

Cape Foulwind, West Coast

An Archaeological Assessment for Sites
K29/15, K29/16, K29/17, K29/18, K29/19,
K29/20, K29/21, K29/23

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K29/19, K29/20, K29/21, K29/23

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Project Details

Archaeological Site No.	K29/15, K29/16, K29/17, K29/18, K29/19, K29/20, K29/21, K29/23
Site Address	Lot 4 DP 534034, Lot 12 DP 354487, Lot 3, 4 and 5 DP 13269, Pt Sections 1 and 2 SO 15310, Pt Section 1 SO 14717, Pt Section 1 SO 14720, Pt Section 1 SO 14721, Pt Section 2 SO 14722, Section 1 SO 14723 and Section 41 Block IV Steeples Survey District
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Cover Photo: Gilsemans, I. 1642. Cape Foulwind, Photolithograph after a drawing by Isaac Gilsemans. Reference PUBL-0086-019, Alexander Turnbull Library.

Executive Summary

Heather McKay on behalf of Westland Mineral Sands Co. Ltd are proposing to mine an area along the Cape Foulwind coast at 0, 1/159, 2/159, 2/199 and 221 Okari Road (Lot 4 and 5 DP 13269, Lot 1, 11 and 12 DP 354487 and Lot 1, 3 and 4 DP 534034 and Legal Road marked D, F and G DP 354487). New Zealand Heritage Properties Ltd (NZHP) has been commissioned by Heather McKay (Tai Poutini Resources Ltd) on behalf of the client to undertake an archaeological assessment of the project area. This report will also be submitted as part of a resource consent application to Buller District Council.

This archaeological assessment documents the history of the project and has assessed the values of each recorded archaeological site assessing the potential effects of the proposed redevelopment on these values. NZHP's research identified that Cape Foulwind was a dynamic area used by manawhenua for food gathering, travelling and for kāiika. This is evidenced by the numerous Māori archaeological sites in the wider Cape Foulwind Coast. There are eight previously recorded archaeological sites within the project area and four recorded Historical Places on the Buller District Plan that relate to manawhenua activity. Research also showed the use of the area by gold miners in the 1870s and a small family from Shetland, the Mouat family. The main mining area was located along the beach, however the water for the mining activity would have been supplied by races throughout the project area.

As part of this assessment NZHP undertook a survey across the project area to identify any above ground archaeology and have provided guidance around the avoidance of these archaeological sites in this assessment. No evidence of nineteenth century mining was encountered within the project area. As a result of the survey three of the nine recorded archaeological sites were relocated. No new sites were recorded.

On the basis of this assessment, **NZHP determined that the current proposed works as outlined in Section 1.2 within the wider project area will not impact any of these previously recorded archaeological sites or Historic Places scheduled on the Buller District Plan and the effects on the archaeological values of these sites will be negligible.** However, given the presence of archaeological sites within the wider project area, NZHP makes the following recommendations:

- **Authority Application:** An archaeological authority under Section 44 of the HNZPTA 2014 should be obtained from the HNZPT prior to any earthworks within the project area.
 - If development plans are altered from those reviewed by NZHP for this assessment (Appendix A), then HNZPT and NZHP must be alerted.
- **Protection of sites/features:** As a first principle, every practical effort should be made to avoid damage to any archaeological site, whether known, or discovered during any redevelopment of the site.
 - To ensure that the proposed works area and location of recorded archaeological sites is clear to contractors NZHP recommends that **a visible barrier should be erected between the proposed works area and the closest recorded archaeological site K29/16 (Historic Place No. 16) for the duration of the proposed works. A map should also be provided to contractors showing the recorded sites and historic places in the wider project area.**
- **Archaeological Management Plan:** All works must be carried out in accordance with an AMP prepared by NZHP. Any amendments of the AMP will require prior written approval from HNZPT.
- **Contractor Briefing:** All contractors working on the project must be briefed by the project archaeologist (or person nominated on their behalf) on the possibility of encountering archaeological evidence, how to identify possible archaeological sites/features during works, the archaeological work required, and contractors' responsibilities with regard to notification of the discovery of archaeological evidence. This will be included in the AMP.

- **Monitoring:** All works undertaken for the haul road running through the seaward dune should be monitored by an archaeologist. All other works should operate under On Call Procedures.
- **Engagement with manawhenua:** This assessment has identified multiple sites that are of interest to manawhenua. While the works will not impact these sites NZHP recommends that manawhenua are engaged surrounding the wider project.
- **On Call Procedure:** Should any archaeological material be encountered during the works associated with this project the On Call Procedure Protocol (OCP) outlined in Section 8.3.4 and Appendix C should be followed. If archaeological material is encountered an archaeological authority should be sought.
 - Further NZHP recommends that a copy of the OCP flowchart attached in Appendix C should be held in the site office for the duration of the proposed works along with a map (Appendix D) showing the location of recorded archaeological sites and Historic Places.
- **Archaeology of Māori origin.** If archaeological material of Māori origin is discovered at any stage, all work must stop within 20m of the find. NZHP will assist the authority holder in contacting all relevant parties including HNZPT and manawhenua via Kati Waewae in accordance with the contractor briefing.
 - Any taoka tūuru are *prima facie* the property of the Crown and will be notified, registered with the Ministry for Culture and Heritage. NZHP, in collaboration with manawhenua, shall notify the Ministry of Culture Heritage and establish the most appropriate temporary storage, management and care for taoka tūuru., until such time as traditional or actual ownership is determined, with an appropriate institution or kaitiaki.
- **Kōiwi (human remains).** Should kōiwi be encountered, NZHP recommends that all work must stop within 20m of the find. NZHP will assist the authority holder in contacting all stakeholders as soon as practicable, including HNZPT, police, takata whenua through Kati Waewae, the local public health unit, and other affected parties. The Kai Tahu policy for kōiwi takata shall also be followed (Te Rūnaka o Ngāi Tahu, 2019b). The appropriate authorities will be contacted (NZ Police, HNZPT, and manawhenua) and consulted regarding the level of recording, removal protocols, and reburial. Specific protocols will be defined in the site instruction.
- **Reporting.**
 - Within 20 working days of the completion of on-site archaeological work, the site record forms must be updated or submitted to ArchSite.
 - Within 12 months of the completion of on-site archaeological work, a full report on any archaeological material that is found should be prepared and submitted to the HNZPT, the ArchSite Central Filekeeper, and Kati Waewae.

Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Definition
HNZPT	Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga
HNZPTA 2014	Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014
NZAA	New Zealand Archaeological Association
NZHP	New Zealand Heritage Properties Limited
RMA 1991	Resource Management Act 1991

Glossary

The following terms were sourced from the Kāi Tahu Ki Otago Natural Resources Management Plan (Kāi Tahu Ki Otago, 2005) and Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (HNZPT, 2014).

Te Reo Māori	English
Hapū	Sub-tribe, extended whānau
Iwi	Tribe
Kāi Tahu ki Otago	The four Papatipu Rūnaka and associated whānau and rūpū of the Otago Region
Kāika/Kaik/Kāinga	Settlement, place of residence
Karakia	Prayer, incantation
Kaumatua	Respected elder
Kōiwi / kōiwi	Human remains
Mahika kai/Mahinga kai	Places where food is produced or procured
Manawhenua	Those who exercise customary authority or rakātirataka
Papatipu	Original/traditional Māori land
Rakātira/Rangatira	Chief
Rakātirataka/Rangatiratanga	Chieftainship, decision-making rights
Rohe	Boundary
Rōpū	Group
Rūnaka/Rūnanga	Local representative group or community system of representation
Takata whenua/Tangata whenua	The iwi or hapū that holds mana whenua in a particular place
Takiwā	Area, region, district
Taoka/Taonga	Treasured object
Tapu	Sacred
Tikaka/Tikanga	Lore, customary values and practices
Tūpuna/Tīpuna	Ancestor
Umu	Earth oven
Umu-tī	Earth oven used for cooking cabbage tree (tī)
Urupā	Burial place
Wāhi Tapu	Places sacred to takata whenua
Whakapapa	Genealogy
Whānau	Family

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- Heather McKay for facilitating the site visits during site survey and for being the main contact for the project.

Table of Contents

Project Details	i
Document Control	i
Ownership and Disclaimer	i
Executive Summary	ii
Abbreviations	iv
Glossary	iv
Acknowledgements	iv
Table of Contents	v
List of Figures	vi
List of Tables	vii
1 Introduction	1
1.1 Project Area	1
1.2 Proposed Activities.....	2
2 Statutory Requirements	4
2.1 Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014.....	4
2.2 Resource Management Act 1991	5
2.3 Protected Objects Act 1975	6
3 Methodology	7
3.1 Pedestrian Survey Methodology	7
3.2 Methodology to Assess Archaeology.....	7
4 Physical Environment and Setting	11
5 Historical Background	14
5.1 Manawhenua Occupation of Te Tai Poutini	14
5.1.1 Pā and Kāika.....	14
5.1.2 Mahika Toi.....	15
5.1.3 MahiKa Kai.....	16
5.1.4 Ara Tawhito and Nohoaka.....	16
5.2 Contact Period Occupation of Cape Foulwind	17
5.3 Post-Contact Occupation of Cape Foulwind.....	18
5.4 History of Nine Mile Beach	19
5.4.1 The Mouat family and Shetlanders Settlement on Nine Mile Beach.....	19
5.4.2 Beachcombing.....	21
5.4.3 The Project Area: Section 13, Section 14, Section 20 Block III Steeples SD	24
6 Archaeological Investigations and Survey	28
6.1 Summary of Previous Archaeological Investigations Within and Surrounding the Project Area.....	29
6.2 The Archaeological Context of the Project Area.....	29
6.3 Investigations of Site K29/16: Hut Floor Site.....	29
6.3.1 Buller District Plan Historic Places.....	30
6.3.2 Site Survey Observations.....	31
6.3.3 Archaeological Values	32
6.4 Investigations of Site K29/18: Midden.....	33
6.4.1 Site Survey Observations.....	33
6.4.2 Buller District Plan Historic Places.....	34
6.4.3 Archaeological Values	35

6.5	Investigations of Site K29/19: Midden.....	36
6.5.1	Site Survey Observations.....	36
6.5.2	Buller District Plan Historic Places.....	38
6.5.3	Archaeological Values.....	38
6.6	Investigations of Site K29/20 and K29/45: Midden.....	39
6.6.1	Site Survey Observations.....	39
6.6.2	Buller District Plan Historic Places.....	40
6.6.3	Archaeological Values.....	40
6.7	Investigations of Site K29/23: Midden.....	42
6.7.1	Site Survey Observations.....	42
6.7.2	Buller District Plan Historic Places.....	43
6.7.3	Archaeological Values.....	43
6.8	Investigations of Sites K29/15, K29/17 and K29/21: Boulder Sites.....	44
6.8.1	Site Survey Observations.....	44
6.8.2	Archaeological Values.....	49
6.9	Project Area Beyond Recorded Sites.....	49
6.10	Other values.....	49
6.11	Summary.....	49
7	Constraints and Limitations.....	50
8	Assessment of Effects on Archaeological Sites.....	51
8.1	Effects to Subsurface Archaeology.....	51
8.2	Methods to Avoid, Minimise and/or Mitigate Adverse Effects.....	51
8.2.1	Archaeological Monitoring.....	51
8.2.2	Site Avoidance and Protection.....	51
8.3	Other Considerations.....	52
8.3.1	Historic Places.....	52
8.3.2	Archaeological Management Plan.....	53
8.3.3	Engagement with Manawhenua.....	53
8.3.4	On Call Procedure.....	53
8.3.5	Education through Archaeological Briefings.....	53
9	Conclusions and Recommendations.....	55
10	References.....	57
Appendix A	Development Plans.....	A-1
Appendix B	Site Record Forms of Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites.....	B-1
Appendix C	On Call Procedure.....	C-1
Appendix D	Map Showing Location of Recorded Archaeological Sites.....	D-1

List of Figures

Figure 1-1.	Map showing the location of the project area.....	2
Figure 3-1.	Map showing the area surveyed.....	8
Figure 4-1.	The broader geographical setting of the project area.....	12
Figure 4-2.	1950s aerial image showing the extent of forest throughout the project area. The inland dune system is outlined in red.....	13
Figure 5-1.	Heaphy and Brunner's expedition routes following Kehu along ara tawhito.....	17
Figure 5-2.	Sketch by Tasman's associate, Isaac Gilsemans: 'Thus appears the main land to south of the Rocky Point [Cape Foulwind] when you sail along the coast and views of the Rocky Point which appear thus as you can see below'. The prominent islands called The Steeples can be seen at upper left (Gilsemans, 1642).....	18

Figure 5-3. William Mouat and family 1910 in Charleston (Unknown, 1910).....	20
Figure 5-4. Harper Family outside their home Nine Mile Beach, Charleston 1879 (Unknown, 1879).....	20
Figure 5-5. ‘Nine Mile Beach settlement near Charleston’, undated (Shetland Family History Society, 2013).	21
Figure 5-6. ‘Beach-combing in New Zealand: a view of Nine Mile Beach, Charleston, West Coast, South Island, where the biggest beach-combing industry in New Zealand is carried on’ (Auckland Weekly News, 1906).....	21
Figure 5-7. Gold miners working the Nine Mile Beach sand (Unknown, n.d.).....	22
Figure 5-8. ‘The Shetlanders beachcombing on 9 mile beach, Westport, between 1870 and 1879 L to R: Magnus Johnson, John Madden, James Mouat, J R Mouat, Gilbert Harper, James Harper. (Unknown, 1870).	23
Figure 5-9. Man operating gold-saving tables at Nine Mile beach (Unknown, 1900).....	23
Figure 5-10. ‘Beach-combing in New Zealand: The Nine Mile Beach, Charleston, showing where the work is carried on’ (Unknown, 1906).....	24
Figure 5-11. Early survey plan showing Section 13 and 14 Block III, Steeples Survey District. Cape Foulwind is in the top left of the map (SO 11348).....	25
Figure 5-12. Plan accompanying Gilbert Harper’s application for Section 13 to the Nelson Waste Lands Board in 1876 (SO 1354).....	26
Figure 5-13. Plan accompanying William Sutherland’s application for Section 13 to the Nelson Waste Lands Board in 1876 (SO 1355).....	27
Figure 6-1. Previously recorded archaeological sites within the vicinity of the project area.....	28
Figure 6-2. Wilkes 1965 site plan of the Site K29/16 (taken from the site record form).	30
Figure 6-3. Location of site K29/16 and location of potential sod walls.	31
Figure 6-4. Undulations recorded at point 635.	32
Figure 6-5. Left: Close up shot of midden in bank. Right: Wider location shot of midden.	33
Figure 6-6. Location of site K29/18 and the location of the midden exposure.	34
Figure 6-7. Location of K29/18 and K29/19 and the recorded District Plan Historic Places No. 18 and 19.....	35
Figure 6-8. Location of site K29/19 and the recorded locations of midden exposure.	37
Figure 6-9. Exposed shell at point 654.	38
Figure 6-10. Location of Site K29/45 and the location of the midden exposure.	40
Figure 6-11. Exposed midden at the top of the slope.....	41
Figure 6-12. Location of site K29/23, the district plan Historic Place No. 23 and the probable location of the site.....	42
Figure 6-13. Location of the recorded site K29/23.....	43
Figure 6-14. Location of Site K29/15 and the boulder locations nearby.	45
Figure 6-15. Location of recorded site K29/17.	46
Figure 6-16. Location of site K29/21.	47
Figure 6-17. Natural boulder, point 637.....	48
Figure 6-18. River to the north of the site that had some boulders on bank.	48
Figure 6-19. Recorded location of K29/21, with no boulder exposure.....	49
Figure 8-1. Map showing marked boundary to be established between the proposed works area and the closest archaeological site K29/16.....	52

List of Tables

Table 1-1. Summary of project area.	1
Table 3-1. Levels of overall archaeological significance (adapted from DoT, 2008).	9
Table 3-2. Matrix of significance of effects on the archaeological values.....	9

Table 5-1. Summary of land transactions and key events records for Sections 13 and 14 Block III Steeples SD.	24
Table 6-1. Summary of archaeological value for K29/16.....	32
Table 6-2. Summary of archaeological value for K29/18.....	36
Table 6-3. Summary of archaeological value for K29/19.....	39
Table 6-4. Summary of archaeological value for K29/20 and K29/45.....	41
Table 6-5. Summary of archaeological value for K29/23.....	43

1 Introduction

Heather McKay on behalf of Westland Mineral Sands Co. Ltd are proposing to mine an area along the Cape Foulwind coast at 0, 1/159, 2/159, 2/199 and 221 Okari Road (Lot 4 and 5 DP 13269, Lot 1, 11 and 12 DP 354487 and Lot 1, 3 and 4 DP 534034 and Legal Road marked D, F and G DP 354487). New Zealand Heritage Properties Ltd (NZHP) has been commissioned by Heather McKay (Tai Poutini Resources Ltd) on behalf of the client to undertake an archaeological assessment of the project area. This report will be submitted as part of a resource consent application for the project.

This archaeological assessment documents the history of the project and has assessed the values of each recorded archaeological site assessing the potential effects of the proposed redevelopment on these values. NZHP's research identified that Cape Foulwind was a dynamic area used by manawhenua for food gathering, travelling and for kāika. This is evidenced by the numerous archaeological Māori archaeological sites within the project area. Research also showed the use of the area by gold miners in the 1870s and a small family from Shetland, the Mouat family. The main mining area was located along the beach, however the water for the mining activity would have been supplied by races throughout the project area. As part of this assessment NZHP undertook a survey across the project area to identify any above ground archaeology and have provided guidance around the avoidance of these archaeological sites in this assessment.

1.1 Project Area

The project area is defined as 0, 1/159, 2/159, 2/199 and 221 Okari Road (Lot 4 and 5 DP 13269, Lot 1, 11 and 12 DP 354487 and Lot 1, 3 and 4 DP 534034 and Legal Road marked D, F and G DP 354487), encompassing eight land parcels and one legal road reserve, and a summary of the project area is provided in Table 1-1. There are eight recorded archaeological sites within the project area and four recorded Historical Places on the Buller District Plan.

The project area included in this report is larger than the proposed works area (including mining area, plant site as well as haul and access roads shown in Figure 1-1). The wider project area was included to provide a strong understanding of the archaeological context of the area.

Table 1-1. Summary of project area.

Site Address	0, 1/159, 2/159, 2/199 and 221 Okari Road
Legal Description	Lot 4 and 5 DP 13269, Lot 1, 11 and 12 DP 354487 and Lot 1, 3 and 4 DP 534034 and Legal Road marked D, F and G DP 354487
Territorial Authority	Buller District Council
Archaeological Site No.	K29/15, K29/16, K29/17, K29/18, K29/19, K29/20, K29/21, K29/23
Previous Archaeological Authorities	NA
New Zealand Heritage List/Rārangī Kōrero	NA
Covenant or Heritage Order	NA
Scheduled on District Plan	No. 16, 19, 20, 23 Buller District Plan Part 14
Reserve Status	NA
Statutory Acknowledgement Area	NA
Customary Marine Title	NA

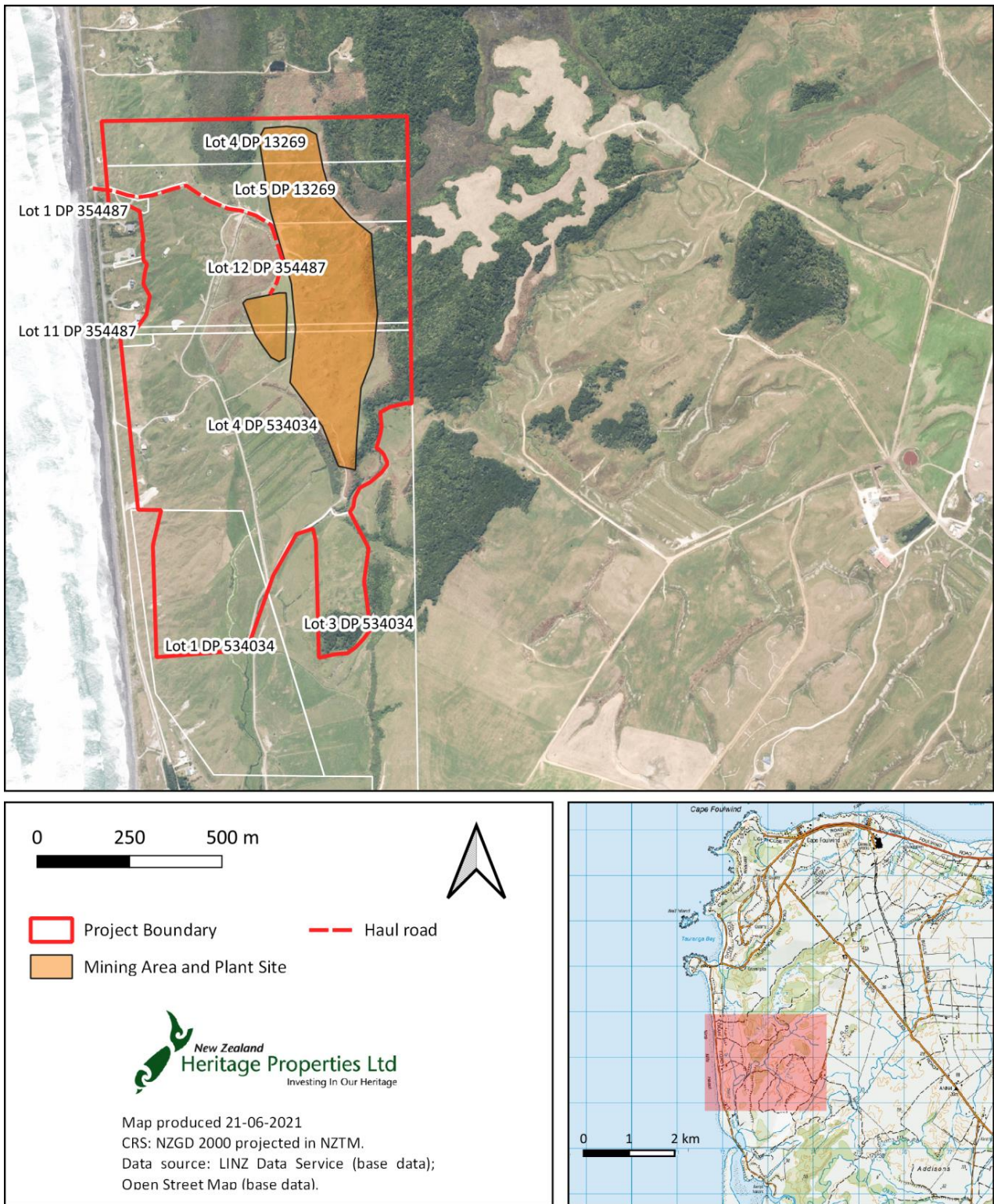


Figure 1-1. Map showing the location of the project area.

1.2 Proposed Activities

A generic description of works has been provided by the client. This brief description is adequate for the works as the present proposed activity location does not extend into the known extent and location of recorded archaeological sites and Heritage Places. Should the location of the proposed works change a more detailed description of works will be required and further assessment by an archaeologist will be required.

The client has proposed to mine the project area situated on the Cape Foulwind coast. The project area comprises two dune systems running parallel to each other with flat pastoral land between. Mining earthworks will be

primarily within the eastern (landward) dune system with the project. The depth of these earthworks is to a yet unknown depth, however it will likely be significant earthworks and will reduced the dunes to their base. The client proposes to backfill the area with processed material and rehabilitate the land, returning it to sown pasture.

The plant site will be situated on a low flat grassy pasture to the west of the landward dune system (Figure 1-1). The preparation of this site will see minor earthworks, likely scraping off the topsoil and laying down of gravels. There will be one access road used for the site, a haul road that is accessed from Okari Road. The haul road will also be lightly scraped to prepare the surface and will be gravelled there is the potential that this road will also be slightly widened to accommodate heavy vehicles. Cutting of the dunes will be required at certain locations for widening this haul road.

2 Statutory Requirements

The legislative requirements relating to archaeological sites and artefacts are detailed in the following sections. There are two main pieces of legislation that provide protection for archaeological sites: the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 (HNZPTA 2014) and the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA 1991). Artefacts are further protected by the Protected Objects Act 1975.

2.1 Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014

The HNZPTA 2014 came into effect in May 2014, repealing the Historic Places Act 1993. The purpose of this act is to promote identification, protection, preservation, and conservation of New Zealand's historical and cultural heritage. Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (HNZPT) administers the act and was formerly known as the New Zealand Historic Places Trust (Pouhere Taonga).

Archaeological sites are defined by this act as

- (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)

Additionally, HNZPT has the authority (under section 43(1)) to declare any place to be an archaeological site if the place

- (a) was associated with human activity in or after 1900 or is the site of the wreck of any vessel where that wreck occurred in or after 1900; and
- (b) provides, or may be able to provide, through investigation by archaeological methods, significant evidence relating to the historical and cultural heritage of New Zealand.

Archaeological sites are protected under Section 42 of the act, and it is an offense to carry out work that may “modify or destroy, or cause to be modified or destroyed, the whole or any part of that site if that person knows, or ought reasonably to have suspected, that the site is an archaeological site”, whether or not the site has been previously recorded. Each individual who knowingly damages or destroys an archaeological site without having the appropriate authority is liable, on conviction, to substantial fines (Section 87).

Any person wishing to carry out work on an archaeological site that may modify or destroy any part of the site, including scientific investigations, must first obtain an authority from HNZPT (Sections 44(a,c)). The act stipulates that an application must be sought even if the effects on the archaeological site will be no more than minor as per Section 44(b). A significant change from the Historic Places Act (1993) is that “an authority is not required to permit work on a building that is an archaeological site unless the work will result in the demolition of the whole of the building” (Section 42(3)).

HNZPT will process the authority application within five working days of its receipt to assess if the application is adequate or if further information is required (Section 47(1)(b)). If the application meets the requirements under Section 47(1)(b), it will be accepted and notice of the determination will be provided within 20 to 40 working days. Most applications will be determined within 20 working days, but additional time may be required in certain circumstances. If HNZPT requires its own assessment of the Māori values for the site, the determination will be made within 30 working days. If the application relates to a particularly complex site, the act permits up to 40 days for the determination to be made. HNZPT will notify the applicant and other affected parties (*e.g.*, the land owner, local authorities, iwi, museums, *etc.*) of the outcome of the application.

Once an authority has been granted, modification of an archaeological site is only allowed following the expiration of the appeals period or after the Environment Court determines any appeals. Any directly affected party has the right to appeal the decision within 15 working days of receiving notice of the determination. HNZPT may impose conditions on the authority that must be adhered to by the authority holder (Section 52). Provision exists for a review of the conditions (see Section 53). The authority remains current for a period of up to 35 years, as specified in the authority. If no period is specified in the authority, it remains current for a period of five years from the commencement date.

The authority is tied to the land for which it applies, regardless of changes in the ownership of the land. Prior to any changes of ownership, the land owner must give notice to HNZPT and advise the succeeding land owner of the authority, its conditions, and terms of consent.

An additional role of HNZPT is maintaining the New Zealand Heritage list, which is a continuation of the Register of Historic Places, Historic Areas, Wāhi Tapu, and Wāhi Tapu Areas. The list can include archaeological sites. The purpose of the list is to inform members of the public about such places and to assist with their protection under the Resource Management Act 1991.

2.2 Resource Management Act 1991

The RMA 1991 defines historic heritage as those natural and physical resources that contribute to an understanding and appreciation of New Zealand's history and cultures, and it may include historic sites, structures, places, and areas; archaeological sites; and sites of significance to Māori. It should be noted that this definition does not include the 1900 cut-off date for protected archaeological sites as defined by the HNZPT Pouhere Taonga Act 2014. Any historic feature that can be shown to have significant values must be considered in any resource consent application.

The heritage provisions of the RMA 1991 were strengthened with the Resource Management Amendment Act 2003. The Resource Management Amendment Act 2003 contains a more detailed definition of heritage sites and now considers historic heritage to be a matter of national importance under Section 6. The act requires city, district, and regional councils to manage the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources in a way that provides for the well-being of today's communities while safeguarding the options of future generations.

Under the RMA 1991, local authorities are required to develop and operate under a district plan, ensuring that historic heritage is protected. This includes the identification of heritage places on a heritage schedule (or list) and designation of heritage areas or precincts and documents the appropriate regulatory controls. All heritage schedules include, but are not limited to, all items on the New Zealand Heritage List/Rārangi Kōrero. Additional sites of significance to the local authority may also appear on the schedule.

The regulatory controls for historic heritage are specific to each local authority. However, most local authorities will require resource consent under the RMA 1991 for any alterations, additions, demolition, or new construction (near a listed place) with HNZPT being recognised as an affected party. Repair and maintenance are generally considered permitted activities.

The RMA 1991 requires local authorities to develop and operate under a district plan. The Buller District Plan identifies the significance of Historical and Cultural Buildings and Sites with the district. Part 14 of the District Plan is a schedule of protected historic buildings and sites. This includes archaeological sites, historic buildings and structures as well as locations of historic/cultural significance. Part 7.9.7 of the District Plan for general rules associated with Historical/Cultural Buildings and Sites notes that there can be no changes of use of subdivision to any item listed in Part 14 and that there can be no destruction of any historic/cultural item in Part 14.

One rūnaka, Kati Waewae, are takata whenua in Cape Foulwind. While there are currently no specific iwi management plans lodged with the Buller District Council for the project area. There is a Proposed West Coast Regional Coastal Plan that outlines the present and future management of the coastal marine area (West Coast Regional Council, 2016).

2.3 Protected Objects Act 1975

The Protected Objects Act 1975 was established to provide protection of certain objects, including protected New Zealand objects that form part of the movable cultural heritage of New Zealand. Protected New Zealand objects are defined by Schedule 4 of the act and includes archaeological objects and taonga tūturu. Under Section 11 of the Protected Objects Act 1975, any newly found Māori cultural objects (taonga tūturu) are automatically the property of the Crown if they are older than fifty years and can only be transferred from the Crown to an individual or group of individuals through the Māori Land Court. Anyone who finds a complete or partial taonga tūturu, accidentally or intentionally is required to notify the Ministry of Culture and Heritage within:

- (a) 28 days of finding the taonga tūturu; or
- (b) 28 days of completing field work undertaken in connection with an archaeological investigation authorised by HNZPT.

3 Methodology

An archaeological assessment is required to accompany an application for an archaeological authority, as stipulated in the HNZPTA 2014. In order to assess the archaeological resources of the project area, NZHP conducted detailed documentary research, examined records of previously recorded site within the vicinity of the project area, and carried out an on-site visit.

NZHP consulted numerous sources of documentary evidence in order to determine the historical context of the project area. The results of the documentary research are provided in Section 5.4. The sources utilised in this research include:

- QuickMaps
- PapersPast
- Land Online
- Alexander Turnbull Library
- Kā huru manu
- Shetland Family History Society

Previously recorded archaeological sites near the project area can provide information that is valuable for assessing the archaeology. NZHP carried out a search of ArchSite to identify if there are any previously recorded sites on or near the project area. The results of the ArchSite search are documented in Section 5.

3.1 Pedestrian Survey Methodology

A site visit was conducted by Megan Lawrence and Alix Muir between the 28th and 30th April 2021 and a summary of the on-site observations is provided in Section 5. The landscape was separated into two dune systems with flat pastoral land between (Figure 3-1). Due to the difference in landscape types, different surveying techniques were used. On the flat pastoral land, and wider and flatter inland dune system, transects were walked at approximately 10-20m intervals. In certain instances, in particular along the steeper western (coastal) dune system, the dune formations prohibited these transects and the survey followed the topography to cover these areas. The dark blue areas in Figure 3-1 show the areas that were not surveyed. The central and two northern areas were not surveyed as they were too heavily vegetated and the client communicated that these would not be included in the proposed works area. The blue area to the southeast was too heavily vegetated to survey and identify any surface archaeological remains. A handheld Garmin GPS was used to mark points of interest. Each specific site was explored using the general ArchSite or Buller District Plan location and site description until found or not.

3.2 Methodology to Assess Archaeology

The assessment of archaeological and other values is based on criteria established by HNZPT (HNZPT, 2019):

- The **condition** of the site(s).
- Is the site(s) unusual, **rare or unique**, or notable in any other way in comparison to other sites of its kind?
- Does the site(s) possess **contextual value**? Context or group value arises when the site is part of a group of sites which taken together as a whole, contribute to the wider values of the group or archaeological, historic or cultural landscape. There are potentially two aspects to the assessment of contextual values; the relationship between features within a site, and the wider context of the surroundings.
- **Information potential**. What current research questions or areas of interest could be addressed with information from the site(s)? Archaeological evaluations should take into account current national and international research interests, not just those of the author.
- **Amenity value** (e.g. educational, visual, landscape). Does the site(s) have potential for public interpretation and education?

- Does the site(s) have any special **cultural associations** for any particular communities or groups (e.g., Māori, European, Chinese.)

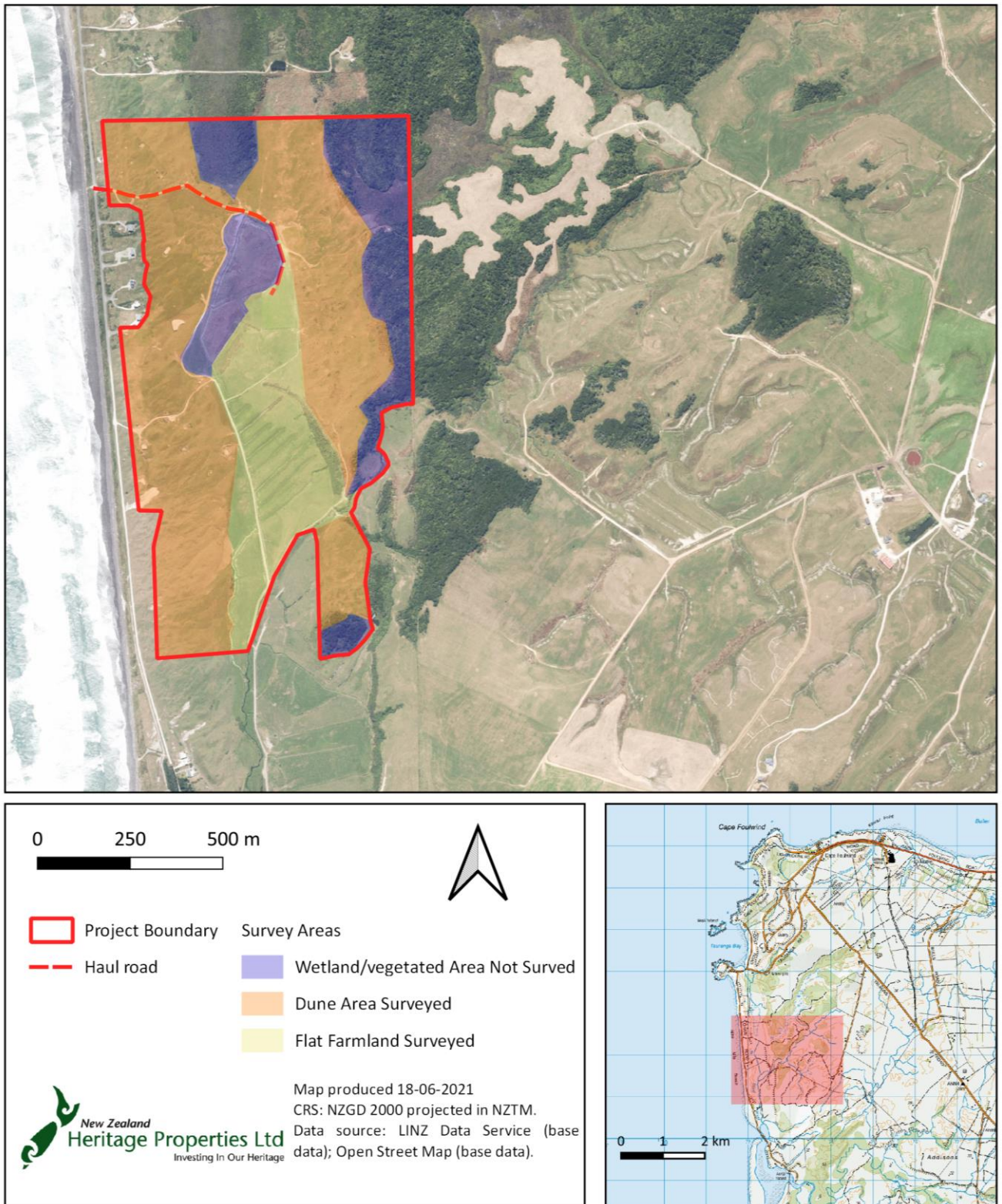


Figure 3-1. Map showing the area surveyed.

The criteria outlined above help to build an overall assessment of significance of a site, and NZHP have adopted the following levels of overall archaeological significance (Table 3-1). These levels of significance follow the recommendations proposed by Department for Transport (DfT, 2008); although, NZHP has steered away from the use of local, regional, and national importance, which Kerr (Kerr, 2013) argues is irrelevant to the assessment

process. It is important to note that it is not possible to fully understand the archaeological significance of subsurface sites, and that the significance of a site may change on the basis of what is found during the work programme.

Table 3-1. Levels of overall archaeological significance (adapted from DoT, 2008).

Level of Significance	Criteria
Very High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World Heritage Sites (and proposed sites) An archaeological site of acknowledged international importance
High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Listed archaeological sites, including those of listing quality and importance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Category 1: places of special or outstanding historical or cultural heritage significance or value; Category 2: places of historical or cultural heritage significance or value; and Scheduled archaeological sites, including those of scheduling quality and importance Archaeological sites with exceptional values
Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Archaeological sites that can be shown to have moderate values
Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Archaeological sites with limited value, including those that are highly represented, have low information potential, have poor preservation, and/or poor survival of contextual association
Negligible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assets with very little surviving archaeological interest
Unknown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The importance of the site is not yet known

After determining the history of the site(s) and evaluating its archaeological value, NZHP assessed the effects of the proposed work on those values. Specifically, NZHP considered the following matters as outlined by HNZPT (HNZPT, 2019):

- How much of the site(s) will be affected, and to what degree, and what effects this will have on the values of the site(s).
- Whether the proposed work may increase the risk of damage to the site(s) in future. For example, change from farming to residential use may make sites vulnerable to increased pedestrian and vehicular activity.
- Whether a re-design may avoid adverse effects on the site(s). It is recognised that detailed evaluation of alternatives may be beyond the scope of the archaeological assessment, however, some consideration of alternatives should be considered where possible.
- Possible methods to protect sites, and avoid, minimise or mitigate adverse effects should be discussed. These will form the basis of any recommendations in the final section.

Risk of affects to archaeology represents the potential that archaeology will be affected by the proposed works. The magnitude of the impact on archaeology will be defined as follows:

- **Major** Impact to the archaeological site, such that the asset is totally altered (*e.g.*, a site is totally destroyed).
- **Moderate** Impact to the archaeological site, such as the asset is significantly modified (*e.g.*, at least half of a site is affected)
- **Minor** Impact to the archaeological site, such that the asset is slightly different (*e.g.*, a small portion of the site is affected).
- **Negligible** Slight changes to archaeological site that hardly affect it.

Assessing and evaluating the potential effects on archaeological values can be very difficult and subjective. To mitigate against this, NZHP follows systems that have been developed for heritage impact assessments by the Department for Transport (DfT, 2008) and adopted by others, including ICOMOS (ICOMOS, 2011). The matrix proposed here has been adapted from these examples and can be successfully used to assess effects on archaeological values. The assessment of effects considers the magnitude of the proposed work against the overall archaeological significance (Table 3-2).

Table 3-2. Matrix of significance of effects on the archaeological values.

	Magnitude of Impact
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Archaeological Significance	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major
Very High	Slight	Moderate-Large	Large-Very Large	Very Large
High	Slight	Moderate-Slight	Moderate-Large	Large-Very Large
Medium	Negligible-Slight	Slight	Moderate	Moderate-Large
Low	Negligible Slight	Negligible-Slight	Slight	Slight-Moderate
Negligible	Negligible	Negligible-Slight	Negligible-Slight	Slight

4 Physical Environment and Setting

The project area is situated in a rural area on the West Coast. The area sits just to the south of Tauranga Bay and is approximately 25km from Westport, which is the nearest town.

Generally, the West Coast is characterised by its large greywacke outcrops that dot the Coast Road on the way north to Cape Foulwind. The landscape has been heavily modified by mining and industry. The area near Cape Foulwind is a mixture of limestone, river terraces and marine terraces (Molloy, 1998). The soils found around Cape Foulwind are known as Addison soils, which have accumulated over alluvium. The profiles see a thick dark brown sandy loam horizon over a horizon of firm iron cemented stones (Molloy, 1998). This subsoil has an obvious ochre colour, making it distinctive from the remainder of the West Coast. The West Coast is known for its rainfall, which is no different for Cape Foulwind. It is this high rainfall that produces such lush forest and wetlands in the area.

Tauranga Bay sits north of the project area. The name Tauranga Bay has references to “anchorage”, which refers to the bay being a likely place for landing waka (Te Rūnaka o Ngāi Tahu, 2019c) (Figure 4-1). To the south of the project area sit multiple bodies of water including Ōkari River, Ōkari Lagoon, Tōtara River and Tōtaraiti River. Both Tōtara and Tōtaraiti Rivers are named for the large stands of Tōtara trees that grew along the rivers, which were used to make waka (Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, 2019b). The access to water was also a draw card for early European settlers chasing the gold rush.

The landscape of the project area has experienced dramatic changes over time. As evidenced by the names for Tōtara River and Tōtaraiti River, the wider area was likely densely populated by native trees, flax and wetland (Figure 4-2). These wetlands would have been important areas for native birds. The retrolens image from the 1950s shows that the native bush land was far more extensive than today's cover. The inland dune area saw extensive forest cover. However, through the nineteenth and twentieth centuries the land has transitioned into a pastoral landscape, with flat land heavily modified by irrigation and drainage trenches excavated across the area. Farming also drastically affected the vegetation of the area. Most of the project area is covered in grass, however this likely would have been native bush prior to pastoral use of the land. Scattered residential and farming buildings have been constructed around the project area in the twentieth century. There are a number of interesting landscapes surrounding the project area. To the east of the project area is a large QEII covenant, to the northeast there is a large area of DOC Public Conservation Land and two swamps to the north and north east of the project area called Okari Road Swamp and Silverstream Swamp.

The project area sits adjacent to Nine Mile Beach, a stretch of coast between Tauranga Bay to the north and Ōkari Lagoon to the south, this area has an active dune system. The project area sits to the north of the Ōkari Lagoon and Ōkari River. In 1876 much of the project area was described as ‘sandy and swampy’ (SO 1534, Figure 5-12). The surveyed area was a rural area comprised of sand dunes and farming pasture. Along the west boundary of the project area sits a steep coastal sand dune system, along the east boundary of the project area sits a more inland dune system. These inland dunes are less steep, but are wider than the seaward dunes. Through the centre of the project area is flat farmland pasture, that was the valley of Blind River. The central pasture largely boggy, while the sand dunes are dry and covered in grass. At the north and north east of the project area are two extensive wetlands. There are also patches of native bush near these wetlands and along the eastern extent of the project area behind the inland dunes.

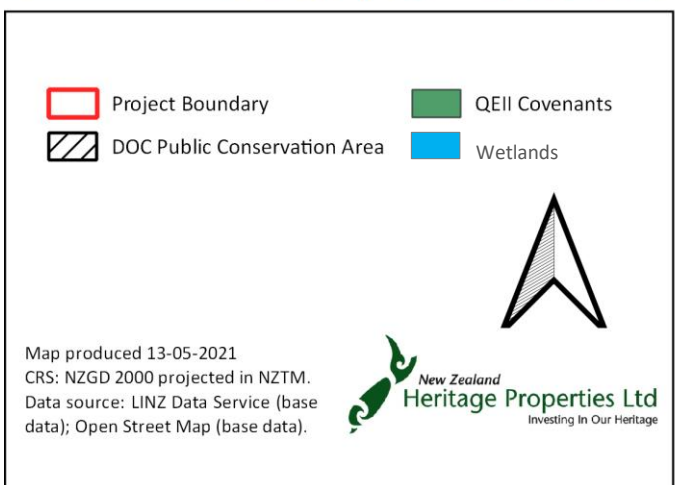
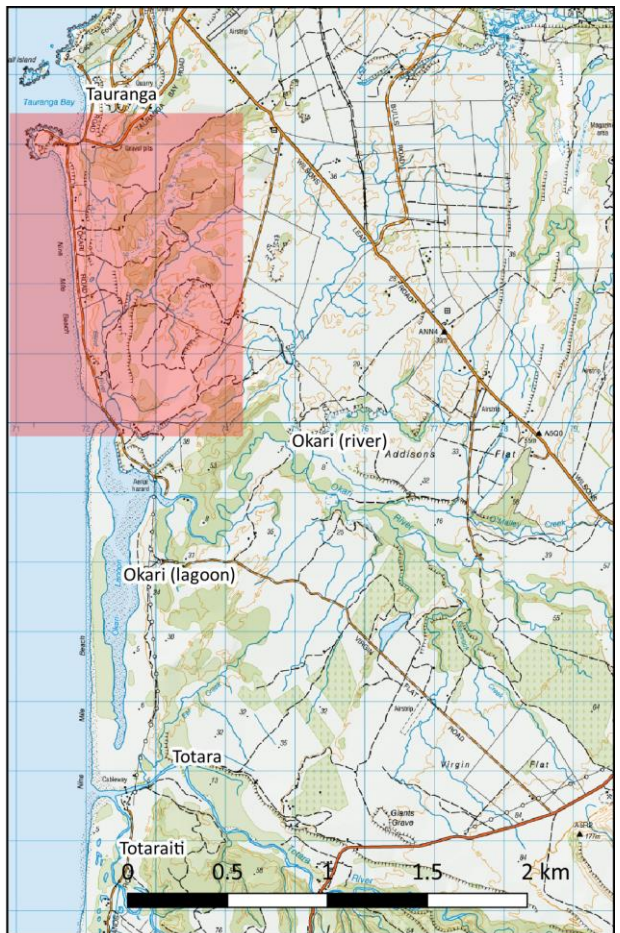


Figure 4-1. The broader geographical setting of the project area.



Figure 4-2. 1950s aerial image showing the extent of forest throughout the project area. The inland dune system is outlined in red.

5 Historical Background

The following sections provide an overview of manawhenua and European settlement in the geographical area to contextualise the project site. Through this research it is possible to establish the kinds of physical, cultural, and social processes that have shaped the form and distribution of archaeological material. Additionally, historical background research can be used to inform the interpretation of archaeological contexts and material whenever they are encountered.

NZHP carried out documentary research into the manawhenua and European occupation in and around Nine Mile Beach, south of Tauranga Bay, Cape Foulwind. The early manawhenua history takes into account the broader settlement history of the West Coast and draws on information gained from traditional accounts, historical sources, and known archaeological sites. European settlement is discussed with regard to the pre-1900 settlement and the gold mining which took place in and around the site.

5.1 Manawhenua Occupation of Te Tai Poutini

According to oral tradition, the waka *Tahiriangi*, brought the legendary chief Kahue to the West Coast of the South Island around 950 AD. Archaeological evidence suggests the earliest manawhenua activity focused on the coastal environment (Buller District Council, 2021). The West Coast was named Te Tai Poutini which refers to the creation traditions of pounamu (greenstone):

Poutini, the kaitiaki of pounamu, captured a beautiful young married woman named Waitaiki from Tūhua (Mayor Island) and brought her down south. When Tamaahua realised that his wife had been taken, he used his powers of *karakia* to discover her whereabouts. Along with his slave, Tumuaki, they went in search for Waitaiki. Sensing Tamaahua in close pursuit, Poutini fled all the way down to Piopiotahi (Milford Sound). Here Waitaiki began weeping, and begged him to stop and turn back. Her tears created the *takiwai* stone that is still found in Piopiotahi today. They also called at the Makaawhio River, where they left behind the Aotea stone that is still found at Makaawhio. Reluctantly, Poutini turned back, and they went to the Arahura River. By this time Tamaahua was closing in, and, realising that there was little chance of escaping, Poutini decided that if he could not have Waitaiki, neither would anyone else. He eternally transformed her into his own likeness and essence, pounamu, and laid her in the bed of the river. Poutini then slipped away quietly past Tamaahua and swam to the coast, and ever since has cruised along the coastline as kaitiaki of pounamu. Hence the name Te Tai Poutini, The Coastline of Poutini (Ka Huru Manu, 2021c).

Traditionally the Cape Foulwind area was a border between Kati Wairaki and Kati Tu mata kokiri. Kāi Tahu from the eastern side of Murihiku eventually overcame Kati Wairaki to take control of the north of the West Coast. Kāi Tahu's main settlements were at Grey mouth, Taramakau, Hokitika and further south. Kati Tu mata kokiri, retreated largely to the Buller and the area known as West Whanganui (now Little Wanganui). In the early nineteenth century Kāi Tahu defeated Kati Tu mata kokiri near West Whanganui. About 1827 Te Rauparaha's Kati Toa warriors invaded the West Coast, as far as the Hokitika River. Local manawhenua were said to have seen his party arrive from a high point at Tauranga Bay. His arrival, 'feared and dreaded', saw Tauranga Bay resound with 'fierce battle cries'. Numerous artefacts were later found as a testament to these battles (Wall & Rose, 1939). Although most of the invading party returned home, a number took wives and remained on the Coast (Hooker, 1994).

5.1.1 *Pā and Kāika*

Kati Wairaki's main settlement was near where the town of Hokitika stands to-day between the Māwheranui (Grey) and Hokitika rivers (Cowan, 1935; Nathan, 2016b). Archaeological investigations indicate there was also a settlement near the Buller River mouth by the early 14th century (Nathan, 2016a). Known as Kawatiri, Thomas

Brunner noted a small manawhenua settlement at the Buller River mouth in 1847, although he was informed that the majority of inhabitants were at Tauranga Bay collecting shellfish. In 1849 Weriate Tainui, Poutine Kāi Tahu chief, stated there were about twenty manawhenua residing in the settlement who were predominantly Kati Apa (Hooker, 1994). Yet the historic population of manawhenua on Te Tai Poutini was never estimated to have been large. Later nineteenth century explorers encountered only around 100 manawhenua (Anderson & Prickett, 1982).

Kati Wairaki also made use of Tauranga Bay, south of Cape Foulwind, which can mean ‘anchorage’ and ‘fishing ground’. It most likely refers to the bay being used as a landing place for waka, (Ka Huru Manu, 2021b). South of the Cape ran Ōkari (or Nine Mile Beach). Kā Huru Manu provides little information concerning the history of the long beach, other than to describe Ōkari as a long, narrow lagoon south of Tauranga Bay (Ka Huru Manu, 2021a).

By the nineteenth century kāika were sited near the mouths of major rivers. Manawhenua would congregate there in winter and during warmer weather there would be seasonal camps at fishing and fowling sites. The majority of these kāika were located along the coast between Hokitika and Kararoa south of Cape Foulwind. This area of the coast was closest to the four large rivers and the Arahura and Taramakau Valleys where pounamu was sourced. Later European explorer noted the presence of small isolated settlements in these areas, where manawhenua worked the pounamu (Anderson & Prickett, 1982; Ngai Tahu, 2021).

5.1.2 *Mahika Toi*

Mahika toi refer to places where non-food resources were gathered. Pounamu (greenstone) was of particular importance to manawhenua on Te Tai Poutini (Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, 2018). Pounamu was manufactured into tools such as adzes, chisels and knives, as well as items of ornamentation such as hei tiki (pendant). Many oral traditions exist about the creation of pounamu. This version is adapted from Tipene O’Regan of Kāi Tahu:

Poutini was a taniwha or guardian of pounamu. He feared another taniwha named Whaitipū, the guardian of Hinehōaka, who was the goddess of sandstone. Traditionally, sandstone knives were used to cut pounamu.

Once, Poutini was being pursued in the sea by Whaitipū and took refuge in a bay at Tūhua (Mayor Island, in the Bay of Plenty). There, Poutini observed a beautiful woman named Waitaiki coming down to the water to bathe. Enthralled by her beauty, he captured her and swam towards the mainland.

When Tamaāhua, Waitaiki’s husband, discovered that his wife was missing, he used karakia (incantations) and divination with a small, dart-like spear to find her. He threw the spear, which pointed towards the location of Poutini.

Tamaāhua chased Poutini through the North Island and down to the South Island, eventually finding him at the Arahura River. Fearing capture, but refusing to give Waitaiki up, Poutini turned her into his own essence – pounamu – and laid her in the river bed at the junction of the Arahura and a nearby stream. That stream became known as Waitaiki, and ever since it has been a significant source of pounamu, as is the Arahura River. Tamaāhua did not see Poutini, who slipped past him, and on finding his wife turned to īnaka (a type of pounamu) he grieved for her and then returned home.

Poutini, having eluded Tamaāhua, continued down the river to the coast. Since that time, he has swum the West Coast acting as a guardian spirit of the land and pounamu. From this comes the name Te Tai Poutini (the tides of Poutini) for the West Coast (O’Regan, 1990).

Kati Wairaki and pounamu remained largely unknown by Kāi Tahu until a member of the rūnaka crossed the Southern Alps (Cowan, 1935). The first person to make the crossing was said to be Raureka, a chieftainess of Kati Wairaki. Raureka told the Canterbury manawhenua who found her starving and cold about the 'Greenstone Coast' (Cowan, 1935). She had also brought with her a small axe of pounamu which she had carried across the mountains. Raureka became, indirectly, 'the source of her clan's ruin' (Cowan, 1935). Kāi Tahu began annual expeditions to Te Tai Poutini, exchanging food delicacies for greenstone. Eventually, the more numerous Kāi Tahu ceased to trade and instead obtained the greenstone by force (Cowan, 1935).

Generations of fighting followed. Around the beginning of the nineteenth century, Kati Wairaki were finally defeated at Kōtuku-whakaoho (Lake Brunner). Involved in their defeat was Tūhuru, leader of the Kāti Waewae. Fierce and powerful, he was said to be seven feet tall. After Kati Wairaki's defeat at Kōtuku-whakaoho, Tūhuru continued down the coast and defeated all before him: 'Legendary Battles were fought at Karamea, Whanganui Inlet, Kawatiri, Māwhera, Taramakau, Arahura, Hokitika, Okarito and Makawhio'. Kati Wairaki were finally defeated in the Paparoa Range. Tūhuru and his people decided to stay, and they established a new pā ta Māwhera. They were known as Poutini Kāi Tahu, the Kāi Tahu people of the West Coast. They soon developed a flourishing trade in greenstone (Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, 2021; Tuhuru Taonga, 2021).

5.1.3 *MahiKa Kai*

As well as sites of temporary or permanent occupation, manawhenua activity on Te Tai Poutini was also associated with mahika kai (food gathering places) utilised by people living within the region as well as travelling parties. Mahika kai areas include forests and plains with birds, waterfowl and plant resources. The rivers were a source of fish, tuna (eel) and inaka (whitebait). Coastal areas, such as that occupied by the project area, had an abundance of mahika kai resources fish, kūtai (mussels) and tuaki (cockles) (Department of Conservation, 2017). This is evidenced by the many archaeological sites in and around the project area recording midden deposits. These sites record kūtai, amphibiola crenata (mud snails), tuaki and pipi shells (for example K29/22, K29/20 and K29/23).

Since 1998 the neighbouring Okari Lagoon has been recognised as a Statutory Acknowledgement Area for mahika mātaītai (West Coast Regional Council, 2016). It is part of a recognised wetland ecosystem, which provides a habitat for indigenous fish (for example inanaga), and wetland and coastal birds (West Coast Regional Council, 2000)

5.1.4 *Ara Tawhito and Nohoaka*

Ara tawhito are traditional travel routes and Te Tai Poutini was an important area to travel to as one of only a few places where pounamu could be found. The coastline of Te Tai Poutini adjacent to the project area was part of the ara tawhito (traditional travel route) that provided access along the coast and enabled the pounamu trade (Department of Conservation, 2017; Nordmeyer, 1981).

Nohoaka, literally meaning a place to sit, traditionally refers to seasonally occupied sites which were an important part of manawhenua lifeways. Within the Te Tai Poutini the earliest archaeological camp sites are mostly located along the coast (Anderson, 1989). A record of Te Tai Poutini's ara tawhito and nohoaka was recorded in 1846 by pākehā explorers Charles Heaphy and Thomas Brunner. The expedition aimed to find habitable sites south of Nelson. Led by local guide Kehu, they journeyed from Golden Bay to the country around Arahura River. The trail led them past Cape Foulwind, Tauranga Bay and the project area Figure 5-1. The expedition was recorded by Heaphy 'who details Māori settlements, encounters with other Māori using the trail, and the abundance of food able to be gathered along the way. As with generations of Māori before them, this ability to live off the land ensured the expedition's success' (Department of Conservation, 2017).



Figure 5-1. Heaphy and Brunner's expedition routes following Kehu along ara tawhito.

5.2 Contact Period Occupation of Cape Foulwind

Cape Foulwind was sighted by Abel Tasman in 1642, who named it 'Rocky Cape' (Figure 5-2) (McNab, 1914). A century later Captain Cook renamed it Cape Foulwind. Beset by strong winds and prevented from landing, Cook was likely unimpressed and named it Cape Foul Wind (Westport Tourism New Zealand, 2021)

The Cape Foulwind area was well-known to early sealing and whaling parties: 'the Steeples, or Black Rocks, were visited as far back as 1836' (Wall & Rose, 1939). The first ship to enter the Buller River was reportedly the sealing schooner the *Three Brothers*, which sailed up the river in 1844 likely for ship-based sealing. The master of the vessel went ashore, noting the 'only trace of a human being he saw on shore, was the footprints of a Maori and a piece of wood, on which had been written, with charcoal, instructions to another Maori to follow the writer to Wanganui' (New Zealand Spectator and Cook's Strait Guardian, 1845). There are suggestions that sealing parties operated from the 1820s; a gang from the Te Awaiti whaling station also seemed to have set up camp at the Steeples for several months (Smith, 2002).

Following the sealers and whalers, surveyors and geologists explored the West Coast. Noted explorers including Charles Heaphy, William Fox and Thomas Brunner, recorded their explorations. Heaphy and Brunner, for example, spent 560 days exploring from Nelson to Arahura. It is thought that the Buller Kawatiri River was named

by Heaphy or Fox after Charles Buller, who a director of the New Zealand Company (Buller District Council, 2021; Ministry for Culture and Heritage, 2017). From 1844 to 1863 Kāi Tahu sold their lands to the Crown in a series of nine purchases, believing the treaty would bring material benefits. The largest of these purchases was Kemp's deed, signed at Akaroa on the 12th June 1848 (Tau, 2017). Twenty million acres of Canterbury land was acquired by the Crown. The northern boundary of the land was a line drawn from Kaiapoi on the east to Cape Foulwind on the west (Mackay, 1875). By the late 1850s a shortage of agricultural land in Canterbury lead to interest in the West Coast. In 1859 the government sent James Mackay to negotiate with Poutini Kai Tahu to purchase the land. After negotiations, the Arahura Deed was signed by leading chiefs on 21 May 1860. Almost all of the West Coast was purchased for £3000. Small reserves, including Māwhera in the present town of Greymouth, were set aside for manawhenua. In 1879 a Kāi Tahu leader, who had been at the signing of the Kemp Deed in 1848, had this to say: 'Kemp promised us reserves, we were to have our fisheries, our burial places, mahika kai [food-gathering places], eel weirs, anywhere, everywhere. The promises were made 30 years ago! Where is the fulfilment of them?' (Evison, 1993).

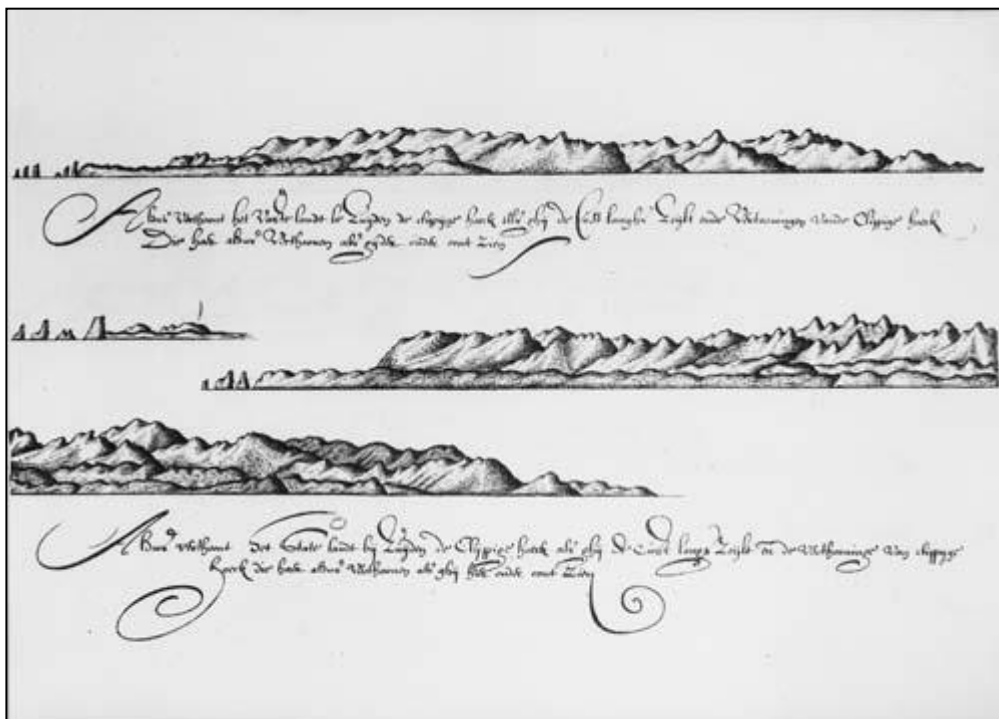


Figure 5-2. Sketch by Tasman's associate, Isaac Gilsemans: 'Thus appears the main land to south of the Rocky Point [Cape Foulwind] when you sail along the coast and views of the Rocky Point which appear thus as you can see below'. The prominent islands called The Steeples can be seen at upper left (Gilsemans, 1642)

5.3 Post-Contact Occupation of Cape Foulwind

Gold was discovered in the Buller River in the late 1850s. The gold rush led to the establishment of Westport/Kawatiri. Eventually gold mining would give way to coal mining, which would sustain the district's population for decades to come (Buller District Council, 2021). Cape Foulwind is located about seven miles from Westport. What is now known as Ōkari Road was part of the trek taken by settlers south. Pioneers travelled in their 'sulkies, spring carts or drays, or leading their dejected pack-houses' from the Buller, to the Cape and then down the beach bordering Ōkari Road to Charleston (Wall & Rose, 1939)..

The Cape was reached by rail in 1883. The line was constructed by the Westport Harbour Board for the purpose of transporting stone from the local quarries. By 1906 the chief occupation of the area was described as stone quarrying, but there were also two sawmills which produced pine sleepers for railway purposes. There was also 'a good deal of farming' in the area. At the 1901 census the population at Cape Foulwind was 182 (Cyclopedia Company Limited, 1906).

5.4 History of Nine Mile Beach

The following discussion provides an overview of the development of European settlement in the Nine Mile Beach area, where the project site is located. It describes the development of the small settlement of Shetlanders and the gold mining activities in and around the site. A detailed history of Sections 13 and 14 Block III Steeples SD is then discussed.

5.4.1 *The Mouat family and Shetlanders Settlement on Nine Mile Beach*

The Mouat family hailed from Unst, Shetland. A family of fishermen, they sailed in “sixareens, open, six-oared vessels directly descended from the longships of Shetland’s Viking settlers. The mainly young six-strong crews would row or sail these boats up to 40 miles (64km) out into the often raging North Sea in pursuit of ling. This haaf, or deep-sea, fishing was hard and dangerous and fatalities were common. The sixareen men were tough – but even among their crewmates, Magnus [Mouat] and his brother Barclay stood out for their fine build and great strength. They were known as ‘the iron men’” (UNDERGROUND HISTORY A peek below the surface at Karori Cemetery, 2020). The family of seven brothers, including James Harper, Magnus and Barclay Mouat, left the Shetland Islands in 1868, as fishing was diminishing. They made their way to Australia, where they took up gold sluicing. In 1879 they sailed from Melbourne to Westport where they purchased claims on Nine Mile beach, near Charleston. The brothers must have done relatively well. James, for example, moved his family to Wellington for a better education. Using their earnings from gold mining, he sustained the family and purchase and other 11 properties (Mt Victoria Historical Society, 2021)

Barclay’s children included William Mouat, born at Unst 1864; and Gilbert Harper Mouat born in 1866 (Figure 5-3). By 1876, when brother Magnus was born, the family were in Charleston, Buller District. By this time Charleston was a thriving gold-mining settlement, about 24 kilometres south of Westport (Shetland Family History Society, 2013). Although official records place the family at Charleston, it is likely they resided at Nine Mile Beach, where a community of Shetlanders developed.

The 1860s and 1870s Shetland clearances saw landowners depriving crofters (tenant farmers) of access to land (McAloon, 2008). Assisted passenger schemes to New Zealand also started in the 1870s, encouraging immigration (Wilson, 2015). These push and pull factors prompted some Shetlanders to seek gold on the West Coast (McAloon, 2008). A group of Shetland families followed the Mouats and settled at Nine Mile Beach (Figure 5-4 and Figure 5-5). Their names are engraved on the cemetery stones in the local graveyard: Mouat, Harper (the family of William and Gilbert’s mother), Johnson, Anderson and Laurensen. All were from Unst (Shetland Family History Society, 2013). William and Gilbert’s sister, Williamina, died at Nine Mile Beach in January 1899 (Mollison, n.d.).

The small settlement was described in 1893 as consisting of ‘bright, beautiful cottages standing some hundred yards back from the sea, every cottage with a nice garden and neatly-kept fence, with the cow grazing on the green, grassy slopes. On the sandbanks between those pretty homes and the sea were some members as fine a specimen of the human family as my eyes ever saw.’ (Otago Wintess, 1893).



Figure 5-3. William Mouat and family 1910 in Charleston (Unknown, 1910).



Figure 5-4. Harper Family outside their home Nine Mile Beach, Charleston 1879 (Unknown, 1879).



Figure 5-5. 'Nine Mile Beach settlement near Charleston', undated (Shetland Family History Society, 2013).



Figure 5-6. 'Beach-combing in New Zealand: a view of Nine Mile Beach, Charleston, West Coast, South Island, where the biggest beach-combing industry in New Zealand is carried on' (Auckland Weekly News, 1906)

5.4.2 *Beachcombing*

The Shetlanders soon made their mark in the area: 'On the beach there was a great reunion of Norwick folk after many wanderings... They introduced new methods, laid water races for long distances, made new roads for the new colony, and built new homes' (Evening Post, 1934). The Shetlanders engaged in what was described as beachcombing (Figure 5-7, Figure 5-8 and Figure 5-9). Only around 60% of the gold from the claims on the higher ground at Charleston was captured by the claim owners. Around 40% of the gold was escaping with the tailings into the sludge channels, which joined the Nile River and from there into the sea. Tides washed the gold onto the neighbouring black sand beaches. Beachcombing Shetlanders sluiced the beach sands. Calico hoses took water to portable tables. Sand was shovelled into a hopper box to be sluiced over the tables by the stream of water from the hose (Figure 5-7). The operation was described in 1893: ...Away from the ranges at the back of their cottages they have brought water races, and for hundreds of yards out into the sea they have erected water flumes— miles

of them. I am told that after a heavy gale blowing from off the sea for a few days, and then succeeded by days of calm, the whole of the beach is covered with men, women, and children gathering the golden sand, and piling it up in safety, ready for washing. Each succeeding storm brings its golden treasures from the deep, and so the thing goes on year after year' (Otago Wintess, 1893).

In 1880 Gilbert and Magnus Mouat partnered with William Sutherland on a gold claim. They leased three acres, which already had two 'duffer' shafts. 'Duffer' referred to areas where no gold was found (Walrond, 2006; Westport Times, 1880). The Mouats, Harpers and Sutherland continued to mine the beach throughout the 1880s. In 1891 the *West Coast Times* reported that the Mouats and Sutherland were robbed during the night when a thief 'raked off' amalgam from the 'plates' or tables (Figure 5-7). It was not the first time the group had been similarly robbed. (West Coast Times, 1891).

Low tide at Nine Mile Beach exposes the remnants of the sluicing structures that the Shetlanders used to win the gold from the black sands (Figure 5-8). As late as 2013, two pipes that would have carried water for sluicing can be seen protruding from the bank beside the beach (Shetland Family History Society, 2013).



Figure 5-7. Gold miners working the Nine Mile Beach sand (Unknown, n.d.).



Figure 5-8. "The Shetlanders beachcombing on 9 mile beach, Westport, between 1870 and 1879 L to R: Magnus Johnson, John Madden, James Mouat, J R Mouat, Gilbert Harper, James Harper. (Unknown, 1870).



Figure 5-9. Man operating gold-saving tables at Nine Mile beach (Unknown, 1900).

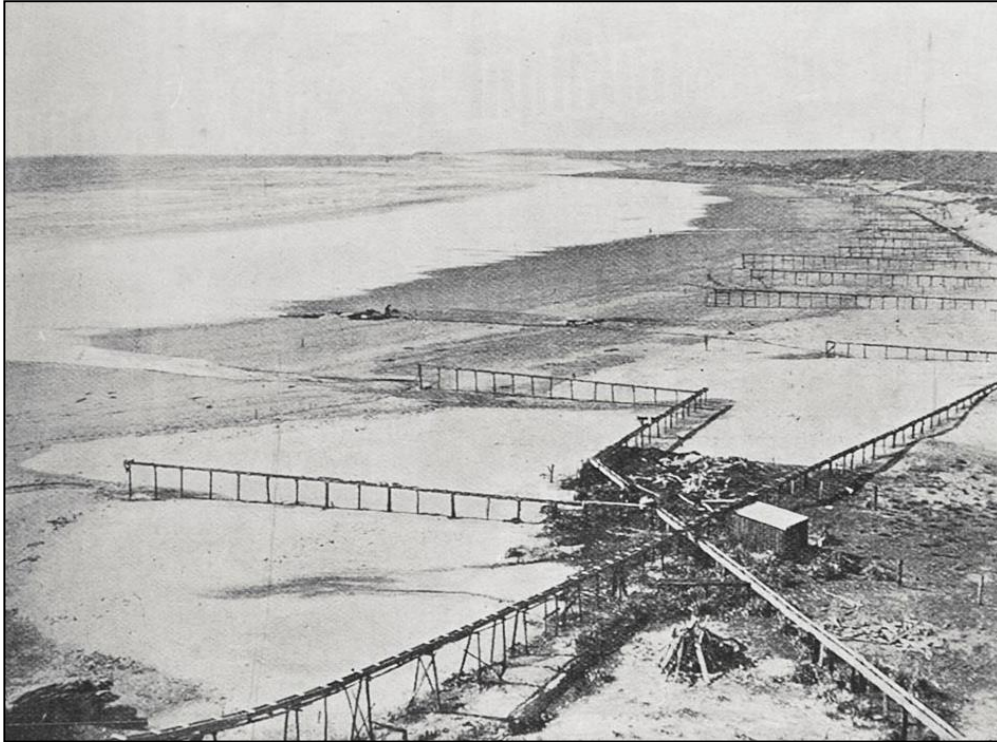


Figure 5-10. 'Beach-combing in New Zealand: The Nine Mile Beach, Charleston, showing where the work is carried on' (Unknown, 1906).

5.4.3 The Project Area: Section 13, Section 14, Section 20 Block III Steeples SD

The project area was originally surveyed as part of Sections 13 and Section 14 Block III Steeples SD, which ran along the coast. An unformed road separated the sections (Figure 5-11).

Table 5-1. Summary of land transactions and key events records for Sections 13 and 14 Block III Steeples SD.

Year	Event	Source
1860?	Surveyed as Crown Land	SO 11348
1876	Section 13 leased to Gilbert Harper	SO 1354
1876	Section 14 leased to William Sutherland	SO 1355
1893	Sections 13 and 14 leased to William Sutherland, William Mouat and Gilbert Harper Mouat	(LINZ, 1893)
1898	Sections 14 purchased by William Sutherland, William Mouat and Gilbert Harper Mouat	(LINZ, 1893) CT NL21/176
1909	Section 13 leased by Costello, [Colligau?] and Morrow	(LINZ, 1893)
1919	Section 13 leased by John Dickson	CT NL46/192

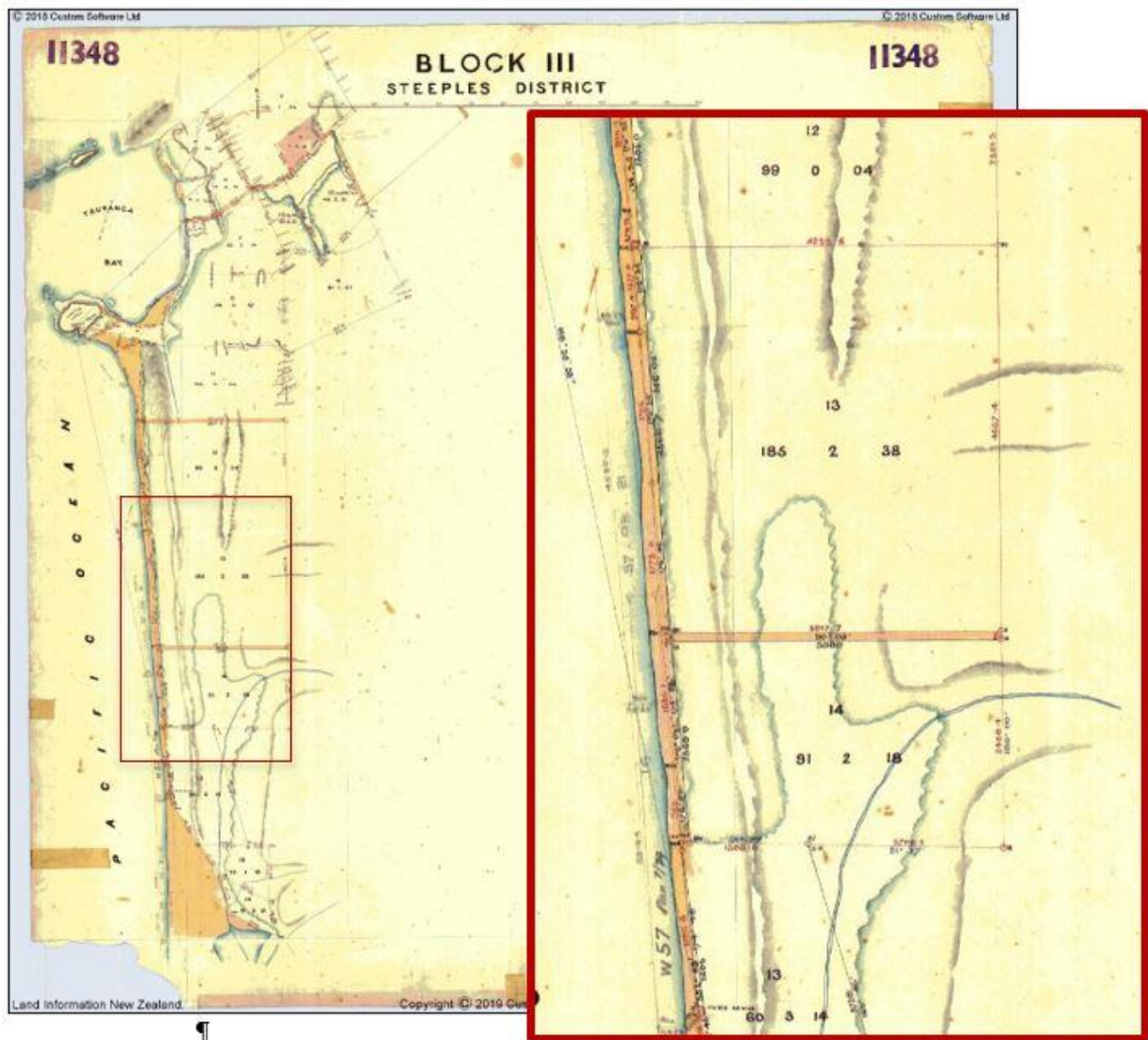


Figure 5-11. Early survey plan showing Section 13 and 14 Block III, Steeples Survey District. Cape Foulwind is in the top left of the map (SO 11348).

The area remained Crown Land for several decades, although several leases were issued. In 1876, Gilbert Harper, Barclay Mouat's brother-in-law, was granted Section 13 by the Waste Lands Board. The plan accompanying the application showed the land to be sandy and swampy (Figure 5-12). That same year William Sutherland was granted Section 14 (Figure 5-13). Presumably, William Sutherland was also a native Shetland Islander. Given the purpose of the settlement, the land was likely used for residential and mining purposes.

It was not until 1893 that ownership of the licences changed. The 'Old Allotment Book' of the Nelson Land District recorded Sections 13 and 14, Block III Steeples SD, were leased on 19 May 1893 to William Sutherland, William Mouat, and Gilbert Harper Mouat. Section 13 was around 50 acres and Section 14 approximately 13 acres. The grantees paid £30 for each section (LINZ, 1893). In 1898 the Mouats and William Sutherland purchased Section 14, while also taking a lease over Section 15 (LINZ, 1893). The first certificate of title was issued for Section 14 in their names (LINZ, 1898). According to the Allotment Book, Section 13 was not taken up again until 1909 when it was granted to Costello, [Colligau?] and Morrow. This entry was crossed out and replaced by John Dickson. (LINZ, 1893). In 1919 the first certificate of title was issued for Section 13 as a mining lease in the name of John Dickson (LINZ, 1919). Over the remainder of the twentieth century, Sections 13 and 14 passed through various private hands.

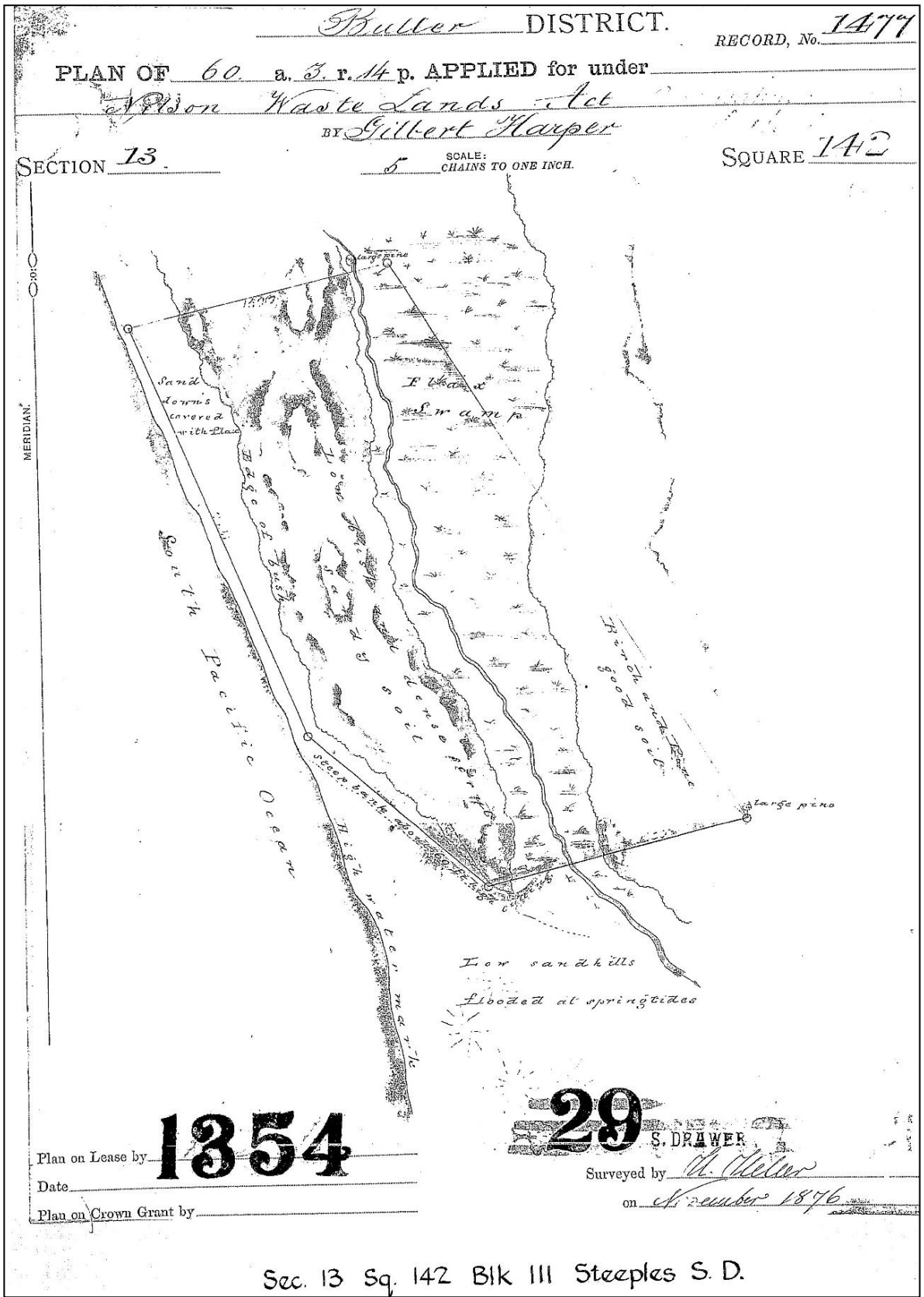


Figure 5-12. Plan accompanying Gilbert Harper's application for Section 13 to the Nelson Waste Lands Board in 1876 (SO 1354).

There remains now no obvious evidence of the Shetlanders activities in the project area. Extensive documentary research has not clarified exactly where the Shetland settlement was located. Nor has any archaeological evidence be found of the small settlement set inland from the beach, although a possible hut site was located on section 14 (K29/16). Evidence points towards the Shetlanders' homes lying just to the south of the project area, behind the sand hills (Figure 5-6). Photographic evidence does show, however, that their gold mining activities took place on the beach frontage of Section 13 and 14 (Figure 5-13). This means that the water races supplying water to their hoses were located inland from the beach, through the project area. It is also possible that modern irrigation re-used the Shetlanders abandoned water races.

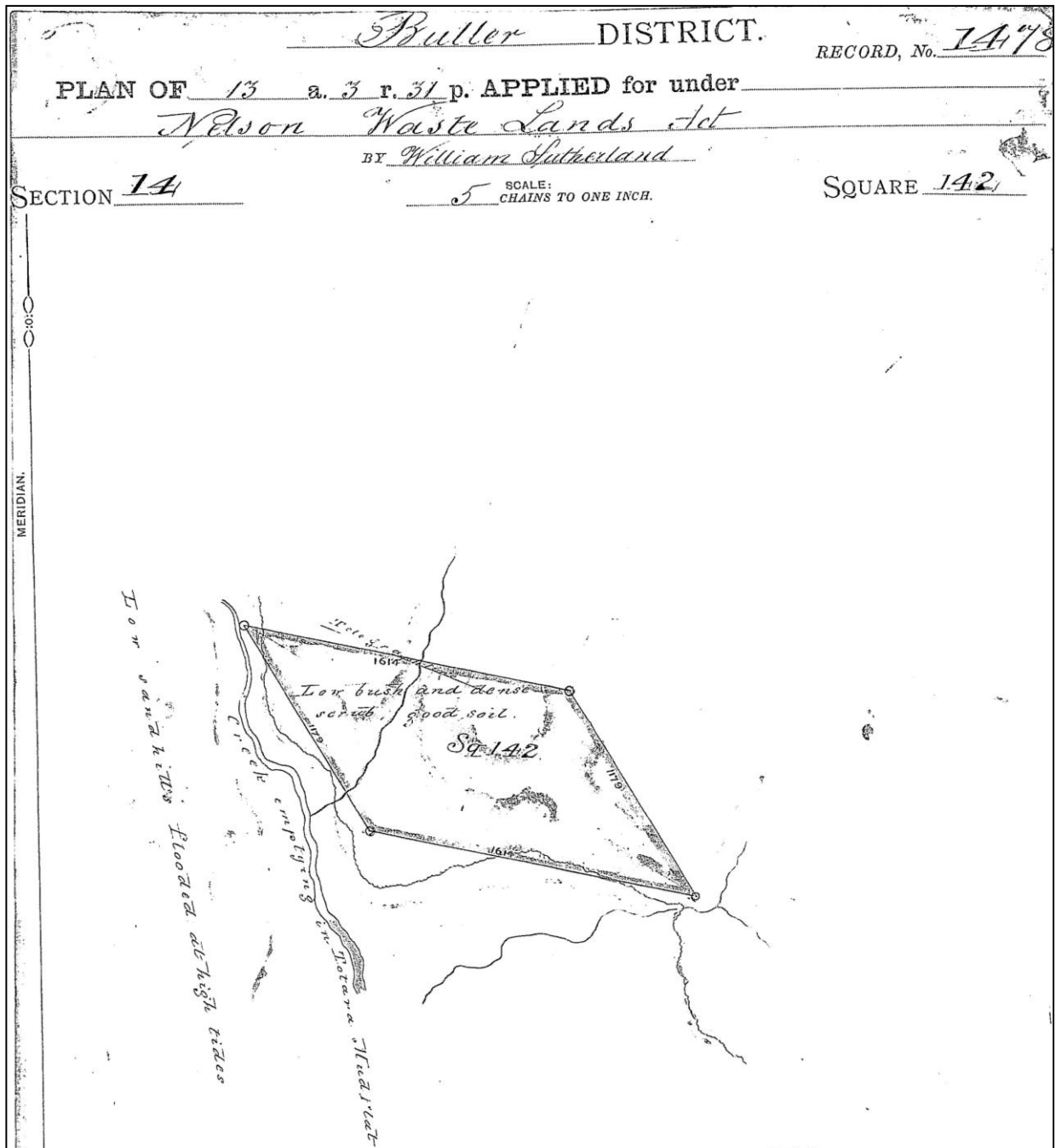


Figure 5-13. Plan accompanying William Sutherland's application for Section 13 to the Nelson Waste Lands Board in 1876 (SO 1355).

6 Archaeological Investigations and Survey

Within the project area there are nine recorded archaeological sites (Figure 6-1). The majority of these sites are Māori sites. Previous archaeological investigations have identified some of the sites through test pitting, while other sites were recorded due to the presence of above ground deposits. Four of these sites are Historic Places, as scheduled on the Buller District Plan. The project area is spread across a flat pasture area between two sand dune belts. The archaeological sites within the project area are mostly located on grassy sand dunes. Large portions of the pasture area are boggy, meaning the few sites on the flat are located among waterlogged pasture.

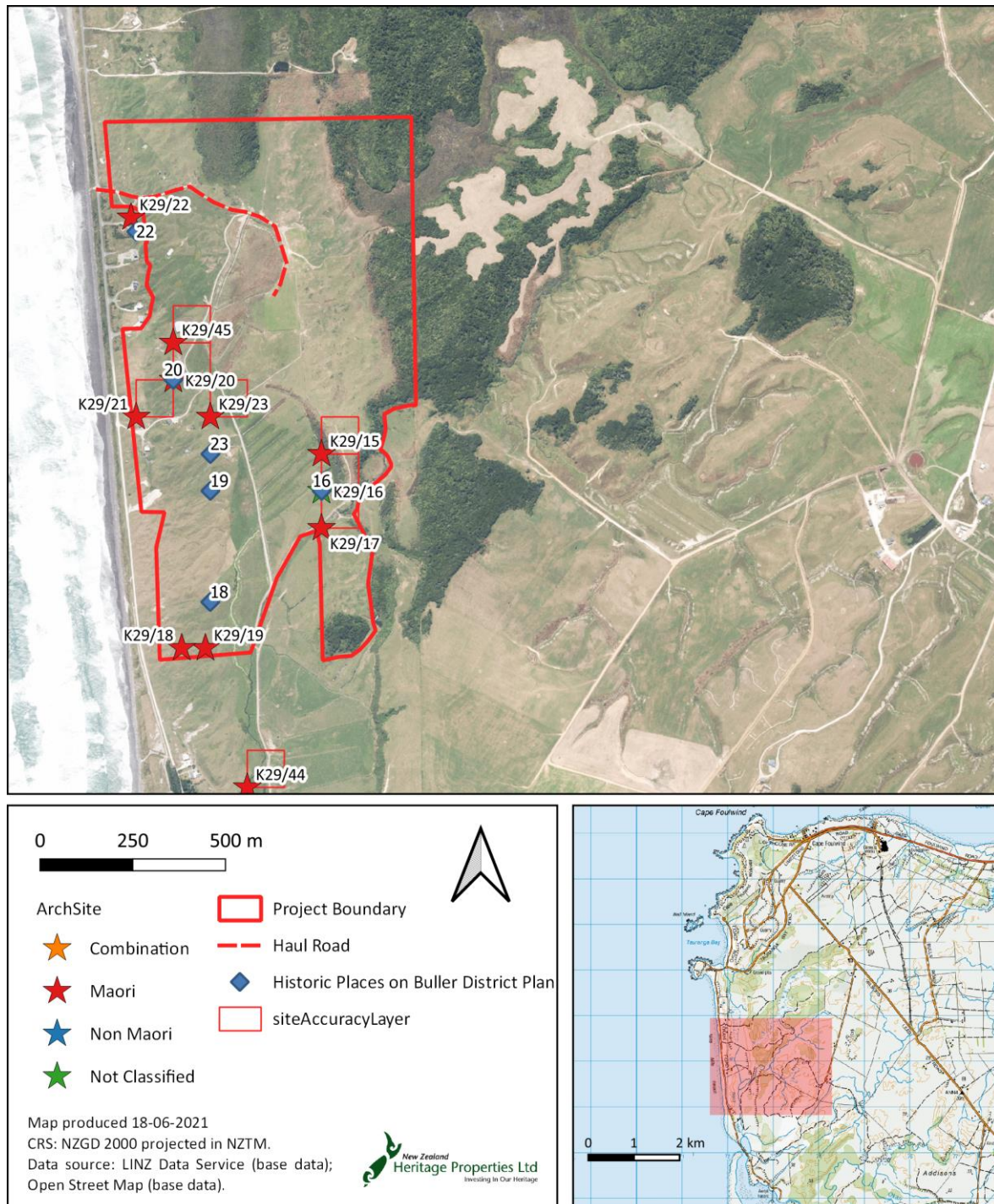


Figure 6-1. Previously recorded archaeological sites within the vicinity of the project area.

The sections below outline the wider archaeological context and archaeological investigations of the wider area. Following on from this are sections addressing each archaeological site and schedule historic place within the

project area, the previous investigations at these sites, observations made during the archaeological survey undertaken for this report, and the archaeological values for each of these sites.

6.1 Summary of Previous Archaeological Investigations Within and Surrounding the Project Area

In 1965 Owen Wilkes, the Canterbury Museum Archaeologist, conducted a survey of Nine Mile Beach between Ōkari and Tauranga Bay (Hooker, 1994). Wilkes recorded numerous archaeological sites including midden and boulder locality sites. Midden sites included pipi, cockle, and mussel shell. At some of these locations test pitting was undertaken, mainly for recovering samples of midden and charcoal. No investigations were undertaken on the boulder sites.

Ray Hooker, the Department of Conservation Archaeologist, undertook archaeological investigations across Cape Foulwind in 1990. Hooker recorded several new sites in the area and revisited numerous previously recorded sites within Cape Foulwind. During Hooker's 1994 field survey, which concentrated on Roger's farm, the current Project Area, it became clear that re-location of sites was difficult and there had been duplication of site records. During Hooker's survey only two of the previously recorded archaeological sites were relocated, while he also determined that one site he recorded, K29/45, was a duplicate of a previously recorded K29/20.

6.2 The Archaeological Context of the Project Area

In the surrounding 500m of the project area there are an additional six archaeological sites. Of these sites, five are Māori sites and one is European. The European site, K29/52, is a flax mill site with a sawmill, boiler, road, mill foundations and water race noted as features of the site. A boulder location was recorded within a 500m radius of the project area. This site, K29/28 has no detailed description, and like the other boulder sites recorded, are likely naturally occurring boulders. Such boulder sites will be discussed in detail in relation to those recorded within the project area below in Section 6.8. Another site was recorded as an artefact find site for numerous artefacts, this was site K29/42. Ray Hooker, who recorded the site based on the account of the previous landowner, rather than a field visit. The artefacts collected included two adze, one made of argillite, the other made of nephrite. The remaining three sites, K29/13, K29/14, and K29/44 are middens sites. Two, K29/14 and K29/44, were not visited in the field but instead were recorded based on descriptions of shell locations provided by prior land owners descriptions. K29/13 was visited in the field and two layers of shell separated by charcoal soil was recorded.

Midden sites are the most prominent sites within the project area and the surrounding coast. These sites are fairly common throughout coastal New Zealand. It is not surprising that multiple midden sites have been identified around Cape Foulwind given its location to larger areas of occupation and mahika kai localities. The wider West Coast has numerous midden sites along the coast, and they are common within the archaeological record.

The nine archaeological sites throughout the project area are similar to those recorded in the wider area including midden sites (K29/18, K29/19, K29/20, K29/23 and K29/45) and boulder sites (K29/15, K29/17 and K29/21). A hut site (K29/16) is also recorded within the project area and may relate to nineteenth century mining in the area, however it too may be associated with manawhenua activity. The following sections discusses each of the recorded sites.

6.3 Investigations of Site K29/16: Hut Floor Site

Archaeological site K29/16 is a hut floor site recorded in 1965 by O. R. Wilkes. The site was first recorded to be in a low hummocky area by the inland sand dune belt, approximately 40 feet south of a stream that ran along the base of the dunes. A test pit (3 ft x 2 ft) was dug at the site in 1965 to gather information about the site nature. The site record form notes three earth walls, the largest wall to the south forming an "L" shape, approximately 12ft wide and 2ft long. The other two walls were recorded to be between 5-7 ft wide (Figure 6-2). Wilkes suggests these were likely constructed by stacking turf. These walls would likely have been connected forming a hut building; however, slope wash and bush felling created gaps. The test pit was excavated across a low mound and encountered burnt stones and charcoal soil with charcoal inclusions. Wilkes could not determine from the test pit if the site was

of Māori or European ethnicity. During Hooker's 1994 survey the site could not be relocated and was recorded as being potentially destroyed. Hooker does however suggest that the hut may have been associated with European gold miners as a temporary camp set up, with sod walls often used in conjunction with batwing tents.

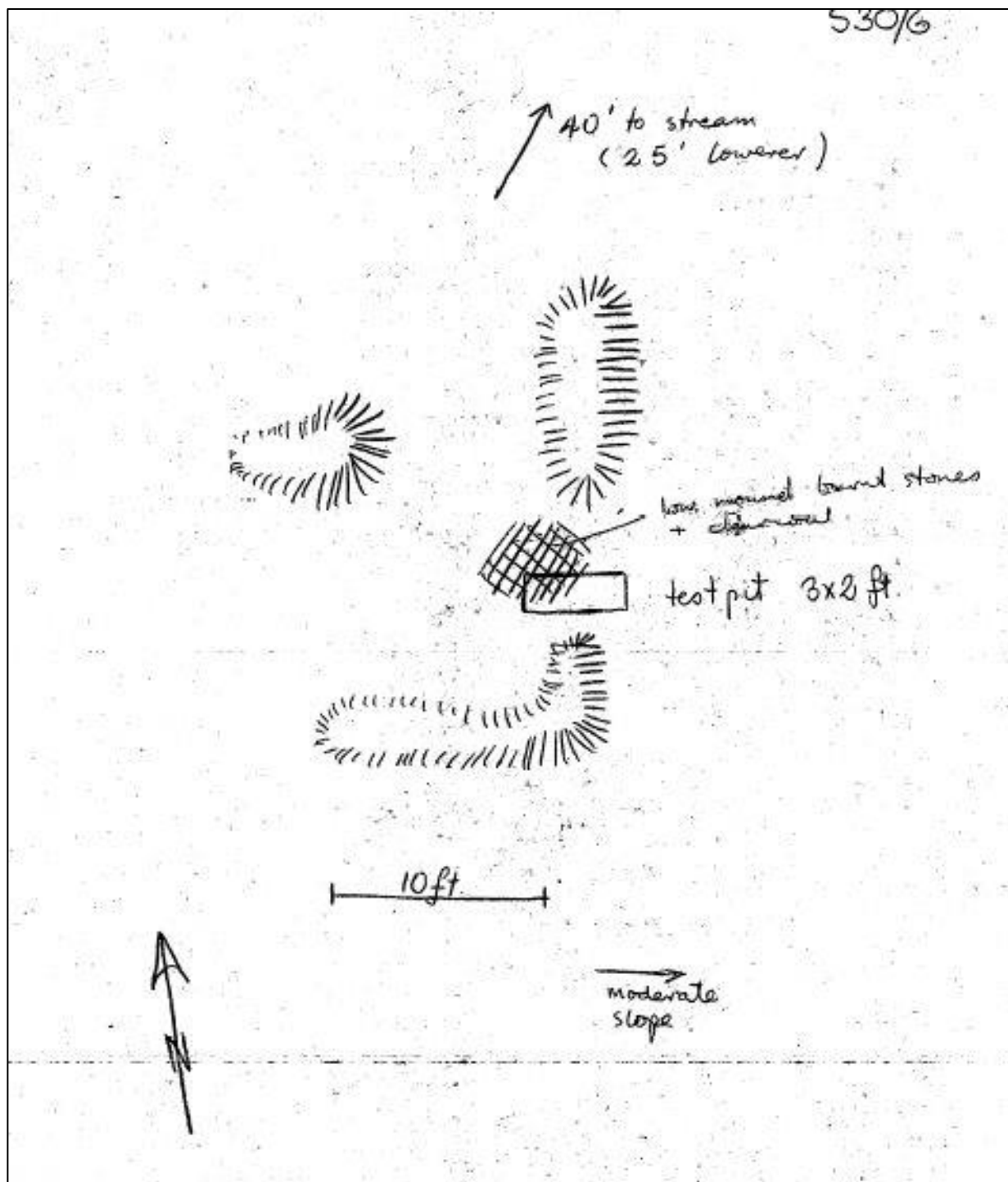


Figure 6-2. Wilkes 1965 site plan of the Site K29/16 (taken from the site record form).

6.3.1 Buller District Plan Historic Places

This site is also recorded on the District Plan Part 16 as Historic Place No. 16. The only description given here is that the site is a hut, however the location provided in the District Plan aligns with the location of K29/16.

6.3.2 Site Survey Observations

During the site survey this site could not be positively relocated. As described above the site was recorded on a low hummocky area, however due to the heavily modified pasture this hummocky area was not clear. Approximately 15m to the northwest of the site location a slightly raised area with undulations were identified, POI 635 (Figure 6-3). One raised 3m wide area was similar in size to one of the walls recorded by Wilkes, however the other undulations did not match the other walls depicted on Wilkes site plan (Figure 6-4). The location was also well over 40 feet from the near by stream that ran along the base of the internal dune system. The surrounding area had been cut through to form an irrigation channel for the paddock and so no other potential hut walls were identifiable. It is just as likely that these undulations relate to the modifications undertaken for the irrigation channels. While Hooker suggested this site was destroyed and it could not be positively relocated during the pedestrian survey, there is potential that subsurface remains associated with this site may still exist.

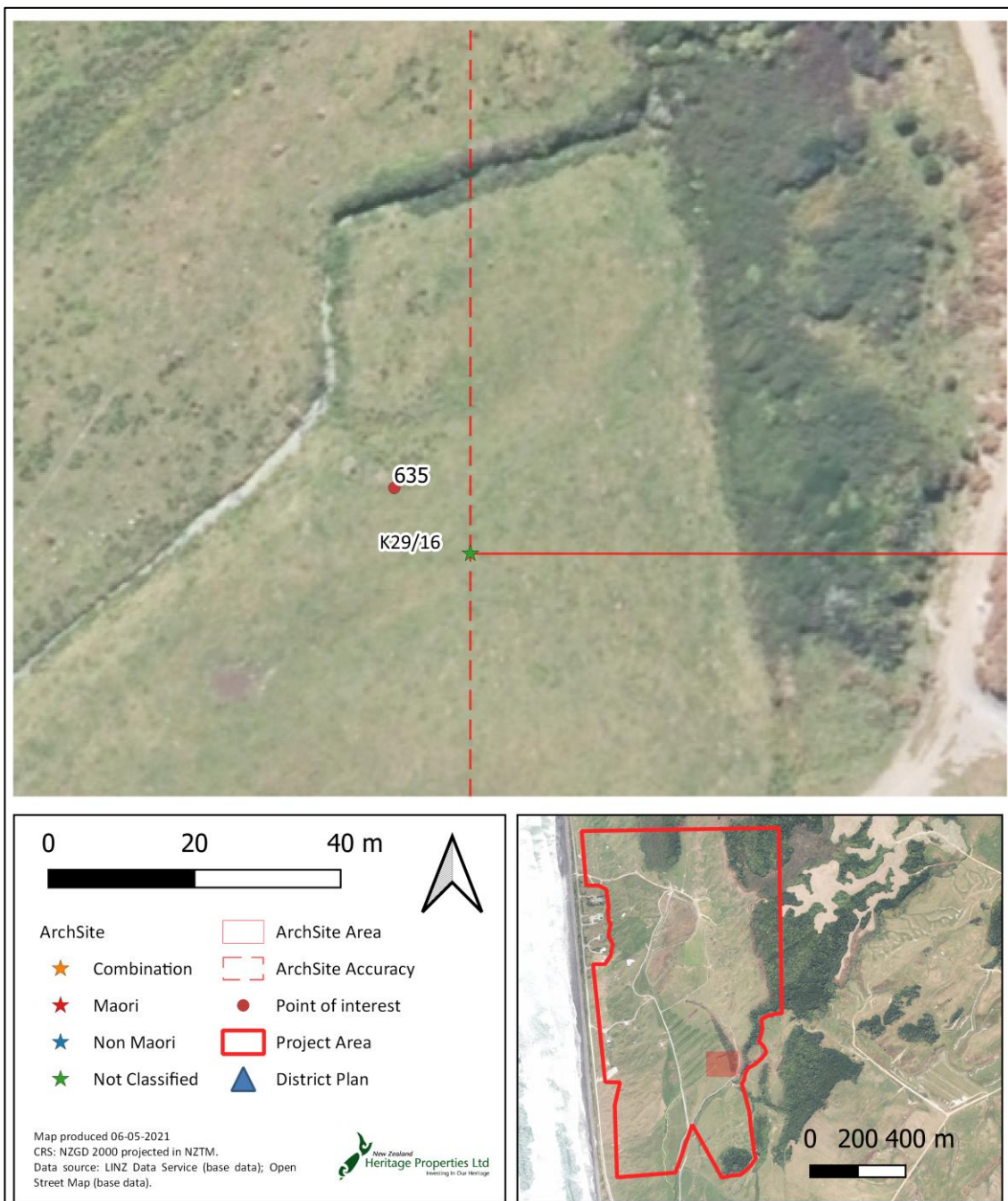


Figure 6-3. Location of site K29/16 and location of potential sod walls.



Figure 6-4. Undulations recorded at point 635.

6.3.3 Archaeological Values

Site K29/16 records a hut site made of sod walls. The site was not relocated in the 1994 site survey and could not be relocated during the recent site survey. It is not clear if this hut site is Māori or European and has potentially been destroyed. An evaluation of the archaeological values is provided in Table 6-1 based on the criteria defined by HNZPT (HNZPT, 2019). Overall, NZHP consider sites K29/16 to have **low** archaeological values. The site has low archaeological value as it could not be relocated and has likely been destroyed.

Table 6-1. Summary of archaeological value for K29/16.

Value	Criteria	Assessment
Condition		This site could not be relocated during the site survey; however, there is potential that subsurface archaeological remains relating to this site still remain.
Rarity or Uniqueness	Is the site(s) unusual, rare or unique, or notable in any other way in comparison to other sites of its kind?	Hut sites are somewhat rare in the archaeological record, however due to its unknown ethnic association the true rarity of this site cannot be determined.
Contextual Value	Does the site(s) possess contextual value? Context or group value arises when the site is part of a group of sites which taken together as a whole, contribute to the wider values of the group or archaeological, historic or cultural landscape. There are potentially two aspects to the assessment of contextual values; firstly, the relationship between features within a site, and secondly, the wider context of the surroundings or setting of the site. For example, a cluster of Māori occupation sites around a river mouth, or a gold mining complex.	There is a low contextual value for this site as it is not associated with any surrounding sites that one might expect from a campsite.
Information Potential	What current research questions or areas of interest could be addressed with information from the site(s)? Archaeological evaluations should take into account current national and international research interests, not just those of the author.	This site has low information potential as it has likely been heavily modified or destroyed.

Value	Criteria	Assessment
Amenity Value	Amenity value (e.g. educational, visual, landscape). Does the site(s) have potential for public interpretation and education?	This site has low amenity value as it has likely been heavily modified or destroyed.
Cultural Associations	Does the site(s) have any special cultural associations for any particular communities or groups, e.g. Māori, European, Chinese.	Unknown

6.4 Investigations of Site K29/18: Midden

K29/18 is a midden site that was first recorded in 1965 by O. R. Wilkes. The site is located at the southern end of the seaward sand dunes in the project area. The exposure sat on the south side of a small hollow in the dunes. Wilkes recorded a 15-20cm thick deposit of pipi and cockle in good condition. Test pitting was undertaken at this location to sample the shell and charcoal soil. This site was relocated by Hooker during his 1994 survey; however, he did not make a comment about the site's condition at the time. This is the closest recorded archaeological site to the proposed works area as shown in Figure 1-1.

6.4.1 Site Survey Observations

During the site survey, this site was relocated at the point recorded on ArchSite (Figure 6-6). A large amount of shell material visible on the bank of the dune (Figure 6-5). The midden was exposed on the north face of the dune in the faces that had been trampled by stock, shown by POI 648-653. The midden consisted predominantly of pipi and the exposure measured approximately 11m long by 14m wide. The thickness of the deposit ranged from 10mm-600mm as the deposit was eroding down the face of the dune.



Figure 6-5. Left: Close up shot of midden in bank. Right: Wider location shot of midden.

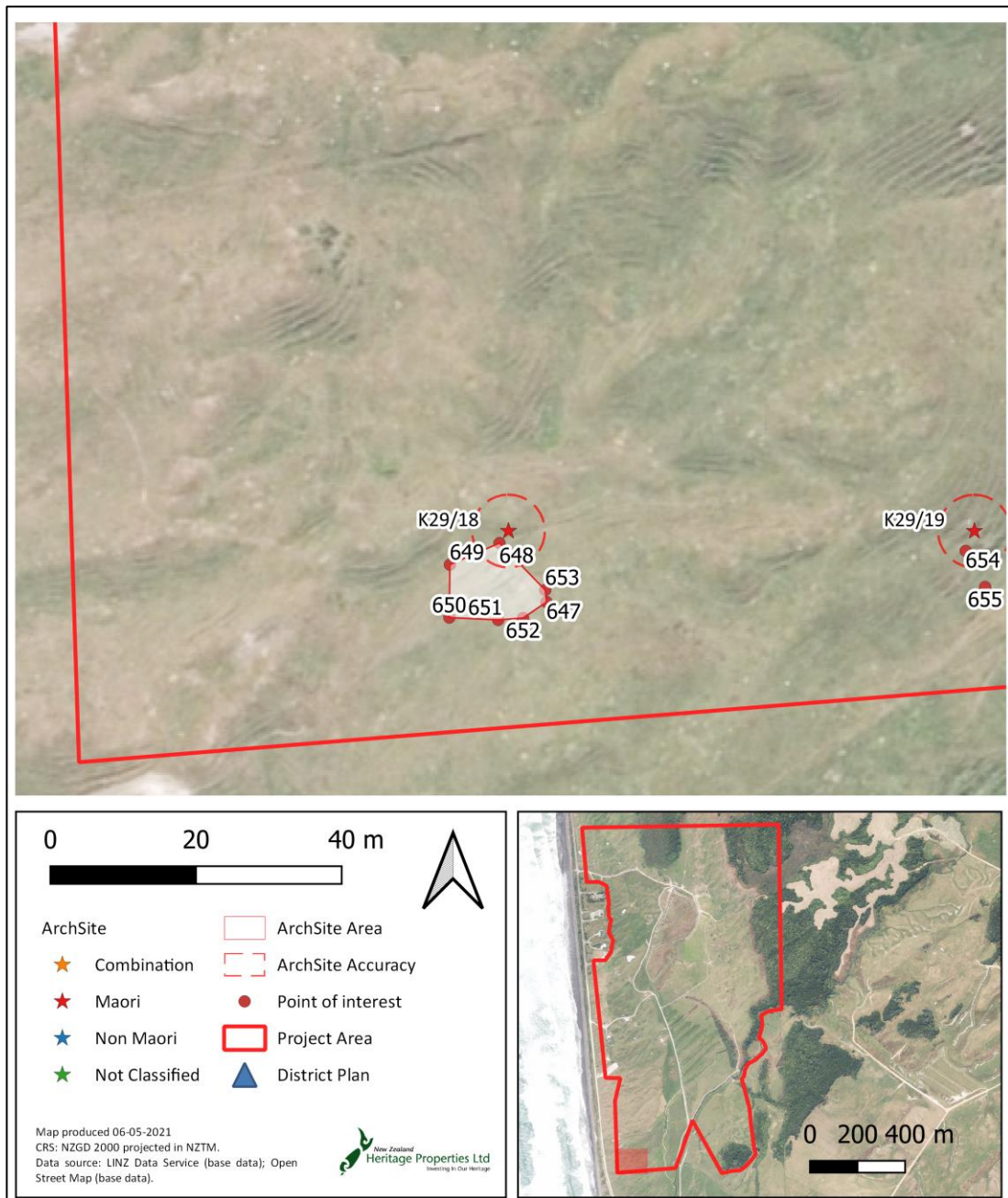


Figure 6-6. Location of site K29/18 and the location of the midden exposure.

6.4.2 Buller District Plan Historic Places

There is a Historic Place listed under the Buller District Plan as Historic Place No. 18. There is very limited information provided on the district plan about the Historic Places listed under the District Plan. It would be assumed, given the similarities of the sites and the connection between the identifier numbers that K29/18 is also Historic Place No. 18. The Historic Place is not located in the same place as the archaeological site and is recorded as being 145m to the north east of site K29/18 (Figure 6-7). No evidence of midden was identified during the archaeological survey at the location of Historic Place No. 18 as shown on the Buller District Plan, thus it was determined that both site K29/18 and Historic Place No. 18 are the same site.

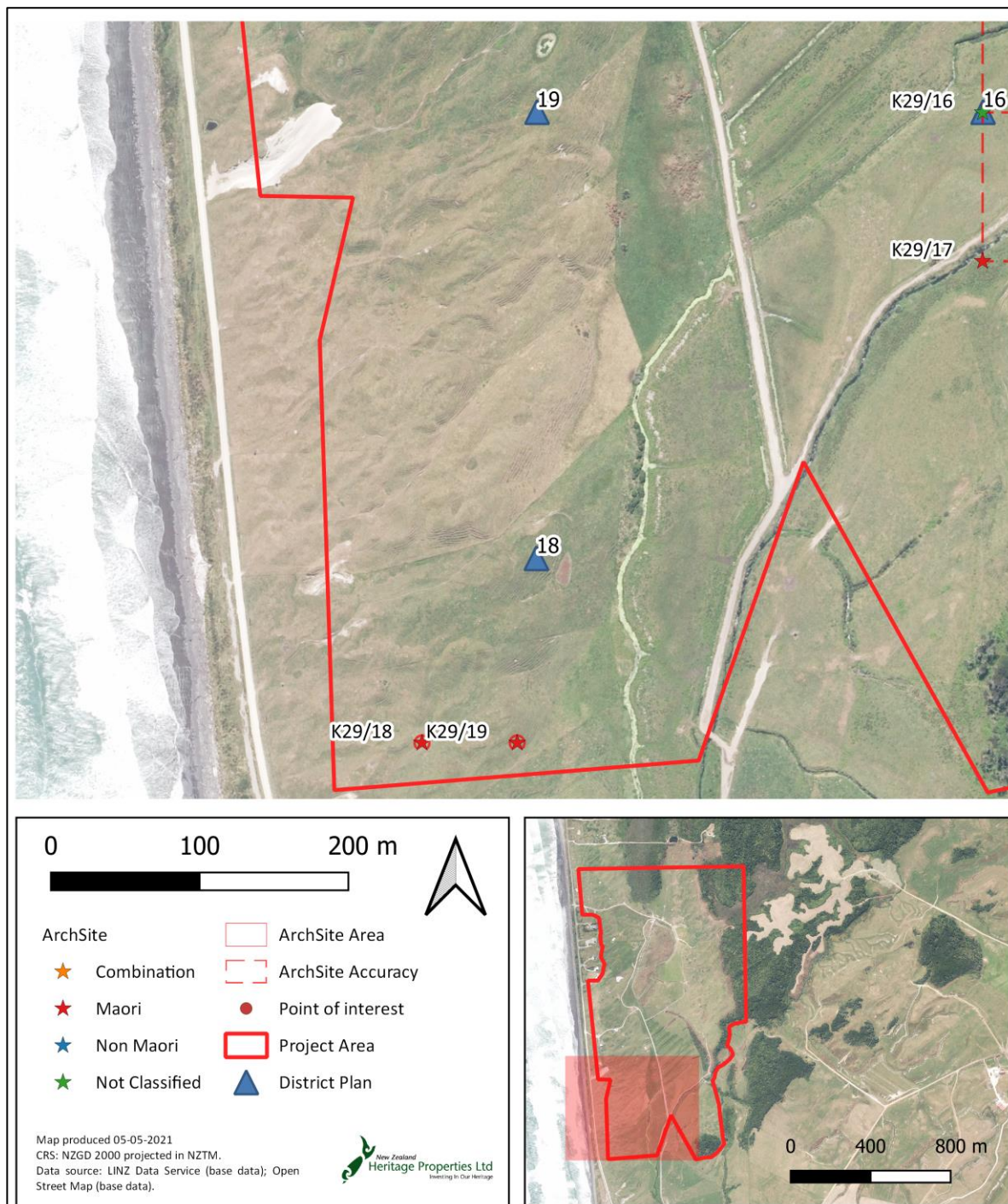


Figure 6-7. Location of K29/18 and K29/19 and the recorded District Plan Historic Places No. 18 and 19.

6.4.3 Archaeological Values

Site K29/18 is a midden site that was relocated during the site survey. This site is likely associated with resource use and nohoanga along the coastline. The site remains in good condition; however, it is likely to erode further over time. An evaluation of the archaeological values is provided in Table 6-2 based on the criteria defined by HNZPT (HNZPT, 2019). Overall, NZHP consider site K29/18 to have **low** archaeological values. Site K29/18 has a low archaeological value due to its low amenity value, rarity, and fair condition.

Table 6-2. Summary of archaeological value for K29/18.

Value	Criteria	Assessment
Condition		The site is in fair condition. A thick midden deposit is still present at the site however it is likely to further erode due to the movement of sand dunes and stock trampling.
Rarity or Uniqueness	Is the site(s) unusual, rare or unique, or notable in any other way in comparison to other sites of its kind?	The rarity of this site is low due to the numerous midden sites within the project area and surrounding Cape Foulwind area.
Contextual Value	Does the site(s) possess contextual value? Context or group value arises when the site is part of a group of sites which taken together as a whole, contribute to the wider values of the group or archaeological, historic or cultural landscape. There are potentially two aspects to the assessment of contextual values; firstly, the relationship between features within a site, and secondly, the wider context of the surroundings or setting of the site. For example, a cluster of Māori occupation sites around a river mouth, or a gold mining complex.	This site has a medium contextual value as when compared to other midden sites in the surrounding area may provide an in depth look at subsistence strategies along the Cape Foulwind coast.
Information Potential	What current research questions or areas of interest could be addressed with information from the site(s)? Archaeological evaluations should take into account current national and international research interests, not just those of the author.	This site has a medium information potential as it could provide information about subsistence patterns and provide spatial data about how mana whenua were using the landscape.
Amenity Value	Amenity value (e.g. educational, visual, landscape). Does the site(s) have potential for public interpretation and education?	The amenity value of this site is low
Cultural Associations	Does the site(s) have any special cultural associations for any particular communities or groups, e.g. Māori, European, Chinese.	Māori

6.5 Investigations of Site K29/19: Midden

Archaeological site K29/19 was recorded in 1965 by Wilkes as a midden site. The site was recorded to be on the east side of the seaward sand dunes, about halfway down from the crest. Wilkes encountered this site while test pitting and noted mostly pipi shell and a few fragments of oven stones. Hooker could not relocate the site in 1994; however, in 2005 the condition of the site was updated, and a small concentration of midden was noted eroding and spilling down the hillside, likely due to stock trampling.

6.5.1 Site Survey Observations

During the site survey K29/19 was relocated. The site is recorded as being on the east face of the sand dunes, halfway down from the crest. The dense grass in the area made it difficult to see any exposed shell. However, three shell fragments were encountered approximately 3m to the southwest of the recorded site location (Figure 6-8). After further investigation other fragments of shell were located 7.5m downhill of the site location, at POI 654 and 655 (Figure 6-9). While it is possible that further shell remains below the surface it is also possible that the site has been largely modified through stock trampling.

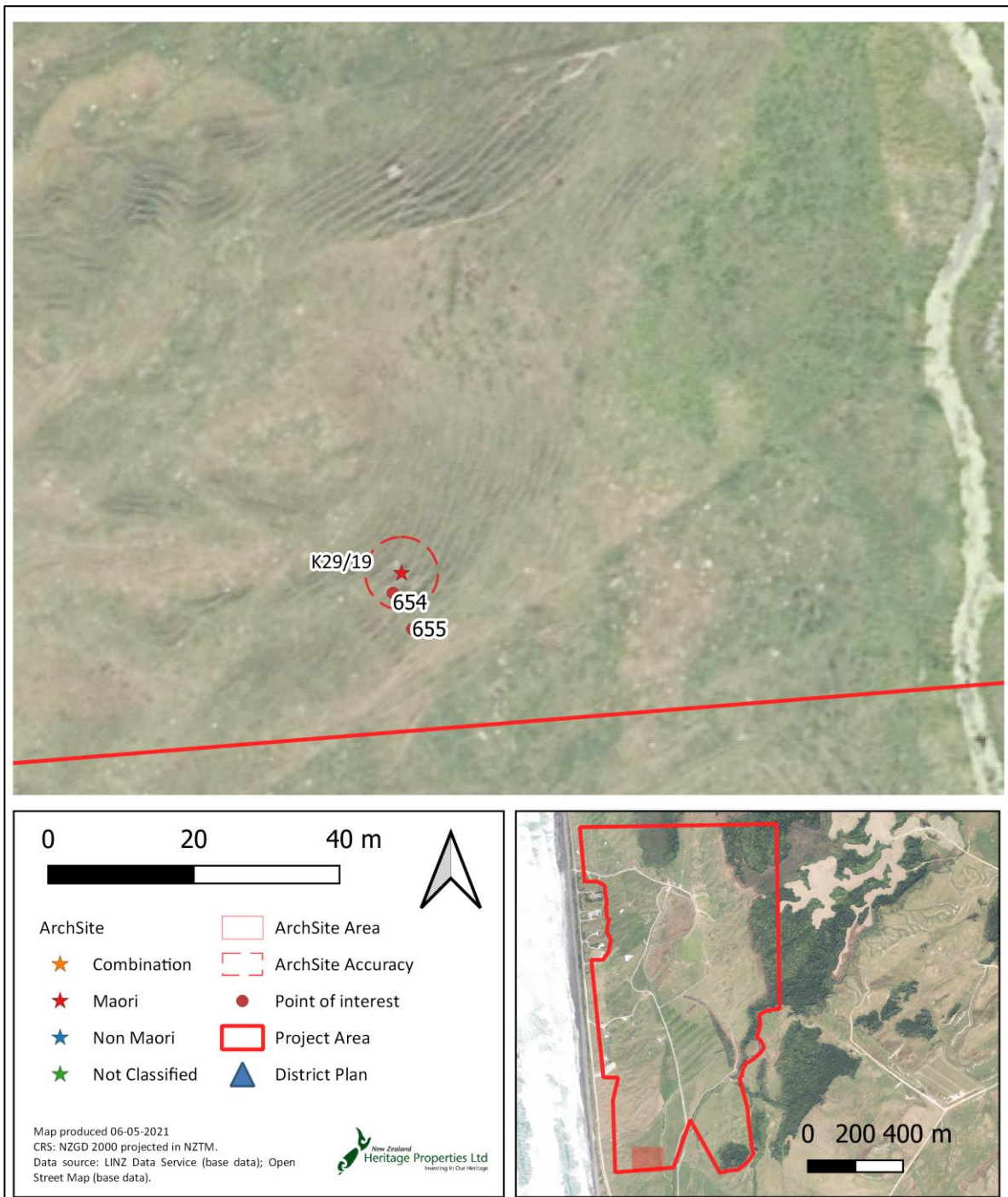


Figure 6-8. Location of site K29/19 and the recorded locations of midden exposure.



Figure 6-9. Exposed shell at point 654.

6.5.2 Buller District Plan Historic Places

Similar to K29/18, there is a heritage site labelled as Historic Place No. 19. This site on the district plan sits 430m to the north of the archaeological site K29/19. No evidence of midden was identified during the archaeological survey at the location of Historic Place No. 19 as shown on the Buller District Plan and it is presumed this is the same site as K29/19 (Figure 6-7).

6.5.3 Archaeological Values

Site K29/19 is a midden site of which only a very small portion of the site was relocated. The site is in poor condition and will likely continue to erode further over time. An evaluation of the archaeological values is provided in Table 6-3 based on the criteria defined by HNZPT (HNZPT, 2019). Overall, NZHP consider site K29/19 to have **low** archaeological values. Site K29/19 has a low archaeological value due to its low amenity value, rarity, information potential and poor condition.

Table 6-3. Summary of archaeological value for K29/19.

Value	Criteria	Assessment
Condition		The condition of this site is poor given the only remnants encountered during the site survey were small shell fragments.
Rarity or Uniqueness	Is the site(s) unusual, rare or unique, or notable in any other way in comparison to other sites of its kind?	The rarity of this site is low due to the numerous midden sites within the project area and surrounding Cape Foulwind area.
Contextual Value	Does the site(s) possess contextual value? Context or group value arises when the site is part of a group of sites which taken together as a whole, contribute to the wider values of the group or archaeological, historic or cultural landscape. There are potentially two aspects to the assessment of contextual values; firstly, the relationship between features within a site, and secondly, the wider context of the surroundings or setting of the site. For example, a cluster of Māori occupation sites around a river mouth, or a gold mining complex.	When taken into account with the surrounding midden sites the contextual value of this site is medium
Information Potential	What current research questions or areas of interest could be addressed with information from the site(s)? Archaeological evaluations should take into account current national and international research interests, not just those of the author.	This site has a low information potential as there is hardly any shell left to gain information from
Amenity Value	Amenity value (e.g. educational, visual, landscape). Does the site(s) have potential for public interpretation and education?	The amenity value of this site is low
Cultural Associations	Does the site(s) have any special cultural associations for any particular communities or groups, e.g. Māori, European, Chinese.	Māori

6.6 Investigations of Site K29/20 and K29/45: Midden

K29/45 was recorded as a Māori shell midden site by Wilkes in 1965. The description of the site notes a cooking area on a flat and broad sandhill and a midden that reached almost to the edge of a small tarn. This site was identified by midden that was spilling out across the grassed side of a sand dune. The site is located along a steep slope; however, the midden was well preserved at the time of recording. Five test pits were excavated down this slope and four recorded archaeological material ranging from very black soil at the top of the slope to midden in the middle of the slope. The midden included both cockle and pipi that was recorded 8 inches below the ground surface. The interpretation of the site suggests it had been affected by the slumping and blowing of sand dunes over time, while future threats are noted as erosion and disturbance from cattle. During Hooker's survey he found and recorded site K29/45 and later realised that was the same site as K29/20. As the coordinates for K29/20 are so far off the actual site the location of site K29/45 is the most accurate location of the two.

6.6.1 Site Survey Observations

During the site survey this site was relocated to the northeast of the site K29/45 location point and sits within the 100m accuracy buffer (Figure 6-10). The midden, exposed on the southwest face of a sand dune located immediately north of a tarn, measured 16m long by 7.5m wide and the midden was comprised of highly fragmented pipi and tuangi shell, at POI 641-645 (Figure 6-11). The midden was largely exposed along the tracks used by cattle and had partially been trampled by stock.

Unsurprisingly there was no evidence of midden identified in or around the site recorded as K29/20. This further supports the premise that K29/20 is the same site as K29/45.

6.6.2 Buller District Plan Historic Places

This site is recorded in the District Plan as Historic Place No. 20 and is recorded in the same location as site K29/20. Due to the duplicated sites, this Historic Place is actually located to the northeast of the designated point as recorded during the archaeological survey.

6.6.3 Archaeological Values

Site K29/20 and K29/45 are the same site. This site is a midden site located on the side of a dune face above a tarn. The site is in fair condition; however, it has the potential to erode over time. An evaluation of the archaeological values is provided in Table 6-4 based on the criteria defined by HNZPT (HNZPT, 2019). Overall, NZHP consider site K29/20 and K29/45 to have **low** archaeological values. Site K29/20 and K29/45 has a low archaeological value due to its low rarity and amenity value.

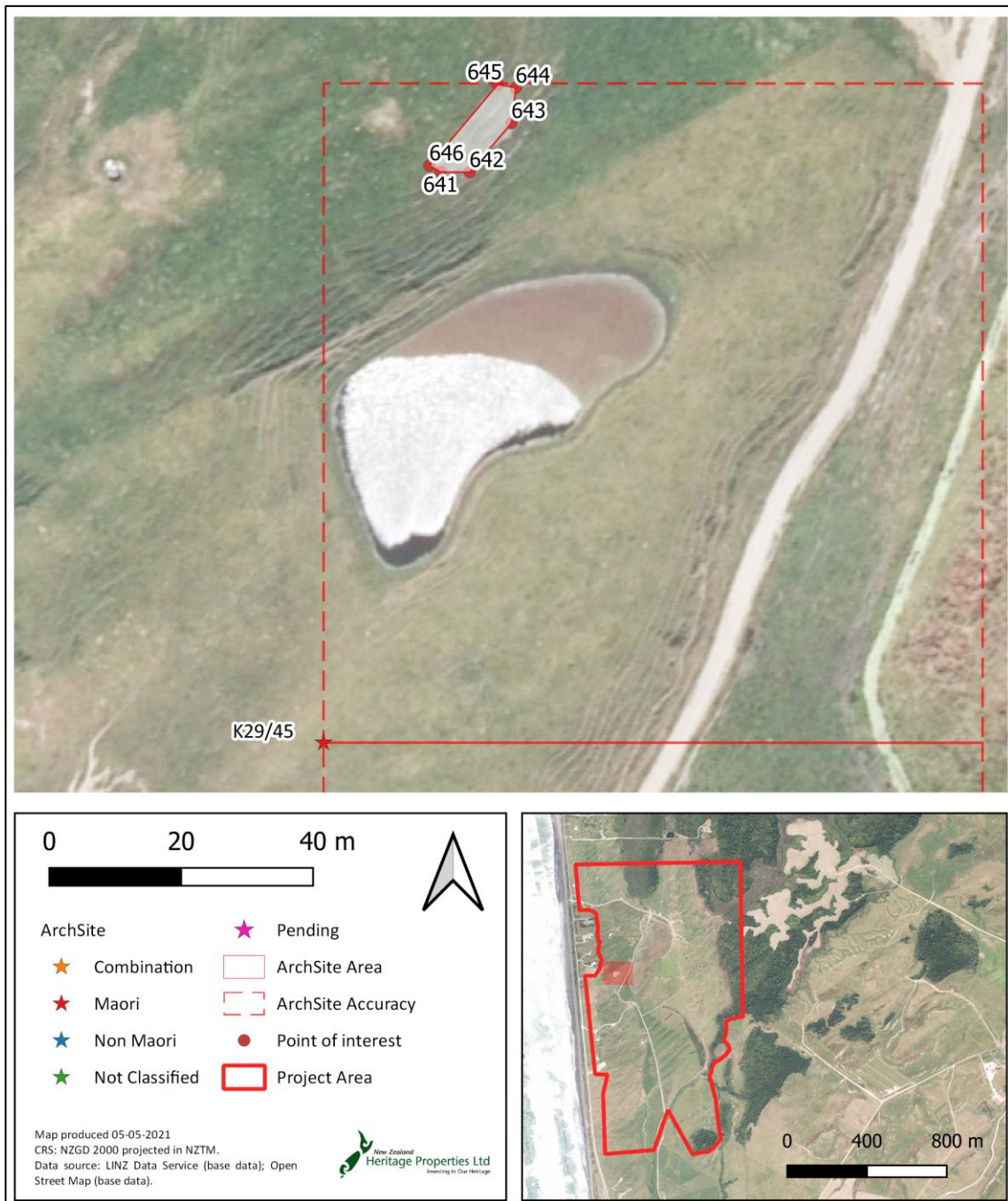


Figure 6-10. Location of Site K29/45 and the location of the midden exposure.



Figure 6-11. Exposed midden at the top of the slope.

Table 6-4. Summary of archaeological value for K29/20 and K29/45.

Value	Criteria	Assessment
Condition		The site is in fair condition. A thick midden deposit is still present at the site however it is likely to further erode due to the movement of sand dunes and stock trampling.
Rarity or Uniqueness	Is the site(s) unusual, rare or unique, or notable in any other way in comparison to other sites of its kind?	The rarity of this site is low due to the numerous midden sites within the project area and surrounding Cape Foulwind area.
Contextual Value	Does the site(s) possess contextual value? Context or group value arises when the site is part of a group of sites which taken together as a whole, contribute to the wider values of the group or archaeological, historic or cultural landscape. There are potentially two aspects to the assessment of contextual values; firstly, the relationship between features within a site, and secondly, the wider context of the surroundings or setting of the site. For example, a cluster of Māori occupation sites around a river mouth, or a gold mining complex.	This site has a medium contextual value as when compared to other midden sites in the surrounding area may provide an in depth look at subsistence strategies along the Cape Foulwind coast.
Information Potential	What current research questions or areas of interest could be addressed with information from the site(s)? Archaeological evaluations should take into account current national and international research interests, not just those of the author.	This site has a medium information potential as it could provide information about subsistence patterns and provide spatial data about how manawhenua were using the landscape.
Amenity Value	Amenity value (e.g. educational, visual, landscape). Does the site(s) have potential for public interpretation and education?	The amenity value of this site is low
Cultural Associations	Does the site(s) have any special cultural associations for any particular communities or groups, e.g. Māori, European, Chinese.	Māori

6.7 Investigations of Site K29/23: Midden

This site is recorded as a midden site consisting entirely of mussel shell. The site was recorded by O. R. Wilkes in 1965 as being on the south side of a low long sand dune in the middle of a valley. Wilkes noted the site as being notable for its unique location between the two sand dune belts and for its composition, as the nearest mussel beds are noted as being in Tauranga Bay to the north of the site. Wilkes also noted that the site was almost virtually destroyed from previous digging. During Hooker's survey this site could not be relocated, and Hooker noted that the area had been heavily modified from levelling and cultivation and was likely destroyed.

6.7.1 Site Survey Observations

This site not relocated during the site survey. The site is recorded as being on the south end of a long low sand dune in the middle of a valley. The site location description does not match the site location, a location to the southwest of the site location was noted as a more likely location given the description of the site, shown by POI 640 (Figure 6-12 and Figure 6-13). It is not surprising that this site could not be relocated as the original site record form entry notes that the site was almost completely destroyed.

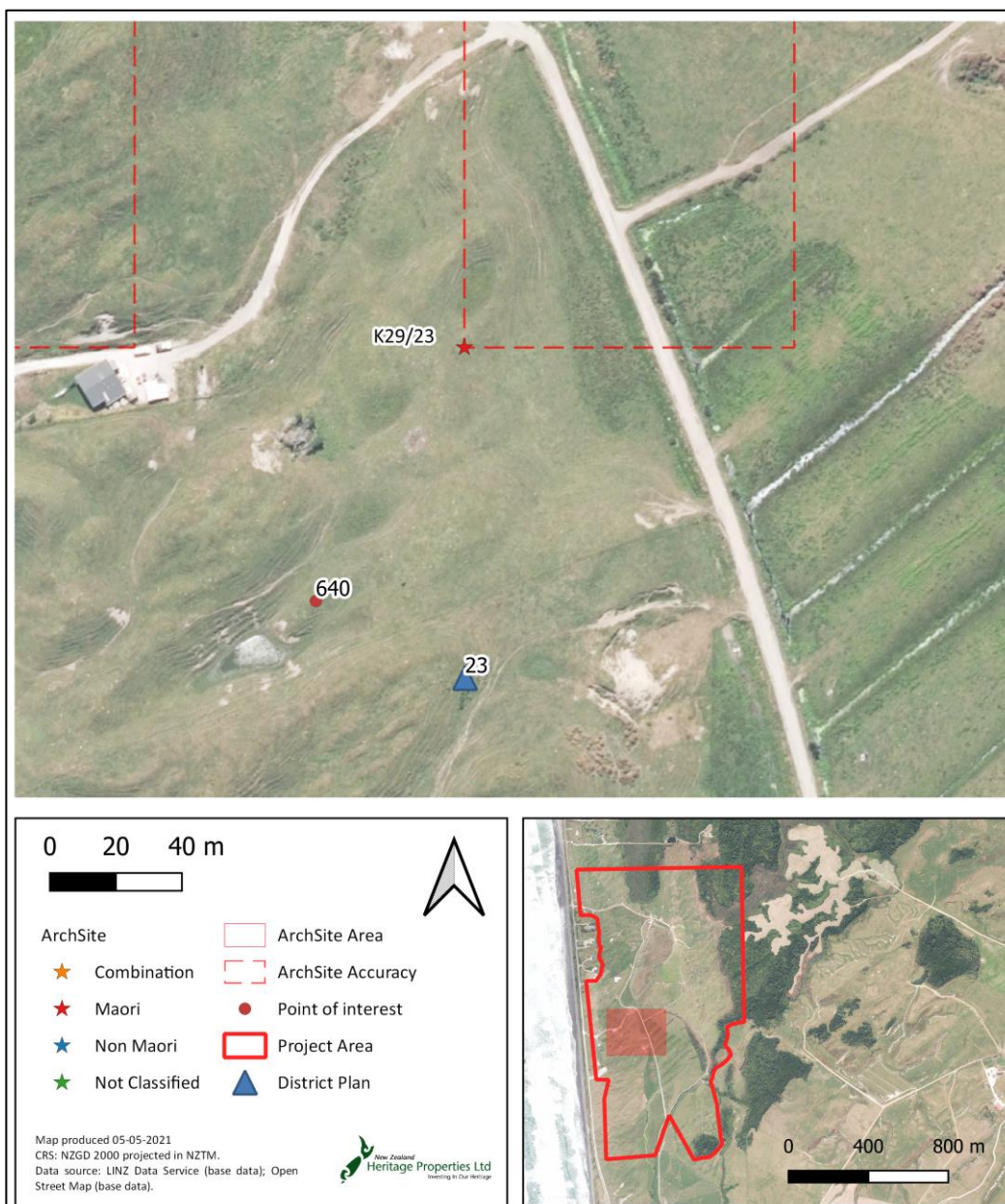


Figure 6-12. Location of site K29/23, the district plan Historic Place No. 23 and the probable location of the site.



Figure 6-13. Location of the recorded site K29/23.

6.7.2 Buller District Plan Historic Places

Like the previous sites (K29/18 and K29/19), Historic Place No. 23 is on the Buller District Plan. This is presumed to be the same site as K29/23. While the location of the Historic Place as noted on the district plan sits 97m to the south of the archaeological site point, no further evidence of midden could be identified at this location.

6.7.3 Archaeological Values

Site K29/23 is a midden site located that could not be relocated during the site survey. The site is recorded as being heavily modified and potentially destroyed. An evaluation of the archaeological values is provided in Table 6-5 based on the criteria defined by HNZPT (HNZPT, 2019). Overall, NZHP consider site K29/23 to have **low** archaeological values. Site K29/23 has a low archaeological value due to its low rarity and information potential.

Table 6-5. Summary of archaeological value for K29/23.

Value	Criteria	Assessment
Condition		The condition of the site is unknown as it was not relocated during the site survey.
Rarity or Uniqueness	Is the site(s) unusual, rare or unique, or notable in any other way in comparison to other sites of its kind?	The rarity of this site is low due to the numerous midden sites within the project area and surrounding Cape Foulwind area.
Contextual Value	Does the site(s) possess contextual value? Context or group value arises when the site is part of a group of sites which taken together as a whole, contribute to the wider values of the group or archaeological, historic or cultural landscape. There are potentially two aspects to the assessment of contextual values; firstly, the relationship between features within a site, and secondly, the wider context of the surroundings or setting of the site. For example, a cluster of Māori occupation sites around a river mouth, or a gold mining complex.	This site has a medium contextual value as it could be compared to surrounding midden sites to provide an insight into the wider landscape

Value	Criteria	Assessment
Information Potential	What current research questions or areas of interest could be addressed with information from the site(s)? Archaeological evaluations should take into account current national and international research interests, not just those of the author.	This site has a low information potential as it has been recorded as likely destroyed
Amenity Value	Amenity value (e.g. educational, visual, landscape). Does the site(s) have potential for public interpretation and education?	This site has a low amenity value
Cultural Associations	Does the site(s) have any special cultural associations for any particular communities or groups, e.g. Māori, European, Chinese.	Māori

6.8 Investigations of Sites K29/15, K29/17 and K29/21: Boulder Sites

Three boulder sites (K29/15, K29/17 and K29/21) were recorded in 1965 by O. R. Wilkes as unclassified Māori sites. K29/15 was recorded by Wilkes as being present on the edge of a low terrace with an east-facing scarp beneath the inland set of dunes. The site record form provides no further information. K29/17 were recorded to be situated on the inland belt of the sand dunes and was described as a boulder locality with a 10 inch by 6 inch greywacke boulder. Lastly, K29/21 was recorded as a boulder locality along the coastal sand dune belt. Wilkes recorded the site as two exposed granite boulders with no other associated material. The site was situated in a hollow amongst the sand dunes.

Wilkes has argued that the presence of these boulders cannot be natural and determined they were deposited by Māori. None of the three boulder sites were relocated by Hooker in his 1990s survey; however, he noted numerous boulders across the surveyed area and determined them to be natural. Hooker further surmises that the recorded boulders were likely natural as Wilkes does not record any presence of burning or tool marks on the boulders.

6.8.1 Site Survey Observations

None of the three boulder sites could be relocated during the survey. However, within 150m to the north of the recorded site point of K29/15, boulders were present on the eastern scarp face of a small river and the flat paddock behind, points of interest (POI) 636 and 637 (Figure 6-14 and Figure 6-17). Wilkes does not describe the location of the boulders in relation to a river in his initial site record form, however it is mentioned in nearby sites. This area may be the actual site location.

Similarly the nearby site, K29/17, could not be located on the inland sand dunes as previously described in the site record form (Figure 6-15), yet two small boulders were noted as sitting on the edge of the stream to the northeast of the recorded site (Figure 6-18). No boulders were recorded in the vicinity of the site recorded as K29/21 (Figure 6-16 and Figure 6-19). The boulders that were noted within the project area, including those close to K29/15 and K29/17 did not hold any evidence of burning or tool marks. As Hooker suggests, it was determined that the boulders are natural and not archaeological, suggesting that the boulders initially recorded were also natural.

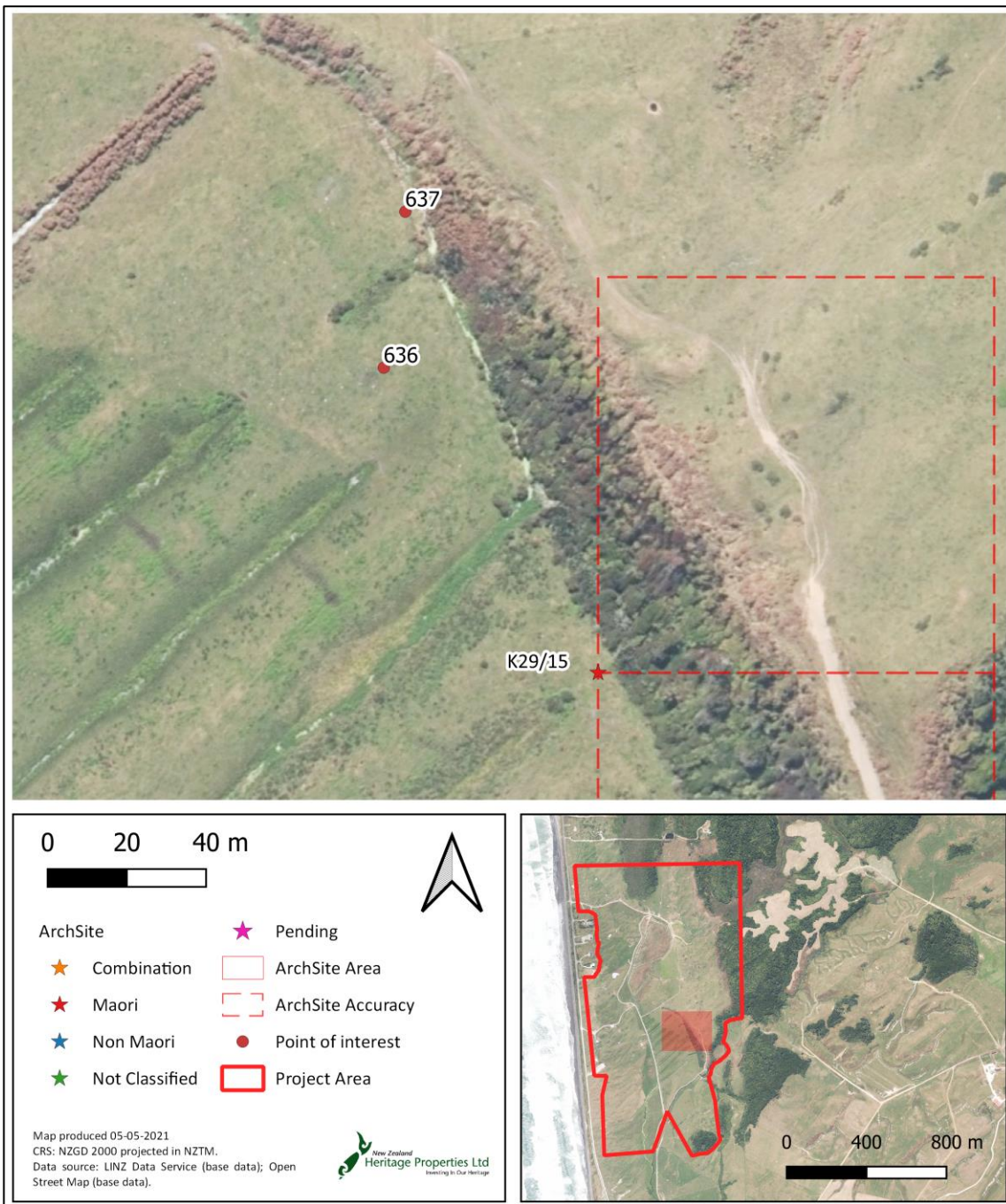


Figure 6-14. Location of Site K29/15 and the boulder locations nearby.

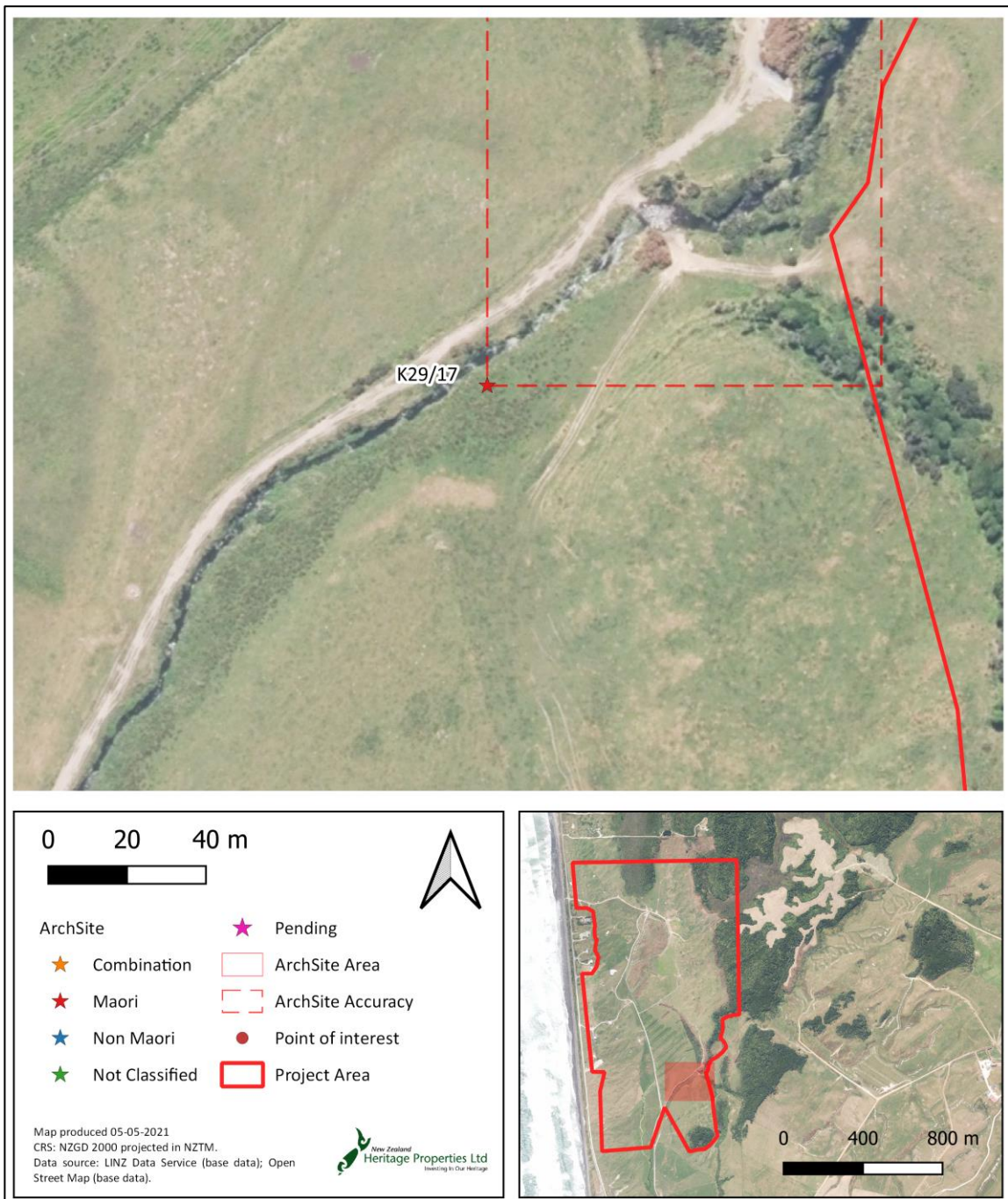


Figure 6-15. Location of recorded site K29/17.

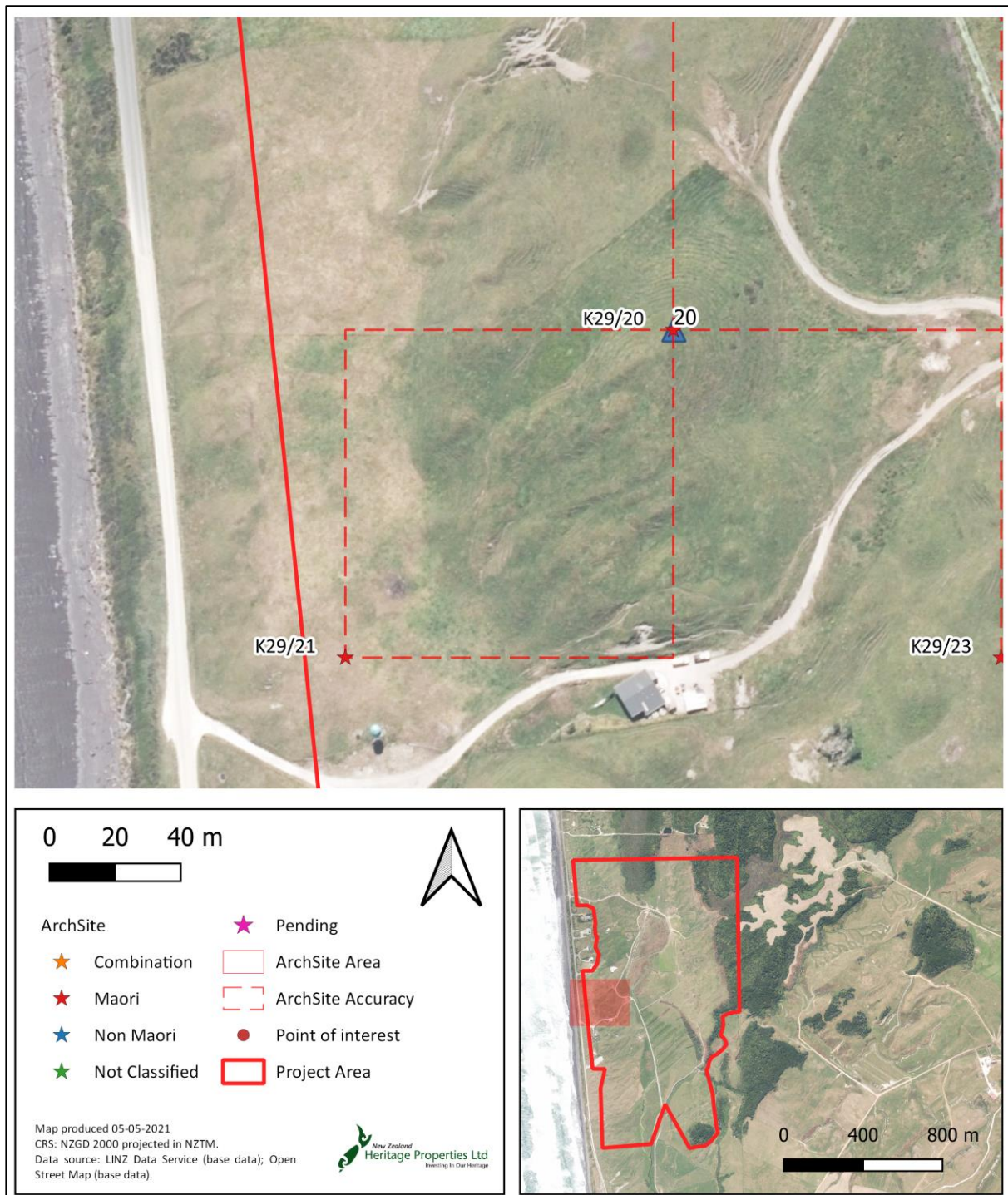


Figure 6-16. Location of site K29/21.



Figure 6-17. Natural boulder, point 637.



Figure 6-18. River to the north of the site that had some boulders on bank.



Figure 6-19. Recorded location of K29/21, with no boulder exposure.

6.8.2 *Archaeological Values*

No archaeological values have been identified for these sites as they have been determined to be natural and not archaeological.

6.9 Project Area Beyond Recorded Sites

Throughout the surveyed area no other sites relating to manawhenua or European activity were identified. It is possible that other unrecorded sites may be present within the project area below the surface. Given the abundance of midden sites these potential sites are likely to be midden sites or European mining sites as identified through historical research. While the Buller District Plan Historic Places are likely those sites recorded archaeologically, given the confusion surrounding the location of these sites it is also possible that subsurface remains exist at these noted locations.

6.10 Other values

The project area also has cultural value to Kati Waewae. The coastal environment has a rich history both and was a resource used by manawhenua in the past. Kati Waewae recognises the values associated with the coast, including oral traditions and resources (West Coast Regional Council, 2016).

6.11 Summary

Of the nine recorded archaeological sites within the project area only three were relocated. These three sites were all midden sites that had exposures on the dune faces (K29/45, K29/18 and K29/19). Three sites were determined to be natural boulder sites (K29/15, K29/17 and K29/21). One site, K29/20, was determined to be a duplicate recording of K29/45. Beyond this, the two further sites that could not be relocated (K29/16 – hut site and K29/23 – midden) These two sites may have been destroyed; however, there is potential that subsurface remains relating to these sites are still present.

7 Constraints and Limitations

There were a number of constraints noted during the completion of this assessment. During the site survey some heavily vegetated areas could not be surveyed due to the density and type of vegetation including dense scrub and gorse. Fortunately, many of these areas the works will only extend a meter or so into the bush, or in some cases not at all. The biggest constraint encountered was the confusion over the site locations in the ArchSite record and the District Plan Historic Places.

8 Assessment of Effects on Archaeological Sites

The client has proposed to mine the eastern dune system to base level. The plant site will sit to the west of this dune system and the site for the plant will require minor earthworks to make a suitable platform. A haul road, accessed from Okari Road will be established, requiring minimal earthworks for widening and scraping of the road surface. While several archaeological sites are recorded within the project area, the presently defined works area (extents as shown in Figure 1-1) will not impact any previously recorded archaeological site. The overall archaeological values of the wider project area are low. All sites have been determined to have low archaeological value due to their low rarity or their condition. The following sections will evaluate the effects that the proposed works will have on the recorded archaeological sites within the project area.

8.1 Effects to Subsurface Archaeology

The current proposed works (outlined in Section 1.2) will not impact any recorded archaeological sites. The known location and extent of the recorded archaeological sites (discussed in Section 5) do not extend into the areas presently identified areas for establishing plant, mining area and haul roads (Figure 1-1).

On the basis of the historical and archaeological research, as well as the archaeological pedestrian survey, while low, there is potential for unrecorded archaeological remains to be encountered within the proposed works area. In the wider working area there is a lower risk of encountering an archaeological site, while it is more likely that a site may be encountered during excavation to widen the haul road from Okari Road. These earthworks have the potential to encounter unrecorded archaeological sites such as midden or oven sites, artefact find spots or other Māori sites.

8.2 Methods to Avoid, Minimise and/or Mitigate Adverse Effects

As a first principle, every practical effort should be made to avoid damage to any archaeological site, whether known, or discovered during any redevelopment of the site. NZHP recommends that all earthworks should remain within the area outlined in Section 1.2. Given the number of archaeological sites located on the coastal dune system, it is highly likely that further unrecorded sites exist subsurface. While the proposed works will not impact previously recorded archaeological sites, NZHP recommends an archaeological authority should be sought for the proposed works.

8.2.1 *Archaeological Monitoring*

With all previously recorded archaeological sites located along the coastal dune system, NZHP recommend that all earthworks associated with the haul that will run through the coastal dune system should be monitored by an archaeologist. Earthworks will relate to the widening and development of an existing road to provide access to the plant site. Any archaeological material encountered during these works should be fully recorded. All other works should operate under On Call Procedures outlined in Section 8.3.4.

8.2.2 *Site Avoidance and Protection*

To ensure the protection of currently recorded archaeological sites NZHP recommends that the client set up boundary fences or high visibility materials to clearly demarcate the works area from the closest recorded archaeological site K29/16 (Heritage Place No. 16), the hut site. The area to be demarcated by the boundary line is shown in Figure 8-1. This boundary should be established prior to the start of works. This will provide a visual barrier to ensure that the earthworks are visibly separated from the potential location of the archaeological site.

To ensure that contractors are aware of the other recorded sites, the map in Appendix D should be provided to contractors so that they are aware of all archaeological sites and heritage places within the wider project area in relationship to the currently proposed works area.

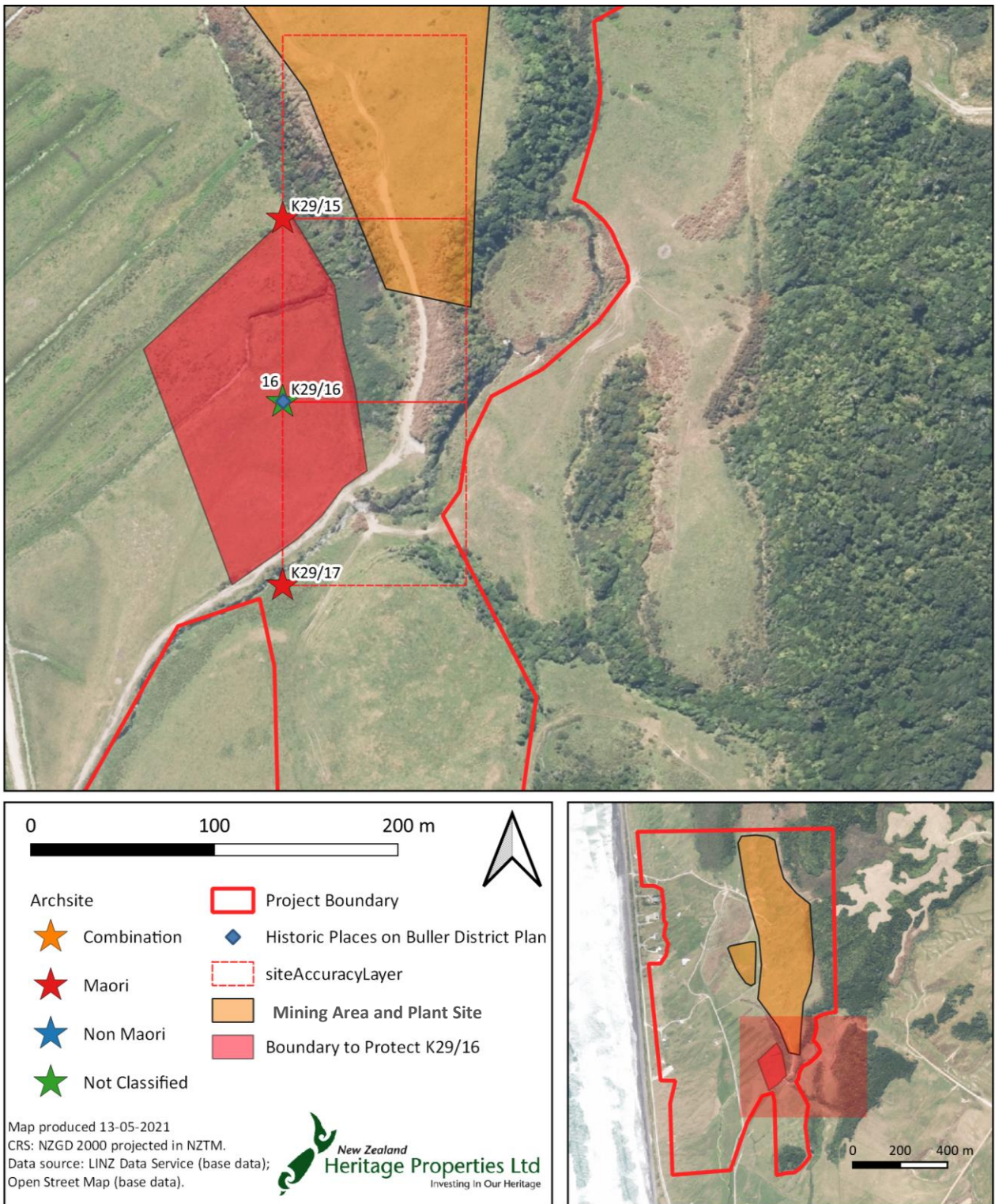


Figure 8-1. Map showing marked boundary to be established between the proposed works area and the closest archaeological site K29/16.

8.3 Other Considerations

While there is likely to be no effect to the archaeological sites assessed here, there are still other considerations should be taken into account. These considerations are outlined below.

8.3.1 Historic Places

As identified in Section 6, archaeological site K29/16, K29/19, K29/20 and K29/23 area also recorded on the Buller District Plan in Part 14 as Historic Place No. 16, 19, 20 and 23. The Buller District Plan, as discussed in

Section 2.2, notes that there should be no destruction of a Historic Place that is listed in Part 14. Therefore, NZHP recommends that any earthworks should remain within the proposed works area defined in Section 1.2. If works remain within this area there will be no effect to the scheduled sites on the District Plan.

8.3.2 *Archaeological Management Plan*

An AMP will be required to accompany an application to HNZPT for an archaeological authority due to the complex nature of the works. The AMP is designed to provide the practical steps for managing the archaeological requirements under the authority, defining the roles and responsibilities of the authority holder, contractors, and archaeologist. The AMP also outlines the requirements for archaeological briefings and archaeological monitoring, with the latter clearly defining what works are to be monitored by an archaeologist, when a variation may be required, and timeframes associated with the work. Methods to protect archaeological sites and features are also discussed, as are procedures for archaeological monitoring, protocols for the discovery of manawhenua archaeology and kōiwi tangata, and on-call protocols for the unexpected discovery of archaeology. Any changes to the AMP will require prior written agreement of HNZPT.

8.3.3 *Engagement with Manawhenua*

This assessment has identified that multiple archaeological sites with importance to manawhenua are present within the project area. While the works will not impact these sites NZHP recommends that manawhenua should be engaged and have the opportunity to be actively involved.

8.3.4 *On Call Procedure*

All earthworks where an archaeologist is not present should be conducted under the On Call Procedure (OCP), and an OCP flowchart has been provided in Appendix C. Should any archaeological material be encountered, all works should stop in a 20m radius of the material. An archaeologist from NZHP should then be contacted regarding how to proceed. If the material is of Māori origin at any stage, all work must stop within 20m of the find. NZHP will assist the authority holder in contacting all relevant parties including HNZPT and manawhenua via Kati Waewae in accordance with the contractor briefing.

Encountering Taoka Tūturu

Any taoka tūturu are *prima facie* the property of the Crown and will be notified, registered with the Ministry for Culture and Heritage. NZHP, in collaboration with manawhenua, shall notify the Ministry of Culture Heritage and establish the most appropriate temporary storage, management and care for taoka tūturu., until such time as traditional or actual ownership is determined, with an appropriate institution or kaitiaki.

Encountering Kōiwi

Should kōiwi be encountered, NZHP recommends that all work must stop within 20m of the find. NZHP will assist the authority holder in contacting all stakeholders as soon as practicable, including HNZPT, police, takata whenua through Kati Waewae, the local public health unit, and other affected parties. The Ngāi Tahu policy for kōiwi takata shall also be followed (Te Rūnaka o Ngāi Tahu, 2019b). The appropriate authorities will be contacted (NZ Police, HNZPT, and manawhenua) and consulted regarding the level of recording, removal protocols, and reburial. Specific protocols will be defined in the site instruction.

8.3.5 *Education through Archaeological Briefings*

Education is important to ensure that all parties engaged in the work understand the types of archaeology that may be encountered, the processes for engaging with archaeologists and manawhenua. It is essential that appropriate training is provided to contractors in the engagement of and consultation with an archaeologist in the planning stages of the project, as well as in the identification and on-site management of archaeological sites. Such steps will ensure that archaeological values, such as information value and possible amenity purposes, are increased through appropriate archaeological investigation and cultural engagement.

NZHP recommends that all project managers and contractors (including site managers and those contractors on the ground) undergo an archaeological briefing. The briefing will outline the likelihood of encountering archaeological evidence, how to identify possible archaeological sites during works, the archaeological work required, and contractors' responsibilities with regard to notification of the discovery of archaeological evidence.

A contractor briefing document should be provided, to provide the practical steps and methods to protect archaeological sites and features in the wider project area, as well as are procedures for protocols for the accidental discovery of archaeology, including manawhenua archaeology and kōiwi takata.

9 Conclusions and Recommendations

The client has proposed mining earthworks to take place on the east dunes within the project area outlined in Section 1.2. The mining will see the dunes excavated, likely to the base of the dunes. There will also be minor earthworks to prepare the haul road as well as the plant platform.

This archaeological assessment conducted by NZHP's identified that Cape Foulwind was a dynamic area used by manawhenua for food gathering, travelling and for kāika. This is evidenced by the numerous Māori archaeological sites within the project area. Research also showed the use of the area by gold miners in the 1870s and a small family from Shetland, the Mouat family. The main mining area was located along the beach, however the water for the mining activity would have been supplied by races throughout the project area. As part of this assessment NZHP undertook a survey across the project area to identify any above ground archaeology and have provided guidance around the avoidance of these archaeological sites in this assessment.

This archaeological assessment has considered the evidence of pre-1900 occupation and the archaeological values against the potential effects of the proposed works. On the basis of this assessment, **NZHP determined that the current proposed works as outlined in Section 1.2 within the wider project area will not impact any of these previously recorded archaeological sites or Historic Places scheduled on the Buller District Plan and the effects on the archaeological values of these sites will be negligible.** However, given the presence of archaeological sites within the wider project area, NZHP makes the following recommendations:

- **Authority Application:** An archaeological authority under Section 44 of the HNZPTA 2014 should be obtained from the HNZPT prior to any earthworks within the project area.
 - If development plans are altered from those reviewed by NZHP for this assessment (Appendix A), then HNZPT and NZHP must be alerted.
- **Protection of sites/features:** As a first principle, every practical effort should be made to avoid damage to any archaeological site, whether known, or discovered during any redevelopment of the site.
 - To ensure that the proposed works area and location of recorded archaeological sites is clear to contractors NZHP recommends that **a visible barrier should be erected between the proposed works area and the closest recorded archaeological site K29/16 (Historic Place No. 16) for the duration of the proposed works. A map should also be provided to contractors showing the recorded sites and historic places in the wider project area.**
- **Archaeological Management Plan:** All works must be carried out in accordance with an AMP prepared by NZHP. Any amendments of the AMP will require prior written approval from HNZPT.
- **Contractor Briefing:** All contractors working on the project must be briefed by the project archaeologist (or person nominated on their behalf) on the possibility of encountering archaeological evidence, how to identify possible archaeological sites/features during works, the archaeological work required, and contractors' responsibilities with regard to notification of the discovery of archaeological evidence. This will be included in the AMP.
- **Monitoring:** All works undertaken for the haul road running through the seaward dune should be monitored by an archaeologist. All other works should operate under On Call Procedures.
- **Engagement with manawhenua:** This assessment has identified multiple sites that are of interest to manawhenua. While the works will not impact these sites NZHP recommends that manawhenua are engaged surrounding the wider project.
- **On Call Procedure:** Should any archaeological material be encountered during the works associated with this project the On Call Procedure Protocol (OCP) outlined in Section 8.3.4 and Appendix C should be followed. If archaeological material is encountered an archaeological authority should be sought.

- Further NZHP recommends that a copy of the OCP flowchart attached in Appendix C should be held in the site office for the duration of the proposed works along with a map (Appendix D) showing the location of recorded archaeological sites and Historic Places.
- **Archaeology of Māori origin.** If archaeological material of Māori origin is discovered at any stage, all work must stop within 20m of the find. NZHP will assist the authority holder in contacting all relevant parties including HNZPT and manawhenua via Kati Waewae in accordance with the contractor briefing.
 - Any taoka tūturu are *prima facie* the property of the Crown and will be notified, registered with the Ministry for Culture and Heritage. NZHP, in collaboration with manawhenua, shall notify the Ministry of Culture Heritage and establish the most appropriate temporary storage, management and care for taoka tūturu., until such time as traditional or actual ownership is determined, with an appropriate institution or kaitiaki.
- **Kōiwi (human remains).** Should kōiwi be encountered, NZHP recommends that all work must stop within 20m of the find. NZHP will assist the authority holder in contacting all stakeholders as soon as practicable, including HNZPT, police, takata whenua through Kati Waewae, the local public health unit, and other affected parties. The Kai Tahu policy for kōiwi takata shall also be followed (Te Rūnaka o Ngāi Tahu, 2019b). The appropriate authorities will be contacted (NZ Police, HNZPT, and manawhenua) and consulted regarding the level of recording, removal protocols, and reburial. Specific protocols will be defined in the site instruction.
- **Reporting.**
 - Within 20 working days of the completion of on-site archaeological work, the site record forms must be updated or submitted to ArchSite.
 - Within 12 months of the completion of on-site archaeological work, a full report on any archaeological material that is found should be prepared and submitted to the HNZPT, the ArchSite Central Filekeeper, and Kati Waewae.

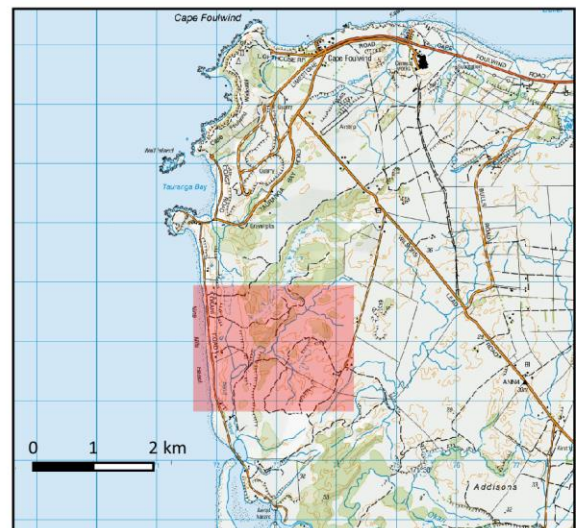
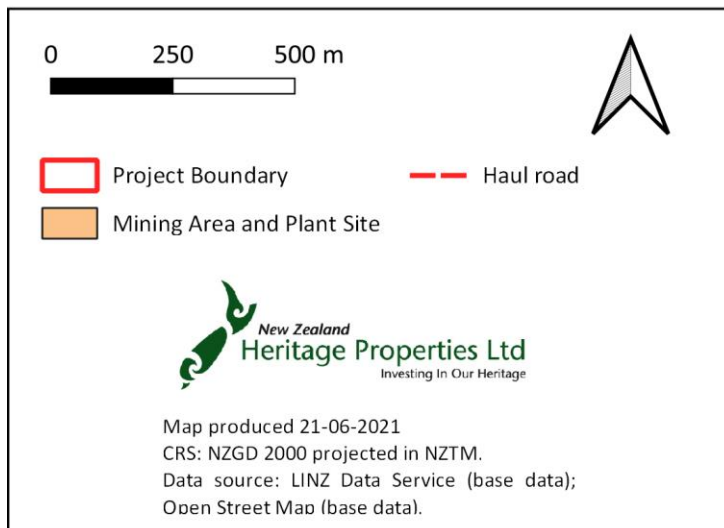
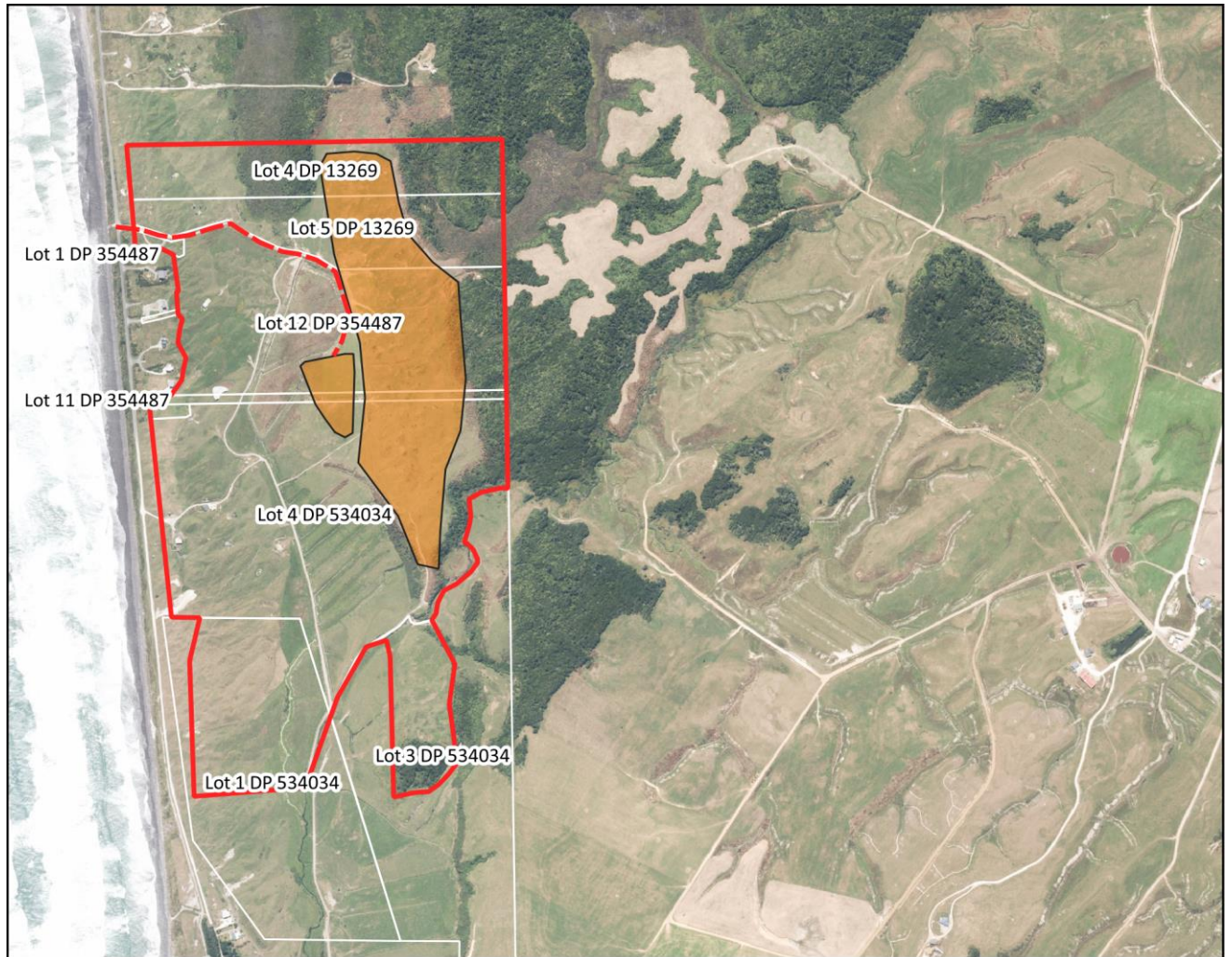
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Unst.

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- Westport Times. (1880). *Croninville Rush.*
- Westport Tourism New Zealand. (2021). *Cape Foulwind & Tauranga Bay.*
- Wilson, J. (2015). *Scots - The late 1800s.*

Appendix A Development Plans



Appendix B Site Record Forms of Previously Recorded Archaeological Sites

NZHP has identified that the sites listed in below within the project area, and site record forms for each site are provided in the following pages.

NZAA Site Id	Site Name	Site Type	Brief Description
K29/15		Unclassified	A boulder location
K29/16		Historic – domestic	A sod hut site
K29/17		Unclassified	A boulder location
K29/18		Midden/oven	Midden. The 1965 SRF recorded the presence of <i>Amphidesma subtriangulatum</i> and <i>Chione</i> (in test pits). A 10-15cm thick pipi shell deposit notes spilling out of the grassed dunes in 2005.
K29/19		Midden/oven	Midden recorded in 1965 (in test pits). A small concentration of midden noted in 2005, spilling down a hillside. Mostly pipi shell.
K29/20		Midden/oven	A cockle and pipi shell midden. The presence of <i>Amphidesma subtriangulatum</i> was recorded in 1965.
K29/21		Unclassified	A boulder location
K29/23		Midden/oven	Recorded as a shell midden consisting entirely of mussel shell.
K29/45		Midden/oven	Midden



Site Record Form

NZAA SITE NUMBER: K29/15

SITE TYPE: Unclassified

SITE NAME(s):

DATE RECORDED:

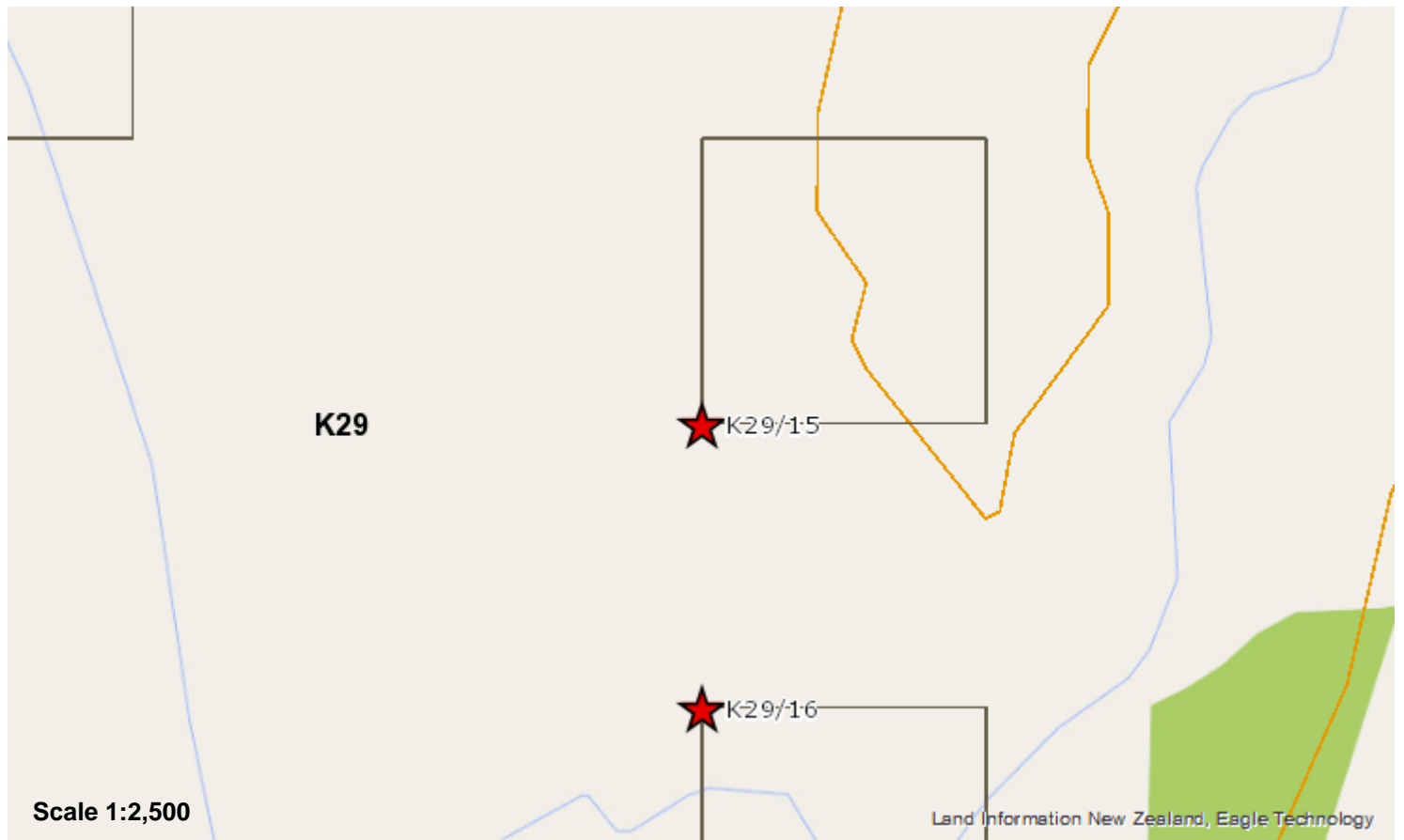
SITE COORDINATES (NZTM) Easting: 1472454

Northing: 5371740

Source: CINZAS

IMPERIAL SITE NUMBER: S30/5

METRIC SITE NUMBER: K29/15



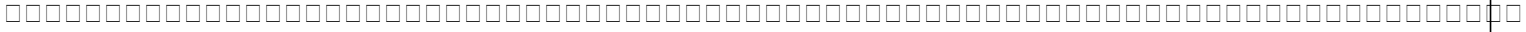
Finding aids to the location of the site

Previously recorded as near the edge of a low terrace with east facing scarp beneath inland set of sand dunes.

Brief description

Recorded features

Other sites associated with this site



Statement of condition

Current land use:

Threats:

SITE RECORD INVENTORY

NZAA SITE NUMBER: K29/15

Supporting documentation held in ArchSite

BA AA AC -- AA AQ

SITE REFERENCE FORM		SITE NUMBER
Map number	S30	5
Map name	Charleston 1944 Edition	SITE TYPE
Grid reference	969 677	Boulder find spot
		CATEGORY: IV
1. Aids to relocation of site <i>E496700 N767700</i>		
Near edge low terrace with east facing scarp beneath inland set of sand dunes. Reached by farm track from J. Dickson's farm. See photograph 4 with S30/6.		
2. State of site; possibility of damage or destruction		
Has been cultivated?		
3. Owner	J. Dickson	Tenant
Address	House at 963 668	Address
Attitude	Friendly and helpful and interested.	Attitude
4. Name of site		
Source of name		
5. Date recorded	Details of investigation; methods and equipment used	
May 1965.	See S30/11 for description of this locality and discussion of boulder occurrences.	
6. Aerial photograph numbers		
Site shows: clearly/badly/not at all		
7. Reported by	O.R.W.	Filekeeper
		O.R. Wilkes
Date		Date
		June 1965

Additional Information for Site K29/15 (Muir, Alix/June 2021)

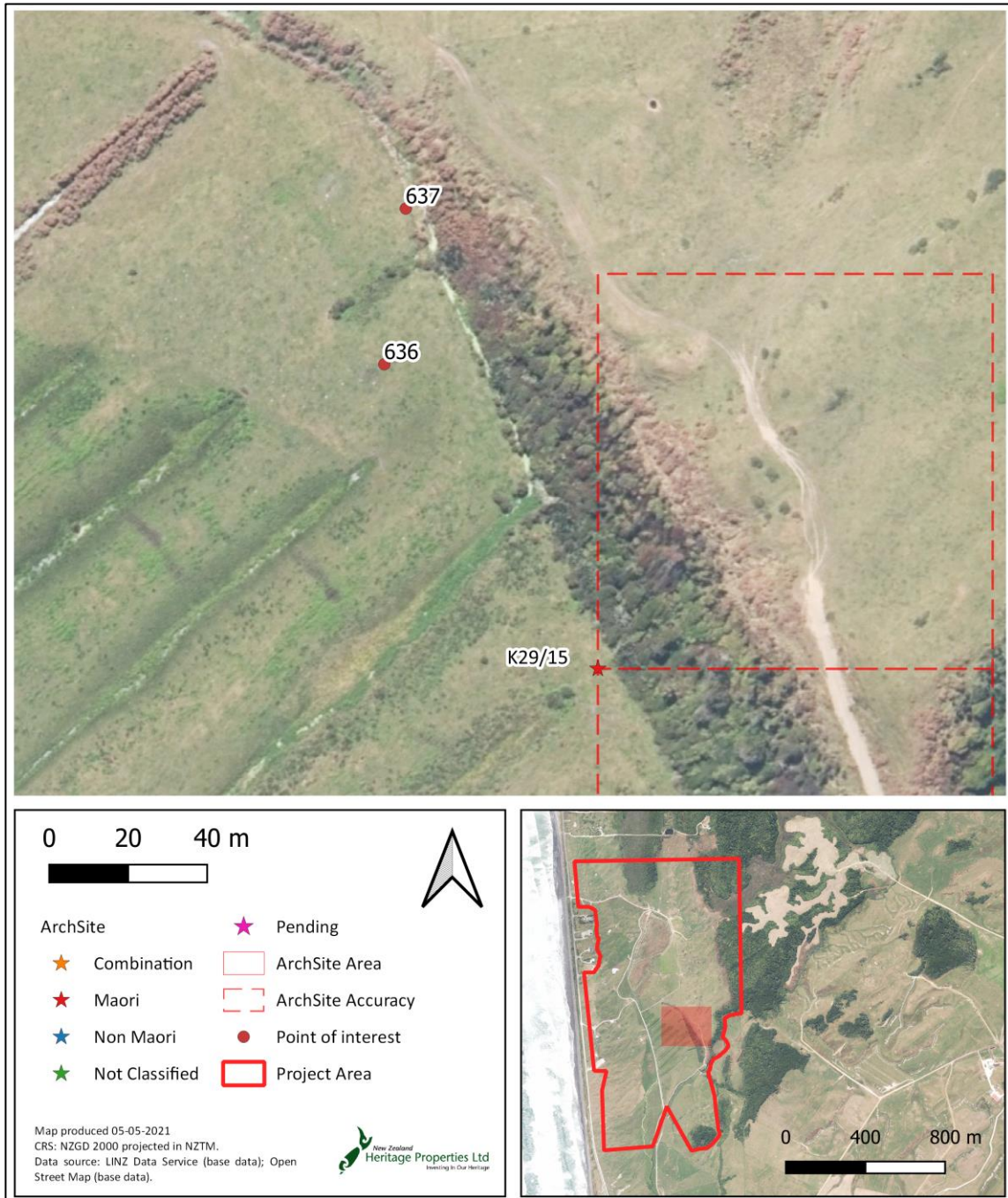


Figure 1. Location of Site K29/15 and the boulder locations nearby.



Figure 2. Natural boulder, point 637.



Site Record Form

NZAA SITE NUMBER: K29/16

SITE TYPE: Historic - domestic

SITE NAME(s):

DATE RECORDED:

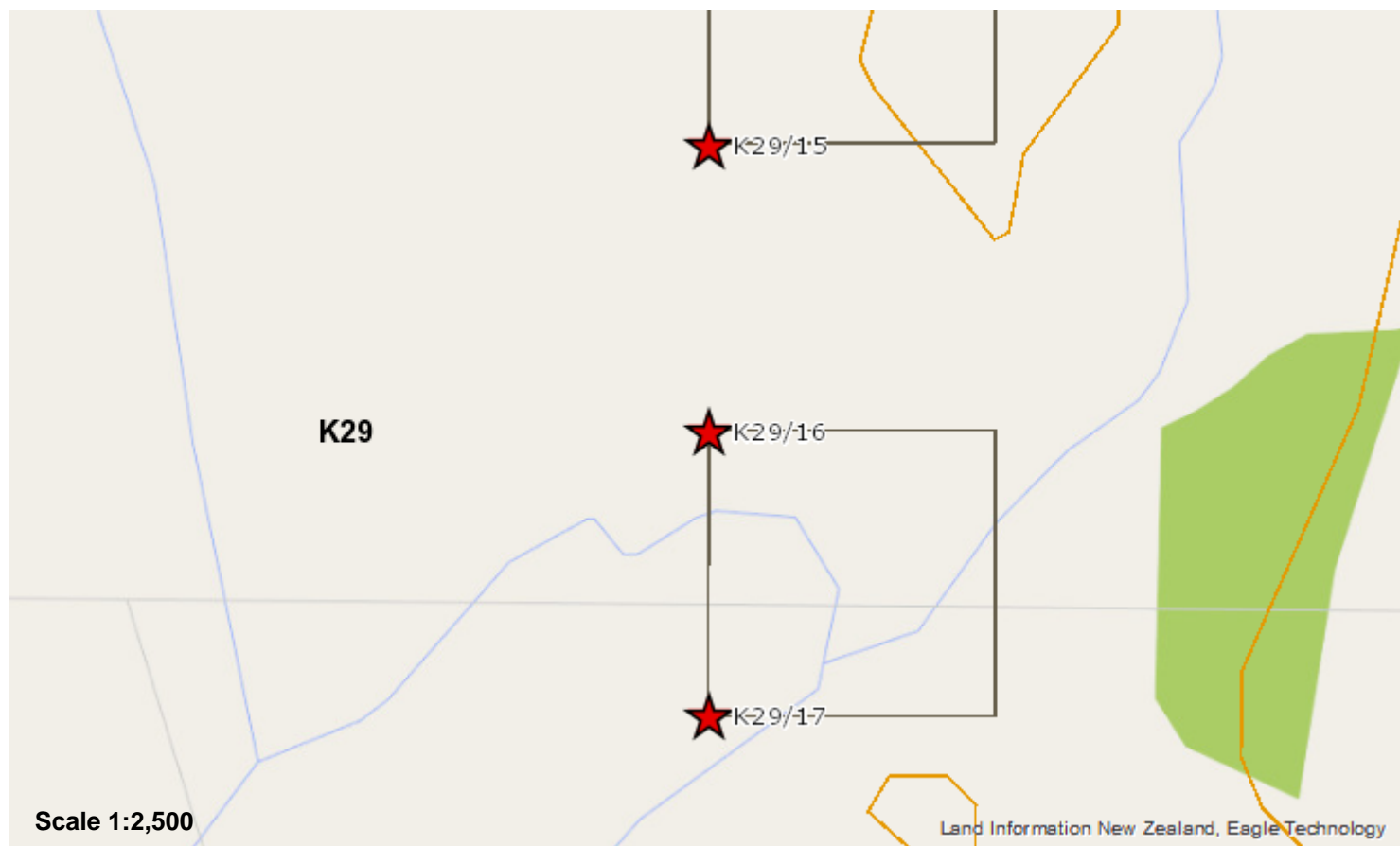
SITE COORDINATES (NZTM) Easting: 1472454

Northing: 5371640

Source: On Screen

IMPERIAL SITE NUMBER: S30/6

METRIC SITE NUMBER: K29/16



Finding aids to the location of the site

Previously recorded as low hummocky area between Flandrian cliff and inland belt of sandhills, south bank of first stream south of air strip. See Sketch plan on original SRF. Note there is no longer an air strip in the area.

Brief description

Recorded features

Hut floor/ site

Other sites associated with this site

SITE RECORD HISTORY**NZAA SITE NUMBER:** K29/16**Site description**

Updated 09/06/2021 (Field visit), submitted by alixmuir , visited 29/04/2021 by Muir, Alix
Grid reference (E1472454 / N5371640)

During the site survey this site could not be positively relocated. The site was recorded on a low hummocky area, however due to the heavily modified pasture this hummocky area was not clear. Approximately 15m to the northwest of the site location a slightly raised area with undulations were identified, POI 635 (see additional information). One raised 3m wide area was similar in size to one of the walls recorded by Wilkes, however the other undulations did not match the other walls depicted on Wilkes site plan. The location was also well over 40 feet from the near by stream that ran along the base of the internal dune system The surrounding area had been cut through to form an irrigation channel for the paddock and so no other potential hut walls were identifiable. It is just as likely that these undulations relate to the modifications undertaken for the irrigation channels.

Condition of the site

Updated 09/06/2021 (Field visit), submitted by alixmuir , visited 29/04/2021 by Muir, Alix

The site could not be located during the site survey and has potentially been modified by farming practices, however subsurface remains may be present.

Statement of condition**Current land use:****Threats:**

SITE RECORD INVENTORY

NZAA SITE NUMBER: K29/16

Supporting documentation held in ArchSite

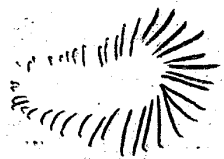
ES AK AC BA AA AQ

SITE REFERENCE FORM		SITE NUMBER
Map number	S30	6
Map name	Charleston 1944 Edition	
Grid reference	969 687	
		SITE TYPE Nut site? CATEGORY: IV
1. Aids to relocation of site <i>E496900 N768700</i>		
Low hummocky area between Flandrian cliff and inland belt of sandhills, south bank of first stream south of air strip. See sketch plan and photographs.		
2. State of site; possibility of damage or destruction		
Has been damaged only by our excavated pit and the holes dug by J. Dickson in an effort to elucidate the site nature.		
3. Owner	J. Dickson	Tenant
Address	House at 963 668	Address
Attitude	Very friendly, helpful and interested.	Attitude
4. Name of site		
Source of name		
5. Date recorded		
Details of investigation; methods and equipment used		
May 1965. Shown site by J. Dickson. Owen Wilkes, Joan Wilkes and George Boraman spent c. 1 hour excavating test trench etc.		
6. Aerial photograph numbers		
Site shows: clearly/badly/not at all		
7. Reported by	O.R.W.	Filekeeper
Date		O.R. Wilkes
		Date
		June 1965

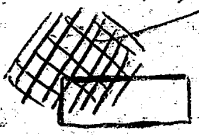
Map number S30		SITE NUMBER 6
Map name Charleston 1944 Edition		SITE TYPE Hut site?
Grid reference 969 687		CATEGORY: IV
<p>The "earthworks" are shown in attached sketch plan. They appeared to be of material identical to that of the adjacent topsoil, and, where well preserved, were so steep-sided that it would appear they were built up by stacking turf.</p> <p>Slope wash, bush felling (this area was milled in 1940) could be the cause of the gaps in the earthwall. Our test trench sampled a low mound of burnt stones and charcoally soil with scattered charcoal lumps. Absolutely nothing was found to provide a clue on whether the site is European or Maori, but if it was European, one would expect to find broken glass. Site may possibly be associated with gold prospectors - there are test shafts scattered all along the base of the Flandrian scarp - there are two within about 50' of this site.</p> <p>About 30 yards to the east is a single bank of similar morphology, about 12' long, 4' thick, 2'6" high which has obviously been built up from the immediately surrounding ground - there is a hollow on each side - demonstrating that it cannot be the result of a tree being uprooted. It too is composed entirely of sandy soil.</p>		

S30/6

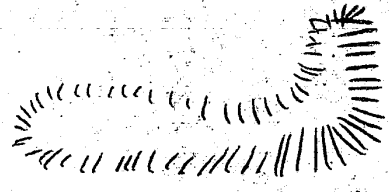
40' to stream
(25' lower)



low mound ground stones
+ charcoal



test pit 3x2 ft.



10ft



moderate
slope

Additional Information for Site K29/16 (Muir, Alix/June 2021)

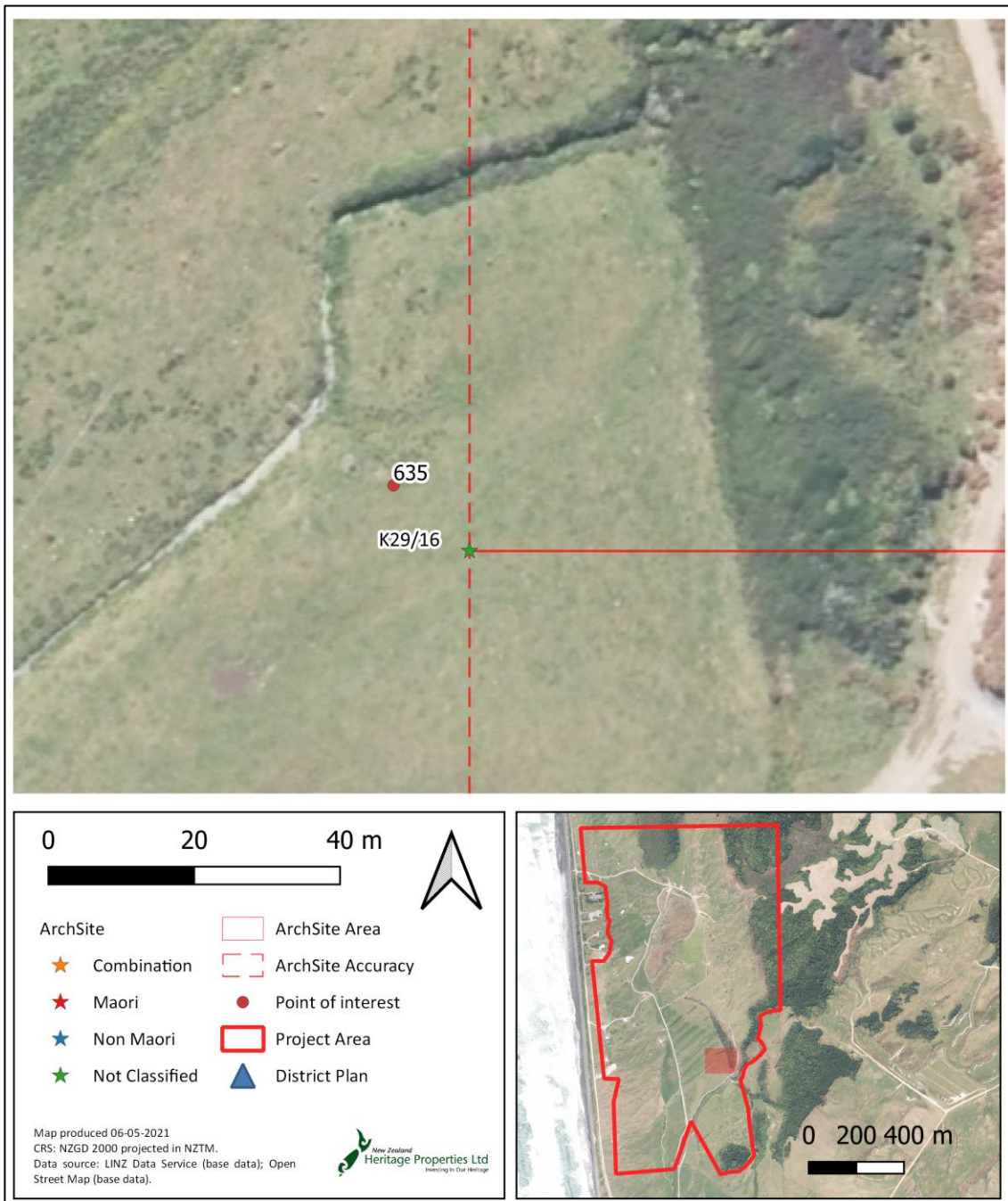


Figure 1. Location of site K29/16 and location of potential sod walls.



Figure 2. Undulations recorded at point 635.



Site Record Form

NZAA SITE NUMBER: K29/17

SITE TYPE: Unclassified

SITE NAME(s):

DATE RECORDED:

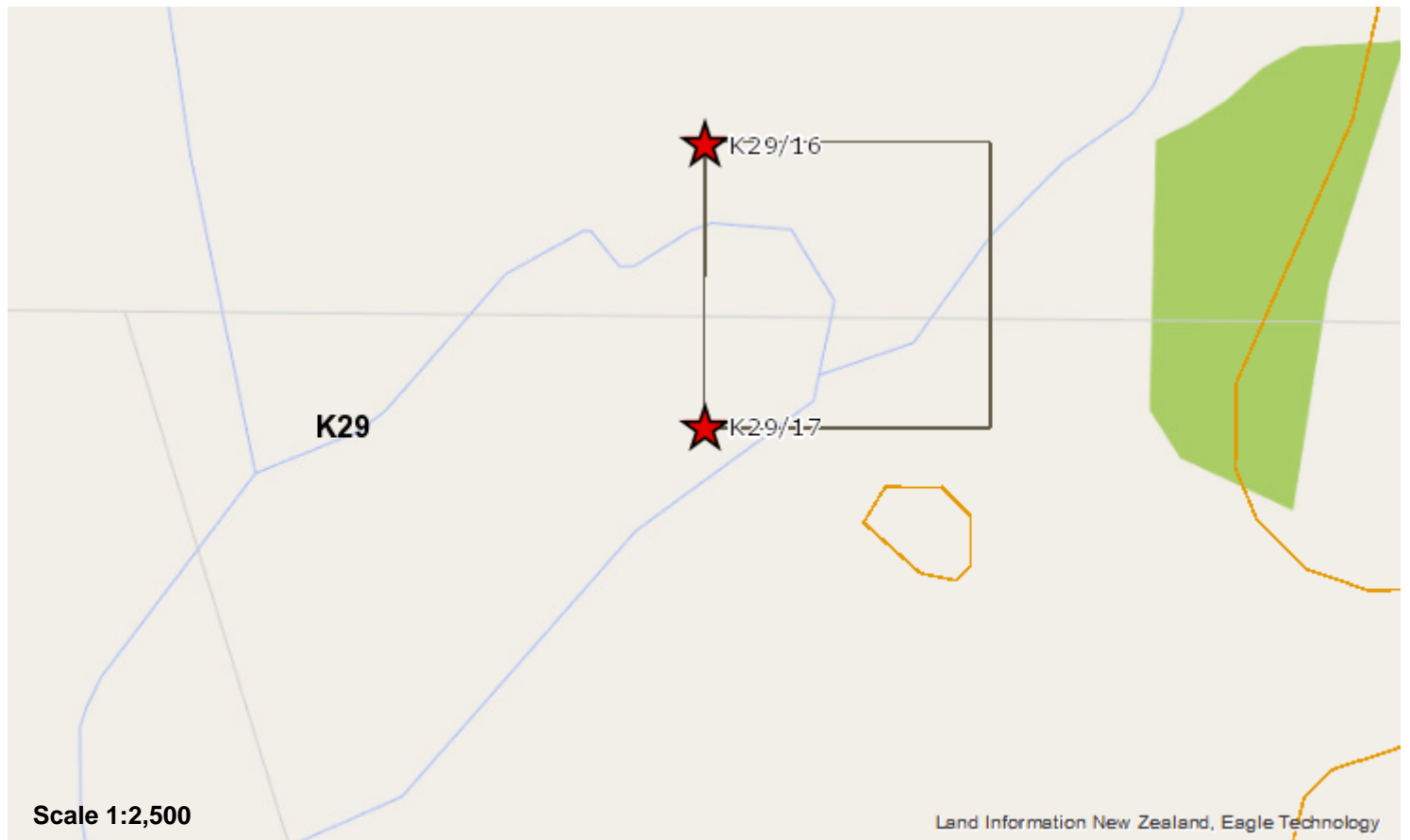
SITE COORDINATES (NZTM) Easting: 1472454

Northing: 5371541

Source: CINZAS

IMPERIAL SITE NUMBER: S30/7

METRIC SITE NUMBER: K29/17



Finding aids to the location of the site

Previously recorded as about 100 yards SSW of K29/16, on the inland belt of sand dunes.

Brief description

Recorded features

Other sites associated with this site

SITE RECORD HISTORY**NZAA SITE NUMBER:** K29/17**Site description**

Updated 09/06/2021 (Field visit), submitted by alixmuir , visited 29/04/2021 by Muir, Alix
Grid reference (E1472454 / N5371541)

The site could not be relocated during the site visit. Two small boulders were noted as sitting on the edge of the stream to the northeast of the recorded site (see additional information). The boulders found over the course of the site survey showed no evidence of burning or tool marks and have been determined as being naturally occurring rocks.

Condition of the site

Updated 09/06/2021 (Field visit), submitted by alixmuir , visited 29/04/2021 by Muir, Alix

Boulders could not be found at the noted location of the site, but all others were determined to be natural.

Statement of condition**Current land use:****Threats:**

SITE RECORD INVENTORY

NZAA SITE NUMBER: K29/17

Supporting documentation held in ArchSite

BA AA AC -- AA AQ

SITE REFERENCE FORM		SITE NUMBER 7
Map number	S30	SITE TYPE Boulder locality CATEGORY: IV
Map name	Charleston 1944 Edition	
Grid reference	969 686	
1. Aids to relocation of site E496900 N768600 About 100 yards S.S.W. of S30/6 - on inland belt of sand dunes.		
2. State of site; possibility of damage or destruction		
3. Owner	J. Dickson	Tenant
Address	House at 963 668	Address
Attitude	Very friendly, helpful and interested	Attitude
4. Name of site Source of name		
5. Date recorded	Details of investigation; methods and equipment used	
	May 1965. For description and discussion of this and other occurrences of boulders see S30/11.	
6. Aerial photograph numbers		Site shows: clearly/badly/not at all
7. Reported by	O.R.W.	Filekeeper O.R. Wilkes
Date		Date June 1965

Additional Information for Site K29/17 (Muir, Alix/June 2021)

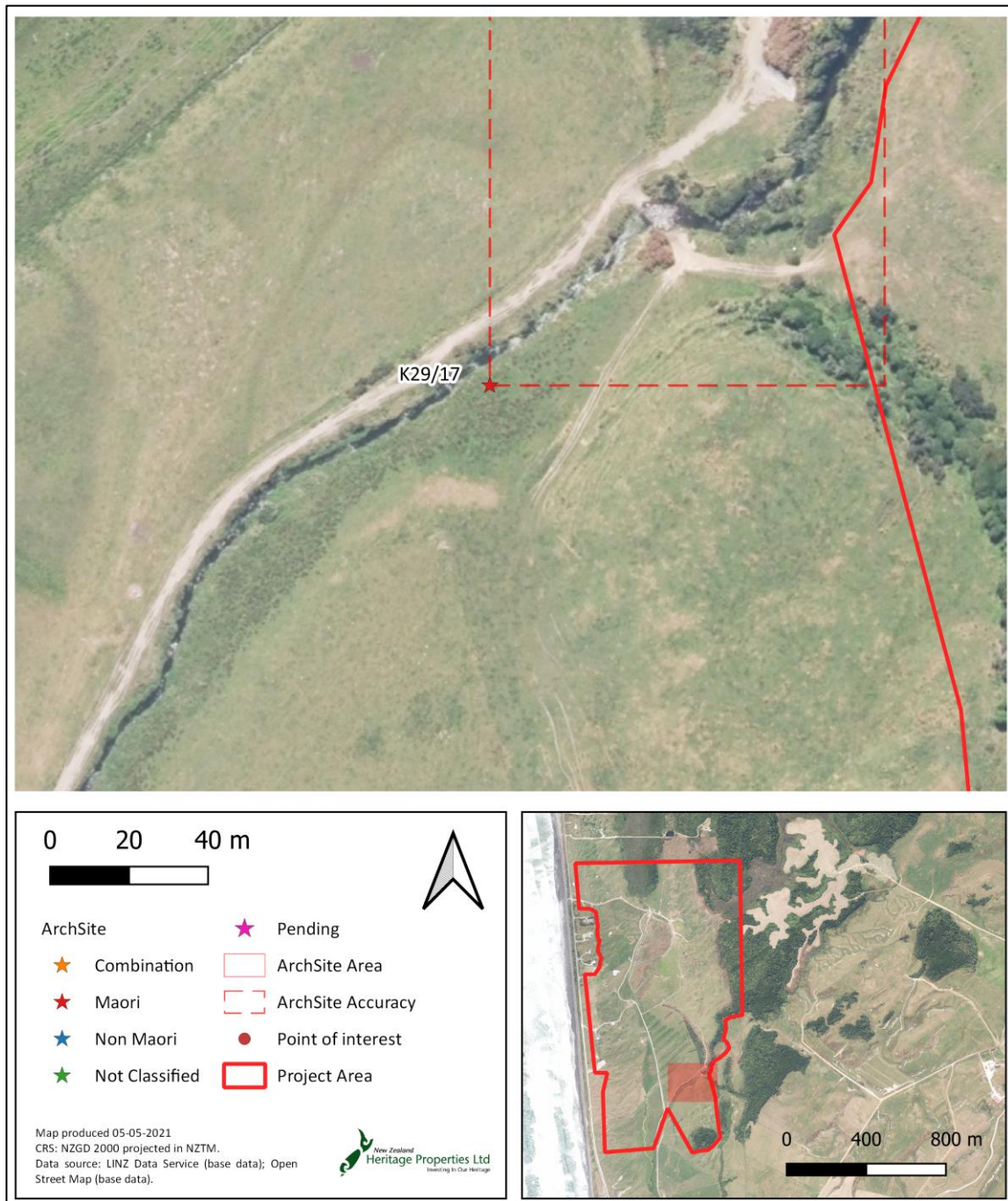


Figure 1. Location of recorded site K29/17.



Figure 2. River to the north of the site that had some boulders on bank.



Site Record Form

NZAA SITE NUMBER: K29/18

SITE TYPE: Midden/Oven

SITE NAME(s):

DATE RECORDED:

SITE COORDINATES (NZTM) Easting: 1472077

Northing: 5371217

Source: Handheld GPS

IMPERIAL SITE NUMBER: S30/8

METRIC SITE NUMBER: K29/18



Finding aids to the location of the site

On the south side of a small hollow in the crest of seaward series of grassed sand dunes. The site is on the east side of the road, circa 3km south along Okari Road.

Brief description

Midden. The 1965 SRF recorded the presence of *Amphidesma subtriangulatum* and *Chione* (in test pits). A 10-15cm thick pipi shell deposit noted spilling out of the grassed dune in 2005.

Recorded features

Midden

Other sites associated with this site

SITE RECORD HISTORY**NZAA SITE NUMBER:** K29/18**Site description**

Updated 09/06/2021 (Field visit), submitted by alixmuir , visited 29/04/2021 by Muir, Alix
Grid reference (E1472077 / N5371217)

During the site survey, this site was relocated at the point recorded on ArchSite (see additional information). The midden was exposed on the north face of the dune in the faces that had been trampled by stock, shown by POI 648-653. The midden consisted predominantly of pipi and the exposure measured approximately 11m long by 14m wide. The thickness of the deposit ranged from 10mm-600mm as the deposit was eroding down the face of the dune.

Condition of the site

Updated 09/06/2021 (Field visit), submitted by alixmuir , visited 29/04/2021 by Muir, Alix

The midden was in fairly good condition, however it is eroding and has been trampled from stock and is likely to see future damage this way.

The site is eroding from the dune and is subject to damage from cattle.

Statement of condition**Current land use:****Threats:**

SITE RECORD INVENTORY

NZAA SITE NUMBER: K29/18

Supporting documentation held in ArchSite

AA AAACAA AA AQ

SITE REFERENCE FORM		SITE NUMBER
Map number S30 Map name Charleston 1944 Edition Grid reference 963 676		3 SITE TYPE Shell Midden CATEGORY: IV
1. Aids to relocation of site ^{E 4963 00 N 7676 00} South side of small hollow in crest of seaward series of sand dunes. About 6 chain north along road from J.S. Dickson's house., and 2 chain inland from road. About 60' above sea level. Site has a view of the valley between the two series of sanddunes, and a view of the sea but not the beach.		
2. State of site; possibility of damage or destruction In very good preservation, and likely to remain so.		
3. Owner J.S. Dickson Address House at 963 668 Attitude Very friendly, helpful and interested.	Tenant Address Attitude	
4. Name of site Source of name		
5. Date recorded Details of investigation; methods and equipment used May 1965. Shown site by W.S. Dickson. c.1 hr. spent by Owen Wilkes, Joan Wilkes and George Boraman digging test pits, taking sample etc.		
6. Aerial photograph numbers		Site shows: clearly/badly/not at all
7. Reported by O.R.W. Date	Filekeeper O.R. Wilkes, Date June 1965.	

Map number S30 Map name Charleston 1944 Edition Grid reference 963 676	SITE NUMBER 8
<p> Test pits showed midden to be remarkably clean, and nearly all pipi - some <i>Ampidesma subtriangulatum</i> and some small <i>Chione</i> sp. <i>A. australe.</i> </p> <p> One test pit on steep slope showed: 2" top soil 4" crushed shell in fairly black soil. 3" fairly black soil with occasional pipi. 1" dark grey sand with scattered pipi clean grey sand. </p> <p> Next test pit 10' west on steep slope showed: 4" charcoal blackened topsoil - sandy 10" clean whole shell midden in slightly charcoally sand with occasional ovenstones fragments - all small. Shells appeared well burnt. Lower part of this layer was free of charcoal. <u>Sample collected</u> right across this. </p> <p> 6' south of this, over crest of sandhill a testpit showed: 14" of fairly charcoally soil </p> <p> 4' south of this on bench testpit showed: 12" of very charcoally soil 4" of charcoal lumps and very charcoally soil and ovenstone fragments clean soil </p> <p> 8' south of this (on bench) showed only very slightly charcoally soil. </p> <p> <u>Conclusion from Stratigraphy:</u> Cooking area very restricted - about 8' across. Deposition of midden downslope preceded deposition of fire refuse downslope. Notable that <u>not a single piece</u> of pipi found in bench on top. </p>	SITE TYPE Shell Midden CATEGORY: IV

Additional Information for Site K29/18 (Muir, Alix/June 2021)

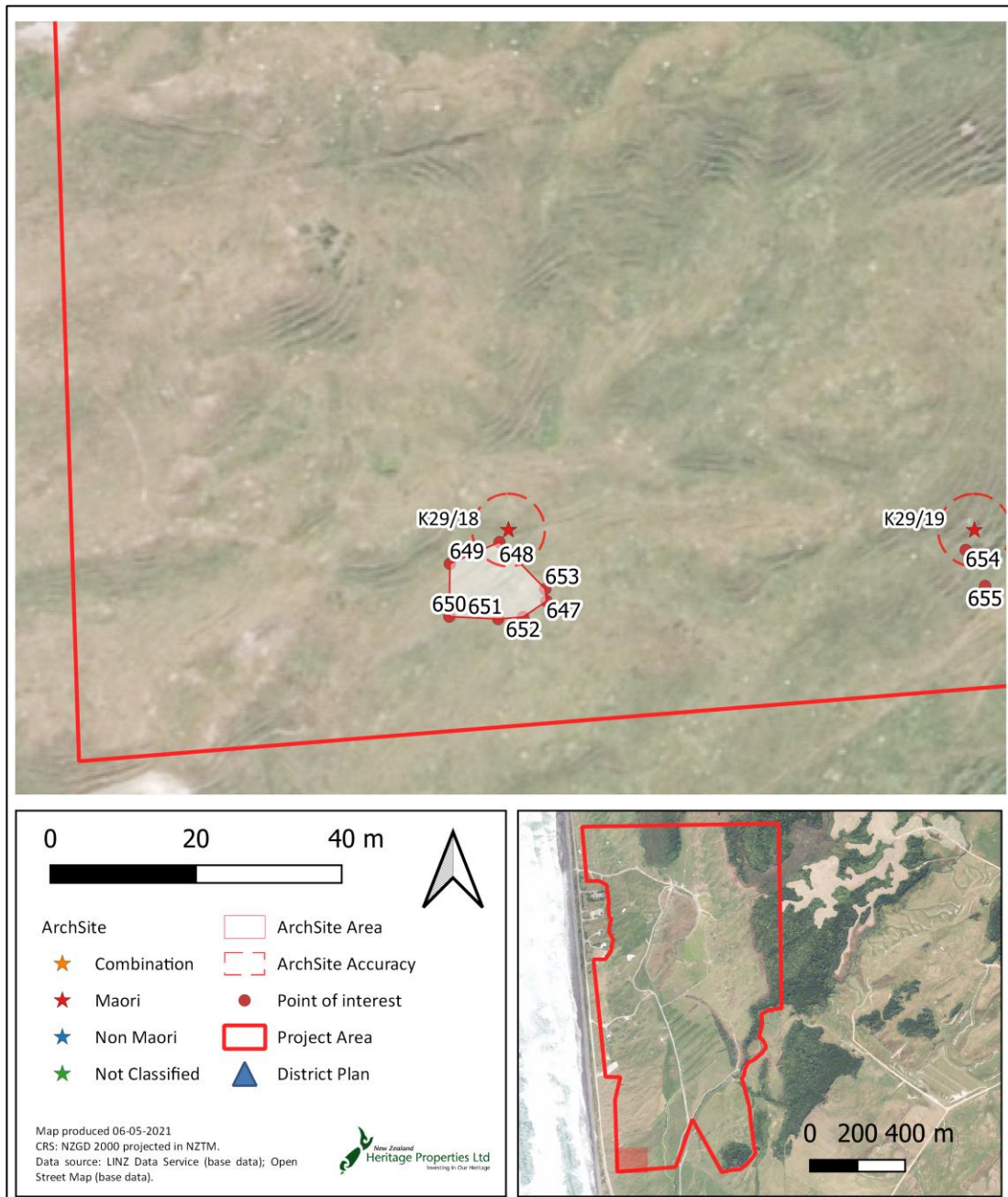


Figure 1. Location of site K29/18 and the location of the midden exposure.



Figure 2. Close up shot of midden in bank.



Figure 3. Wider location shot of midden.



Site Record Form

NZAA SITE NUMBER: K29/19

SITE TYPE: Midden/Oven

SITE NAME(s):

DATE RECORDED:

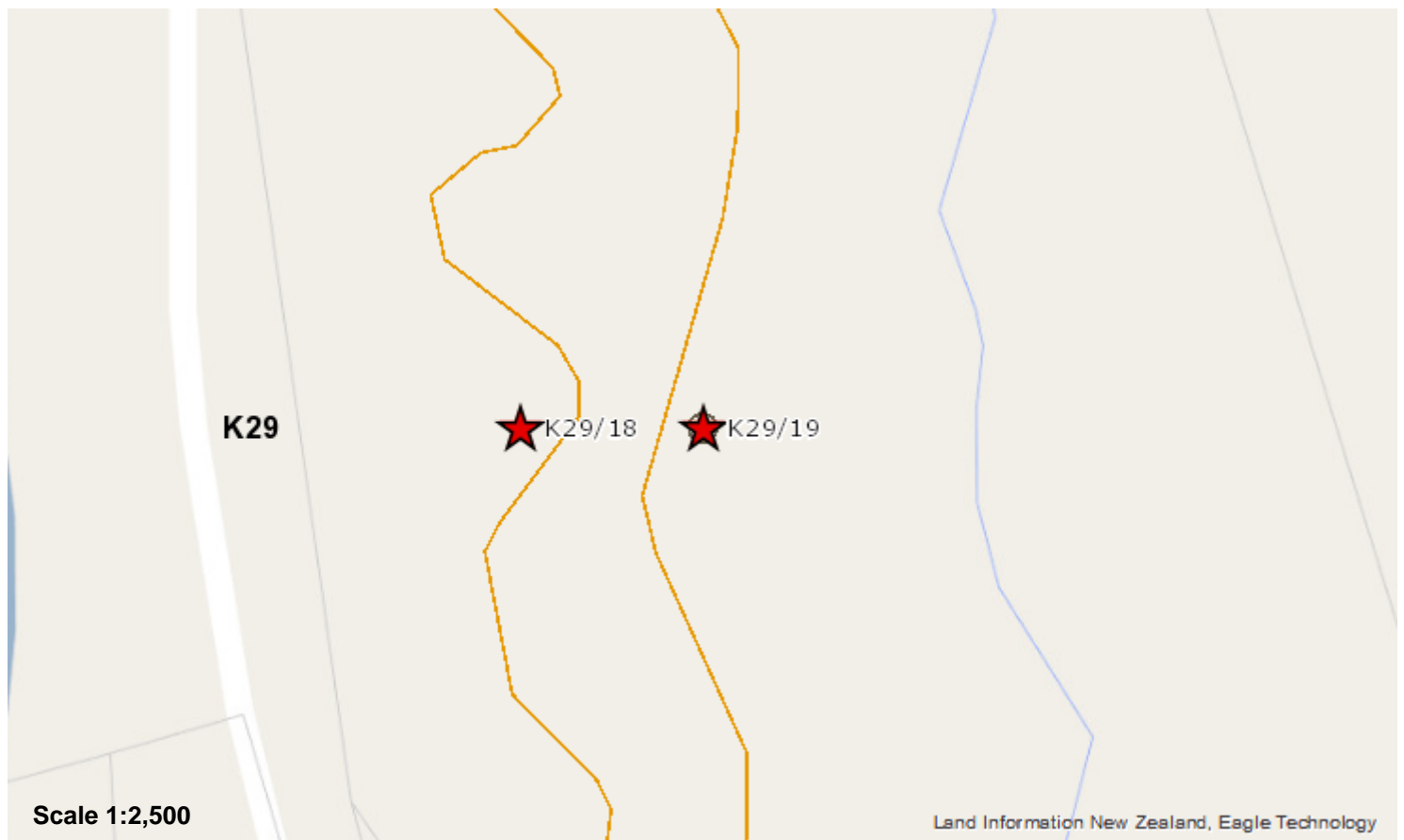
SITE COORDINATES (NZTM) Easting: 1472141

Northing: 5371217

Source: CINZAS

IMPERIAL SITE NUMBER: S30/9

METRIC SITE NUMBER: K29/19



Finding aids to the location of the site

On the east side of Okari Road, about 2.5km south along Okari Road, and about 500m north of K29/18. The site is on the inland side of grassed sand dunes, looking down on a stream.

Brief description

Midden recorded in 1965 (- in test pits). A small concentration of midden noted in 2005, spilling down a hillside. Mostly pipi shell.

Recorded features

Midden

Other sites associated with this site

SITE RECORD HISTORY**NZAA SITE NUMBER:** K29/19**Site description**

Updated 09/06/2021 (Field visit), submitted by alixmuir , visited 29/04/2021 by Muir, Alix
Grid reference (E1472141 / N5371217)

During the site survey K29/19 was relocated. The site is recorded as being on the east face of the sand dunes, halfway down from the crest. The dense grass in the area made it difficult to see any exposed shell. However, three shell fragments were encountered approximately 3m to the southwest of the recorded site location (see additional information). After further investigation other fragments of shell were located 7.5m downhill of the site location, at POI 654 and 655.

Condition of the site

Updated 09/06/2021 (Field visit), submitted by alixmuir , visited 29/04/2021 by Muir, Alix

Only small amounts of shell were identified in the site visit. There may be other shell remains below the surface however the site is likely to have been heavily modified through stick trampling.

The site is eroding and being disturbed by cattle.

Statement of condition**Current land use:****Threats:**

SITE RECORD INVENTORY

NZAA SITE NUMBER: K29/19

Supporting documentation held in ArchSite

AAAA AC BA AA AQ

SITE REFERENCE FORM		SITE NUMBER
Map number	S30	9
Map name	Charleston 1944 edition	
Grid reference	963 677	
1. Aids to relocation of site <i>E496300 N767700</i>		SITE TYPE Shell Midden CATEGORY: IV
<p>About 4 chain north of S30/9. About 40' above valley floor on inland side of seaward dunes, halfway down from crest. Probably about 6 chain south of woolshed.</p>		
2. State of site; possibility of damage or destruction		
<p>As a boy J.S. Dickson was sent here to dig the midden for poultry grit, otherwise it is likely to remain in good order.</p>		
3. Owner	J.S. Dickson	Tenant
Address	House at 963 668	Address
Attitude	Very friendly, helpful and interested.	Attitude
4. Name of site		
Source of name		
5. Date recorded	Details of investigation; methods and equipment used	
<p>May 1965. Site shown to us by J.S. Dickson. Approximately 1 hour spent by Owen Wilkes, Joan Wilkes and George Boraman digging test pits, taking sample, photographing.</p>		
6. Aerial photograph numbers	Site shows: clearly/badly/not at all	
7. Reported by	O.R.W.	Filekeeper
Date		O.R. Wilkes
Date		June 1965

SITE NUMBER 9

Map number S30
 Map name Charleston 1944 edition
 Grid reference 963 677

SITE TYPE Shell Midden
 CATEGORY: IV

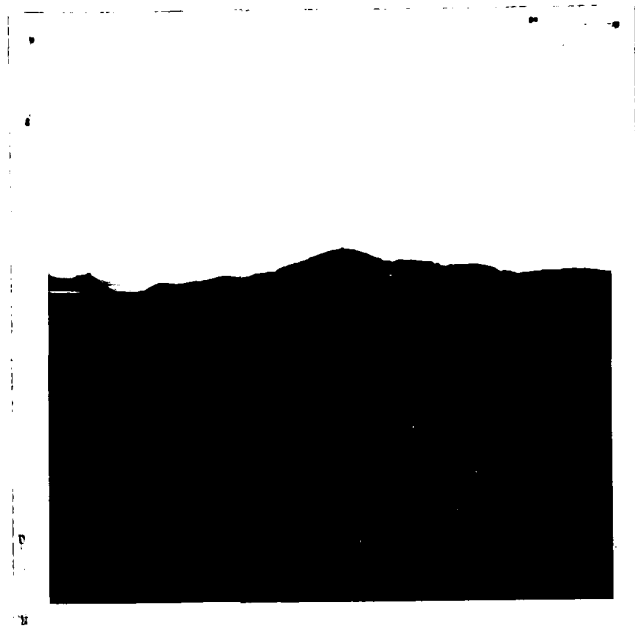
Appears to be of very limited extent - probably about 8' diameter.

Section: 4" fairly charcoally sandy topsoil
 3" crushed shell in black soil
 4" more complete shell

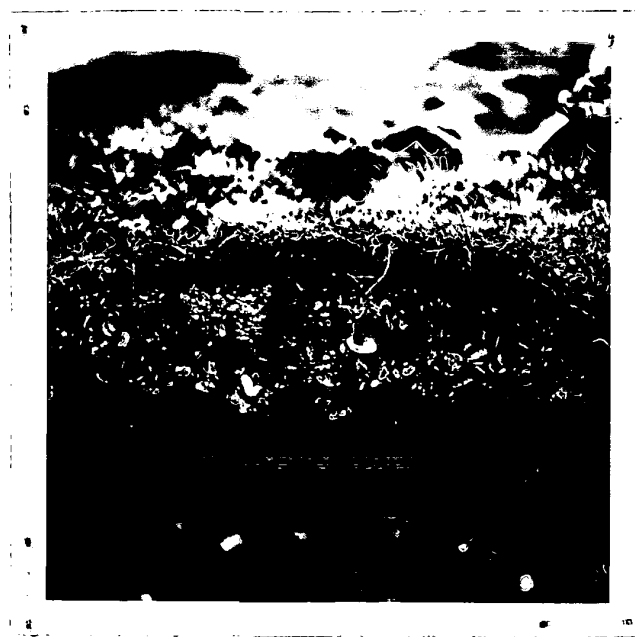
No sign of disturbance at this point. Mostly pipi (Amphidesma australe) but some Chione sp. and some mussel periostraca. A very few small fragments of ovenstone. Apparently no separate cooking area as in S30/8/

Noted at least one example of paired valves pipi 12' further downhill another testpit showed a thick sprinkle of shell at 3" depth.

S30/9.



View from North, George +
Joan collecting midden
sample. Highest sandhill
in back ground is 1 chain
North of S30/8.



Excavated section - trowel
on right as scale.

Additional Information for Site K29/19 (Muir, Alix/June 2021)

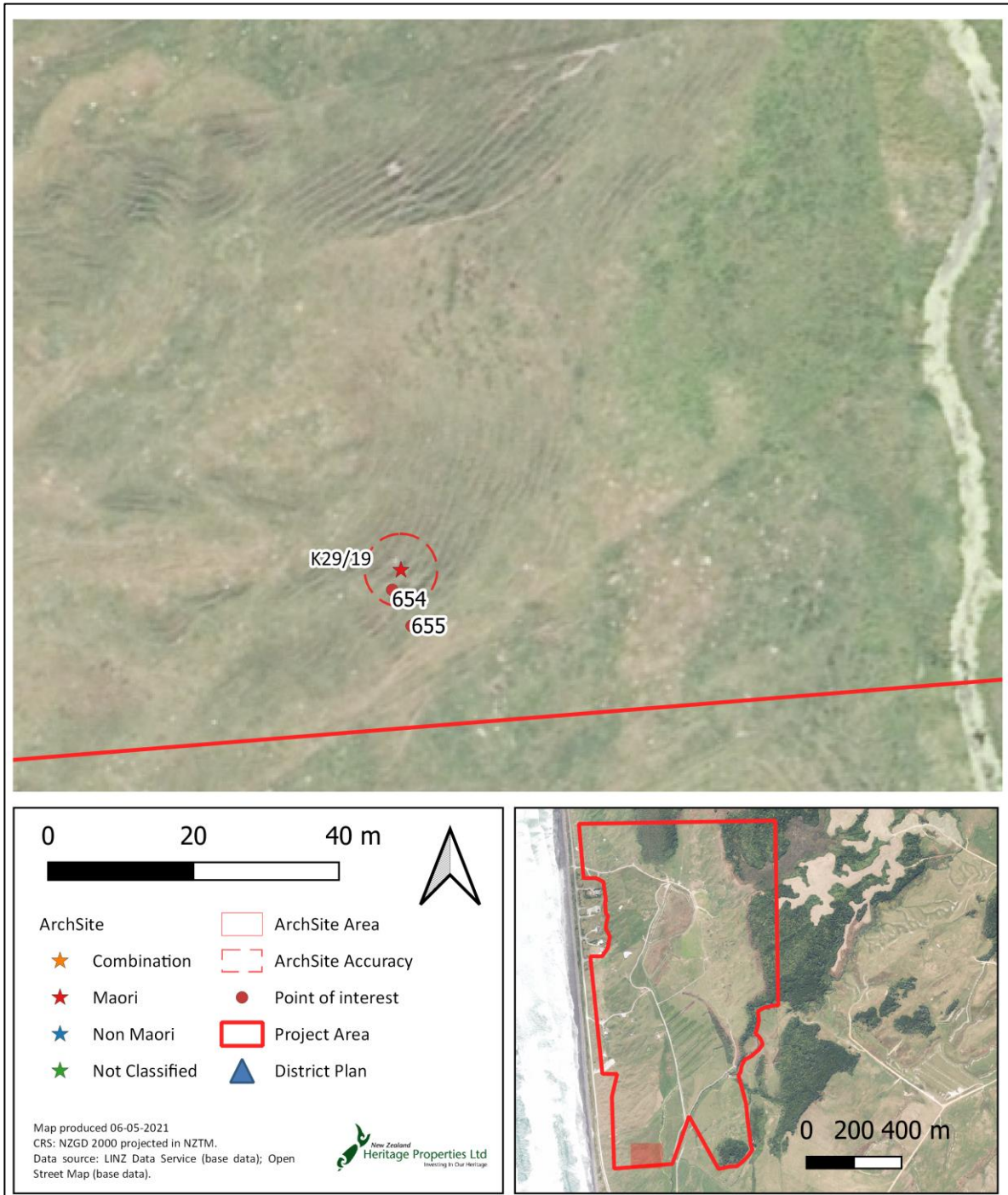


Figure 1. Location of site K29/19 and the recorded locations of midden exposure.



Figure 2. Exposed shell at point 654.



Site Record Form

NZAA SITE NUMBER: K29/20

SITE TYPE: Midden/Oven

SITE NAME(s):

DATE RECORDED:

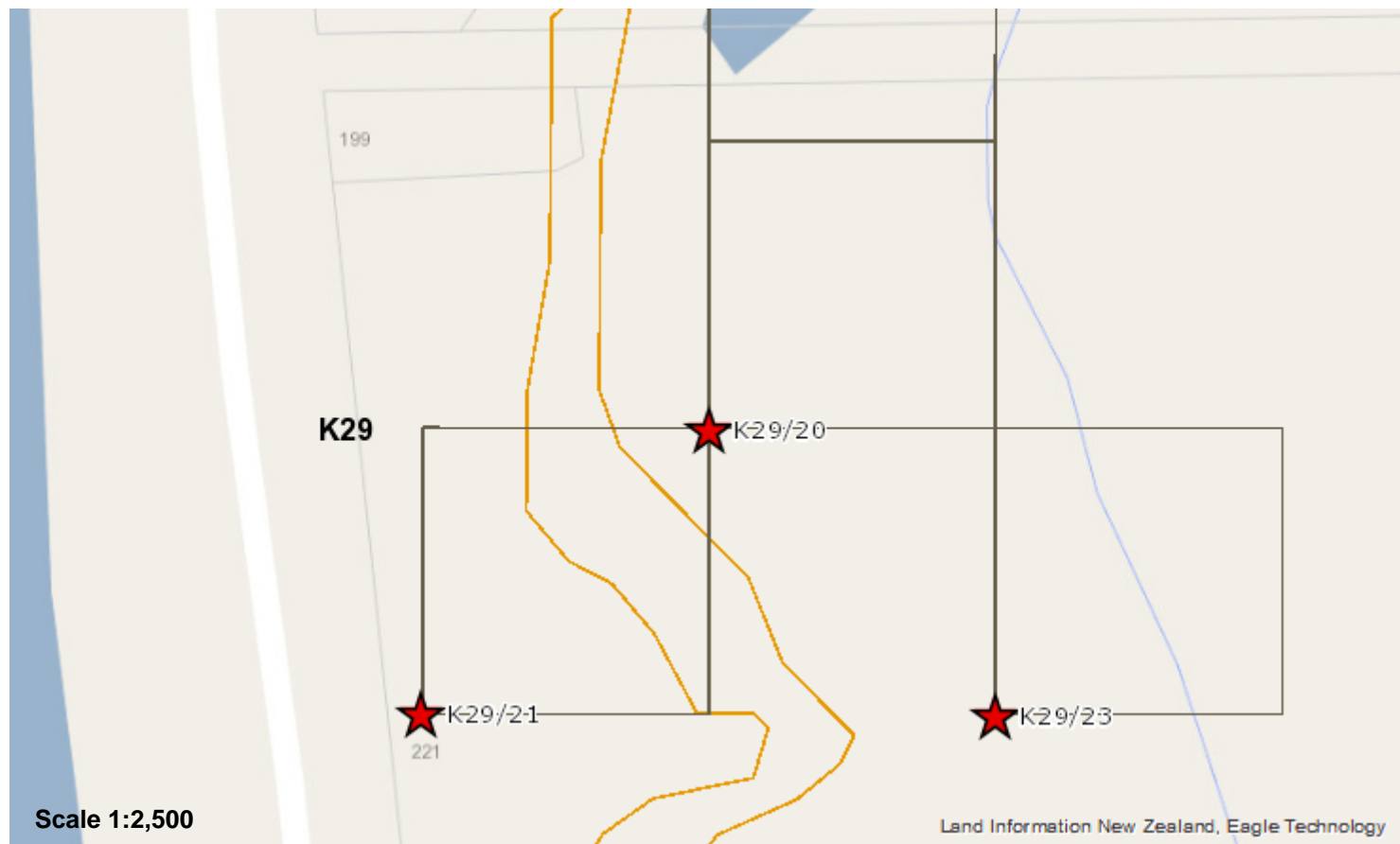
SITE COORDINATES (NZTM) Easting: 1472054

Northing: 5371940

Source: CINZAS

IMPERIAL SITE NUMBER: S30/10

METRIC SITE NUMBER: K29/20



Finding aids to the location of the site

The site is about 2.5km south along Okari Road; 200m east of the road, above a small tarn.

Brief description

A cockle and pipi shell midden. The presence of *Amphidesma subtriangulatum* was recorded in 1965.

Recorded features

Midden

Other sites associated with this site

SITE RECORD HISTORY**NZAA SITE NUMBER:** K29/20**Site description**

Updated 09/06/2021 (Field visit), submitted by alixmuir , visited 29/04/2021 by Muir, Alix
Grid reference (E1472054 / N5371940)

This site is the same as K29/45. K29/45 has a more reliable location. See SRF for K29/45.

Condition of the site

Updated 09/06/2021 (Field visit), submitted by alixmuir , visited 29/04/2021 by Muir, Alix

The site is eroding and being disturbed by cattle. The midden is spilling out of the east/inland side of grassed sand dunes.

Statement of condition**Current land use:****Threats:**

SITE RECORD INVENTORY

NZAA SITE NUMBER: K29/20

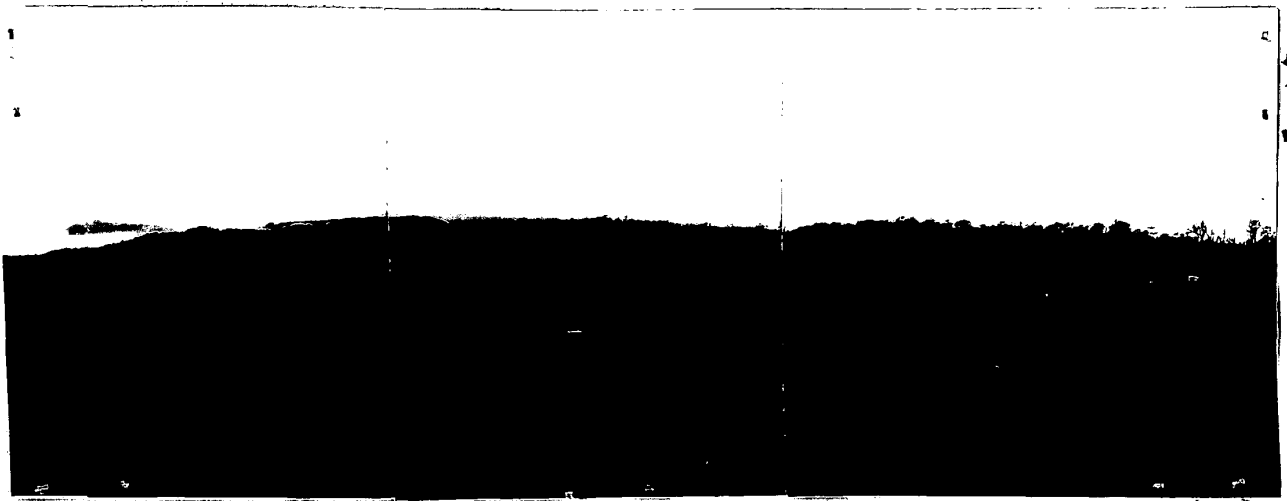
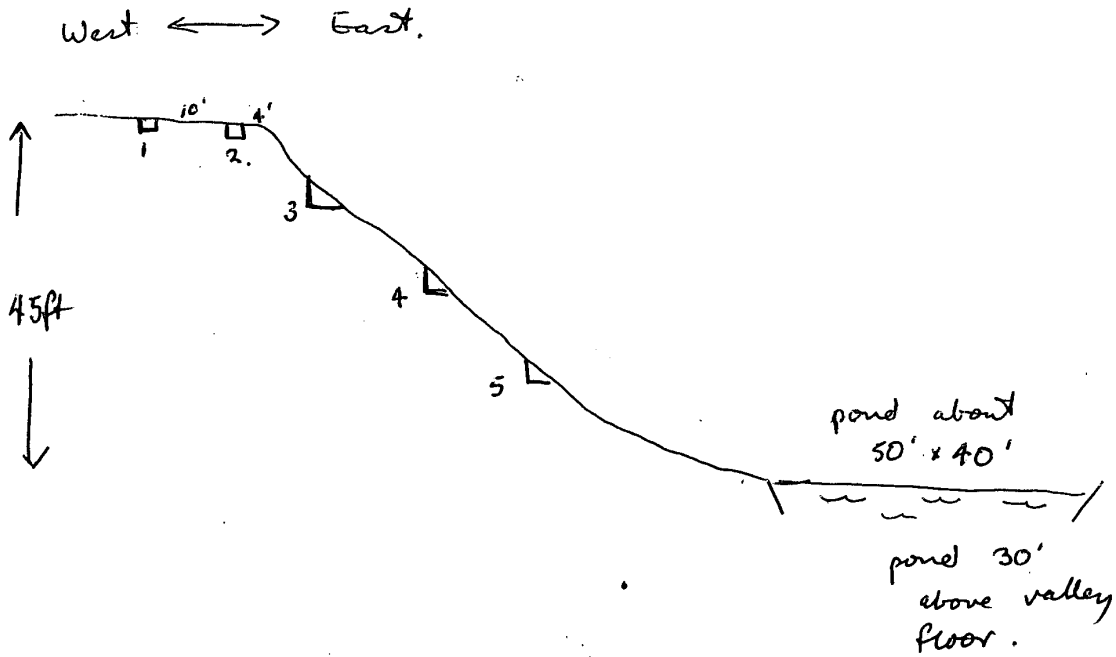
Supporting documentation held in ArchSite

AA BE AC AA AA AQ

SITE REFERENCE FORM		SITE NUMBER 10
Map number S30	Map name Charleston 1944 edition	SITE TYPE Shell Midden
Grid reference 965 683		CATEGORY: IV
1. Aids to relocation of site ^{E496500 N768300}		
On crest of hill inland, N.W. of largest tarn in seaward sandhills, 3 chain north of J.S. Dickson's woolshed.		
2. State of site; possibility of damage or destruction		
Despite being on very steep slope midden is well preserved, and with present good ground cover should remain so.		
3. Owner J.S. Dickson	Tenant	
Address House at 963 668	Address	
Attitude Very friendly, helpful and interested.	Attitude	
4. Name of site		
Source of name		
5. Date recorded Details of investigation; methods and equipment used		
May 1965. Site shown to us by J.S. Dickson. c. 1 hour spent by Owen Wilkes Joan Wilkes and George Boraman digging test pits, taking samples, photographing.		
6. Aerial photograph numbers Site shows: clearly/badly/not at all		
7. Reported by O.R.W.	Filekeeper O.R.W ilkes	
Date	Date June 1965	

	SITE NUMBER 10
Map number S30 Map name Charleston 1984 edition Grid reference 965 683	SITE TYPE Shell Midden CATEGORY: IV
<p>This site consisted of a cooking area on the fairly flat and broad sandhill crest and a talus midden that reached almost to the edge of the tarn.</p> <p>Testpit 3, from which the midden sample was taken, showed the maximum development of the midden.</p> <p>3" topsoil 8" shell - mainly pipi (<u>Amphidesma australe</u>) of generally small size, and some <u>A. substriangulatum</u>.</p> <p>Test pit 4 showed this in a much thinner section and test pit 5 showed no midden at all. On top, test pit 2 showed 14" of very black sand, grading down into grey sand. Pit 1 showed 12" of very black soil overlain by 10" topsoil. A nearby testpit showed 22" of very black soil.</p> <p>Several puzzling features about all this:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Not a trace of shell to be found on top of slope - it is as though the two deposits were quite unconnected. The depth and homogeneity of the blackened soil. Although intensely blackened (sample collected) there are only a few very small charcoal lumps, and occasional well fragmented, very rotten overstones, there is no internal layering, no concentrations of ovenstones, and always there is the even gradual transition into the natural, as though it had been sieved and turned over. The rapid changes in thickness and the deepburial in places - suggests there has been much movement of the sand by slumping or blowing. This suggests that Maoris may have been here before the soil became stabilized by bush - supporting conclusion for S30/8 and S30/3 - where lowermost shell is incorporated in fairly clean soil. Also most sites show 3"-4" soil developed over cultural deposits - not all that much more than elsewhere. <p>N.B. - again the hilltop position - as though they needed a slope to throw their shells over. Why didn't they live around the edge of the pond -perhaps the gentle slopes were too swampy. Perhaps they lived on the sandhill crests because only there was the vegetation thin enough.</p>	

S30/10.



S30/10 shown by hatching
South headland of Tauranga Bay in left back ground.
air strip on far right.

Additional Information for Site K29/20 and K29/45 (Muir, Alix/June 2021)

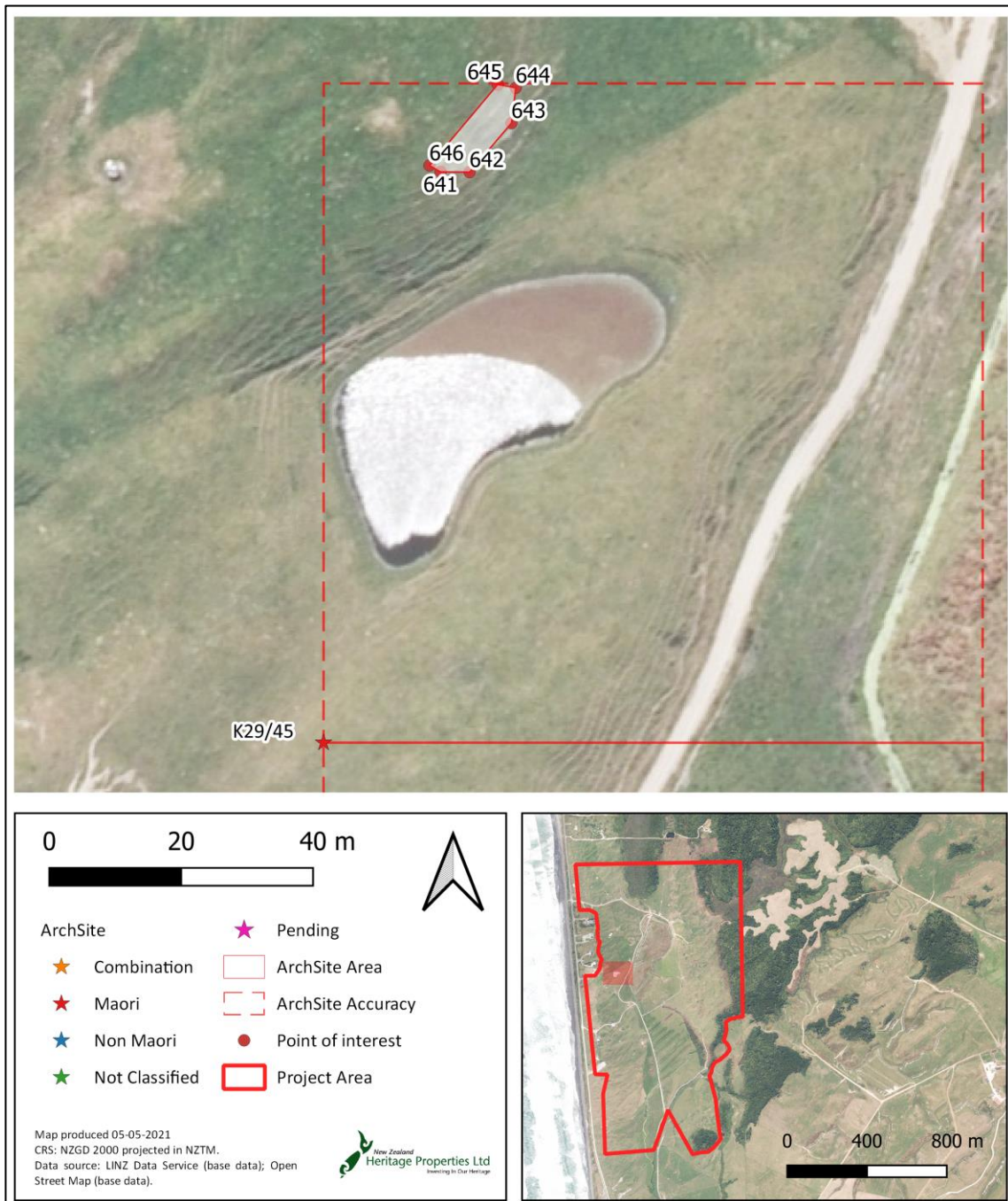


Figure 1. Location of Site K29/45 and the location of the midden exposure.



Figure 2. Exposed midden at the top of the slope.



Site Record Form

NZAA SITE NUMBER: K29/21

SITE TYPE: Unclassified

SITE NAME(s):

DATE RECORDED:

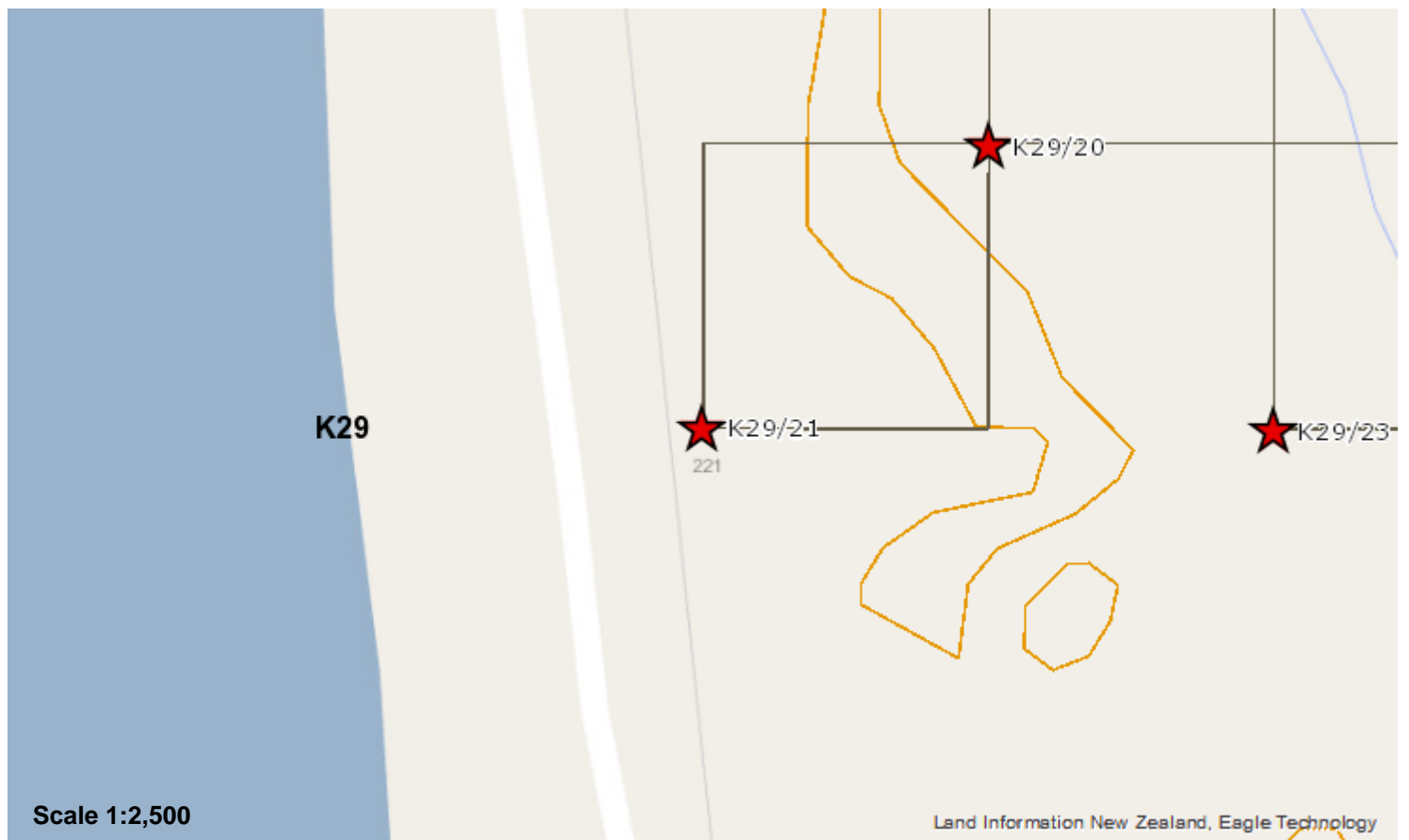
SITE COORDINATES (NZTM) Easting: 1471954

Northing: 5371841

Source: CINZAS

IMPERIAL SITE NUMBER: S30/11

METRIC SITE NUMBER: K29/21



Finding aids to the location of the site

Previously recorded as a hollow amongst sandhills about 100 yards south of J. S. Dickson's Woolshed.

Brief description

Recorded features

Other sites associated with this site

SITE RECORD HISTORY**NZAA SITE NUMBER:** K29/21**Site description**

Updated 09/06/2021 (Field visit), submitted by alixmuir , visited 29/04/2021 by Muir, Alix
Grid reference (E1471954 / N5371841)

The site could not be relocated during a site survey. The boulders found in the surrounding area were determined as being natural rocks and so this boulder site was likely a naturally occurring boulder.

Condition of the site

Updated 09/06/2021 (Field visit), submitted by alixmuir , visited 29/04/2021 by Muir, Alix

The boulder could not be relocated, however this site has been deemed a natural boulder site.

Statement of condition**Current land use:****Threats:**

SITE RECORD INVENTORY

NZAA SITE NUMBER: K29/21

Supporting documentation held in ArchSite

BA AA AC -- AA AQ

SITE REFERENCE FORM		SITE NUMBER 11
Map number 30 S30	Map name Charleston 1944 edition	SITE TYPE Boulder locality CATEGORY: IV
Grid reference 963 679		
1. Aids to relocation of site E496300 N767900 Mollow amongst sandhills about 100 yards south of J.S. Dickson's woolshed.		
2. State of site; possibility of damage or destruction		
3. Owner J.S. Dickson Address House at 963 668 Attitude Very friendly, helpful and interested.	Tenant Address Attitude	
4. Name of site Source of name		
5. Date recorded May 1965.		Details of investigation; methods and equipment used Pointout by J.S. Dickson.
6. Aerial photograph numbers		Site shows: clearly/badly/not at all
7. Reported by O.R.W. Date	Filekeeper O.R. Wilkes Date June 1965	

SITE NUMBER 11

Map number S30

Map name Charleston 1944 edition

Grid reference 963 679

SITE TYPE Boulder locality
CATEGORY: IVBoulder occurrences amongst sandhills.

In several localities amongst the 9 Mile Beach sand dunes there are groups of one, two or three granite or greywacke boulders, probably all unburnt. The significance of these was pointed out to us by J.S. Dickson - they cannot have been transported by natural agencies, as the whole topography is the result of wind erosion + transportation. There is no conceivable reason for a pakeha leaving them, and the conclusion is that they were left by Maoris.

Our excavation hole, about 3' x 2' showed the heap of stones - about 6'. Surface relief was literally a heap, but mainly of charcoally soil. Stones were burnt - soft granite etc. Also the boulders kept turning up to at least 8" beneath the heap - although this could be due to our digging an earlier intrusion made by J.S. Dickson. Most stones burnt and a very large proportion shattered. Mostly of greywacke, some fine granite. No suggestion of an oven structure.

S30/7

This was only 50'-60' away from S30/6 the sunken hut site(?). Possible that some pakeha responsible. There is a shallow prospecting hole nearby. It was a greywacke boulder 10" long, 6" through - cylindrical. No associated occupations residue. Greywacke boulders occur in stream nearby.

S30/19

A greywacke boulders similar to S30/7, near tractor bridge across main creek, on seaward side of creek where the land is slightly higher. It had two spalls taken off - suitable shape for use. John Dickson agreed it did not look like it had been done by an implement, but also did not look as though it had been struck off - no percussion bulbs - a very plane fracture, as though produced by frost.

S30/11

This was 100' or so S.S.E. of the woolshed - on the N.E. Facing side of sand dune. Two boulders exposed - one fairly flattish - like a Heaphy River paving Stone (S7/1). No associated occupations residue. Site was in the middle of the sand hill belt, but at relatively low level therefore not to be compared with the midden sites. Stones were granite - this does not appear in the nearby streams and must have been brought from Tauranga Bay area.

S30/12

The one other occurrence of these boulders is in midden site S30/12. Again a rather slabby lump of waterworn granite about 10" across and 4-5" thick. The presence of this one in definite Maori association helps confirm that they are all of Maori association. None show any sign of burning or of use as anvil stones etc.

<p>Map number S30 Map name Charleston 1944 edition Grid reference 963 679</p>	<p>SITE NUMBER 11</p>
	<p>SITE TYPE Boulder locality CATEGORY: IV</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">- 2 -</p> <p>Mr. Harry Brunning reports that there used to be similar occurrences of boulders behind his house at Carters Beach (S24/057 734) in the vicinity of Bradshaws Creek.</p>	

Additional Information for Site K29/21 (Muir, Alix/June 2021)

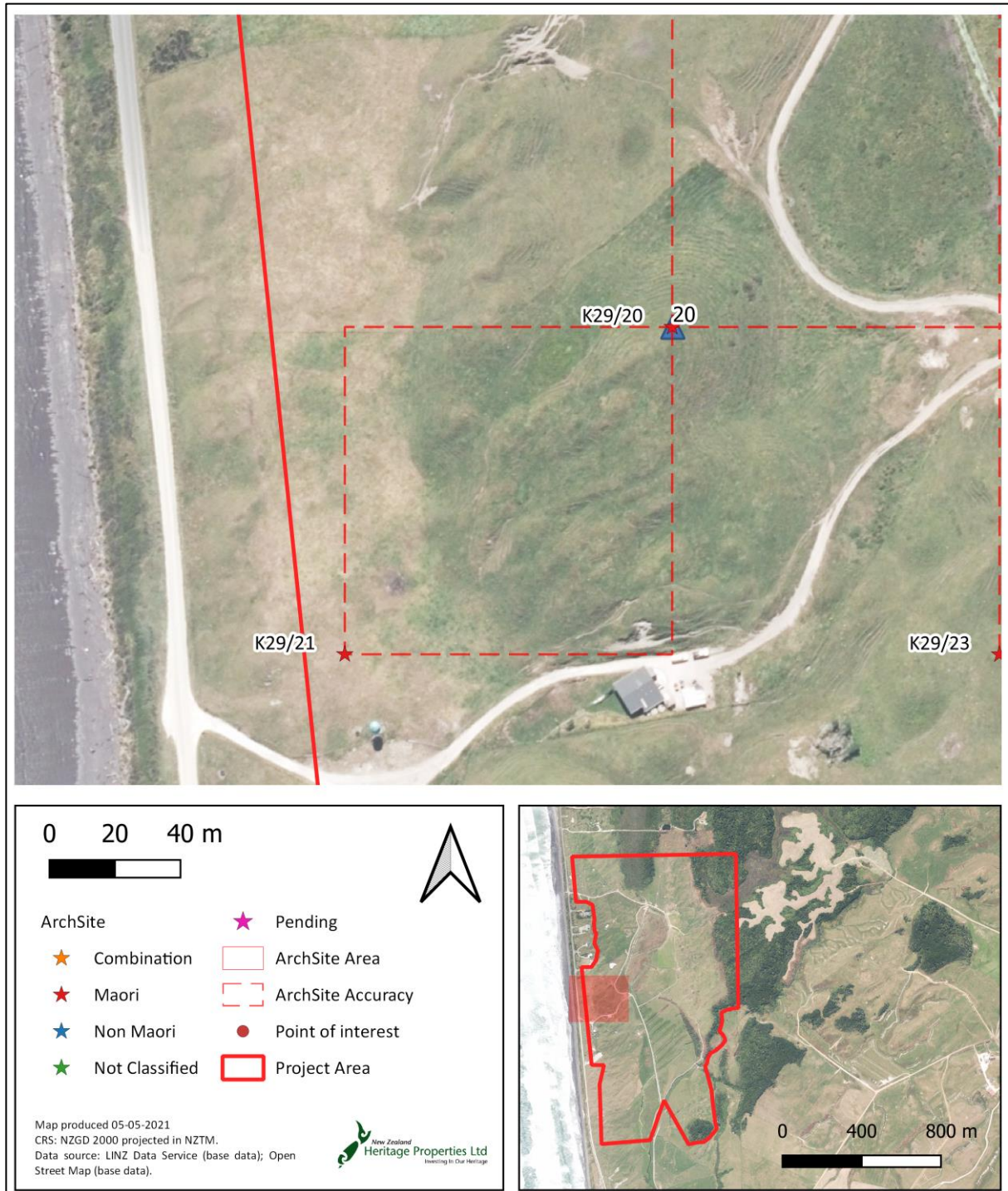


Figure 1. Location of site K29/21.



Figure 2. Recorded location of K29/21, with no boulder exposure.



Site Record Form

NZAA SITE NUMBER: K29/23

SITE TYPE: Midden/Oven

SITE NAME(s):

DATE RECORDED:

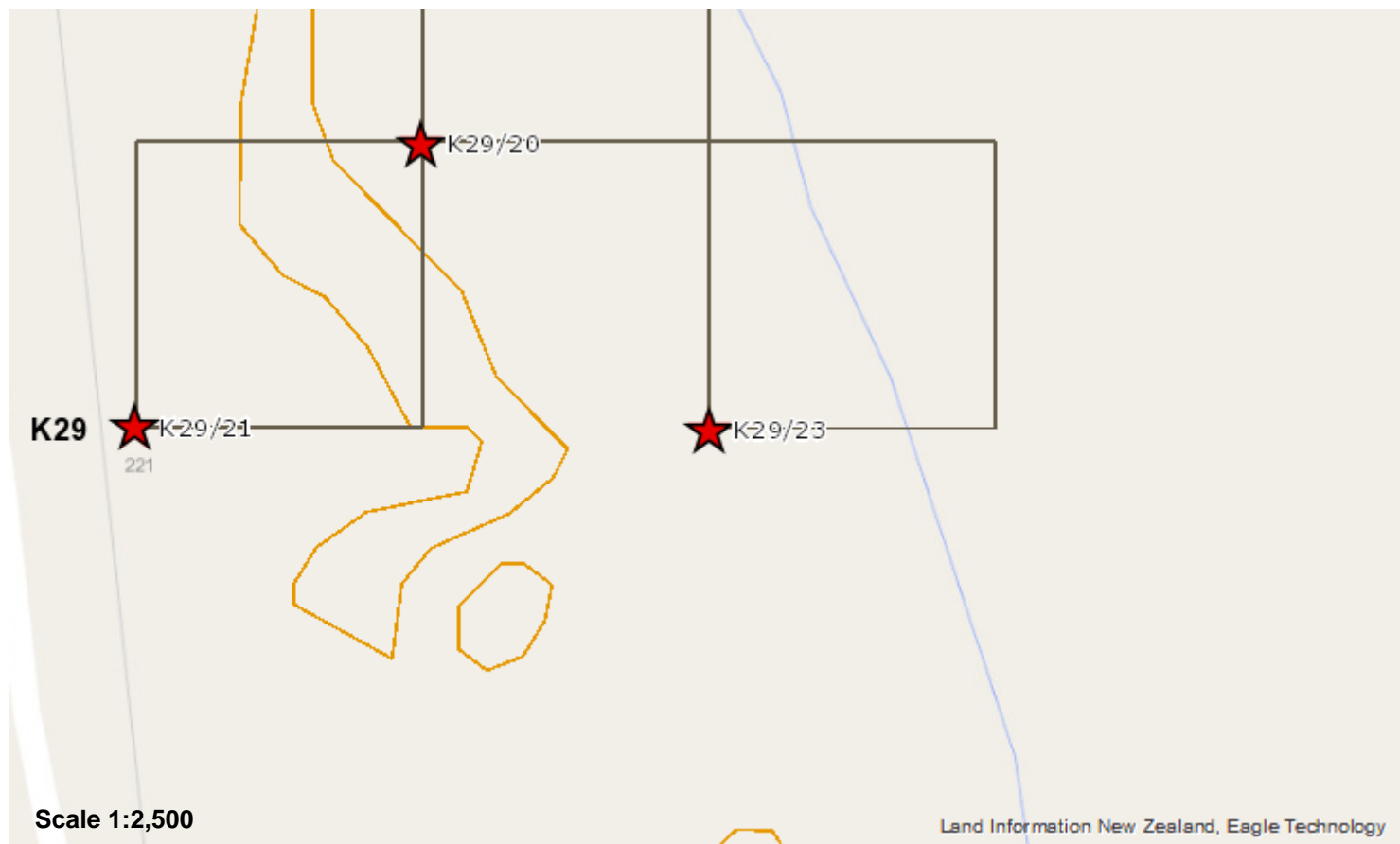
SITE COORDINATES (NZTM) Easting: 1472154

Northing: 5371840

Source: CINZAS

IMPERIAL SITE NUMBER: S30/13

METRIC SITE NUMBER: K29/23



Finding aids to the location of the site

Recorded location was at the south end of a long low sand dune in the middle of a valley.

Brief description

Recorded as a shell midden consisting entirely of mussel shell.

Recorded features

Midden

Other sites associated with this site

SITE RECORD HISTORY**NZAA SITE NUMBER:** K29/23**Site description**

Updated 09/06/2021 (Field visit), submitted by alixmuir , visited 29/04/2021 by Muir, Alix
Grid reference (E1472154 / N5371840)

This site not relocated during the site survey. The site is recorded as being on the south end of a long low sand dune in the middle of a valley. The site location description does not match the site location. A location to the southwest of the site location was noted as a more likely location given the description of the site, shown by POI 640 (see additional information).

Condition of the site

Updated 09/06/2021 (Field visit), submitted by alixmuir , visited 29/04/2021 by Muir, Alix

The site was not found due to it being destroyed.

Statement of condition**Current land use:****Threats:**

SITE RECORD INVENTORY

NZAA SITE NUMBER: K29/23

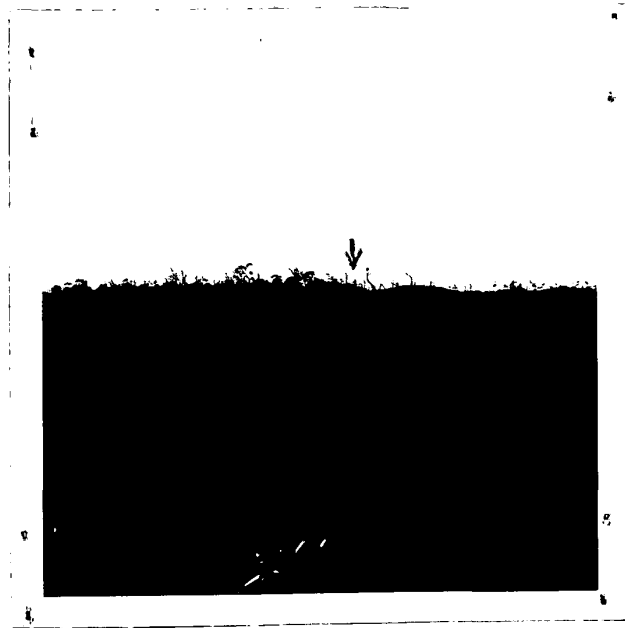
Supporting documentation held in ArchSite

AA AA AC C-AA AQ

SITE REFERENCE FORM		SITE NUMBER 13
Map number S30	Map name Charleston 1944 edition	SITE TYPE Shell Midden CATEGORY: IV
Grid reference 965 681		
1. Aids to relocation of site <i>E496500 N768100</i> At south end of a long low sand dune in middle of valley behind J.S. Dickson's woolshed.		
2. State of site; possibility of damage or destruction Site has apparently been virtually destroyed by erosion initiated by previous digging.		
3. Owner J.S. Dickson Address House at 963 668 Attitude Very friendly, helpful and interested.	Tenant Address Attitude	
4. Name of site Source of name		
5. Date recorded May 1965. Site pointed out to us by J.S. Dickson but was not investigated due to lack of time. Details of investigation; methods and equipment used		
6. Aerial photograph numbers Site shows: clearly/bodly/not at all		
7. Reported by O.R.W.	Filekeeper O.R. Wilkes	
Date	Date June 1965	

Map number S30	SITE NUMBER 13
Map name Charleston 1944 edition	SITE TYPE Shell Midden
Grid reference 965 681	CATEGORY: IV
<p>Apparently this was a very minor site, notable for its unique location - between the two sand dune belts, and the fact that it was composed entirely of mussel shell (<u>Mytilus planulatus</u>) the nearest mussel beds being at Tauranga Bay. This is the only mussel midden found.</p>	

530/13



View from west rear 530/9.
Air strip in background.

Additional Information for Site K29/23 (Muir, Alix/June 2021)

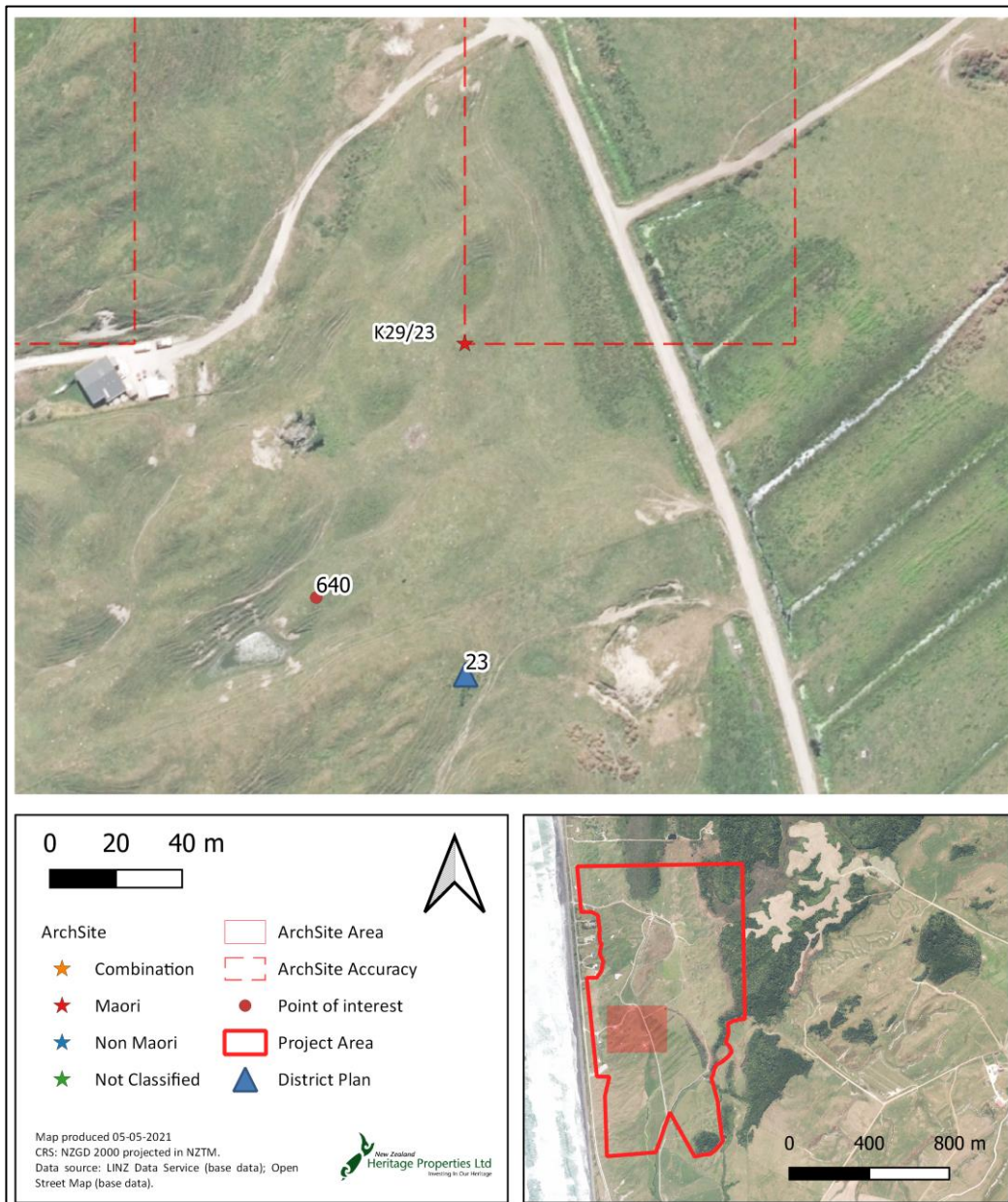


Figure 1. Location of site K29/23, the district plan Historic Place No. 23 and the probable location of the site.



Figure 2. Location of the recorded site K29/23.



Site Record Form

NZAA SITE NUMBER: K29/45

SITE TYPE: Midden/Oven

SITE NAME(s):

DATE RECORDED:

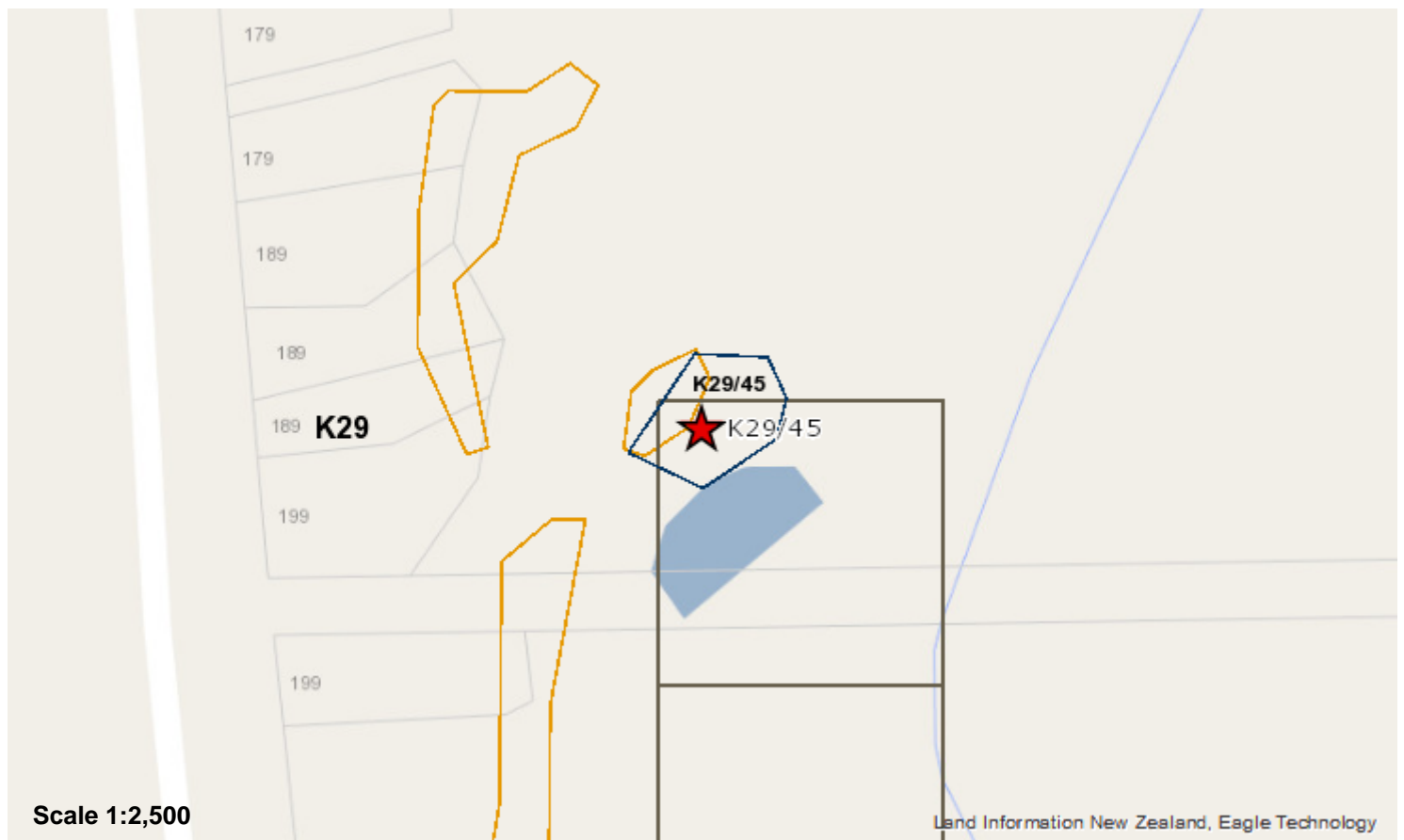
SITE COORDINATES (NZTM) Easting: 1472070

Northing: 5372131

Source: CINZAS

IMPERIAL SITE NUMBER: S30/42

METRIC SITE NUMBER: K29/45



Finding aids to the location of the site

Approximately 2km south of Tauranga Bay and 200m east of road beside sandhill tarn, amongst consolidated dunes.

Brief description

Midden

Recorded features

Midden

Other sites associated with this site

K29/20

SITE RECORD HISTORY**NZAA SITE NUMBER:** K29/45**Site description**

Updated 09/06/2021 (Field visit), submitted by alixmuir , visited 29/04/2021 by Muir, Alix
Grid reference (E1472070 / N5372131)

During the site survey this site was relocated to the northeast of the site K29/45 location point and sits within the 100m accuracy buffer (see additional information). This site has previously been recorded as K29/20, however the location of K29/45 is more accurate. The midden, exposed on the southwest face of a sand dune located immediately north of a tarn, measured 16m long by 7.5m wide and the midden was comprised of highly fragmented pipi and tuangi shell, at POI 641-645.

Condition of the site

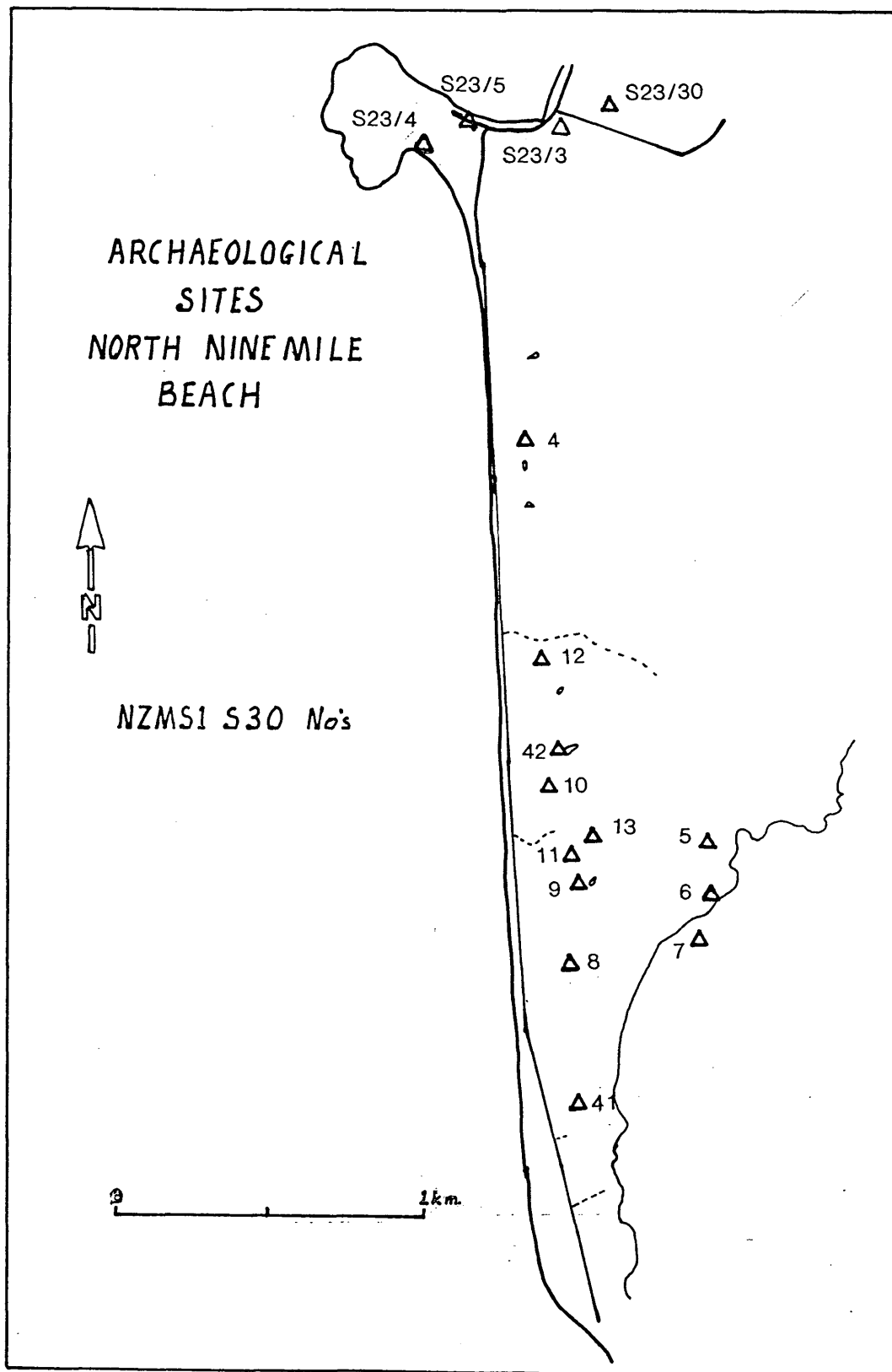
Updated 09/06/2021 (Field visit), submitted by alixmuir , visited 29/04/2021 by Muir, Alix

The midden is in a fair condition, however it is eroding down the slope and has been trampled by stock.

This site is the same as K29/20

Statement of condition**Current land use:****Threats:**

S30/42



Additional Information for Site K29/20 and K29/45 (Muir, Alix/June 2021)

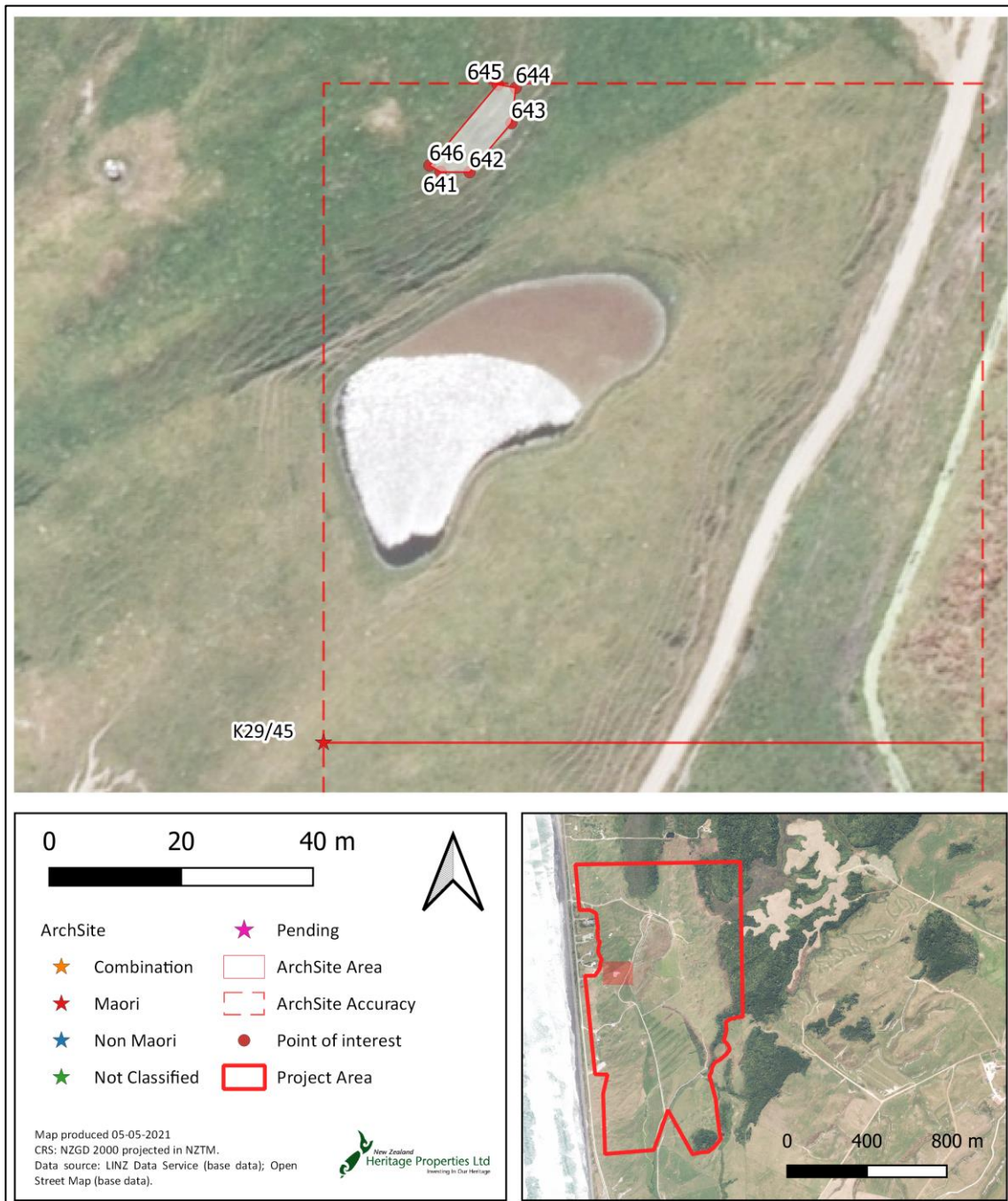
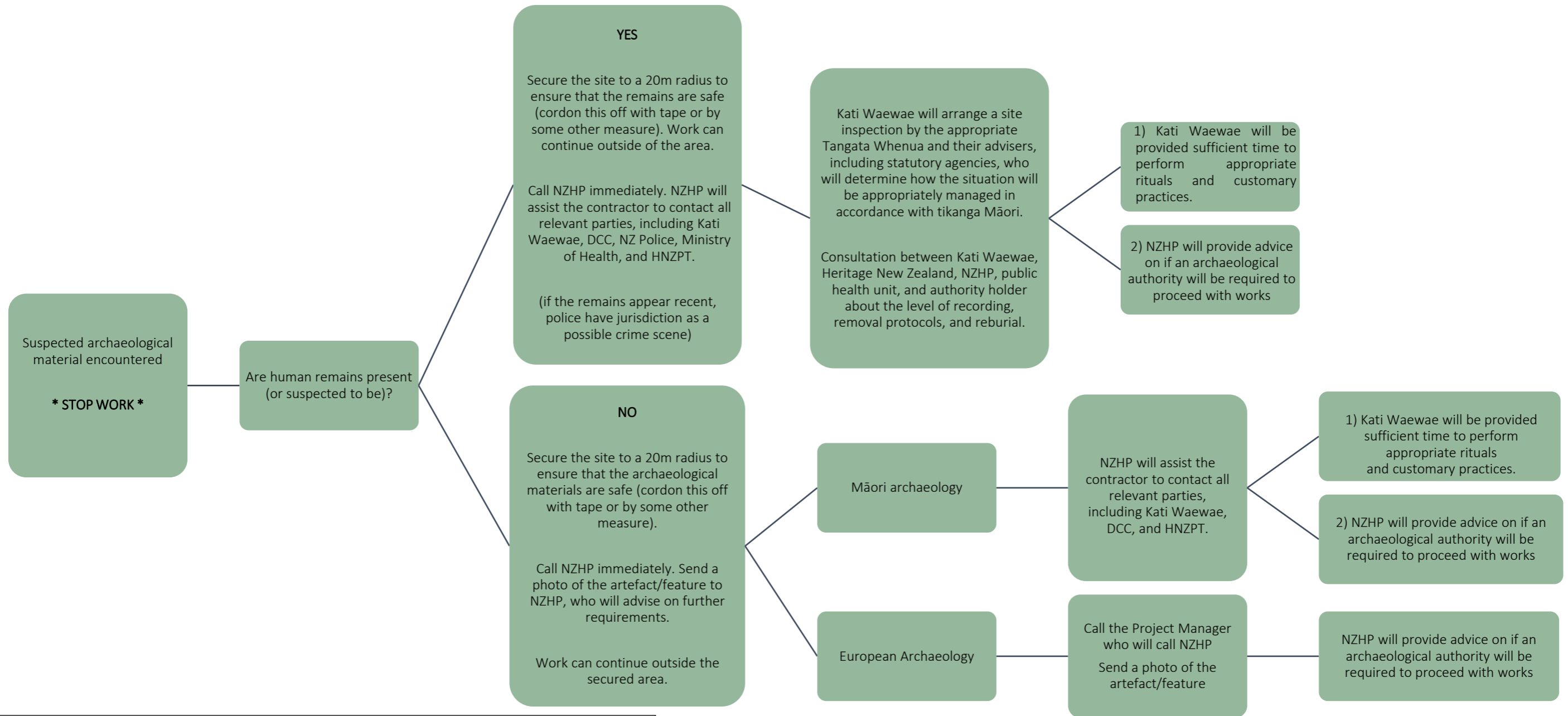


Figure 1. Location of Site K29/45 and the location of the midden exposure.



Figure 2. Exposed midden at the top of the slope.

Appendix C On Call Procedure



Emergency Contact Details		
NZHP (New Zealand Heritage Properties; contract archaeologists)		
New Zealand Heritage Properties Office		Phone: 03 477 3933
Dr Dawn Cropper Director of Archaeology		Mobile: 021 0822 0868
Megan Lawrence Principal Archaeologist		Mobile: 022 041 1655
Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga		
Frank van der Heijden Archaeologist Poutairangahia Canterbury/West Coast		Phone: 027 688 9741
Tangata Whenua - Aukaha		
Lisa Tumahai Kati Waewae Representative		Phone: 03 755 6451

Appendix D Map Showing Location of Recorded Archaeological Sites

