

MAURICE KELLY'S HOMESTEAD AND INN (R10/737): S56 EXPLORATORY INVESTIGATION

Completed in accordance with Authority 2023/392

Prepared for Fulton Hogan Ltd

11 April 2023

By

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INTRODUCTION

Background

Fletcher Building Ltd is seeking a Plan Change (PC) for land currently zoned as Future Urban Residential and part of the larger Silverdale West Future Urban Zone, to industrial/light industrial in northern Auckland (Figure 1). The land that comprises the Silverdale West Stage 1 Plan Change area is located to the west of State Highway 1 and southwest of the current Silverdale township, and southeast of Dairy Flat Highway. The PC area contains 15 properties spanning some 95ha, which are predominantly rural residential.

Background research has established that the majority of the land within the PC area was owned in the 19th century by Maurice Kelly and the Kelly family (former Allotments 7, 8 and 16 [219]), a notable early settler family in the Wade area. The property at 1636 Dairy Flat Highway contains the recorded archaeological site R10/737, the site of Kelly's former inn, stables, homestead and additional buildings. No above ground remains of the structures survive. Kelly's inn was widely known as a waypoint on the road, a place of accommodation for travellers, and a focus for community activities. Kelly's association with the property ended in 1884, but his house survived until circa 1982. It was sited immediately northeast of the existing house that replaced it. Archival plans drawn at various different times show a large building and three or four smaller buildings in a group, with a stable further away beside the road. The small buildings are annotated as houses on one plan. It is assumed that the larger building is the inn and that one of the smaller buildings was Kelly's homestead. Kelly's Inn had a large kitchen which was of sufficient size to hold an annual ball associated with the Wade horse races (New Zealand Herald 8 March 1865: 4), whereas the Kelly house was a modest sized dwelling (see New Zealand Archaeological Association Site Record Form for R10/737 - appended).

As there are no extant above ground features or structures relating to the site, the extent and condition of any subsurface archaeology relating to site R10/737 is not known. Therefore, a s56 exploratory authority was applied for, and granted (authority no. 2023/392) by Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (HNZPT). The aims of the s56 authority were to identify if any subsurface archaeological remains of site R10/737 are extant, and if so establish the condition and nature of the archaeological deposits and features, as well as to establish the extent of the site. This will inform on the significance of archaeological values and how they will be affected by proposed future development of the site which would be enabled by the PC, along with discussion of avoidance and mitigation strategies, as appropriate.

The exploratory investigation took place on 23 and 24 March 2023, by Sarah Phear, Richard Shakles and Tom Clough-Macready (Clough & Associates Ltd). This report forms both the interim and final reports (conditions 5a and b) which are conditions of the authority.

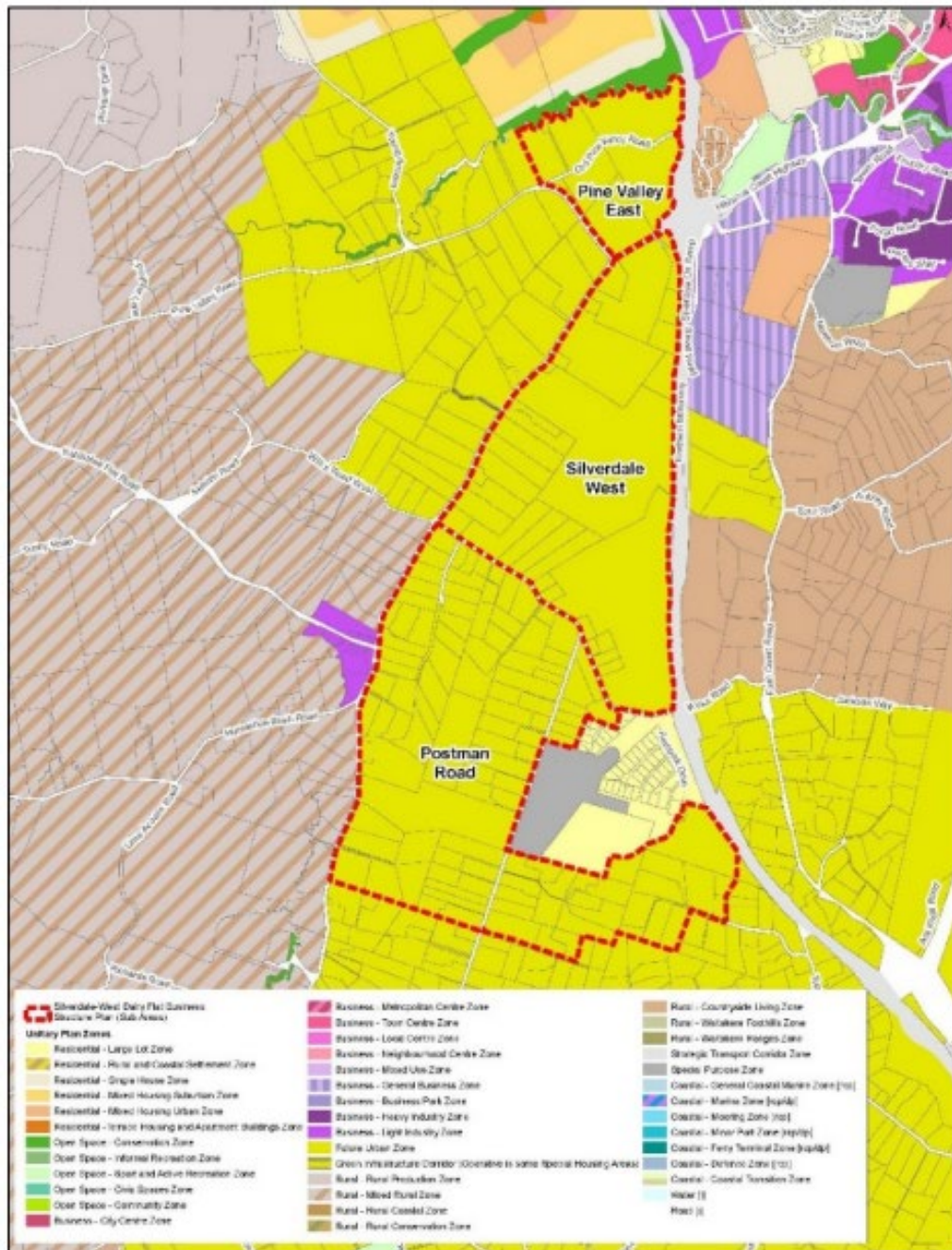


Figure 1 Aerial view of the wider Silverdale West Dairy Flat Industrial Structure Plan area
(source: <https://www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/plans-projects-policies-reports-bylaws/our-plans-strategies/place-based-plans/structure-plans/Pages/silverdale-west-dairy-flat-industrial-area-structure-plan.aspx>)

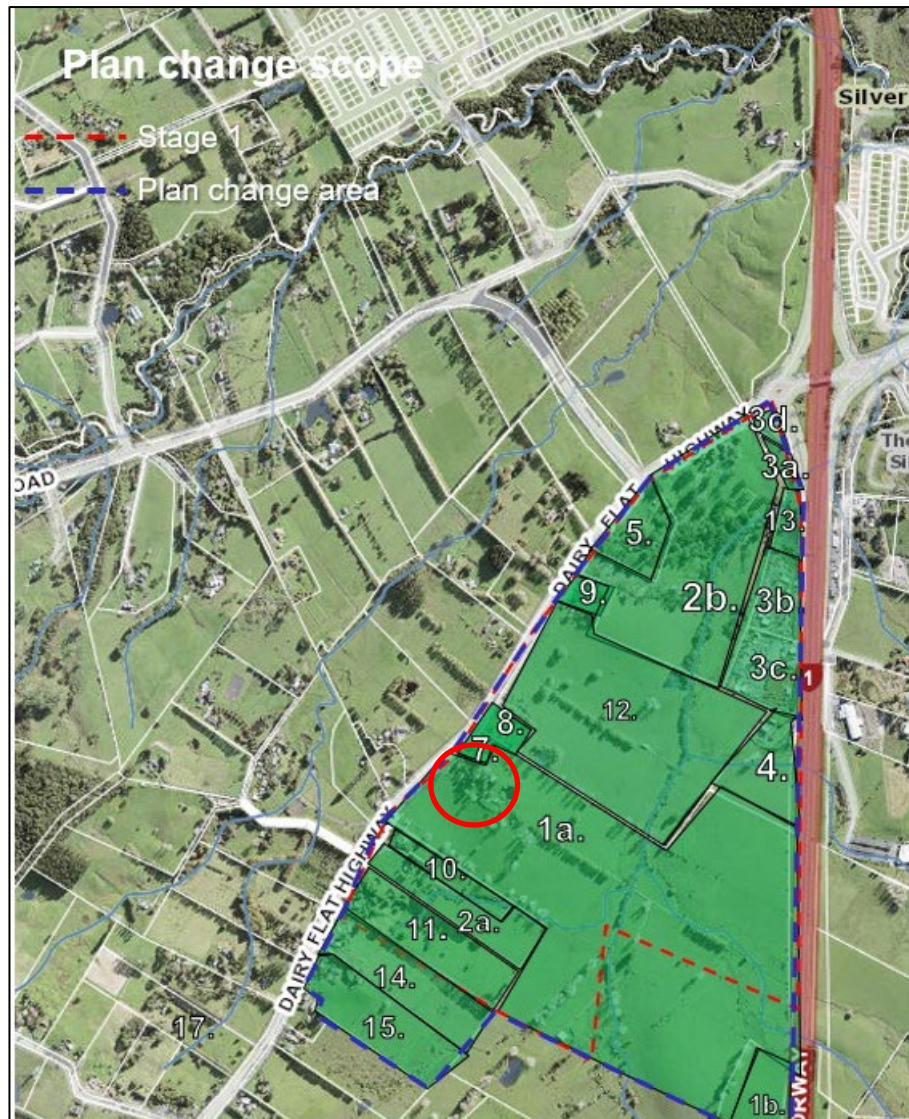


Figure 2 Plan Change Area, with the location of the site located at 1636 Dairy Flat Highway indicated by the red circle (source: Fletcher Building Ltd)

Exploratory Methodology

The final methodology consisted as follows:

1. Eight trenches of variable length and combination (some T shaped) and one test pit were excavated using a 5-tonne mechanical digger with a 1.3m width toothless bucket (Figure 3).
2. Excavation continued until subsurface archaeology was reached, or if no subsurface archaeology was present until natural subsoil was reached.
3. The trench and test pit locations were adapted on the ground due to overgrown vegetation, and paving.
4. Subsurface archaeology encountered was cleaned by hand and photographed, recorded, and trench plans and sections were drawn.
5. Artefacts observed within features/deposits were recorded and left in situ.
6. Following completion of the testing, the trenches and test pits were reinstated.



Figure 3 Aerial image showing the location of the test trenches (T1-8) and test pit location (P1)

HISTORICAL & ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Maurice Kelly¹

A large portion of the Plan Change area was part of Lot 7 and Lot 8, Parish of Okura, which Maurice Kelly had purchased from the Crown Grant to these lots in 1854.

The site of Maurice Kelly's homestead, public house, stables and stockyard is recorded on Lot 8 as site R10/737, near State Highway 17 (Appendix A), at the address now identified as 1636 Dairy Flat Highway (Property 1 in Figure 2). Part of the property was conveyed to Maurice Kelly the younger in 1874 and the residue to Honorah Kelly the following year; it was not divided into smaller farms until the 20th century (see Appendix B).

Maurice Kelly (Figure 4) was an extremely colourful character who lived to the advanced age of 104. One of 14 children, he left Ireland at a young age to make his fortune abroad. As a sailor he travelled to the Americas, to Australia (around 1800) and to India. He arrived in New Zealand in the early 1830s and was employed at Whangaroa and the Kaipara in the timber industry. This was followed by three years in Australia working in the bush. He returned to New Zealand and again worked in the timber industry, first at Paremuremo, and then in the Wade, acquiring c.2000 acres of land some of which is located within the Plan Change area (Madden 1966: 46-48, 102). Kelly built a house on his property, and felled the bush on a large scale – in 1859 it is recorded that he removed 700,042ft of timber from his station (*New Zealander* 28.1.1860).

He also entered the coastal trade, and acquired a 40-ton craft, *Four Sisters*, in 1863 to carry timber, goods and passengers to the Wade; another of his vessels was the *Alert*. He became active in local politics, serving successfully on the Provincial Council from 1859 to 1861, and is alleged to have indulged in multiple voting in the early days, registering his teams of bullocks as voters and providing disguises for his workers so that they could vote several times. He was apparently unable to sign his name until the 1850s (Madden 1966: 46-48, 102, 199).

Kelly held a Bush Licence from 1855 to 1860, and a Special Licence from 1861 to 1862 and 1865. These licences were issued for supplying liquor from his home to local farm workers, timber fellers and gum diggers. It is possible that one of the smaller buildings on the property was used to store the alcohol and sell liquor, and an 1860s plan (SO 894) refers to his "Public [house?]". Robyn Grover (pers. comm.) recalls the name "Gumdigger's Arms" in connection with Kelly's activities although no documentation has as yet been located confirming this name.

Kelly may have stopped selling liquor from his home during 1868 as he obtained a transfer of the publican's licence from John Fisher at the Separation Hotel on or about 4 March 1868 (*Daily Southern Cross*). Kelly held the licence until 1872, when William Hastie took over (Grover, records in personal file). Kelly again held the licence for the hotel, probably from 1874 following the transfer of his farm to his son and in 1879 he applied for a Publican's Licence for an Inn or Public House, stating that he occupied a "wooden house at the Wade now my property now occupied by me and sought to be operated under the sign of the "Wade Hotel". The Separation Hotel and later Wade Hotel were located on the

¹ For a detailed account of Maurice Kelly see Cameron et al, 2015.

same piece of land along Tavern Road now occupied by the Wade Hotel. The original Wade Hotel burnt down in July 1880 (Auckland Weekly News, 24 July 1880:15) but was rebuilt (*New Zealand Herald*, 3 February 1881).



Figure 4 Maurice Kelly (1784-1888) reproduced from Madden 1996, p.37

The Homestead – 1636 Dairy Flat Highway

Few images of the original homestead exist, and none are known of the outbuildings. The Wainui Historical Society was able to provide two images of Kelly's house (Figure 5 and Figure 6), which no longer exists. The original floor plan of the house appears to have been square; however, an additional room was built on the northern face. No additions appear to have been made to the rear or eastern face of the building, although a water tank had been installed at the north-eastern corner.



Figure 5 Photograph taken by Cecil Wright, and dated 1972, showing the house which is thought to have contained remnants of Maurice Kelly's original homestead complex (source: F27/1603, 24.9.95, Silverdale & Districts Historical Society)



Figure 6 Photograph taken by Cecil Wright, and dated 1972, showing the rear (eastern and southern faces) of the house which is thought to have contained remnants of Maurice Kelly’s original homestead complex (source: 24.6.95, Silverdale & Districts Historical Society). Photo courtesy of Wainui Historical Society

Maurice Kelly’s homestead and associated buildings were recorded as an archaeological site (R10/737) sometime in the 1990s. The site location was surveyed in 2015 as part of the structure plan assessment and the SRF was updated (Cameron et al 2015). It is likely that the current house and garden present at 1636 DFH were built over part of the original house site. One circular feature was observed in the centre of the driveway turnaround, but it could not be established whether this related to an early well or to some later activity. See below for further description of the site. The Site Record Form states the following:

Kelly and his family comprising Maurice, his wife Mary, and eight children (four from Mary’s earlier marriage), and a tutor who resided with them, lived on Allotment 8. Crawford (1880:209) described Maurice Kelly as having a remarkable collection of houses, including a Roman Catholic chapel. These included the Kelly homestead, Sawyers Arms Inn, stables and associated building including around four or five other houses....Kelly’s association with the property ended in 1884, but his house survived until c.1982 (see Cameron et al 2015:37). It was sited immediately northeast of the existing house that replaced it. Archival plans drawn at various different times show a large building and three or four smaller buildings in a group, with a stable further away beside the road. The small buildings are annotated as houses on one plan. It is assumed that the larger building is the inn and hat one of the smaller buildings was Kelly’s homestead.

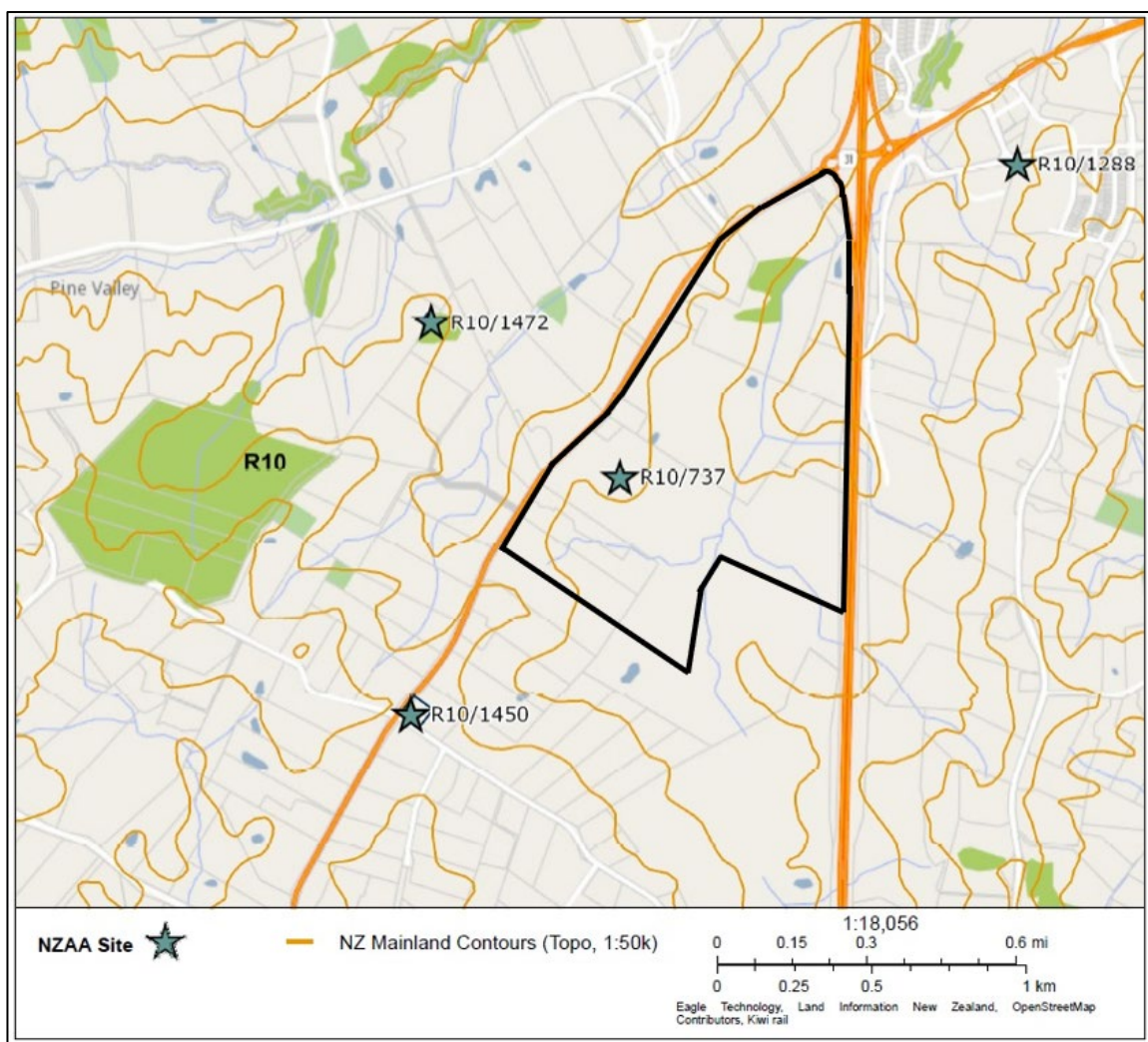


Figure 7 Archaeological site distribution map showing R10/737 within the PC Area (outlined) (source: NZAA ArchSite database)

Land Purchase and Early Plans

A Crown Grant for Allotment 8, Parish of Okura, was purchased by Maurice Kelly on 26 April 1854 for the sum of £186 19s. The property contained a total area of 411 acres and was bounded to the north-west by Te Weiti. An early, but undated, plan of land surveyed at Weiti Creek indicates that Kelly initially made two separate applications for the land within Allotment 8 – one for 331 acres, and the second for 80 acres. The plan notes that the land had been surveyed by the government and details a number of structures within the 80 acre portion (at the southern end of Allotment 8 and within the Plan Change area) which are labelled ‘Homestead’ (Figure 9). These buildings are shown on a later plan, dated 1863, which illustrates the extent of Kelly’s claim and describes the various structures as ‘Maurice Kelly’s: dwelling house, public house, and stables’ (Figure 10).

SO1118B dated 24 April 1873 shows the line of road to be passed through Kelly’s land (now State Highway 17). The enlarged section of the plan below (Figure 8) clearly depicts a number of structures, the largest again presumably being Kelly’s main house, with three smaller structures, possibly outbuildings or workers cottages. The position of the gate is marked, along with the stables, and a stockyard. The line of road crosses directly over the footprint of the stables indicating that should the road have been placed as shown on the

plan, the stables would have been demolished and rebuilt elsewhere on the property. The stockyard is shown immediately to the west of the road and was in all likelihood also relocated. A tract of “high tea tree bush” can be seen.

In a letter to the Superintendent dated December 1873 Kelly agreed to “give a road through my property situated, between the Old Dairy and the Wade, but as their road will cut up my property at a considerable extent, and other people being allowed compensation for the same line of road where it passes through the Old Dairy, I would consider I should be also allowed compensation by the Government” (Robyn Grover, copy of letter in personal records).

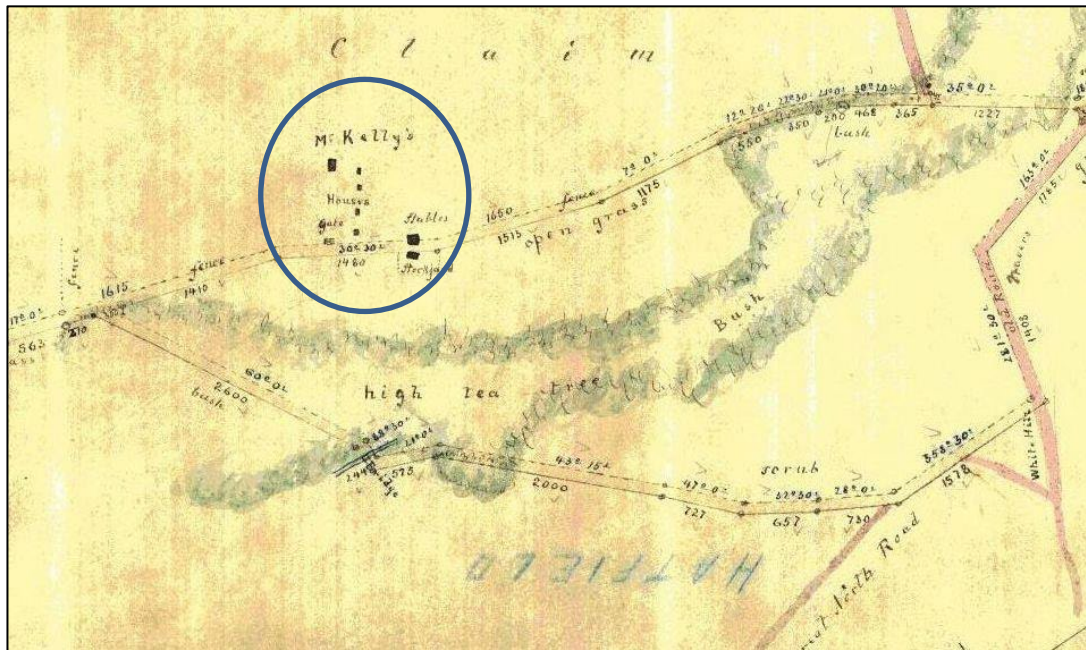


Figure 8 Enlargement of SO1118B (1873) showing houses, gate, stables and stockyard belonging to Maurice Kelly (source: LINZ)

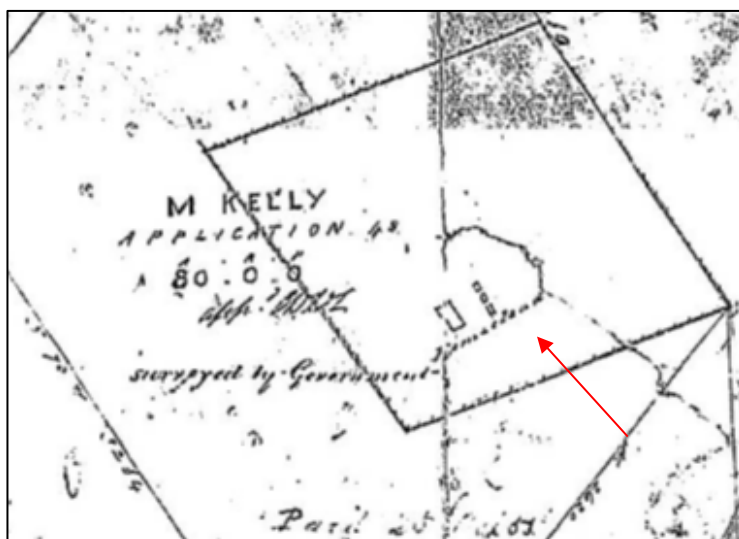


Figure 9 Close-up of SO 971A, undated, showing the buildings labelled ‘Homestead’ visible (source: Quickmap)

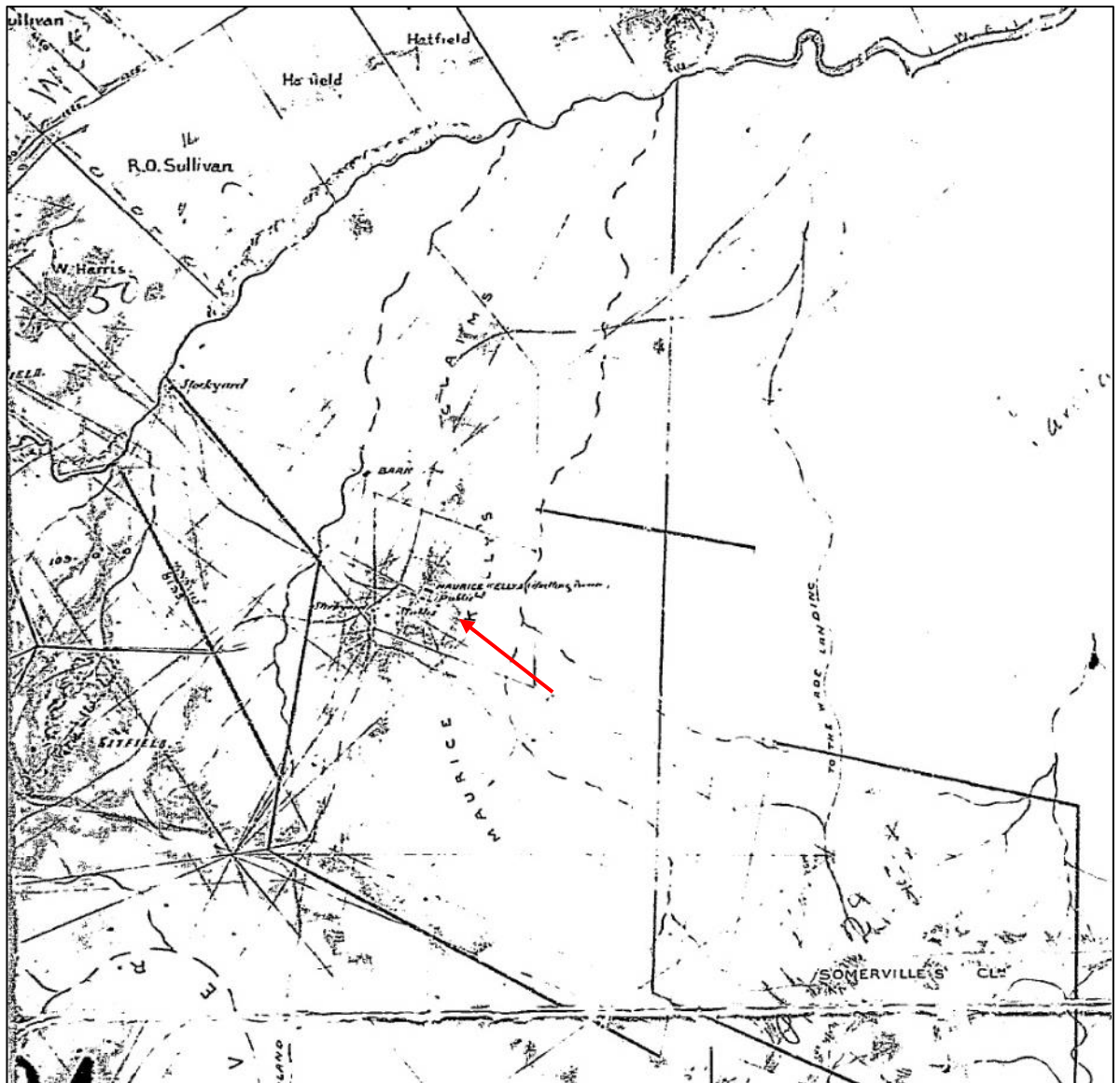


Figure 10 Close-up of SO 894 (1), dated 1863, showing Maurice Kelly's claims (Allotments 7 and 8, Parish of Okura) with dwelling house, public house, stables, stockyards and a barn identified (source: Quickmap)

RESULTS

The S56 investigation took place on Thursday 23 and Friday 24 March 2023 in fine conditions. Prior to works commencing a pre-start briefing was completed for all staff (contractor and archaeologists) working on the project. A site walkover was completed to establish access points for the 5-Tonne digger.

The locations of the trenches to test for subsurface archaeology are shown in Figure 11. Also shown are the approximate location of structures identified on the 1873 survey², and modern disturbed areas around the existing house and driveway/access way areas (indicated in red and yellow).

It became clear that while six small hand-excavated test pits had been planned to be excavated to the east of the existing house, these would not be achievable due to garden paving, dense vegetation and the presence of subsurface services (Figure 11). Only one pit was excavated, and that was in the southern extent of the testing zone – P1 (Figure 11). However, the pit was abandoned not far into the investigation due to the presence of services also and there was no sign of a well which had been posited on the SRF.

In all eight trenches/trench groups were excavated by machine. Two trenches (T6 and T1) contained in situ archaeology, with artefacts also observed in topsoil in Trench 5. The results of the investigation are discussed below.

² Note that this plan should not be considered accurate; there is some scale differentiation between the 1870 survey plan and modern aerial. This plan should be viewed considered an approximate location only of the former 19th century structures.



Figure 11 Trench location plan (in blue) showing the approximate location of the 1873 structures (white boxes); extent of modern house, garden and access (red outline); extent of wider farm access driveway and access (yellow outline)

Trench 1

Trench 1 was located near the southern extent of the investigation area, adjacent and down slope from the farm access track and possible location of one of the Kelly houses (Figure 11). The trench was 12m long by 1.3m wide and excavated to a depth of 0.80m. Excavation commenced from south to north. Thick layers of made-ground were observed in this trench – initially in the form of a modern concrete dump above a silt layer and a sequence of burnt layers containing modern rubbish (see Table 1; Figure 12). Some 19th century artefacts (nails, iron pieces) were observed mixed in a silty clay layer below, which sat above a possible surface comprised of compacted limestone and mudstones with occasional ceramic and black beer bottle fragments located in the southern half of the trench only (context 105). The limit of excavation was within context 106, a clay silt layer containing fragments of bone (butchered and sawn), black beer glass, case gin, aqua, willow ware ceramic and flow blue, Asiatic pheasant, stoneware and clay tobacco pipe stem fragments. This layer likely built-up during use of the house up-slope to the northeast. A rectangular cut feature was cut through context 106, which extended through either side of the trench. It is likely a 19th century feature as the cut was not observed in the layers above (Figure 13). It was filled by yellowish brown clay that had occasional black beer fragments. The investigation halted here around 0.90m below the surface.

Table 1 Trench 1 context descriptions

Context No.	Description	Dimensions (m)
100	Mid-brown clay – silt loam. Topsoil under turf.	0.19 deep
101	Crushed and fragmented aggregate layer.	Up to 0.22m thick
102	Reddish brown silt with plastic and burnt glass - 20 th century	0.25m thick
103	Series of ash rich burnt layers with frequent charcoal, occasional burnt wood with metal wire and burnt glass. 20 th century.	Up to 0.17m thick
104	Greyish brown clayey silt with occasional small, rounded stones and charcoal. Contained wire cut iron nails, and occasional rusted iron pieces.	0.21m thick
105	Indurated metallated surface consisting of limestone/sandstone/mudstone? With occasional 19 th century artefacts consisting of blue and white transferware ceramic and black beer.	Up to 0.12m thick
106	Greyish brown clayey silt with moderate charcoal throughout, occasional rounded stones, animal bone (butchered and sawn) with frequent mid-19 th century artefacts consisting of black beer glass, case gin, aqua, willow ware ceramic and flow blue, Asiatic pheasant, stoneware and clay tobacco pipe stem fragments.	0.13m to (l.o.e)
107	Cut of rectangular feature seen in southwest facing trench section and in base of trench. Cut with gradual 45° sides then breaks very steeply. Possible 19 th century feature. Filled by 108.	2.84 metres wide by 0.36m deep
108	Firmly compacted light yellowish brown clay with occasional charcoal and black beer glass fragments. Fill of 107.	As 107

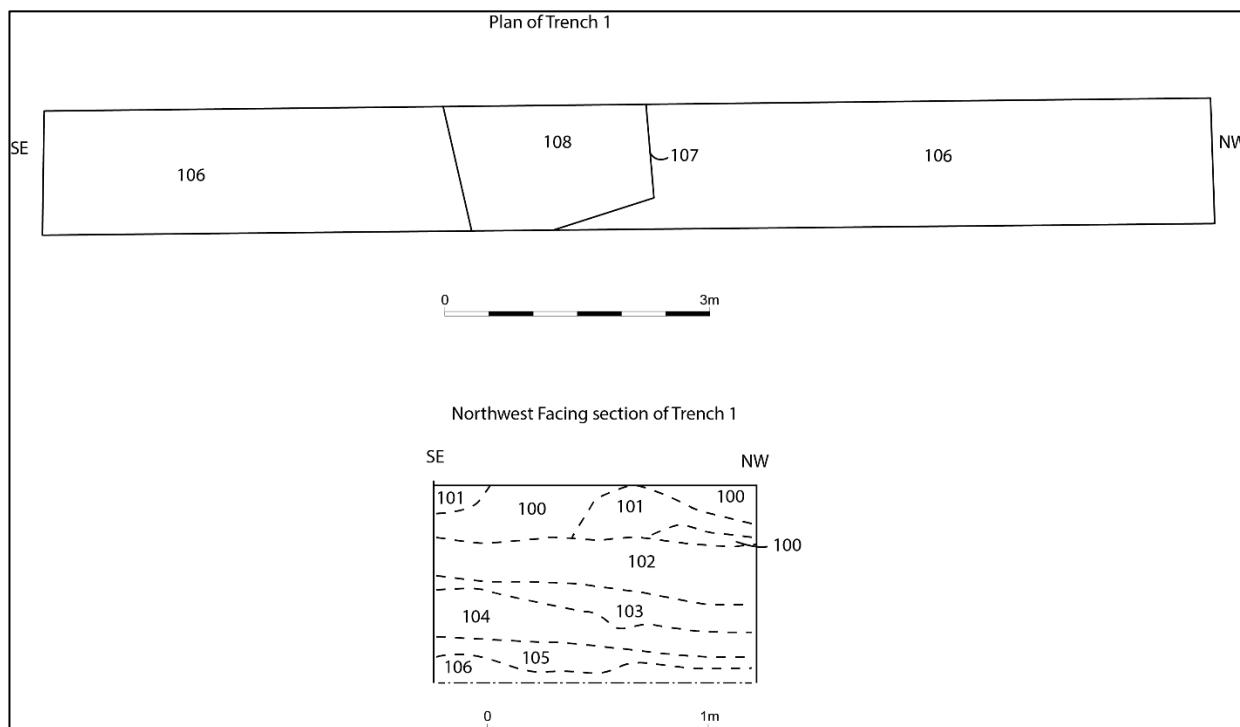


Figure 12 Section and plan drawing of Trench 1



Figure 13 Photos of Trench 1: open trench with rectangular feature visible (arrowed), facing south (left); trench section (right). Scale: 2 x 1m

Trench 2

Trench 2 was located down slope to the southwest of the modern house and was 12m in length by 1.3m wide and excavated to a depth of 0.54m (Figure 11; Table 2; Figure 14). The clay was water logged and sticky in the southern half of the trench. No features were observed, with natural located around 40cm below the surface.

Table 2 Trench 2 context descriptions

Context No.	Description	Dimensions (m)
200	Greyish dark brown clay – silt loam. Topsoil under turf.	0.22m thick
201	Mottled greyish brown and yellowish-brown clay. Subsoil.	0.19m thick
202	Whitish yellowish light brownish sterile clay. Natural.	0.42 – 0.54m (l.o.e)



Figure 14 Photo of Trench 2, facing north. Scale: 2 x 1m.

Trench 3

Trench 3 was located to the northwest of the modern house in the front paddock and was 11m long by 1.3m wide and 0.72m deep. The presence of gleyed soils indicated water logging which is consistent with the boggy soils observed during field survey (Figure 11; Table 3; Figure 15). No archaeological features were observed.

Table 3 Trench 3 context descriptions

Context No.	Description	Dimensions (m)
300	Dark brown clay – silt loam. Topsoil under turf.	0.21m thick
301	Mid-grey silty clay with reddish brown mottles. Gleyed subsoil.	0.20m thick
302	Mottled dark grey and brownish grey subsoil.	0.12m thick
303	Whitish grey sterile clay. Natural.	0.53m to 0.72m (l.o.e)



Figure 15 Photo of Trench 3, facing north. Scale: 2 x 1m.

Trench 4

Trench 4 was located to the northeast of Trench 3 and was 11m long, 1.3m wide and 0.59m deep (Figure 11; Table 4; Figure 16). Similar stratigraphy was observed in Trench 4 as with Trench 3. No archaeological features were observed.

Table 4 Trench 4 context descriptions

Context No.	Description	Dimensions (m)
400	Dark brown clay – silt loam. Topsoil under turf.	0.18m thick
401	Mid- grey clay with reddish brown mottles. Gleyed subsoil.	0.15m thick.
402	Whitish yellowish light brownish sterile clay. Natural.	0.18m thick
403	Whitish blue-grey clay with patches of degraded lignite. Natural.	0.54m – 0.59m (l.o.e)



Figure 16 Photo of Trench 4 facing north. Scale: 2 x 1m.

Trench 5

Trench 5 consisted of two bisecting trenches that formed a ‘T’ shape that were both 1.3m wide with one trench 9m long aligned northwest-southeast, and the other aligned 7m northeast-southwest for a length of 7 metres, with a maximum depth of 0.57m. The trenches were located to the northeast of the modern house and southeast of the possible location of one of the former Kelly houses (Figure 11). While no in situ archaeological features were observed in this layer, the topsoil contained some 19th century brick fragments and late 19th century ceramic fragments, which could relate to demolition of the former house structure (Table 5; Figure 18 and Figure 18).

Table 5 Trench 5 context descriptions

Context No.	Description	Dimensions (m)
500	Greyish dark brown clay – silt loam with occasional mid-19 th century brick fragments and late 19 th century ceramic (2 sherds). Topsoil under turf.	0.16m thick
501	Grey silty clay with reddish brown mottles. Gleyed subsoil.	0.18m thick.
502	Yellowish light brown sterile clay. Natural.	0.34 – 0.57m (l.o.e)



Figure 17 Trench 5 facing south, long trench. Scale: 2 x 1m.



Figure 18 Photo of Trench 5, short trench facing east. Scale: 2 x 1m.

Trench 6

Trench 6 was located within the possible former footprint of one of Kelly's houses, the one which became closest to Dairy Flat Highway (the road having been built post-construction of Kelly's Homestead). The complex of three 1.3m wide bisecting trenches made a roughly 'F' shape plan, extending 17m northwest-southeast, with one 7.6m extension southwest to northeast, and a 5.5m section on the road frontage (Figure 11). Within this trench 16 postholes were observed and recorded, square and/or rectangular in shape (Figure 19; Figure 20). In addition, two possible beam slots or drains were also recorded, although the placement of the features suggests they are more likely drains than beam slots (Figure 19; Figure 20; Figure 21). Black beer bottles were located within the fill of many of the postholes, which could suggest they were deliberately placed there. The depth to natural was noticeably shallower in this series of trenches compared to others.

Table 6 Trench 6 context descriptions

Context No.	Description	Dimensions (m)
600	Greyish brown silty clay loam. Topsoil under turf. Formed since abandonment and demolition of structure.	0.13m thick
601	Mottled greyish brown and yellowish-brown clay. Subsoil. Modern subsoil after abandonment of structure.	0.07m thick.
602	Yellowish brown and greyish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal inclusions. Original subsoil contemporary with occupation of pub. Almost certainly vertically truncated by construction and demolition/removal of structure.	0.06m thick
603	Posthole, small square 10x10cm	n/a
604	Posthole, large rectangular 30x20cm	n/a
605	Posthole, large square 30x30cm	n/a
606	Posthole, large square 30x30cm	n/a
607	Posthole, large square 35x35cm	n/a
608	Posthole, large rectangular 48x36cm	n/a
609	Posthole, large rectangular 47x30cm	n/a
610	Posthole, small 10x10cm	n/a
611	Posthole, small square 10x9cm	n/a
612	Posthole, small square 10x10cm	n/a
613	Posthole, large square 30x31cm	n/a
614	Posthole, small square 15x10cm	n/a
615	Posthole, large rectangular 52x48cm	n/a
616	Posthole, small square 10x9cm	n/a
617	Posthole, large rectangular 58x44cm	n/a
618	Posthole, medium rectangular 25x20cm	n/a
619	Beam slot/drain, northwest/southeast oriented	n/a
620	Beam slot/drain, northwest/southeast oriented	n/a
621	Light yellowish brown sterile clay. Natural.	to 0.3m (l.o.c)

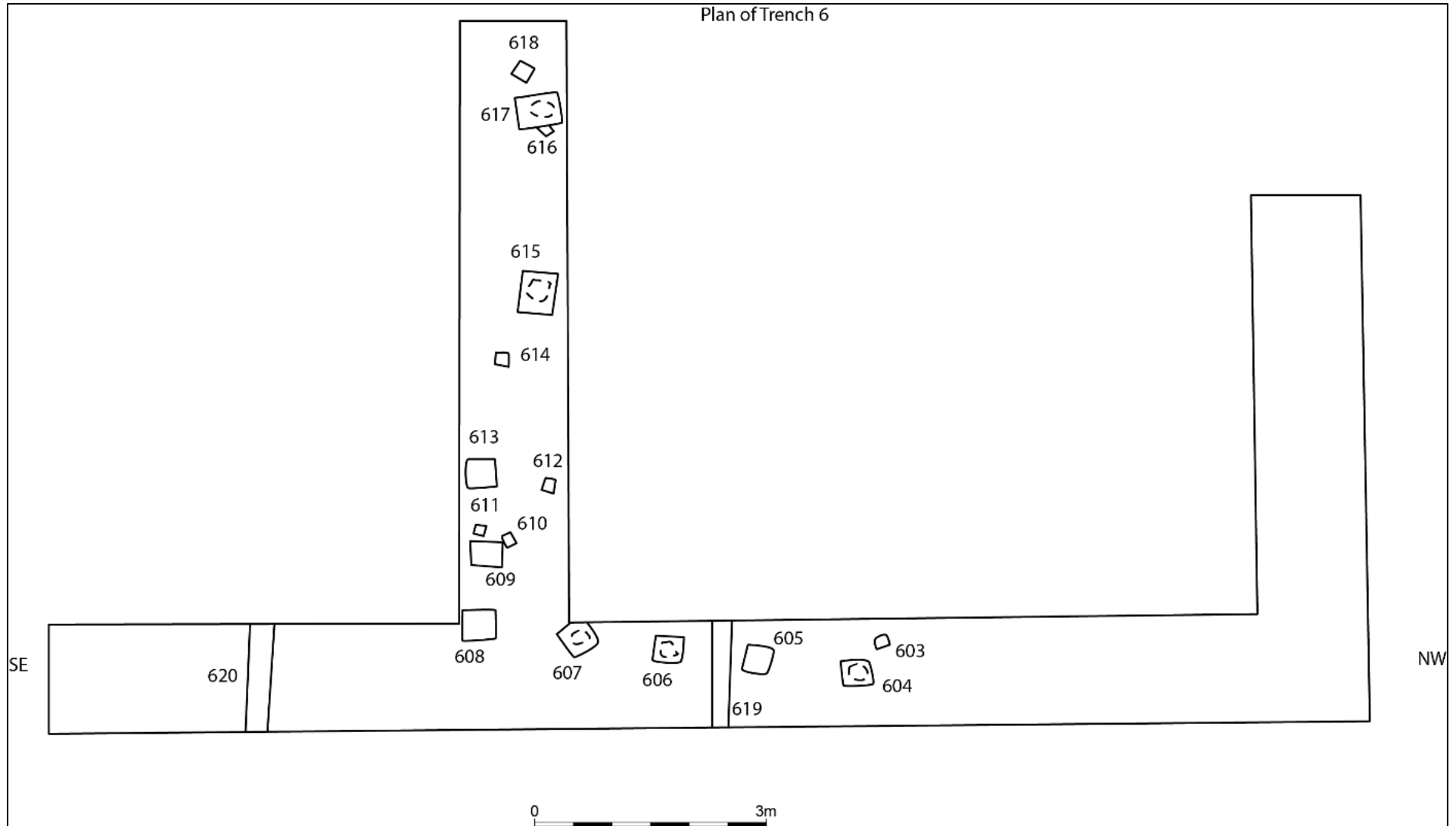


Figure 19 Trench plan showing postholes and possible beam slots/drains in Trench 6



Figure 20 Photos of Trench 8 postholes with black beer bottle fragments; a group of black beer bottle fragments, ceramic and brick fragments; and probable drain with posthole (30cm scale and 50cm scale)



Figure 21 Trench 6 – longest trench on top left, facing north; short trench by road frontage on top right; and Trench 6 with postholes on the left (red arrow) and backfilled Trench 5 on the right (yellow arrow), facing northeast (1m scale bars)

Trench 7

Trench 7 was placed to the southeast of the main house complex area in order to test the mounded area where 19th century artefacts had been observed on the surface during field survey (Figure 11). It measured 8m southeast northwest and had a 3m ‘L’ shaped extension at its northern end (Figure 22). No in situ features were recorded in this trench, suggesting

that the mound may have been formed during land clearance with isolated 19th century features mixed in the topsoil.

Table 7 Trench 7 context descriptions

Context No.	Description	Dimensions (m)
700	Dark brown clay – silt loam. Topsoil under turf.	0.20m thick
701	Mottled brown and yellowish brown clay. Subsoil.	0.14m thick
702	Yellowish light brown sterile clay. Natural.	0.26m – 0.31m (l.o.e)



Figure 22 Trench 7 – long trench (left) and short trench facing the road frontage (right) (1m scale bars)

Trench 8

Trench 8 was located just northeast of Trench 7 along the property frontage where the map overlay indicated that the possible stables were located (Figure 11). Grey gleyed soil was observed just below the topsoil, and the trench was abandoned at this point as no features or artefacts were observed.



Figure 23 Photo of Trench 8 just before it was abandoned showing gleyed clay (facing northwest)

DISCUSSION

The exploratory investigation located the archaeological remains of a structure, most likely one of the Kelly houses, shown located closest to the road on the 1873 plan (Figure 24); demolition debris possibly related to the second house back from the road (the homestead); and a possible pit and artefact layer related to the fourth house from the road (Figure 25).

Trench locations were not possible across the majority of the area where the remaining houses and inn were located due to the presence of the modern house and gardens (which are still occupied) including driveway/access ways, services, and modern structures.

Artefacts such as ceramic/willow ware, and black beer bottles were observed in some trenches and are typical of mid to late 19th century domestic assemblages. As some of the black beer bottles were found within the postholes of the structure in Trench 6, it is possible that this structure may have been the house used to sell alcohol/grog in the mid-1860s. Certainly the remains of the house structure are clearly in good condition in this location, and it is possible that rubbish pits are also located in the near vicinity, although these were not found during trenching.

The layer containing artefacts and the pit feature found in Trench 1 are likely related to use of the house located to the east and upslope of this area. The stratigraphy recorded here indicates successive land-filling activities into the modern times to raise the ground surface, so it could be that this area was used to dump rubbish from Kelly's time on the property. The pit could be a cess-pit/long-drop; however further excavation would be required to confirm this.

Subsurface remains of the stables were not identified during the investigation. The possible location of the inn is where a modern barn is located so it could not be tested, and review of historic aerials indicate the barn was built between 1957 and 1963 (Figure 26). It is likely that construction of the modern barn has truncated any subsurface remains of the inn; however, it is considered likely that subsurface remains will survive in this area as the inn appears to have been a large structure which would have required large foundations/posts for structural support.

Overall Site Survival R10/737

The survival of the Kelly homestead and associated structures (R10/737) is likely to remain in variable condition across the property at 1636 Dairy Flat Highway. The most disturbed area where archaeological remains are likely to be vertically truncated and/or modified will be where the modern house and immediate gardens, drive and accessways are situated. The likely inn location has also been modified, but as the posts/foundations are likely to be quite large they should survive in part even if they have been vertically truncated. Subsurface remains of the stables are unlikely to survive due to the widening of the modern road. The potential for best surviving subsurface archaeology is in the area around Trench 6 where the remains of one of the houses was located.



Figure 24 Projected layout of the house structure located within Trench 6 (square) based on the results of the exploratory testing; possibly demolition spread found in Trench f (green oval) with the probable house location (homestead) indicated by the arrow



Figure 25 Location of 19th century pit feature and artefact layer located close to the fourth house structure (back from the road), the likely location indicated by the arrow

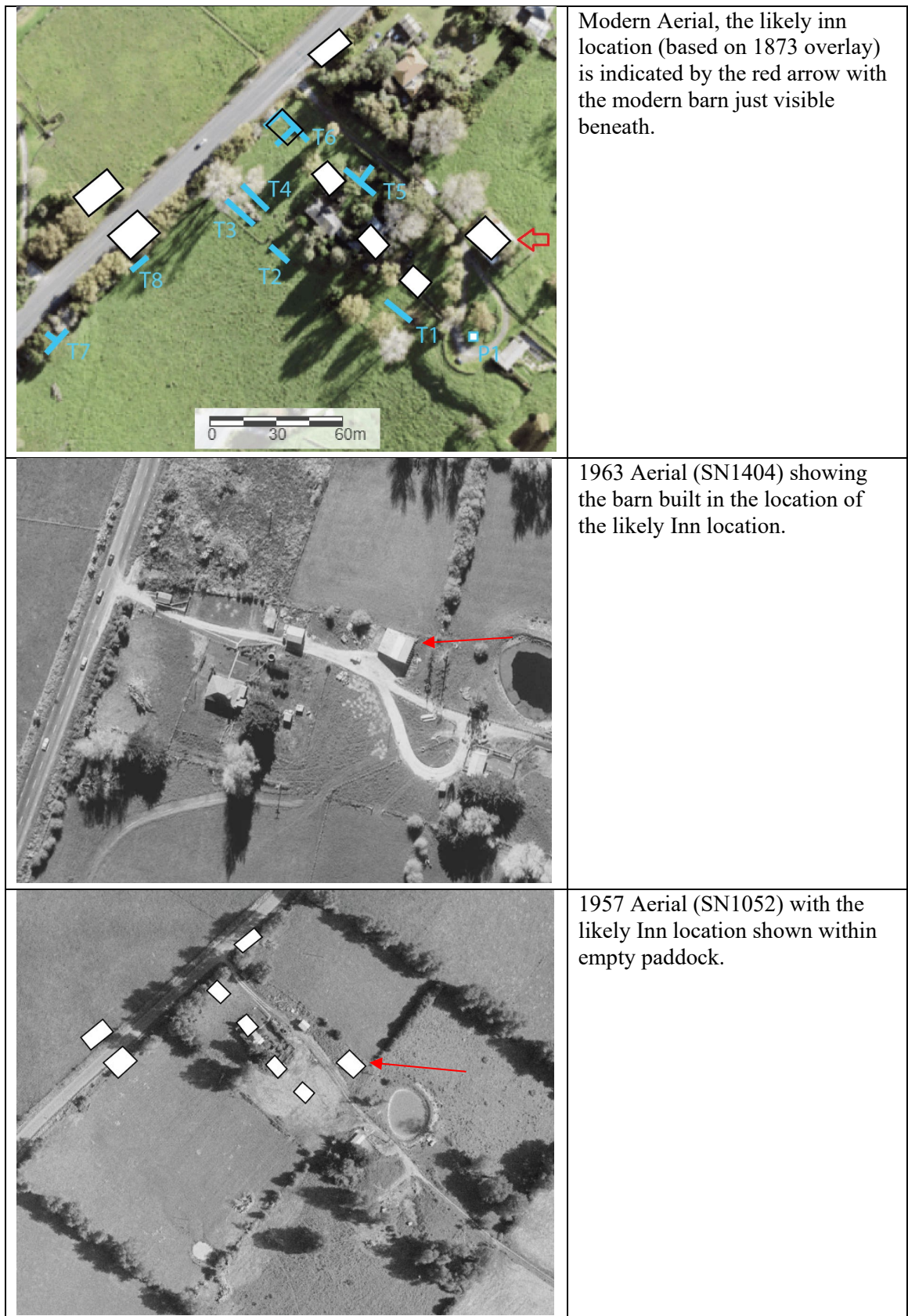


Figure 26 Figure showing the likely location of the 19th century Inn which currently has a modern barn located there, which appears to have been built sometime between 1957 and 1963 (source: AC Geomaps; Retrolens)

CONCLUSION

The exploratory authority investigation has confirmed that subsurface archaeology relating to Maurice Kelly's homestead/Inn R10/737 survives on the property at 1636 Dairy Flat Highway. While a large portion of the site could not be tested by trenches or test pits, the areas that were tested indicated that the paddock closest to the road where a house was located has surviving subsurface archaeology in good condition, and that it is likely further features survive in this immediate area.

The central area of the site where the modern house is located, along with gardens, access ways and driveways, has likely disturbed/modified subsurface archaeology in this area and it is considered likely that only pockets of archaeological features or in situ deposits may survive here. A pit feature was noted in an area to west of one of the posited houses, cut into ground made up of fill with artefacts in secondary and/or tertiary deposition, may indicate some potential for in situ archaeology in this location; it may relate to outbuildings. There is potential for archaeological remains of the former inn to be present, however they have likely been modified (vertically truncated) by construction of the modern barn between 1957 and 1963.

Recommendations:

- Based on the results of the investigation, consideration should be given to protecting the subsurface archaeological remains of site R10/737 within the area indicated on Figure 27 where the (probable) house structure closest to the road is located. Installation of interpretive elements such as surface demarcations of the house and an information panel should be considered.
- While any remaining subsurface archaeology relating to R10/737 on the property is likely to have been previously modified/vertically truncated, that a general archaeological authority will still be required from Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga prior to commencement of any earthworks that may affect the site.
- This approach to mitigation would have the following outcomes –
 - a) Surviving archaeology in good condition which is representative of the site is avoided and preserved in situ.
 - b) The local community would benefit with interpretive elements providing awareness of the site and the opportunity for knowledge transfer.
 - c) Any surviving archaeological remains relating to the Kelly settlement would be investigated and recorded under authority from HNZPT, which would provide detailed information on this early settler family who played a notable part in the development of the Wade area from the 1860s onwards.
- That HNZPT is contacted to discuss the results of the s56 investigation and the proposed mitigation approach.



Figure 27 Area at 1636 Diary Flat Highway where in situ archaeology in good condition is located (outlined in yellow)

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Thames Star 19 July 1880:2

Silverdale and Districts Historical Society

'Old Land Claim 82' research folio

Websites

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APPENDIX A: SITE RECORD FORM



Site Record Form

NZAA SITE NUMBER: R10/737

SITE TYPE: Historic - domestic

SITE NAME(s): Sawyer's Arms Inn; Kelly homestead;
Kelly's corner

DATE RECORDED:

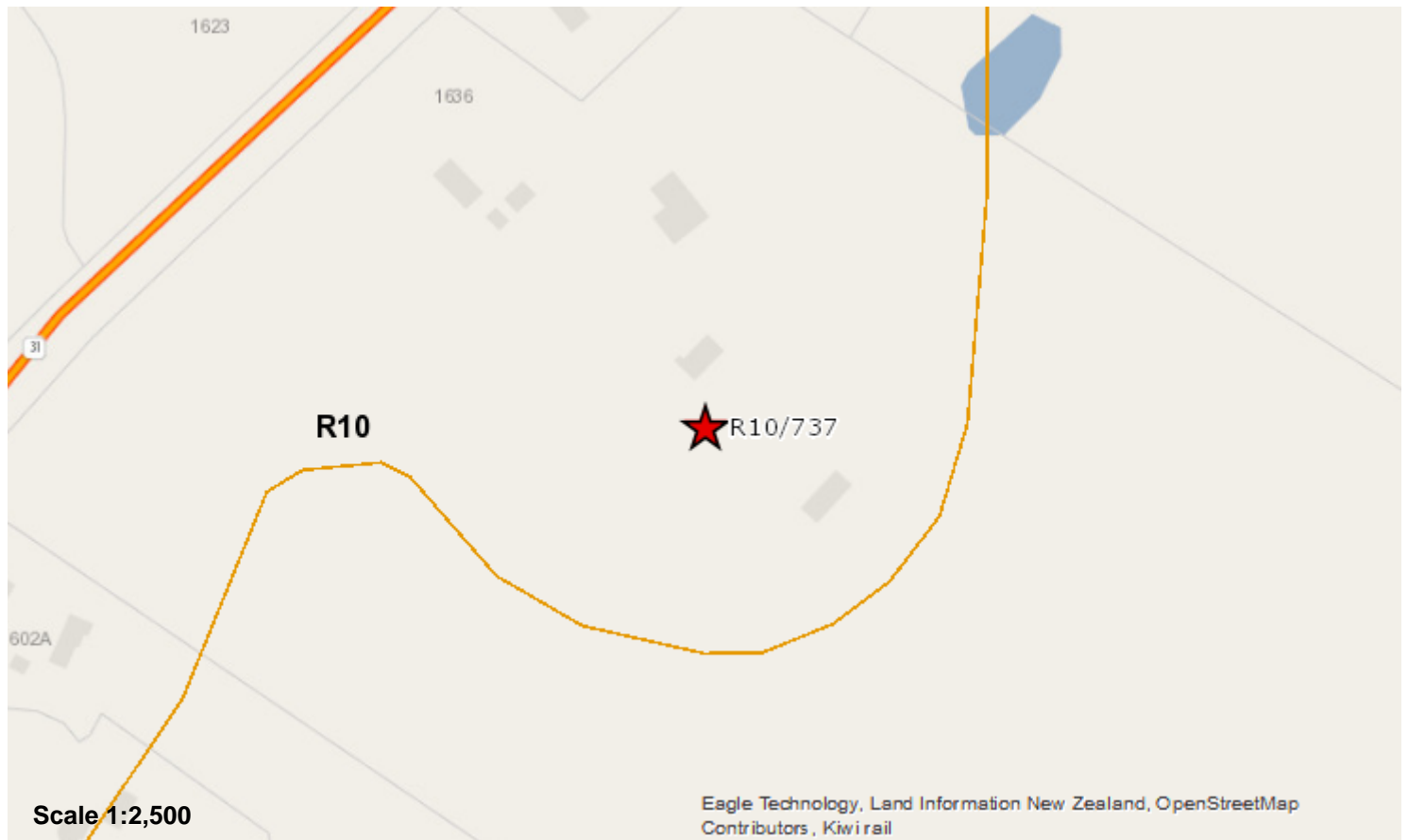
SITE COORDINATES (NZTM) Easting: 1747905

Northing: 5944379

Source: Handheld GPS

IMPERIAL SITE NUMBER:

METRIC SITE NUMBER: R10/737



Finding aids to the location of the site

Site is located on the western side of SH1, approximately halfway between Wilkes Road and Small Road junctions in part Lot 4 DP27443 south of Silverdale.

Old SH1 is now the Dairy Flat Highway. Site is located at 1636 Dairy Flat Highway, Lot 1 DP208687.

Brief description

Recorded as the location of historic buildings: Maurice Kelly's dwelling house, public house, stables and stockyard.

Recorded features

Artefact, Building - cottage, Building - homestead, Building - hotel, House floor/ site, Building - school, Building - stable

Other sites associated with this site

SITE RECORD HISTORY

NZAA SITE NUMBER: R10/737

Site description

Updated 14/04/2023 (Field visit), submitted by sarahphear , visited 24/03/2023 by Phear, Sarah
Grid reference (E1747905 / N5944379)

Archaeological remains were exposed as part of a s56 exploratory investigation at the property under authority 2023/392. The postholes and possible beam slots most likely belong to the one of the houses shown on the 1873 Plan (SO1118B). Artefacts exposed consisted of black beer bottles and ceramics. A test trench located on the mounded area close to the road did not reveal structural remains and the artefacts visible on the surface most likely are derived from land clearance activities. One additional trench identified remains of a rectangular pit, the function of which is unknown, as well as a layer containing ceramic sherds and layers of fill/made ground. This is located to the west of the fourth house shown on the 1873 plan.

See report: S. Phear and R. Shakles (2023) Maurice Kelly's Homestead and Inn (R10/737): s56 Exploratory Investigation.

Updated 14/04/2023 (Field visit), submitted by sarahphear , visited 24/03/2023 by Phear, Sarah
Grid reference (E1747905 / N5944379)

Archaeological remains were exposed as part of a s56 exploratory investigation at the property under authority 2023/392. The postholes and possible beam slots most likely belong to the one of the houses shown on the 1873 Plan (SO1118B). Artefacts exposed consisted of black beer bottles and ceramics. A test trench located on the mounded area close to the road did not reveal structural remains and the artefacts visible on the surface most likely are derived from land clearance activities. One additional trench identified remains of a rectangular pit, the function of which is unknown, as well as a layer containing ceramic sherds and layers of fill/made ground. This is located to the east of the fourth house shown on the 1873 plan.

See report: S. Phear and R. Shakles (2023) Maurice Kelly's Homestead and Inn (R10/737): s56 Exploratory Investigation.

Updated 23/05/2019 (Field visit), submitted by robertbrassey , visited 21/11/2017 by Brassey, Robert
Grid reference (E1747905 / N5944379)

From: Brassey, Robert and Cara Francesco 2019. Historic Heritage Topic Report: Silverdale West Dairy Flat Business Area Structure Plan. Auckland Council

Maurice Kelly (1795 – 1888) claimed to have settled in the Wade district in 1848 (New Zealand Herald 24 March 1888:1 (Supplement). Grover (2013:31) gives the date as August 1852 but acknowledges that Kelly applied for a timber licence in the area two years prior to this. Maurice Kelly eventually owned a large holding comprising nearly 1200 acres south of the Weiti Stream now bounded by the Weiti, Wilks Road, and East Coast Road. This consisted of Allotment 16 (195 acres, purchased 1856); Allotment 8 (411 acres, purchased 1854), and Allotment 7 (550 acres, purchased 1855). Kelly also had grazing rights to a substantial unsurveyed area south of that (Grover 2013:81).

Kelly and his family comprising Maurice, his wife Mary, and eight children (four from Mary's earlier marriage), and a tutor who resided with them, lived on Allotment 8.

Crawford (1880: 209) described Maurice Kelly as having a remarkable collection of houses, including a Roman Catholic chapel . These included the Kelly homestead, Sawyer's Arms Inn, stables and associated buildings including around four or five other houses.

Nearby, on the other side of the road to Wade (which became the second Great North Road), was a stockyard and associated building, and a barn. Closer to the Weiti Stream Kelly had another stockyard, and two buildings (SO 894). These were also outside the present study area. Kelly also owned a racecourse at which annual 'Wade Races' were held on St Patrick's Day (Daily Southern Cross 24 March 1866:6), followed by a ball at Kelly's hotel . The location of this racecourse is presently unknown, but it was possibly located near the Weiti Stream stockyard.

By 1869 Maurice Kelly had begun to progressively subdivide his allotments and during the 1870s and 80s conveyed parts of this land to family members. Kelly's wife Mary died in 1884. By 1888, Maurice Kelly was living the life of a recluse in Wade township and passed away in June of that year (Cameron et al 2015:54).

Maurice Kelly's Inn, homestead and associated buildings are known to be located at what is now 1636 Dairy Flat Highway. Kelly's association with the property ended in 1884, but his house survived until ca 1982 (see Cameron et al 2015:37). It was sited immediately northeast of the existing house that replaced it. Archival plans drawn at various different times show a large building and three or four smaller buildings in a group, with a stable further away beside the road. The small buildings are annotated as houses on one plan. It is assumed that the larger building is the inn and that one of the smaller

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buildings was Kelly's homestead. Kelly's Inn had a large kitchen which was of sufficient size to hold an annual ball associated with the Wade horse races (New Zealand Herald 8 March 1865: 4), whereas the Kelly house was a modest sized dwelling.

On the opposite side of what is now Dairy Flat Highway from the stable was a stockyard, possibly the yard where Kelly held his stock auctions. A building associated with the stockyard is also shown on SO plans 1118A and 1118B.

Reference

Cameron, Ellen, Zarah Burnett and Sarah Phear 2015. Silverdale West: Preliminary archaeological assessment. Clough and Associates, Auckland.

Updated 23/11/2015 (Field visit), submitted by rodclough, visited 22/10/2015 by Cameron Ellen; Shakles Richard
Grid reference (E1747905 / N5944379)

The site was visited as part of an archaeological assessment for a residential development on October 22nd 2015. Surface finds of 19th century ceramic and glass material and a corroded metal latch or hinge were identified around the area where the Kelly dwelling house is thought to have been located (a modern house has now been built here) near to the originally recorded features described when the site was recorded in 1992.

In the 2015 survey a slightly raised area was noted approximately 100 m to the south of the modern house location and situated just by the fence along Dairy Flat Highway. Surface finds of broken pieces of glass, typical of the 19th Century were found. The coordinates of the mound were taken by Handheld GPS (E1747694 N5944403±3m). From available information it would seem likely that this could represent a rubbish dumping area for the Kelly homestead and public house.

Condition of the site

Updated 14/04/2023 (Field visit), submitted by sarahphear , visited 24/03/2023 by Phear, Sarah

Archaeological remains located subsurface in good condition in the northern portion of the site; likely to be modified and truncated across the majority of the property where testing was not possible (ie. where the modern house is located, paved garden, driveway and access way and modern barn).

Updated 23/05/2019 (Field visit), submitted by robertbrassey , visited 21/11/2017 by Brassey, Robert

Updated 23/11/2015 (Field visit), submitted by rodclough, visited 22/10/2015 by Cameron Ellen; Shakles Richard

Modern house and landscaped garden, farm building and pond construction and cattle grazing have all impacted on the ground surface in the area. The concrete blocks described in 1992 were relocated in 2015. An area where a possible well was identified in 1992 was found to be overgrown, but area was not developed. Traces of dwellings and house terrace mentioned in 1992 could not be relocated.

Updated 23/11/2015 (Field visit), submitted by rodclough , visited 22/10/2015 by Cameron Ellen; Shakles Richard

Modern house and landscaped garden, farm building and pond construction and cattle grazing have all damaged the site. The concrete blocks described in 1992 were relocated in 2015. An area where a possible well was identified in 1992 was found to be overgrown, but area was not developed. Traces of dwellings and house terrace mentioned in 1992 could not be relocated.

The buildings are no longer standing, however, a number of possible traces of the dwellings remained including a possible house terrace. Some historic concrete blocks were arranged around the end of farm track turning circle.

Statement of condition

Updated: 19/05/2016, Visited: 22/10/2015 - Below surface - Surface evidence has been obliterated, however, there is likely to be subsurface material present. Note that this is different from a destroyed site.

Current land use:

Updated: 19/05/2016, Visited: 22/10/2015 - Grazing, Rural residential

Threats:

Updated: 19/05/2016, Visited: 22/10/2015 - Farming practices, Property development

SITE RECORD INVENTORY

NZAA SITE NUMBER: R10/737

Supporting documentation held in ArchSite

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Locations of surface finds at 1636 Dairy Flat Highway; red circle indicates the raised area described in the text and black arrows pointing to other locations (source of aerial photograph Google Earth).



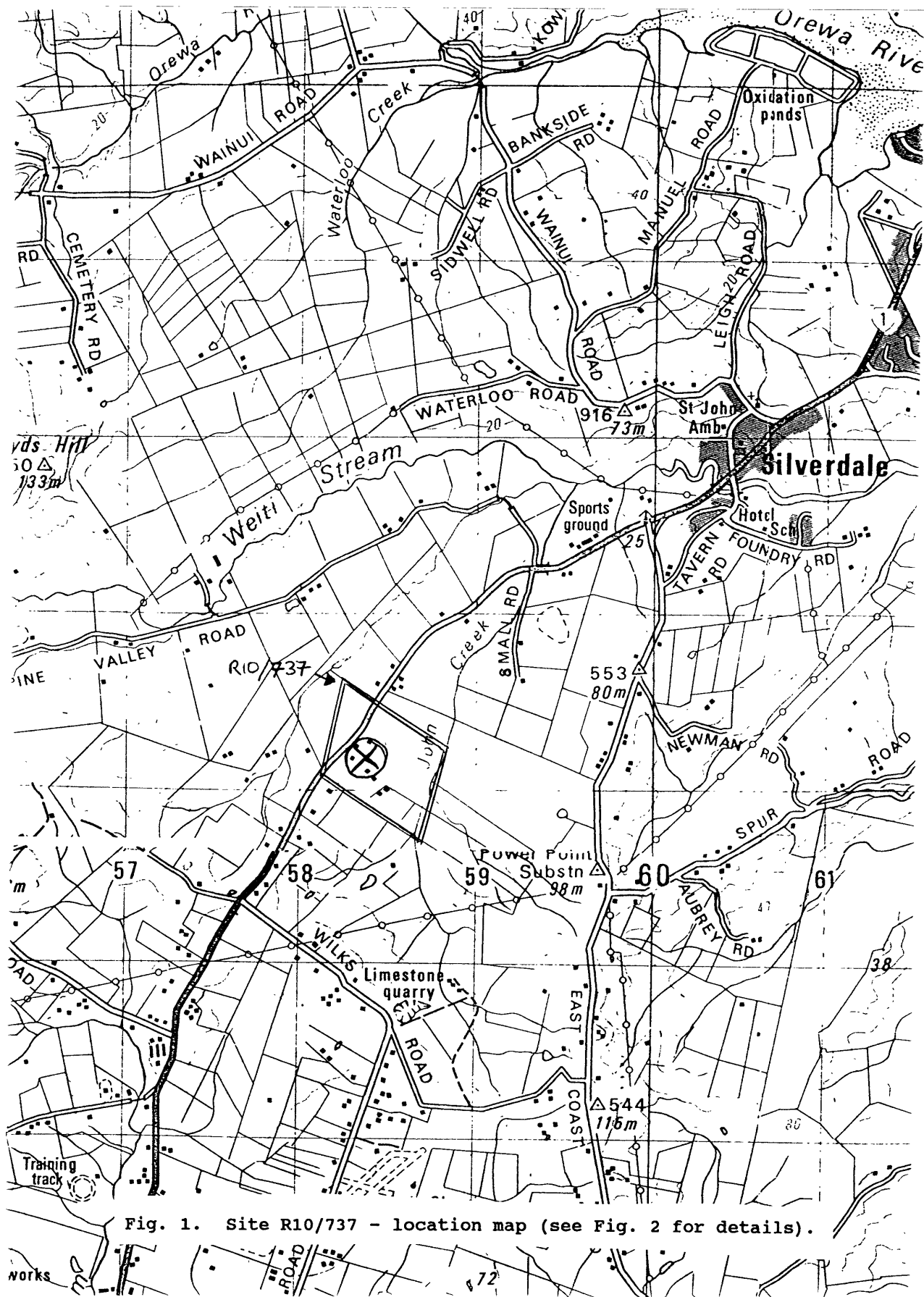


Fig. 1. Site R10/737 - location map (see Fig. 2 for details).

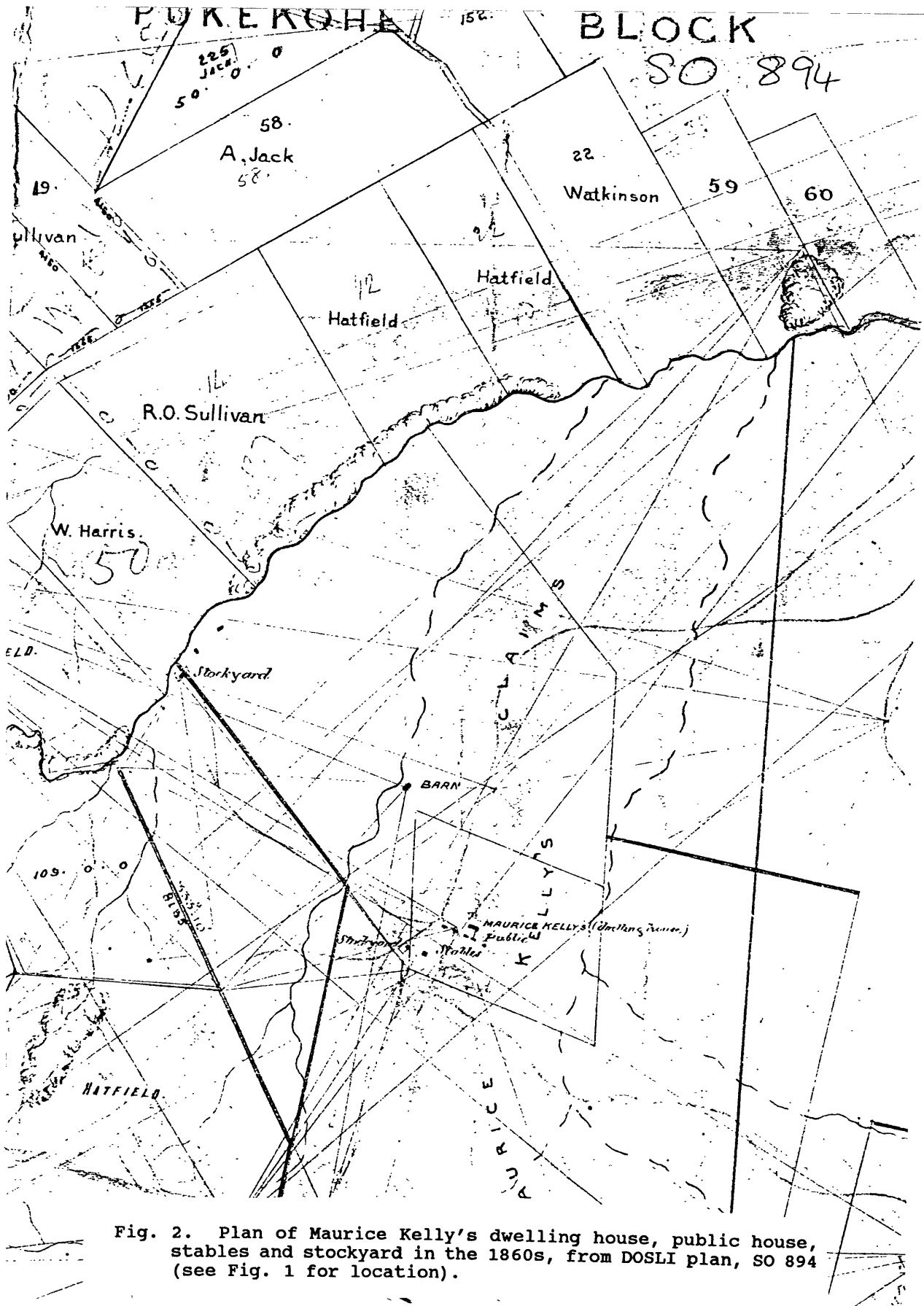


Fig. 2. Plan of Maurice Kelly's dwelling house, public house, stables and stockyard in the 1860s, from DOSLI plan, SO 894 (see Fig. 1 for location).

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
SITE RECORD FORM (METRIC)

NZAA METRIC SITE NUMBER R10/737

Metric map number: R10
 Metric map name: Whangaparaoa
 Metric map edition: 1

DATE VISITED:
 SITE TYPE: Historic buildings *house/stockyard/inn*
 SITE NAME: MAORI:
 OTHER:

Grid Reference Easting

2	6	5	8	3	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 Northing

6	5	0	6	2	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

1. Aids to relocation of site (*attach a sketch map*):

Near Silverdale, on the east side of State Highway 1 approximately halfway between Wilks Rd and Small Rd junctions. Part Lot 4, DP 27443 (see Fig. 1 location map).

2. State of site and possible future damage:

Several buildings on the site.

3. Description of site (*Supply full details, history, local environment, references, sketches, etc. If extra sheets are attached, include a summary here*):

'Maurice Kelly's (dwelling house) Public [house] Stables Stockyard' marked on an 1860s plan (Dept of Survey & Land Information, SO 894) - see Fig. 2, detail from plan.

Maurice Kelly (1785-1889) was one of the earliest settlers in the Silverdale/Orewa area, and owned more than one inn or public house (H. Mabbett, The Great North Road. Wellsford 1981: 14, 35-37).

4. Owner: Robert & John Wooley
 Address: c/o R.G. Wooley
 Main Road, RD 2
 Albany

Tenant/Manager:
 Address:

5. Nature of information (*hearsay, brief or extended visit, etc.*): Historic research
 Photographs (*reference numbers*):
 Aerial photographs (*reference numbers, and clarity of site*):

6. Reported by: Sarah Macready
 Address: Dept of Conservation
 Auckland

Filekeeper:
 Date: 5 00 2011

7. New Zealand Historic Places Trust (for office use)

E	S
G	I
A	G

Type of site
 Local environment today
 Land classification

-	-
M	J

present condition and future danger of destruction
 Local body

