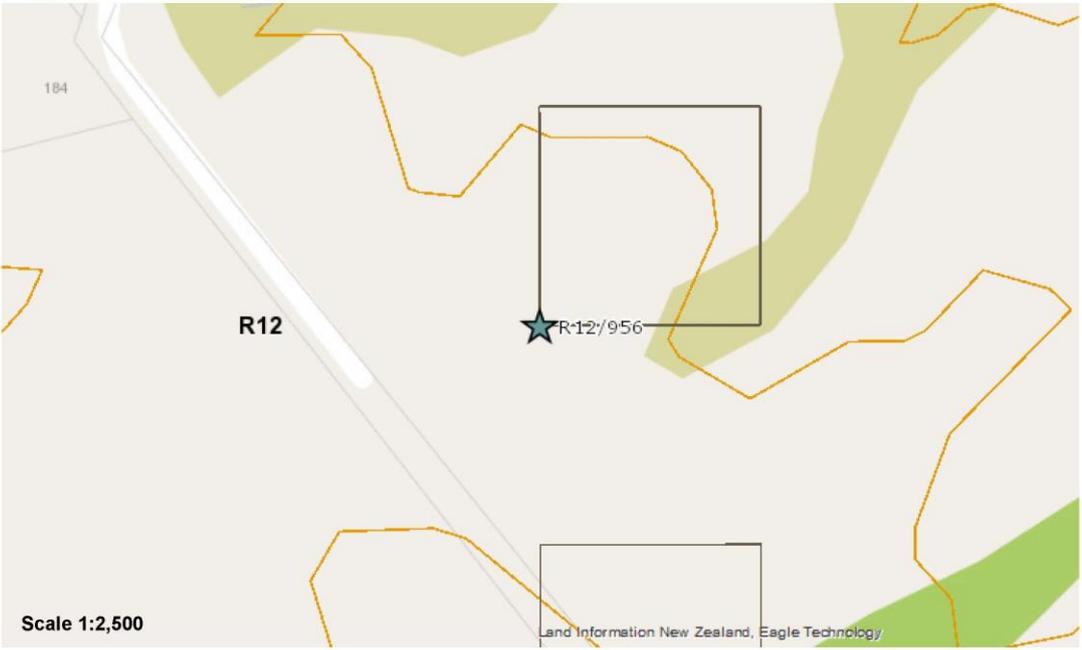
25/04/2017

4 of 6





NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

 <p><b>Site Record Form</b></p>	<p><b>NZAA SITE NUMBER:</b> R12/956</p> <p><b>SITE TYPE:</b> Military (non-Maori)</p> <p><b>SITE NAME(s):</b> Selby's Farm</p> <p><b>DATE RECORDED:</b></p>
<p><b>SITE COORDINATES (NZTM) Easting:</b> 1778152      <b>Northing:</b> 5875143      <b>Source:</b> CINZAS</p>	
<p><b>IMPERIAL SITE NUMBER:</b> N47/?      <b>METRIC SITE NUMBER:</b> R12/956</p>	
 <p>Scale 1:2,500</p> <p>Land Information New Zealand, Eagle Technology</p>	
<p><b>Finding aids to the location of the site</b> The site is located south of Pokeno at the end of Hitchen Road. Exact location unknown.</p>	
<p><b>Brief description</b> Selby's farmhouse is shown in Greaves' 1863 sketch. One of the three farms in the Pokeno District at the start of the Waikato war, this farm was used by General Cameron as his headquarters whilst Queen's Redoubt was being constructed.</p>	
<p><b>Recorded features</b> House floor/ site</p>	
<p><b>Other sites associated with this site</b></p>	

Printed by: rodclough

25/04/2017

1 of 8

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

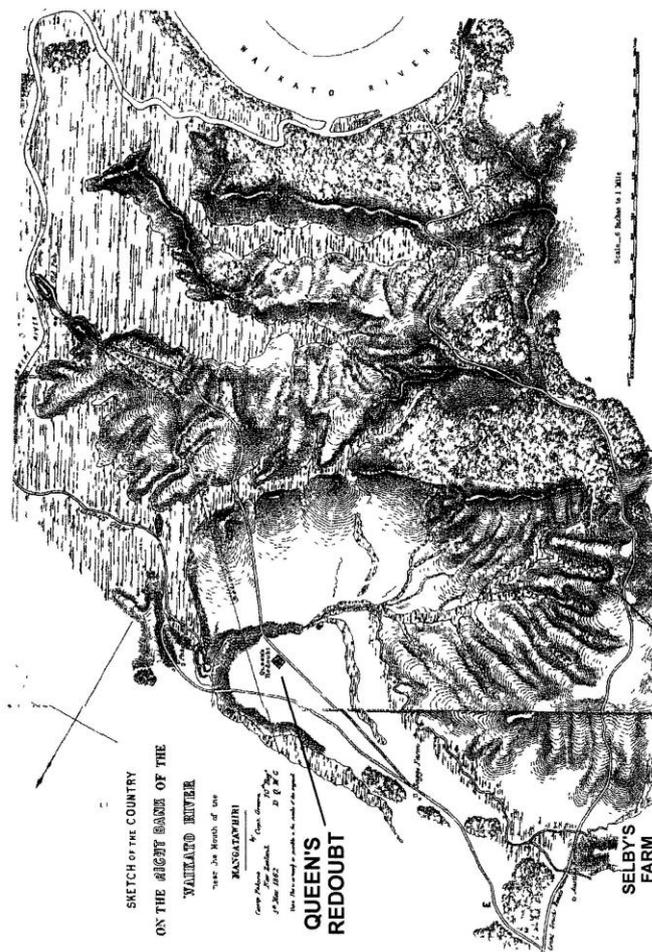
SITE RECORD HISTORY	NZAA SITE NUMBER: R12/956
<p><b>Site description</b></p> <p><b>Condition of the site</b> No evidence has been found to indicate its correct location. Possibly destroyed by subsequent development. (2007)</p> <p><b>Statement of condition</b></p> <p><b>Current land use:</b></p> <p><b>Threats:</b></p>	

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

<b>SITE RECORD INVENTORY</b>	<b>NZAA SITE NUMBER: R12/956</b>
------------------------------	----------------------------------

Supporting documentation held in ArchSite

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION		NZAA METRIC SITE NUMBER	R12/956	
<b>SITE RECORD FORM (NZMS 260)</b>		DATE VISITED	Jan 07	
<b>ADDITIONAL INFORMATION SHEET</b>		SITE TYPE	Historic Farmhouse	
Map number	R12	SITE NAME MAORI		
Map name	Pukekohe	OTHER	Selby's farm	
Map edition	2 <sup>nd</sup>			
Grid Reference	Easting	2 6 8 8 3 0 0	Northing	6 4 3 8 2 0 0



Greave's 1862 map showing Queen's Redoubt, Austin's, Sagg's and Selby's farms

Printed by: rodclough

25/04/2017

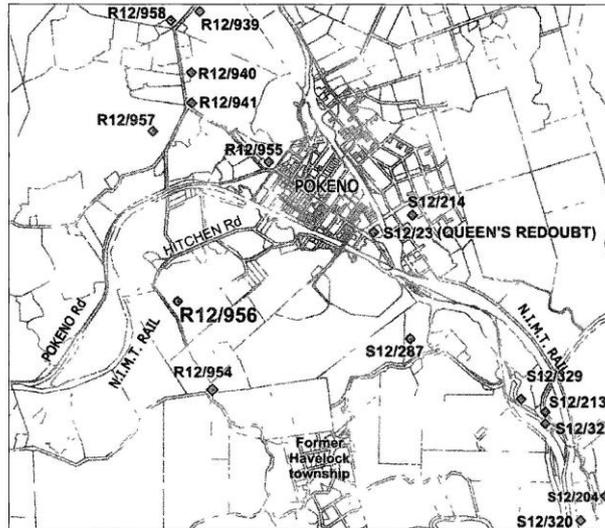
3 of 8

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

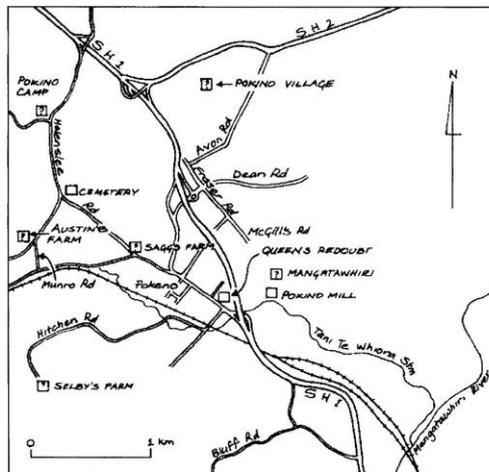
NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION		NZAA METRIC SITE NUMBER	R12/956
<b>SITE RECORD FORM (NZMS 260)</b>		DATE VISITED	Jan 07
<b>ADDITIONAL INFORMATION SHEET</b>		SITE TYPE	Historic Farmhouse
Map number	R12	SITE NAME	MAORI
Map name	Pukekohe	OTHER	Selby's farm
Map edition	2 <sup>nd</sup>		

Grid Reference	Easting	2 6 8 8 5 0 0	Northing	6 4 3 6 8 0 0
----------------	---------	---------------	----------	---------------



Probable location of Selby's farm (R12/957), Pokeno



Plan showing location of historic sites from the 1850s and 1960s in the Pokeno District (Prickett 2003 Fig 1)

Printed by: rodclough

25/04/2017

4 of 8



**Search results**

[Hide record](#) [View record details](#)

**CHI Places Number:** 17367  
**Data Entered by:** Andrew Flaws  
**Local Authority:** Franklin District Council  
**NZAA Record Status:** Brief survey | Site location map | Sketch plan | Historic map  
**NZAA Site Number:** R12\_956  
**Upgrade Exclusion:** None  
**CINZAS Local body:** MV  
**CINZAS Environ Today:** --  
**CINZAS Land Classification:** --  
**CINZAS Site Type:** ES  
**CINZAS Con and Dan:** DD  
**CINZAS Metric Easting:** 2688500  
**CINZAS Metric Northing:** 6436800  
**CINZAS Description:** ES  
**CINZAS Category:** YY  
**CINZAS Last Visited:** 2007  
**Photograph and Map Filepaths:**

**ArcView Category:** Archaeological Site  
**Site Type:** HISTORIC STRUCTURE | FARMHOUSE  
**Location:** Hitchen Road | Pokeno | Franklin | Auckland  
**Description:** Selby's farmhouse is shown in Greaves' 1863 sketch (attached). Estimates by Prickett (2003) show it as near the present end of Hitchen Road. No evidence has been found to indicate its correct location. One of the three farms in the Pokeno District at the start of the Waikato war, this farm was used by General Cameron as his headquarters whilst Queen's Redoubt was being constructed.

**Keywords:** FARMHOUSE | GENERAL CAMERON | HISTORIC STRUCTURE | QUEEN'S REDOUBT | SELBY'S FARM | WAIKATO WAR

**Name:** Selby's farm  
**Grid Reference Source:** GPS  
**Metric Map Number:** R12  
**NZTM Easting:** 1778152  
**NZTM Northing:** 5875143  
**NZTM Map Sheet:** None  
**NZMG Easting:** 2688500  
**NZMG Northing:** 6436800  
**Metric Map Name:** Pukekohe  
**Metric Map Edition:** Edition 2  
**Metric Site Number:** 956  
**GPS Easting:** 2688500  
**GPS Northing:** 6436800  
**Date Recorded:** Jan 2007  
**Reported By:** R Foster  
**Recorders Address:** 18 Rarawa St Mt Eden  
**Last Visited:** Jan 2007  
**State or Condition:** Possibly destroyed by subsequent development. No surface evidence survives.  
**Information Source:** Site visit | Previous reports  
**Biblio References Notes:** SE5296  
**NZHPT Registration Type:** None

**Linked Biblio records:**  
 ■ [5296](#)

[Click on this link to view this cultural heritage site in the Auckland Council GIS Viewer](#)

Search results

[Hide record](#)

[View record details](#)

**CHI Places Number:** 17369  
**Data Entered by:** Andrew Flaws  
**Local Authority:** Franklin District Council  
**NZAA Record Status:** Brief visit | Site location map | Historic features map  
**NZAA Site Number:** R12\_954  
**Upgrade Exclusion:** None  
**CINZAS Local body:** MV  
**CINZAS Environ Today:** --  
**CINZAS Land Classification:** AG  
**CINZAS Site Type:** DG  
**CINZAS Con and Dan:** CC  
**CINZAS Metric Easting:** 2688500  
**CINZAS Metric Northing:** 6436600  
**CINZAS Description:** DG  
**CINZAS Category:** YY  
**CINZAS Last Visited:** 2007

**Photograph and Map Filepaths:**

**ArcView Category:** Archaeological Site

**Site Type:** ROAD | HISTORIC

**Location:** Hitchens Road | Havelock settlement | Pokeno | Franklin | Auckland

**Description:** Site is located south of Pokeno, the road runs from end of Hitchen Road, along the ridge and south to former Havelock settlement. The grid ref above is a point on the old road, south of the end of Hitchens Road. | Site is the last surviving section of the original Great South Road. First identified by Lennard and Spring-Rice Lennard 1986, (who located the road by probing, and subsequently reported by Clough and Tarlton 1998), but not recorded as an archaeological site. Clough and Tarlton comment "The remnants of the old coach road, ...were observed during the course of the survey, in particular on the slopes above Bluff Road through the old subdivision of Havelock Town. The track is difficult to discern when the pasture of the present farm is reached." (Clough and Tarlton 1998:12). | In 1853 the surveyor H. Hayr located a route from the Waikato to south Auckland that lay in land either already owned by the Crown or being negotiated for (Lennard 1986:1). Hayr was commissioned to open up this new route and, using a Maori workforce, completed the track in a fortnight. This route was known as Hayr's Line and was to become the Great South Road. In 1856 further work was done to clear a track one chain wide. The resulting route was suitable for riding, but not for carts of bullock transport. In 1861 Governor Grey requested that the military reform and metal the road to the Waikato River to enable troop movement. This was done following, more or less, Hayr's Line. The road was completed as far as Austin's farm (just west of Pokeno, near the junction of Helenslee and Munro Roads) in June 1862. It has originally been intended to continue the reconstruction of the road along Hayr's line to Te Ia on the Waikato at Havelock. However, General Cameron, in charge of the road construction, surveyed an alternative route from Austin's farm to the Mangatawhiri River, passing through the future township of Pokeno and beside the location of Queen's Redoubt. The road from Austin's farm continued in use and coaches ran regularly to Havelock\* | \*This settlement was established in 1859 when the visiting Ferdinand von Hochstetter reported a few houses there in March 1859. Some 70 sections were laid out in 1861, most were sold and two hotels and a store were located on the lower slopes above the swamp (Lennard 1986:222). During the Waikato war the Bluff stockade was built to protect the township and the river landing. After the war the route of the new Great South Road and the crossing over the Mangatawhiri River meant that the township rapidly declined, although in 1875 there were still two hotels and regular

coaches to Havelock (Morris 1965:190).

**Keywords:** COACH ROAD | GENERAL CAMERON | GOVERNOR GREY | GREAT SOUTH ROAD | HAVELOCK TOWN | HAYR'S LINE | HISTORIC STRUCTURE | QUEEN'S REDOUBT  
Great South Road | Hayr's Line

**Name:** GPS

**Grid Reference Source:** R12

**Metric Map Number:** 1778152

**NZTM Easting:** 5874943

**NZTM Northing:** None

**NZTM Map Sheet:** 2688500

**NZMG Easting:** 6436600

**NZMG Northing:** Pukekohe

**Metric Map Name:** Edition 2

**Metric Map Edition:** 954

**Metric Site Number:** 2688500

**GPS Easting:** 6436600

**GPS Northing:** Jan 2007

**Date Recorded:** R Foster

**Reported By:** 18 Rarawa Street Mt Eden

**Recorders Address:** Jan 2007

**Last Visited:** In places still visible as cuttings, threat from future quarrying.

**State or Condition:** Site visit | Previous reports

**Information Source:** SE193 | SE210 | SE3459

**Biblio References Notes:** None

**NZHPT Registration Type:**

**Linked Biblio records:**

- [193](#)
- [210](#)
- [3459](#)

[Click on this link to view this cultural heritage site in the Auckland Council GIS Viewer](#)

[Suggest changes to this record](#)