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# Kaikoura Island Archaeological Survey

AUCKLAND CONSERVANCY

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# Abstract

Kaikoura Island is a 564.13 ha island forming the southern side of Port Abercrombie, located off the western coast of Aotea (Great Barrier Island). The island was transferred into public ownership in 2004, with the intention of restoring native vegetation. Kaikoura was identified as a high priority for archaeological survey on account of there having been no previous archaeological surveys carried out, despite knowledge of the existence of unrecorded Maori archaeological sites and WWII period military structures being present. Previously recorded historic sites were limited to one Maori occupation site, and two sites from the WWII period. The present survey has identified a further 30 sites, and relocated one of the previously incorrectly recorded sites. Recommendations have been made regarding the management of recorded archaeological sites and historic structures.

# Acknowledgements

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# 1.0 Introduction

## 1.1 BACKGROUND

Kaikoura Island was recently purchased in 2004 by the Crown in response to initial lobbying from the New Zealand Native Forest Restoration Trust (NZNFRT) for the purpose of establishing a public reserve. With the bulk of the purchase funds provided by the Nature Heritage Fund, the island was gazetted as a scenic reserve, although administration of the island has been ceded to the recently formed Motu Kaikoura Trust made up of representatives from NZNFRT, Friends of Tiritiri Matangi, and Ngati Rehua. Control of the island was handed over to the Motu Kaikoura Trust in April 2005.

The restoration of Kaikoura is largely intended to be carried out through a programme of weed and pest management allowing the island to naturally regenerate. At the same time it is intended that the island will become a centre for outdoor and environmental education for the youth of Auckland. It is envisaged that the establishment of additional tracks, buildings, and facilities will be necessary for the purposes of both programmes. Accordingly an archaeological survey has been carried out by the Department of Conservation for the purpose of identifying the archaeological resources present on the island, and allowing for their integrated management during the restoration programme.

## 1.2 GEOGRAPHY

Kaikoura (Selwyn) Island is a 564.13 ha, roughly triangular shaped island located on the western coast of Great Barrier Island between Port Abercrombie and Man of War Passage. Motuhaku and Nelson Islands continue an island chain off the north-western point of Kaikoura, and the eastern coastline of the island creates the western margin of Port Fitzroy.

The island comprises predominantly medium to steeply graded ridges and spurs, mostly running off the northern and southern sides of a central main ridgeline which connects the north-western and north-eastern points of the island. Rocky outcrops occur frequently along the narrow ridgelines. There is little flat land on the island, and where it does occur is mostly in the vicinity of the artificially levelled airstrip, and the more gently sloping spurs around the farm gully on the southern side of the island.

Kaikoura has in recent time been subject to considerable erosion on the steeper northern slopes exposing large areas of dry red clay, often down to bedrock, a result of uncontrolled grazing by deer, goats and pigs.

### 1.3 GEOLOGY AND SOIL TYPES

Geology is classified as roughly stratified and poorly sorted andesitic breccias, tuffs and agglomerates of Pliocene to Miocene origin (NZMS290 series). Soils are predominantly Fitzroy Hill soils mixed with Barrier steepland soils, clay loam and rocky clay loam, along with smaller isolated areas of Fitzroy clay loam and bouldery clay loam on the central ridge, farm gully and on the tops of the spurs on the northern coastline (NZMS290 series).

### 1.4 VEGETATION

Sporadic farm clearing and grazing by deer and goats over the last 150 years has left much of the island devoid of its original forest vegetation. Presently vegetation cover is largely regenerating scrub cover comprising low manuka/kanuka (*Leptospermum scoparium/Kunzea ericoides*) with large areas of gorse (*Ulex europaeus*) and hakea (*Hakea sericea*), and scattered maritime and radiata pines (*Pinus pinaster*, *Pinus radiata*). Larger areas of pines have been planted on the south-eastern side of the island in the vicinity of the wharf with occasional gum (*Eucalyptus spp.*) and macrocarpa (*Cupressus macrocarpa*). Pohutukawa (*Metrosideros excelsa*) and coastal natives scatter the coastal fringe, with a few discrete gullies on the southern and eastern coastline containing predominantly native tree species including kauri (*Agathis australis*), kohekohe (*Dysoxylum spectabile*), taraire (*Beilschmiedia taraire*), tawa (*Beilschmiedia tawa*), puriri (*Vitex lucens*), ngaio (*Myoporum laetum*), kawakawa (*Macropiper excelsum*), karaka (*Corynocarpus laevigatus*), and Ponga fern (*Cyathea dealbata*). Smaller areas of grassland occur around the airstrip and farm gully.



Figure 1: NZMS260 Topographical map and inset showing location of Kaikoura Island

## 2.0 Brief History

### 2.1 MAORI SETTLEMENT

There has been little written specifically about the Maori settlement of Kaikoura Island, although it appears to have been a politically important location in relation to the wider history of Aotearoa. The first people on Aotearoa were reputed to be the Tutumaiao, Maewae or Turehu people (MLC Minute Book 2 Taitokerau 1993). From the beginning of the 15<sup>th</sup> century the island came to be occupied by iwi of Tainui descent. They were known collectively as Ngati Tai and included Ngati Te Hauwhenua in the north, Ngati Tai Manawa in the east. Ngati Te Wharau who were of Arawa and Tainui descent occupied the south and west (Monin 1996:25-26 citing testimony of Witi McMath in Aotearoa Motairehe transcript p.96, Murdoch pers. com.). Ngati Te Wharau are reported to have lived on Kaikoura Island at this time (Tatton 1994:37).

#### **Ngati Wai conquest and the 'Maungarongo'**

Ngati Wai's mana whenua originates from their conquest, and subsequent permanent occupation from some time towards the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century. Rehua, of Te Kawerau descent, and his son Te Rangituangahuru came to Aotearoa and defeated Ngati Tai in a series of engagements. The reason for this has been stated as *utu* for the death of the daughter of the Ngati Manaia rangatira, Te Whaiti, at Harataonga by Ngati Tai. It is also claimed that Rehua had earlier links with Aotearoa through Hoturoa of the Tainui waka and Turi of the Aotearoa waka. Following the defeat of Ngati Te Hauwhenua who were seen as responsible for the death of Te Whaiti, Rehua settled in the Whangapoua area. An interim peace settlement, or 'Maungarongo', was concluded at Kaikoura, and cemented by marriages including that of Rangituangahuru to Rangiarua, the daughter of the Ngati Te Wharau rangatira, Taihikingarangi, who lived on Kaikoura and controlled the western coastline of Aotearoa. Ranginui of Ngati Wai also came to Aotearoa and was gifted land. Some of his descendants remained on the island and in time they intermarried with those of Rehua and the two groups came together as Ngati Wai ki Aotearoa.

Ngati Te Wharau and Ngati Tai remained on Aotearoa until the peace with Ngati Wai was broken by the killing of Rehua by Te Mataa of Ngati Tai at Rakitu Island on the east coast. Te Mataa fled to the Alderman Islands, but Taihikingarangi and the remaining Ngati Tai and Ngati Te Wharau were at this point completely driven from Aotearoa by Rangituangahuru with the assistance of his Kawerau relatives from Mahurangi and Ngati Manaia, the tribal grouping that later became known as Ngati Wai (Tatton 1994:39; Monin 1996:26). Rangituangahuru and the other descendants of Rehua became Ngati Rehua and settled throughout the land (MLC Minute Book 21 Taitokerau 1993).

#### **Ngati Rehua settlement on Kaikoura**

It has been suggested that following expulsion of Ngati Tai settlement concentrations on Aotearoa shifted from east to west coast (Tatton 1994:128). Although a few Marutuahu iwi and Ngati Naunau in particular intermarried and lived periodically on the southern

coast of Aotea with Ngati Rehua, Kaikoura and the surrounding area were solely occupied by Ngati Rehua.

While cultivations were maintained on the island, Kaikoura was considered relatively infertile, and a greater value placed on the seafood resources as evidenced in the island's name (*Kaikoura* meaning 'to consume crayfish'). Pa were constructed on Kaikoura island and named Motukaraka and Pahangahou (Murdoch pers. com).

### **Battle of Aotea 1838**

The last significant inter-tribal battle on Aotea occurred in 1838 when a Ngati Kahungunu led ope (contingent) of 120 warriors under the command of Te Mauparaoa, stopped to reprovision at Aotea after concluding a peace with Ngapuhi in the Bay of Islands. With most of the men away harvesting mutton birds at Motu Okokewa, Hauturu and Pokohinu, Ngati Kahungunu entered and raided Te Mariri's pa at Kawa near Motairhe. Te Mariri requested assistance from his Ngati Naunau relatives and also to Horeta Te Taniwha of Ngati Whanaunga. Horeta Te Taniwha obliged by assembling a ope taua of Marutuahu forces to assist Ngati Rehua. Horeta Te Taniwha's forces defeated Te Mauparaoa's ope at Te Parekura, near Whangapoua, but not without significant losses.

## 2.2 EUROPEAN SETTLEMENT

### **Pre-Treaty of Waitangi purchase 1838**

The first European purchase of land on Aotea was conducted on 20 March 1838. William Webster, Jeremiah Nagle and William Abercrombie claim to have purchased the whole of Great Barrier which they incorrectly estimated to be 20,000 acres (Turton Private Deeds, Deeds 349, pp.310-11). Payment was made in goods to the value of £1140 including a considerable quantity of guns and ammunition. The signing took place in Coromandel, with the principal signatories being Te Horetia Te Taniwha and his son Kitahi. Only 2 of the 19 signatures were Ngati Wai, who received only a minimal payment of three pairs of blankets (Turton 1882:311, MLC Minute Book 21 Taitokerau 1993:3). Although Ngati Wai failed to protest at the time of this sale, the claim was subsequently investigated and it was found that the land had been unfairly sold by those who were not the rightful owners. It has been subsequently claimed by Ngati Maru that the sale was recompense for the loss of life inflicted on Marutuahu forces during the battle of Aotea (Murdoch 1993 and Tatton 1994:42-43).

In addition to those living on Great Barrier at Katherine Bay, Ngati Rehua people were still resident on Kaikoura at the time of its sale in 1838. At this time Fairburn estimated the population of Aotea at approximately 170 (Monin 1996:26).

### **Claim reviewed 1844**

Two years later in 1840 the Governor of New South Wales Sir George Gipps issued a proclamation which forbade direct purchase of land from the Maori. The Aotea claim was subsequently investigated by Godfrey, and on 10 June 1844 he reported that while Webster, Nagle, and Abercrombie intended to purchase the whole island Maori had only affirmed the sale of the northern part. Godfrey further recommended that no grant be allowed on the basis that Webster had already received the maximum allowed of 2,560 acres in other claims (AJHR 1893, A-4, p.6).

Godfrey's claim was however reviewed by the Legislative Council who found that considerable resources had been expended on copper mining operations which were felt to be of great benefit to the colony (GBPP 1845 247:101). Governor Fitzroy accordingly authorised Commissioner Fitzgerald to award a total grant of 8,080 acres to Webster, 8,119 to Abercrombie, and 8,070 acres to Nagle totalling 24,269 acres made on 6 July 1844 (Turton Deeds). The boundaries were from the mouth of the Whangapoua River to Mount Hobson (Hirakimata) to the Wairahi Stream and out to the coast at Akatarere, thus including Kaikoura, Nelson and Motuhaku Islands. A native reserve of 3,510 acres was excluded from this grant which enclosed many of the principal Ngati Rehua settlements at Katherine Bay from Ahuriri to Maunganui (Tatton 1994:45 citing Te Mariri 1858 Vol.1).

### **Speculation and the Great Barrier Land, Harbour & Mining Co.**

In 1854 many of the earlier land grants were again revisited and required to be substantiated. Where evidence of purchase or payment was not produced the earlier claims were made void and new claims issued. This appears to have been the case with

the Abercrombie grant of 24,269 acres, which was surrendered and a new grant issued to William Smellie Grahame on 29 December 1854 (Auckland Deeds 9D:194-5). No case on behalf of the Abercrombie brothers was brought before the Land Claims Court, possibly as they were by this time living in Sydney and almost bankrupt. A little over 12 months later on 17 January 1856 Grahame sold to Theophilus Heale for £6000 (Auckland Deeds 9D:195). Heale was surveyor and at that time appointed judge of the Native Land Court. The deed was signed in the presence of Frederick Whittaker, Heale's partner in the ill-fated and scurrilous copper mining enterprise on Kawau Island.

Shortly after on 30th June 1859, Heale on sold to the Great Barrier Land Harbour & Mining Co for £20,000 (Auckland Deeds 9D:197). The Great Barrier Land Harbour & Mining Co had been registered in England on 5 May 1857 just over a year after Heale's purchase with English businessmen Parke Pittar and Phillip Wright, both of Middlesex, the principal shareholders and trustees. It appears that these dealings had little impact on Kaikoura other than the several changes in ownership recorded against the title. Heale's interest undoubtedly lay with the exploitation of the copper mine.

### Early impressions of Port Fitzroy

From 1841 to 1859 the only settlement at Port Fitzroy had been the farm and shipbuilding yard at Nagles Cove, at that time leased by John Moor. William Bambridge, visiting Great Barrier on route to Sydney in December 1847, completed several sketches of the area around Port Fitzroy. A sketch of the *Stirlingshire* on stocks at Nagles Cove showing Kaikoura Island in the background provides names for places on the island including Mount Mitre (Mitre Peak) and Augustus Cove (Bradshaw Cove), but shows little else. Bambridge also completed sketches of Wellington Head (Motuhaku).

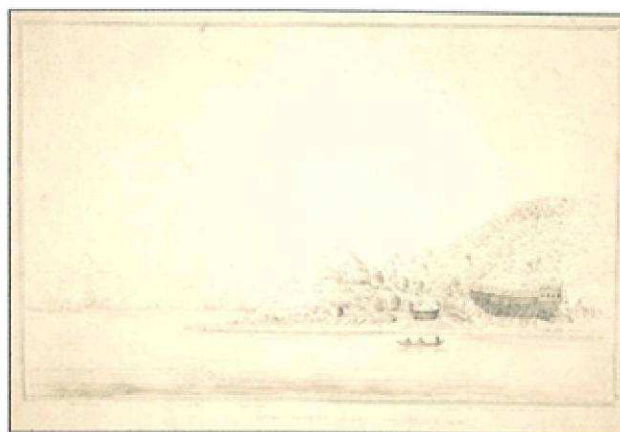


Figure 2: William Bambridge's sketch of Port Fitzroy showing Kaikoura in background with Bradshaw Cove labelled Augustus Cove

### Early farming

Following the purchase of Heale's interest, the Great Barrier Land Harbour & Mining Co set about establishing farms on its newly acquired property. An article in the *Southern Cross* in early 1862 reports considerable investment in the establishment of farms by the Great Barrier Land Harbour & Mining Co on its lands Kaikoura, Mohunga, Kairara and Kiwiriki (S.C. February 1862). On 21st April 1863, the island was transferred via an indenture to Pittar, Wright and Albert Allom of Great Barrier (Auckland Deeds 15D:749-63). A map of the area included on the deed showing the boundaries and the farm settlements, notes the island as 'Waikoura farm & sheep station' and also notes sheep as being farmed at Wellington Head (Motuhaku). A hydrographic map of Port Fitzroy by



the deed was transferred to his widow Agnes Martin and Matthew Martin. The island may not have been fully paid off, as it was transferred back to Silva on 3 March 1883 (CT Vol.19:83 No.4616). Meanwhile, in February 1882, Ellen Pittar sold Nelson and Motuhaku to John Moor.

Silva himself died shortly after in December 1883, reported drowned in Fitzroy Harbour although the body was never recovered. Kaikoura was willed to his widow Mary Charlotte Silveira (CT Vol.19:83 No.168). It is assumed that she was an absentee landowner as the Rev Hazelden visited the Great Barrier in May 1884 and makes brief mention of several homesteads in Port Fitzroy in his report in the Auckland Weekly News, but fails to mention anyone living on Kaikoura (A.W.N. 17/05/1884). The island was sold again in 1885 to Ernst Engster of Pukekohe (CT Vol.19:83 No.7412). It is unknown if he ever lived on the island (Moor 1987:106).

### **Homestead in Governors Pass**

In November 1888 the island was again sold, this time jointly to Allen Ashlin Taylor and Edward (Ned) Paddison, of Karaka Bay (CT Vol.19:83 No.10718). Ned lived for a while on the island (Moor 1987:85), before Taylor bought his share to become sole owner on 26 April 1890 (CT Vol.56:218 No.11911). The Taylors built the first permanent house on the island, and Moor reports a house being present in Governor's Pass in 1890 (Moor 1987:86). Remains from an old house platform, jetty and boat hauler are still present today. Old dams are also located in the heads of the streams above the house site. An article in the Weekly News in June 1892 has Mrs Susan Taylor of Kaikoura kindly lending her piano for a dance held at the Cooper's hall in Port Fitzroy (A.W.N. 4/06/1892).

### **Double tragedy**

Allen Taylor had a brother in South Africa and was interested in moving to join him, so went about finding a buyer for the island. His brother and a prospective buyer Mr Harvey arrived in December 1892. While negotiating this deal at Kaikoura, Susan Taylor went into labour with their second child. A decision was made to get help from the women at Nagles Cove, and the Taylor brothers and Mr Harvey left to fetch them, presumably leaving Susan in labour with only the company of their 21 month old daughter Eleanor. Tragically the boat capsized in a squall, drowning both Allen Taylor and Mr Harvey. Susan Taylor and her two children returned to Auckland on the next steamer. Things went from bad to worse when on 14 March 1893 the Auckland Weekly News reported the destruction of Susan Taylor's five roomed house, dairy and storeroom at Kaikoura (AWN 25/03/1893 p.21). The fire was believed to have started beneath the dairy, and the caretaker, a man named Hamilton who was in the house asleep at the time, was woken by a dog barking and wood crackling in time to evacuate. The house was unfortunately uninsured.

In May 1893 the island was purchased by Edward and Mary Darton (CT Vol.56:218 No.14627). The Dartons rebuilt the house that had been destroyed by fire. Henry Winkelmann is reported to have photographed this house in 1902 (Moor 1987:111). The Dartons remained on the island until April 1907 when they sold to Theophilus Wake (CT Vol.56:218 No.41773).

### **Early twentieth century owners**

Wake owned the island for just over two years before selling to Charles Owens, an Auckland farmer, in March 1909 (CT Vol.56:218 No.49622). Owens likewise had the island for two years before selling to George Thomas Bayly on 16 June 1911 (CT Vol.56:218 No.59926). The Bayly family owned the island for nearly 30 years before selling in 1941 to William Warren, who lived at Port Fitzroy (CT Vol.426:100 No.339135). The Bayly's released fallow deer, and although accounts differ as to when this occurred, it appears to have been in the 1920s or early 30s (Harlow 2001:3, Woodcock 1995). Interestingly a Lands and Survey map prepared for the Forestry Department dated 1922, erroneously has the property owned by W. S. Grahame. As outlined above, Grahame was issued the crown grant for the island including the northern part of Great Barrier in 1854.

### **World War Two Occupation**

During the Second World War moves were made to fortify Port Fitzroy as part of the wider defence network for the port of Auckland. The German raider *Orion* had already infiltrated New Zealand's coast line and visited Port Fitzroy in 1940, and it was apparent that additional defences would be required to prevent similar occurrences in future (Corbett 2004:186). Three camps were established on mainland Great Barrier at Port Fitzroy, and consideration was given to mounting a fixed BL 6-inch howitzer gun on the north-eastern point of Kaikoura (Cooke 2000:474-5), but at 160 ft ASL it was rejected as being too high and the gun was instead mounted on the south side of Man o War passage in 1942 (Cooke 2000:474; Bouzaid 2002:16-17). In July 1942 another gun was made available and was planned for the previously rejected Kaikoura site, but this emplacement was cancelled before work began (Cooke 2000:475). Controlled minefields were laid by the Navy in Port Abercrombie and in Man-o-War Passage either side of the island to defend the entrances to Port Fitzroy. Underground bunkers and accommodation barracks were built in Bradshaw Cove, and an Observation Post constructed on the headland to the west of Bradshaw Cove over looking the minefield. The base at Bradshaw Cove was also linked to a radar station situated at Moors Peak above Nagles Cove. In February 1943 a review of defence spending was carried out. The Staff Officer (Torpedo and Mining) reported that NZ should be focusing on the offensive and with the exception of those at Auckland and Wellington the controlled minefields were a waste of resources. It was proposed that the existing minefields should be manned as long as they were operative, after which time they should be lifted or fired (Waters 1956:235). The buildings were abandoned on 29 June 1943 (Cooke 2000:475), and the mines detonated in 1944 (Bouzaid 2002:16-17). Locals were disappointed that they received no advance warning to view the spectacular event (Bouzaid 2002:17).

### **New farm homestead**

The Crawford family owned the island from 1945 to 1977, although Mrs Crawford lived there on her own for most of that time following the disappearance of her husband (CT Vol.426:100 No.369559, Weck pers. com.). The Crawfords presumably built and occupied the farm house located in the farm gully between the airstrip and the wharf shortly after purchasing the island. The stream below the homestead was dammed and

pegs in the rock below this suggest there was a waterwheel or pelton generator. The farm implement sheds are reported to have been built in the 1970s. An aerial photo from the 1960s shows the island largely cleared of bush, remnants of which were mostly confined to small pockets along the south-western coast.

After the military buildings were abandoned Mrs Crawford used them as bach accommodation, and continued using the line to Nagle Cove as her own private line (Bouzaid 2002:17). The buildings and bunkers are still present today. Remnants of the cable are still visible on the foreshore at Bradshaw Cove and a recent side scan survey revealed a cable still running across the bay.

### **Commercial deer farming**

Following the death of Mrs Crawford the property passed to her son Cameron Crawford (CT transfer 206557/1). In 1973 the property was sold again to Stuart Scarle (CT transfer 243081.1) who with two other partners, Barry Preddle and John Burrell, licensed the island as a commercial deer farm. In 1980 the island was sold again, this time to a syndicate of five landowners from Pukekohe (CT transfer 912738.2). During this time the deer farming operation was expanded with the smaller first airstrip cleared (perpendicular to the present day strip), a network of deer fencing erected, and additional areas cleared for grass. George Mason lived on the island at this time, occupying the Crawford's house in the farm gully. In addition to deer, feral goats and wild pigs were released on the island, although the goats were fortunately eradicated in 1993 (Woodcock 1995). Farm clearing has now ceased, with the last clearing being undertaken around 1980 (Cameron 1995:73). An aerial flown in 1979 clearly shows grassed areas and a road network on the southern side of the central ridgeline.

### **Lost Resort**

The Pukekohe syndicate made plans to establish accommodation on the island. Buildings for what would later be known as the Lost Resort were started in December 1978 on the southern side of the island in Man o War Passage in the vicinity of the present day wharf. Unfortunately the initiative encountered financial problems, and was bailed out by the remaining syndicate members. The Lost Resort was eventually finished and leased out (Weck pers. com.). The resort closed down shortly after it had started in 1979 following a failed arson attempt (Armitage pers. com.). The buildings are still present and used as temporary accommodation.

Eventually it was decided to again sell the island, and attempts were made to sell the island as a reserve to the government, who advised the purchase price was beyond available funding. While scouting for a potential buyer, expressions of interest were made by an Australian businessman, but regulations under the *Land Settlement Promotion and Land Acquisition Act 1952* prohibited sale to foreign land owners. Eventually Kaikoura was sold to Auckland businessman, Stuart Galloway, who traded his title to Chase Corporation for real estate on the Auckland waterfront in 1988 (NZ Property Dec 1990:2).

### **American acquisition**

Chase Corporation soon found itself in financial difficulty and forced to sell many of it

assets including Kaikoura Island in August 1990. The island was able to be sold to foreign interests this time through exploiting a legal loop-hole as the Land Settlement Act did not cover transfer of company assets (NZ Property Dec 1990:2). The island was initially transferred for just under \$2.5 million to Westy Holdings Ltd., which was formed by solicitors Paul Preston and John Waller on 13 July 1990. One week later Preston and Waller were replaced as directors by real estate developer Thomas Gentry, and solicitor Harvey Migdal, both of Honolulu. The shares in the newly formed company were purchased for an undisclosed sum, subject to a confidentiality clause (NZ Property Dec 1990:2). Due to the ill health of the new owner very little happened on the island in the years following the sale and the island became increasingly run down.

In 1995, when the island was again offered for sale, 'Save our Islands Trust' attempted to purchase it, but was unsuccessful, and the island was instead sold to Don and Joy Fasher (NZFRT 2003:14). The Fashers continued farming on the island and cleared the larger present day airstrip (Harlow 2001:3). Also during this time the Vodaphone cell site was established on the ridge line to the south of Mitre Peak. In 2003 the island was put up for sale with an asking price of \$10 million, and enthusiastically marketed hoping to draw attention during the build up to the Americas Cup racing in February that year (NZ Herald Press statement 09/02/2003). The proposed sale was opposed by Ngati Rehua on the grounds of their outstanding Waitangi Tribunal claim, and conviction that their wahi tapu sites should not be sold to foreign owners (letter M. McGee to Secretary of Overseas Investment Commission 06/03/2003).

### **Motu Kaikoura Scenic Reserve**

The island was again offered for sale, and following pressure from the Native Forest Restoration Trust, local residents, and prominent Auckland lobbyists, Kaikoura was purchased for \$10.5 million in May 2004 with funding from the government's Nature Heritage Fund, with contributions from the Auckland Regional Council and the ASB Community Trust. Motu Kaikoura was gazetted as a Scenic Reserve, and in 2005 its administration passed on the Motu Kaikoura Trust, made up of representatives from the NZ Native Forest Restoration Trust, Ngati Rehua, Friends of Tiritiri Matangi, and Great Barrier residents. It is intended that the island will in time be developed as a outdoor education facility for Auckland's Youth.

## 2.3 CHRONOLOGY

Date		Source
14 <sup>th</sup> century	Kaikoura occupied by Tainui iwi, Ngati Te Wharau	Monin 1996:25-6; Tatton 1994:37
Late 17 <sup>th</sup> century	Ngati Wai conquest of Aotea Interim peace <i>maungarongo</i> concluded on Kaikoura Taihikingarangi of Ngati Te Wharau living on Kaikoura Ngati Te Wharau and Ngati Tai driven from Aotea following the killing of Ngati Wai chief, Rehua	Monin 1996:26; Tatton 1994:39
30 March 1838	Marutuahu iwi periodically visiting southern coast of Aotea for fishing and gardening resulting in periodic disputes Sale of Aotea by Horeta Te Taniwha to Webster, Nagle and Abercrombie for £1140	Turton Deeds, Private Deeds 349:310-11
Late 1838	Battle of Aotea	
1840	Proclamation by Governor George Gipps forbidding direct purchase of land from Maori	
10 June 1844	Aotea claim reviewed and no grant recommended by Godfrey	AJHR 1893, A-4, p.6
6 July 1844	Godfrey's decision reviewed by Legislative Council and grant awarded of 24,269 acres including Kaikoura	GBPP 1845 247:101; Turton Deeds
29 December 1854	New grant following same boundaries as earlier claim issued to W S Grahame	Auckland Deeds Book 9D:194-5, Deed 14424
17 January 1856	Property sold to Theophilus Heale for £6000	Auckland Deeds Book 9D:195, Deed 14425 Moor 1987
5 May 1857	Great Barrier Land Harbour & Mining Company formed	
30 June 1859	Heale sells property to Great Barrier Land Harbour & Mining Company	Auckland Deeds Book 9D:197, Deed 14426
Before 1863	Farm settlement established on Kaikoura. Possibly lease held by George Moor	Auckland Deeds Book 15D:749-63, Deed 24571, SC 02/1863, Moor 1987:42
21 April 1863	Property transferred to Pittar, Wright and Allom	Auckland Deeds Book 15D:749-63, Deed 24571
26 February 1879	Sale of Kaikoura, Nelson and Motuhaku from Pittar to George Laurie for £250	Auckland Deeds Book 27M:885-88, Deed 61984
25 March 1879	Sale of Kaikoura Island from Laurie to Manuel Silva for £500. Silva residing at Whanagaparapara but has bush shanty on Kaikoura	Auckland Deeds Book, Deed 62169
19 August 1881	Transfer from Silva to Antonio Martin. Silva stays on as stock manager	CT Vol.19:83 Transfer No. 3299
August 1882	Martin dies and island is willed to Agnes Martin (widow) and Matthew Martin	CT Vol.19:83 Transfer No. 120
3 March 1883	Transfer from Martins to Manuel Silva	CT Vol.19:83 Transfer No. 4616
13 December 1883	Silva dies and island is willed to Mary Charlotte Silva (widow)	CT Vol.19:83 Transfer No. 168
31 July 1885	Transfer from Silva to Ernst Engster	CT Vol.19:83 Transfer No. 7412
1 November 1888	Transfer from Engster to Allen Ashlin Taylor. Taylors build first permanent house on island	CT Vol.19:83 Transfer No. 10718

December 1892	Death of Allen Taylor and Mr Harvey island willed to Susan Taylor (widow). Susan Taylor returns to Auckland on next steamer	Moor 1987, CT Vol.56:218 Transfer No. 131
14 March 1893	House and dairy on Kaikoura burn down; man named Hamilton living on the island	AWN 25/03/1893:21
25 May 1893	Transfer from Susan Taylor to Edward and Mary Darnton. Darntons rebuild house.	CT Vol.56:218 Transfer No. 14627
25 April 1907	Transfer from Darntons to Theophilus Wake	CT Vol.56:218 Transfer No. 41773
29 March 1909	Transfer from Wake to Charles Owens	CT Vol.56:218 Transfer No. 49622
16 June 1911	Transfer from Owens to George Bayly	CT Vol.56:218 Transfer No. 59926
1920s	Fallow deer released (exact date uncertain)	Woodcock 1995; Harlow 2001:3
14 October 1941	Transfer to William Robert Norman Warren	CT Vol.426:100 Transfer No. 339135
July 1942	Controlled minefields laid at Little Passage (Man o War Passage) and Port Abercrombie, underground bunkers and barracks accommodation built at Bradshaw Cove and linked with Nagles Cove. Observation post constructed on elevated headland to the west of Bradshaw Cove	Cooke 2000:474-5; Bouzaid 2002:16-17
29 June 1934	Military buildings on Kaikoura abandoned	Cooke 2000:475
1944	Mine fields detonated	Bouzaid 2002:16-17
19 December 1945	Transfer from William Warren to Alfred Crawford. Crawfords build house in farm gully	CT Vol.56:218 Transfer No. 396559
2 June 1954	Part share in island transferred to Ambrose Stevens	CT Vol.56:218 Transfer No. Z.75718
1 March 1965	Disappearance of Alfred Crawford. Kaikoura transferred to Ambrose Stevens	CT Vol.56:218 Transfer No. A.61311
29 July 1971	Part transfer to Cameron Crawford	CT Vol.56:218 Transfer No. A.571883
20 June 1972	Cameron Crawford takes sole ownership as survivor	CT Vol.56:218 Transfer No. 206557/1
30 October 1973	Transfer from Cameron Crawford to Stuart Searle, Barry Preddle, and John Burrows	CT Vol.56:218 Transfer No. 243081.1
1 April 1980	Transfer to Joseph Weck, Trevor Muir, Raymond Pilcher, and Leslie Sutherland. Stuart Searle retains 1/5 share	CT Vol.56:218 Transfer No. 912738.2
1980s	George Mason living on Kaikoura. Further farm clearing, first airstrip built, deer fencing erected. Lost Resort buildings constructed eventually leased out	Weck pers. com
5 February 1985	Caveat by Stuart Galloway	CT Vol.56:218 No. B.378187.1
6 September 1985	Transfer to NZ Maritime Parks Ltd,	CT Vol.56:218 Trans. No. B.455998.5
27 July 1989	Caveat on property to Nestwood Corporation	CT Vol.64A:886 No. C.022082.1
13 July 1990	Westy Holdings formed by Paul Preston and John Waller	NZ Property Dec 1990:2
1 August 1990	Transfer to Westy Holdings Ltd for \$2.5m	CT Vol.64A:886 No. Transfer C.170630.1, NZ Property Dec 1990:2
August 1990	Preston and Waller replaced as directors by Thomas Gentry and Harvey Migdal of	NZ Property Dec 1990:2

1995	Honolulu Westy Holdings interests transferred to Don and Joy Fasher. Airstrip constructed on main ridge, and Vodaphone cell site erected	NAFRT 2003:14, Harlow 2001:3
September 2003	Kaikoura again for sale with asking price \$10m	Press statement for NZH 09/02/2003 CT NA64A/886
13 April 2004	Transfer to public ownership for \$10.5m	Transfer 6002271.2 NZ Gazette No.145 p.3688
22 November 2004	Gazetted as scenic reserve	

## 3.0 Archaeological Background

### 3.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING

Archaeological site recording on Kaikoura has been limited. Don Fasher consulted with local Maori when constructing the airstrip. He was informed that there were three sensitive areas located on Mitre Peak, Mount Overlook, and on the high point to the west of Bradshaw Cove (Fasher pers. com. as cited by Harlow 2001:3).

In 1996 Brenda Sewell recorded two additional WWII sites on Kaikoura on the basis of hearsay. Sites information in this instance was provided by Garth Cooper.

Dianne Harlow conducted an archaeological assessment for a proposed Telecom cell tower in 2001 (in the immediate vicinity of the already existing Vodaphone tower) although this was never erected.

### 3.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

There has been no systematic survey undertaken for Kaikoura Island prior to the present survey.

### 3.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

There has been no report of archaeological excavation on Kaikoura Island to date.

## 4.0 Survey Method

### **Archival Search**

The New Zealand Archaeological Association Central Index (CINZAS) and Auckland Regional Council Cultural Heritage Inventory (CHI) were searched for previously recorded archaeological, and historic sites. Copies of plans and titles held at Land Information New Zealand were also searched. A review of archaeological and historical publications relating to the general area were undertaken. Great Barrier historians Graeme Murdoch (Auckland Regional Council), Tony Bouzaird (Great Barrier) and Don Armitage (Great Barrier) were consulted, with additional information on recent history provided by George Weck. Research relating to the military occupation of Kaikoura was also conducted by Dave Veart (Department of Conservation). In addition to sources cited in the bibliography the Bob Young archives, and DOC Auckland Conservancy library were searched.

### **Field Survey**

Field survey was carried out from 23-29 October 2005 with an additional site recorded on a subsequent visit 12 December 2005. Site recording was undertaken primarily by Andy Dodd and Vanessa Tanner with assistance from Motu Kaikoura Trust volunteers Judith Grant, Rhonda Morrison and interim island caretaker, Thomas Emeritt.

Field work was initially carried out via pedestrian survey along the tops of ridges and spurs, in the vicinity of stream gullies and mouths, and along the coastal fringe where terrain permitted.

### **Survey Limitations**

Vegetation was in many areas dense and visibility was often severely limited. Consequently survey conditions could be described as poor to fair. While parts of the island were difficult going, most of the island was reasonably accessible.

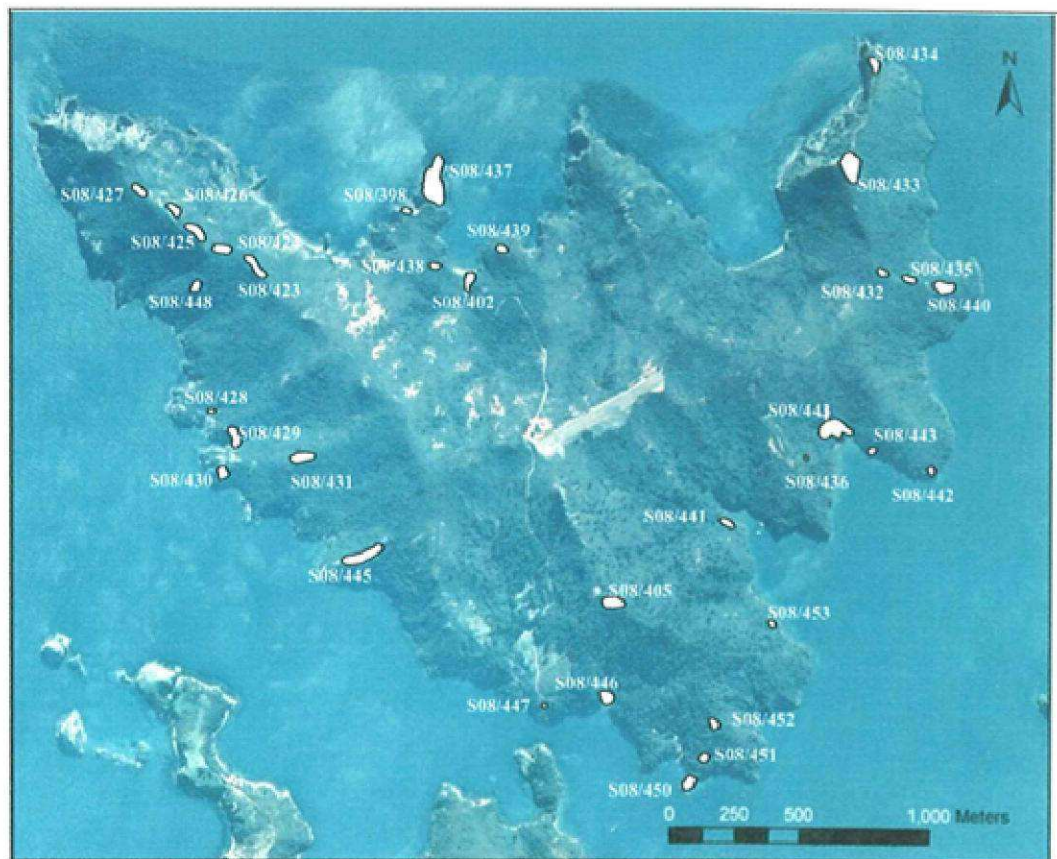
While the survey was carried out specifically to locate and record archaeological remains, it was limited to visual inspection of surface features. No intrusive investigation was carried out during the survey. As a result additional sub-surface remains may be uncovered during any future earthworks. In the event of any additional archaeological remains being encountered, these should be reported to historic staff at the Department of Conservation.

This survey does not necessarily include the location or the assessment of wahi tapu or sites of spiritual and cultural significance to the local Maori community, who should be consulted independently for any information or concerns that they may have.

### **Unrecorded sites**

Sites such as wahi tapu and Maori burials, although not considered archaeological, have been given brief mention in this report where their existence has been drawn to the

attention of the author. This is primarily as a precautionary measure to ensure that scheduled work does not negatively impact on these places. The nature and extent of these sites has not been investigated during this survey, and Ngati Rehua should be considered the sole authority in this matter. If further information is required on these places, or if work is being scheduled in these areas, advice should be sought directly from Ngati Rehua.



**Figure 4:** Location of archaeological sites recorded during present survey

## 5.0 Survey Results

In addition to the three sites previously recorded a further 30 sites were identified during the survey. New Zealand Archaeological Site Records have been completed for each site and are attached as an appendix to this report. Additional copies have been deposited with the Auckland Regional Council for inclusion in the Cultural Heritage Inventory. A brief description of archaeological sites recorded is included below.

### RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

#### **S08/398 Observation Post**

**E2719173 N6556283**

Recorded by Brenda Sewell in 1996. This site is located on the west side of the prominent headland to the west of Bradshaw Cove. It comprises an observation post overlooking the control minefield located in Port Abercrombie. Observation Post is in excellent condition and retains much of the original wooden fittings and external shutters.

#### **S08/402 European structure**

**E2719400 N6556050**

Recorded by Brenda Sewell in 1996. This site is located in Bradshaw Cove and comprises the structures associated with the naval control post for controlling the mine field in Port Abercrombie. There are two small bunkers measuring approximately 7.5m by 2.5m on the hill slope to the east of the stream that exits Bradshaw Cove. There are also two single pitched weatherboard cottages used for barracks accommodation

#### **S08/405 Stone rows**

**E2619900 N6554750**

Recorded by Dianne Harlow in 2001. This site was recorded as a series of stone rows between 11 and 16m in length located on slightly sloping ground. The site is located approximately 30m from the Vodaphone cell tower. Several vague terraces are located in the vicinity of this site around the head of the spur.

#### **S08/423 Stone alignments**

**E2718560 N6556080**

This site is located on the central NW-SE running ridge on the western side of the island approximately 1400m northwest of Mitre Peak. It comprises a cleared area on either side of a rocky promontory. To the west are two long terraces 10x28, and 4x35m separated by a stone alignment/revetment. On the eastern side of the promontory is a cleared terrace 8x8m with rocks heaped to the east.

**S08/424 Stone alignments**

**E2718475 N6556090**

This site is located on the central NW-SE running ridge on the western side of the island approximately 100m west of S08/423 and 1500m northwest of Mitre Peak. It comprises a series of stone alignments on a broad saddle with the main row approximately 40m in length. Areas have been cleared of stone presumably for gardening.

**S08/425 Terraces, pits, cleared area**

**E2718350 N6556170**

This site is located on the central NW-SE running ridge on the western side of the island on a rocky promontory marked as spot height 180 approximately 1600m northwest of Mitre Peak. It comprises several areas on the ridgeline cleared of stone debris including a 20x6m area to the east of the high point with three possible pits.

**S08/426 Terraces, stone faced**

**E2718232 N6556270**

This site is located on the central NW-SE running ridge on the western side of the island just over 100m west of the rocky promontory marked on the topographic map as spot height 180. It comprises a 6x6m terrace with stone cleared over the front to form stone facing, and another 20x2m terrace on the southern side of the ridge immediately below.

**S08/427 Terraces**

**E2718120 N6556367**

This site is located on the central NW-SE running ridge on the western side of the island just over 100m west of S80/426, and 200m from the rocky promontory marked as spot height 180 marked on the topographical map. It comprises a long 25x3m terrace on the southern side of the ridge, and smaller possible terraces to the north and west.

**S08/428 Midden**

**E2718406 N6555496**

This site is located on the western side of an ephemeral stream near a point where two stream gullies meet at the coast approximately 1500m west of Mitre Peak. It comprises a 5x2m area of scattered midden containing cockle, catseye and whelk.

**S08/429 Midden**

**E2718511 N6555429**

This site is located near the coast on the lower reaches of a NE-SW running spur approximately 1300m west of Mitre Peak. It comprises an eroding deposit with shell dispersed over a 10x30m area. Midden includes cockle, catseye, whelk and gastropod spp. Two pieces of obsidian also noted.

**S08/430 Terrace, midden, karaka**

**E2718466 N6555256**

This site is located near the coast immediately below a prominent rock outcrop on the SE side of a prominent headland approximately 1300m west of Mitre Peak. It comprises a small terrace. 50m to the south is a karaka tree with midden exposed beneath.

**S08/431 Pits, terraces, midden**

**E2718781 N6555338**

This site is located on a small knoll 250m down a prominent E-W running spur that extends from the central NW-SE running ridge to the SW coastline. Site is approximately 1000m west of Mitre Peak. It comprises up to eight terraces in a roughly E-W alignment with 4-6 pits on the eastern terraces. Site covers an area approximately 20x80m.

**S08/432 Pits**

**E2720946 N6556079**

This site is located at the northern end of a slight saddle on the ridge that leads up to Mt Overlook. Site is approximately 350m south of Mt Overlook. It comprises 3 poorly defined pits the largest of which has dimensions 2.5x1.5m.

**S08/433 Pa, stone walled**

**E2720850 N6556440**

This site is located on high point of ridge marked as Mount Overlook on topographical map. It comprises a pa with U shaped perimeter wall up to 2m high. West and east sides are otherwise flanked by precipitous cliffs. There is a gap in the southern wall most likely for an entrance, and two stone alignments of approximately 25m each in length make up internal partitions. There is a possible pit and terrace in middle third of site. Site covers an area approximately 30x100m.

**S08/434 Pits, terraces**

**E2720944 N6556880**

This site is located on the north-westernmost point of the island approximately 100m north of Mount Overlook. It comprises three terraces with pits on the smaller lower terraces. Site covers an area approximately 10x30m.

**S08/435 Terrace**

**E2721013 N6556047**

This site is located approximately 80-100m down the on the spur that runs to the coast to the east of the knoll on which S08/432 is located. It comprises a stone faced terrace approximately 7x4m with another smaller terrace 3x3m immediately above this.

**S08/436 Findspot**

**E2720681 N6555360**

A single flake of brownish red obsidian was found on the north-eastern side of the spur on which the original airstrip was located.

**S08/437 Pa**

**E2719255 N6556415**

This site is located on the northern end of the prominent headland to the west of Bradshaw Cove on the northern coast of the island. The comprises a pa almost entirely naturally defended by coastal cliffs with a narrow naturally formed incision in the ridgeline enhanced with a ditch and bank. Site contains numerous large terraces interspersed with rock outcrops.

**S08/438 Pits, terraces**

**E2719288 N6556007**

This site is located on a knoll at the eastern end of the first spur inland from the coast on the western side of the creek at Bradshaw Cove. Site comprises a number of possible pits and terraces.

**S08/439 Terraces, pit, midden**

**E2719540 N6556126**

This site is located on the north-western end of a spur on the eastern side of Bradshaw Cove. It comprises several vague terraces one of which has a possible pit on it. Shell fragments seen below and to the west of terraces.

**S08/440 Terraces, pit**

**E2721209 N6555997**

This site is located approximately 300m down the spur that runs to the coast to the east of the knoll on which S08/432 is located. It comprises several large terraces 8x4m, 8x4m, and 10x4m clustered on the northern side of the crest of the spur. Further east is a 10x15m terrace with additional elongated terraces below this on the northern side of the spur.

**S08/441 Midden**

**E2720364 N6555136**

This site is located between two streams on the southern side of a sheltered cove to the east of Mitre Peak. It comprises a sparse scatter of midden over an area 20x20m including cockle, rock oyster and catseye. Also noted one flake of grey obsidian.

**S08/442 Midden**

**E2721123 N6555299**

This site is located at the base of a spur (20m ASL) that starts at a prominent knoll 700m east of the present airstrip. Site comprises a sparse scattering of gastropod spp with whelk and catseye also noted.

**S08/443 Midden**

**E2721013 N6555363**

This site is located on a small promontory on the eastern coast of the island at the base of the spur to the east of the spur on which the original airstrip was located (2m ASL). A small midden was noted with a possible slumped terrace approximately 30m upslope. Midden contains catseye, whelk, and mussel.

**S08/444 Midden, terraces, pits**

**E2720880 N6555440**

This site is located around a central spur located between two stream gullies on the eastern coast of the island to the east of the original airstrip. It comprises several terraces with large amounts of midden comprising mussel, catseye, pipi, cockle, whelk, oysters, scallop and obsidian flakes. A cluster of four terraces on the western side of the western stream has three possible pits. Additional midden noted to the east of the eastern stream.

**S08/445 Terraces, pits**

**E2719000 N6554950**

This site is located to the west of a bush filled gully on a prominent SW-NE running spur that joins with the knoll at the SE end of the central ridgeline. The site comprises a series of terraces along the crest of the spur. Further down are two parallel lateral terraces separated by a baulk that runs along the crest of the spur. Still further down are four more terraces and a pit.

**S08/446 House site**

**E2719945 N6554435**

This site is located on the southern coast in a small bay where two streams join immediately south of the track between the airstrip and the wharf. The site comprises a former house site believed to be where the Taylors built the first house on the island in 1890, and the Darntons rebuilt in 1863 after the first house was destroyed in a fire. Remains include house platform, coast access track, concrete foundations, a winch, jetty piles and dams further upstream in the western creek

**S08/447 Find spot**

**E2719707 N6554435**

A single flake of grey obsidian was found on a prominent spur on the southern coast, to the south of where the main track between the wharf and the airstrip changes direction from E-W to S-N orientation.

**S08/448 Terraces, stone mound**

**E2718372 N6555986**

This site is located on a prominent knoll on a spur on the south side of the island towards the north-western point. Approximately 300m SE of high point 180 as marked on the topographic map and downslope from S08/424. Site comprises up to eight terraces clustered on the south side of a knoll, sizes ranging from 2x3m to 3x12m. A stone mound has been formed on the knoll.

**S08/450 Midden, possible pits terraces**

**E2720252 N6554078**

This site is located on a low prominent headland (10m ASL) to the south east of the wharf in Man o War Passage. Surface evidence of occupation is limited but includes several possible pits and terraces and a number of scattered shell fragments.

**S08/451 Terraces**

**E2720329 N6554197**

This site is located on the south facing slopes below a SE running spur to the east of the wharf in Man-o-War passage, approximately 100m upslope from S08/450. The site comprises three possible terraces.

**S08/452 Pits, terraces**

**E2720360 N6554312**

This site is located on the south-eastern end of a spur approximately 200m to the east of the wharf and approximately 250m upslope and northeast of the low headland on which S08/450 is located. The site comprises a number of pits on the south-eastern end of a spur and several possible terraces running down the eastern slope from the top of the spur.

**S08/453 Midden**

**E2720470 N6554751**

This site is located on the eastern side of an ephemeral stream approximately 100m inland and upslope of the coast at a height of approximately 30m ASL. The site is located approximately 300m to the NE of the Vodaphone transmitter on the northern side of the south-easternmost ridge on Kaikoura. The site comprises a sparse scatter of predominantly whole cockle shell and the occasional rock oyster.

**UNRECORDED SITES**

**Kohatutitore wahi tapu**

The split rock outcrop also known as Mitre Peak has been identified by Ngati Rehua as wahi tapu. It is located near the centre of the island to the south of the airstrip and visible from most of the central ridgeline. Any further information on the values of this site should be sought directly from Ngati Rehua.

**Burials**

An area containing cleft burials was previously located on the northern side of the island to the west of Bradshaw Cove. Any further information with regards to specific location or the values associated with this site should be sought directly from Ngati Rehua.

# 6.0 Discussion

## 6.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL LANDSCAPE

### 6.1.1 Maori settlement

As with any archaeological landscape sites on Kaikoura Island are a product both of past settlement distribution and land use as well as recent factors which have influenced their survival. Much of the topography of the island has been affected by large scale erosion occurring especially on the steeper and more exposed areas along the northern coast and exacerbated by deforestation and fallow deer grazing. The relatively more sheltered southern and eastern parts of the island appear to have experienced less erosion. In addition much of the flatter land around the central ridge has been used extensively for farm activities and this is likely to have had an adverse impact on the preservation of archaeological features. While allowing for this preservation bias it is still possible to make some interpretation of the settlement pattern as indicated by archaeological site distribution.

Much of the island comprises steep slopes and settlement appears to have been concentrated on available flat land. The central ridge and promontories such as headlands and knolls appear to have been settled along with the mouths of stream gullies nearer the coast. Settlement on exposed areas such as the central ridgeline inclined towards the more sheltered southern and eastern sides. Sites have been recorded towards the north-western and north-eastern ends of the main ridgeline and there are likely to have been further settlement features towards the central part of this ridge, now destroyed by farming activity and more recently by the construction of the main airstrip. The ridgelines tend to be characterised by rocky outcrops and stone debris, and sites were often identified as areas where stone had been cleared to create usable land. These sites tended to be characterised by either stone mounds to the sides of the cleared area or considerable amounts of strewn stone debris below. In some instances the stone appears to have been utilised to form terrace revetting or walls and alignments, but in most cases it seems the intention was to remove rather than use the naturally occurring debris.

Additional features are concentrated in closer proximity to the coast and, as might be expected, appear to cluster around stream mouths and on coastal promontories at knolls or on the heads of spurs. Factors such as proximity to streams and coast, steepness of topography and soil type may assist in identifying areas where subsurface archaeological deposits are more likely to be encountered (see Tatton 1994:123-5). Stone debris was less common in many of these areas and as such has been incorporated less into the site and features.

Coastal middens contain rocky shore species available from the island and local environs, and tend to suggest limited exploitation. Acidic soils are likely to have resulted in less than ideal conditions for the preservation of fish bone and other organic remains and this may be a contributing factor in the sparseness of the midden deposits encountered. The name Kaikoura suggests also marine exploitation other than shellfish

gathering.

Pa located on the northern side of the island on prominent high points are relatively large in scale, and it would have been feasible for people to live inside these areas, as well as seeking refuge in times of conflict. Names of the two pa are given as Motukaraka and Pahangahou (Murdoch pers. com.).

### **6.1.2 Early farm settlement**

Sites and features relating to farm settlement, and European occupation were fairly limited. Continuing use in the same area is likely to have removed much of the evidence relating to early farming. Features encountered included dams in streams, and a former house site. Additional sites if they still exist might reasonably be expected in the central farm gully, and central ridge around the edges of the airstrips.

### **6.1.3 World War II sites**

Military features from World War II relating to the controlled mine field are clustered in and around Bradshaw Cove. The observation post is sited for its views of Port Abercrombie, with the remainder of the outpost sheltered in the stream gully below the ridge line where there is better access to fresh water. The observation post and barracks appear to have been linked by a benched track, and the outpost in Bradshaw Cove was linked via cable link to the mine field and also to the radar station at Moors Peak above Nagle Cove on the opposite side of Port Abercrombie. An additional gun emplacement for Port Fitzroy was planned for the north-easternmost point of the island but was never actioned. It is not envisaged that additional sites relating to the World War II occupation will be encountered on the island.

## **6.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE**

Rather than assess the significance of sites individually it is more practical to assess the group in a landscape context. This has been done for both Maori and historic period sites. The assessment criteria adopted for this report follow those outlined in Walton 1999.

### **Period**

No early sites were identified during the course of the survey, but the island is said to have been occupied from the 14<sup>th</sup> century. While populations would have fluctuated over time Maori occupation of Kaikoura was continuous up until the time of its sale into European ownership in 1838. Without further archaeological investigation it is impossible to determine whether the individual sites identified thus far are contemporary or whether settlement pattern has shifted over time.

In addition to the Maori occupation the island has been farmed since 1863. It is not known specifically where any early farming was located but it is likely to have been in the vicinity of more recent farming on the more gently sloping southern side of the main ridge and around the broad gully to the south of Mitre Peak. The first permanent house on Kaikoura appears to have been built on the southern coast in 1888, and

although the site was re-used numerous times since then a few of the remnants from the old house site in Man o war passage may relate to this. Other buildings of heritage significance on the island are the military structures which were constructed in 1942.

### **Rarity**

The archaeological landscape includes sites relating to a variety of activities. Common site types usually include those relating to subsistence such as coastal middens, and occupation and settlement such as terracing and pits. The archaeological landscape on Kaikoura also includes several less common feature types including stone reveting and walls usually restricted to sites in volcanic areas and on offshore islands. There are two pa sites recorded on the island and one of these includes a stone perimeter wall, and internal stone row partitions.

Historic remains present on Kaikoura are of fairly common types. The bunkers and observation post are, however, unusually well preserved still retaining their wood panelling and painted ceilings.

### **Diversity**

Archaeological sites on Kaikoura include coastal midden, terracing, pits, stone reveting, gardening sites, and defended sites including headland and hilltop pa. Notable absences include stone working sites. Sites on Kaikoura tend to be simple rather than complex in form and generally comprise a limited number of features. More complex sites include the pa and a small number of terrace sites.

Remnant historic sites on the island are relatively limited. With the exception of the former homestead site they relate to the military occupation during WWII. They include bunkers, barracks buildings, roads, tracks and an observation post.

### **Representivity**

Shell middens are relatively uncommon on Kaikoura in comparison to other islands and coastal areas, and may reflect the limited availability of soft shore shellfish species on Kaikoura. Where midden sites have been recorded on Kaikoura they are limited to a sparse scatter of surface shell from a few rocky shore species such as catseyes and rock oyster.

The military buildings are representative of later military architecture, being simply built. The single pitch roofs on the barracks buildings are less common, but other similar examples exist elsewhere.

### **Survival/Condition**

The archaeological landscape on Kaikoura is considered largely degraded due to damage by erosion, farming activity, and large scale earthworks (e.g. the airstrip). The soils are acidic and are likely to have accelerated deterioration of organic deposits. Scarps on earthwork features such as pits and terracing have eroded and most of these sites are becoming vague in appearance. Overall both the landscape and individual sites are considered to be in relatively poor condition with some notable exceptions. Areas that appear to have suffered less modification include the western and northeastern portions of the central ridge, and some coastal areas.

Few sites associated with the early farming appear to have survived, with the exception of isolated features and structures such as dams and relict planting. The military structures however are extremely well preserved.

#### **Group value**

Group value is considered relatively low. Archaeological sites on Kaikoura represent a partial landscape which has suffered considerable modification over time. Where the landscape has been less modified sites appear to form a more continuous pattern of Maori land use on available flat land along the tops of ridges and at stream mouths. Extant sites appear to form a fairly representative group of site types.

Group value for the early farming is also considered relatively low. Archaeological sites on Kaikoura represent a partial landscape which has suffered considerable modification over time. Conversely the, military sites represent an intact set of sites, relatively little modified over time and have greater group value despite their later (20<sup>th</sup> century) origin.

#### **Archaeological Potential**

Archaeological potential is also considered relatively low for most sites. Many of the recorded sites have been modified by farming and forestry. There appears to be relatively little topsoil build-up in many areas and where present appears to be acidic. On the basis of surface evidence the sites appear to have relatively little material suitable for dating, although some of the larger middens (such as S08/429 and S08/444) may provide suitable material. Sites containing stone alignment features (such as S08/424) might benefit from limited investigation to attempt to determine the function and methods used in the construction of these features. A small sample of obsidian was recovered during field survey and this may be able to be traced to its location of origin to identify trade and social connections with other parts of the country.

#### **Amenity value**

The proposal to develop an outdoor education centre on the island will mean that there will be an excellent opportunity for some sites to be used as an education resource. Unfortunately few sites have sufficient surface presence to be considered suitable for this purpose.

#### **Conservation value**

With the island in public ownership the potential to manage sites in a landscape context is enhanced. In addition the archaeology is able to lend another facet in promoting Kaikoura as a unique place.

#### **Summary of significance**

As a whole the archaeological landscape on Kaikoura Island is fairly degraded due to farming operations, earthworks, and extensive erosion. This also appears to have been exacerbated by poor preservation conditions. Kaikoura does however include examples of less common site types such as free standing stone walls, and reveted terracing. The island's World War II heritage is also unusually well preserved, and comprises a complete outpost, with structures, tracks and roads. Public ownership and the Motu

Kaikoura Trust's intention to develop the island as an outdoor education centre present a unique opportunity to further develop the island's heritage potential.

### 6.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE MANAGEMENT

Sites associated with Maori settlement and historic sites predating 1900 fall within the scope of the archaeological provisions of the *Historic Places Act 1993* and as such require an authority to be granted by the NZ Historic Places Trust before undertaking any activity which has the potential to destroy, damage or modify.

Intervention should be generally limited to threat management, and it is envisaged that most of the archaeological landscape on Kaikoura will be appropriately managed passively where no threats are specifically identified. Much of the island has already reverted to low scrubland species since grazing ceased including manuka/kanuka and gorse and with the exception of existing tracks and the airstrip few areas of cleared land have been maintained. The archaeological resource comprises mostly earthwork features (pits and terraces), stone mounds and alignments, cultivated areas and middens. The middens are characteristically areas of sparsely scattered shell that appear to have limited or no depth of stratigraphy. Accordingly a management regime that provides primarily for the retention of surface earthwork features is considered sufficient, as root growth from existing vegetation will have already impacted upon sites with relatively shallow stratigraphy.

#### 6.3.1 Stone wall features

The archaeological landscape includes examples of stone walls and reveting that may require some active management to assist in their continued preservation. Vegetation growth can pose a significant threat to the preservation of these sites from trees and shrubs growing through features, displacing and destabilising rock as well as having their foundations undermined by tree root growth. The two best examples of stone walls are the stone walled pa (S08/433) and the stone alignments on the north-western ridgeline (S08/424). A programme of active management should be established and carried out for both of these sites involving regular visits to monitor condition and vegetation growth, and to remove any seedlings growing out of the stone features before they reach a size where they threaten the preservation of the features. Monitoring should seek to assess the stability and condition of the walls so that any weakness in the structures can be identified well before there is any threat of collapse. Suggested monitoring timeframes are annual monitoring visits by island staff, with 5 yearly visits by DOC historic staff. Any proposed monitoring or active management carried out at these sites should be discussed with Ngati Rehua before implementation.

#### 6.3.2 Management of sites during restoration planting

The restoration of native vegetation on the island itself is also envisaged to be largely passive, allowing native species to self seed in the cover provided by the existing vegetation which in time will become shaded out. There is not envisaged to be any active planting on the island. Should additional planting be identified in the restoration plan it will be necessary to ensure that archaeological sites are excluded from any

planting regime, and that staff and volunteers involved in the activity are appropriately briefed as to the location of any recorded archaeological sites in the vicinity of the planting area so that they can be avoided.

### **6.3.3 Tracks and marked routes**

Additional tracks may be required for animal pest and weed eradication, but it is envisaged that these are likely to take the form of cleared routes rather than formed tracks. It is not necessary for these routes to avoid entire archaeological sites, but these should avoid leading people across fragile features such as stone walls, or alignments where these can be avoided. Over time foot traffic can dislodge stones, and cause previously well formed features to deflate or splay.

As the intended use for the island is to establish an outdoor education facility it is envisaged that additional formed tracks maybe created in future. Where there is any proposed modification of the ground surface, including drains or benching, routing should seek to avoid recorded archaeological sites. If this cannot be achieved, there is a legal requirement to seek authorisation to modify the site from the Historic Places Trust, and this will need to be undertaken well in advance of any proposed work. DOC historic staff should also be notified as they may be able to provide additional technical assistance in meeting any conditions as set by the Historic Places Trust.

### **6.3.4 New structures**

As with formed tracks any proposed new structures should be located so as to avoid recorded archaeological sites. Should this be considered impractical or impossible authorisation will need to be sought from the Historic Places Trust, and DOC historic staff should be notified.

### **6.3.5 Tree felling**

Large tree felling and forestry operations are also recognised as activities that have the potential to destroy damage and modify archaeological sites. Damage is often caused to archaeological earthwork features both on impact during felling, and when trees are dragged across features. If it is necessary to fell exotic trees in the vicinity of recorded archaeological sites it will also be necessary to obtain authorisation from the Historic Places Trust, and notify DOC historic staff.

### **6.3.6 Limited Investigation**

Should funding permit it may be desirable to further investigate some of the archaeological features on Kaikoura. Possibilities may include both intrusive and non-intrusive investigation.

Time constraints during the survey made accurate mapping of complex sites difficult. More detailed mapping of sites such as the two pa and features on the north-western ridgeline would assist in their long term management as well as provide additional information on the use of these areas.

A small amount of obsidian was recovered during the survey and identification of this may assist in ascertaining the geography of the wider resource area and trade

connections of the people living on the island.

Little is known about the relative dates of the sites that have been identified on the island. Selective sampling of sites may assist in further determining settlement pattern and land use over time. Little datable material was identified on the pa but sites located at stream mouths such as S08/429 and S08/444 have greater potential. Sampling of sites is intrusive investigation and should only be undertaken with the support of Ngati Rehua, and will also require an authority from the Historic Places Trust.

Little is also known about the function of the stone alignments at S08/424. Sampling for archaeological pollens, starches and phytoliths, and limited investigation to reveal the methods of construction may assist with the interpretation of why these alignments were constructed and provide insight into their function.

### **6.3.7 Wahi tapu sites**

Wahi tapu have been identified on the island by Ngati Rehua. For any matters relating to wahi tapu on Motu Kaikoura Ngati Rehua should be contacted for advice on how to proceed as the sole authority in this matter.

### **6.3.8 Registration**

The observation post (S08/398) is considered to be one of the best preserved examples of its type due to the preservation of the wood panelling. Registration increases the profile of heritage resources and provides external recognition which can assist in generating funding for remedial work and repair. It is therefore recommended that registration and scheduling of the observation post is sought with the Historic Places Trust and Auckland City Council.

### **6.3.9 Restoration of military structures**

The buildings and bunkers in Bradshaw Cove, as well as the observation post overlooking Port Abercrombie currently require remedial work and ongoing maintenance to bring them up to a presentable and usable standard. Together these structures comprise an intact military outpost as part of the wider defences for the port of Auckland during the second world war, and a significant local heritage resource worthy of active management. Advice should be sought with regards to the repair and ongoing maintenance of these structures, and their appropriate re-use.

## 7.0 Recommendations

- Develop and implement an annual monitoring system for sites S08/433 and S08/424 to provide information on condition and allow for the removal of vegetation where it poses a threat to the preservation of the stone features.
- In the event of any additional unrecorded features being located (eg. through earthworks, in erosion or tree throw scars, or during reconnaissance in other work programs), DOC historic staff should be contacted and a site visit arranged to allow for the site's recording in the NZ Archaeological Association scheme.
- In the event of any active planting care should be taken to ensure that archaeological sites are excluded from the planting regime. Liaison with DOC historic staff during the planning stage will be necessary to achieve this.
- Additional tracks in areas where archaeological sites have been identified should be limited to cleared routes rather than formed tracks. Where possible tracks should avoid crossing exposed archaeological features. Any unavoidable track formation that has the potential to modify archaeological features will require an authority from the NZ Historic Places Trust (note this is a legal requirement).
- In the event of any new structures being built in the vicinity of recorded archaeological sites liaison with DOC historic staff will be necessary to ensure that archaeological features are not affected. Any construction work that has the potential to modify archaeological features will require an authority from the NZ Historic Places Trust (note this is a legal requirement).
- In the event of any tree felling care should be taken to avoid unnecessary impact on archaeological features. Liaison with DOC historic staff during the planning stage will assist in this process. Any unavoidable tree felling that has the potential to modify archaeological features will require an authority from the NZ Historic Places Trust (note this is a legal requirement).
- The Motu Kaikoura Trust should seek to identify with Ngati Rehua boundaries of known wahi tapu and seek advice on how these areas can be most appropriately managed throughout the restoration process.
- The Trust should seek registration and scheduling for the observation post by the NZ Historic Places Trust and Auckland City Council.
- Obtain appropriate conservation advice regarding the repair and maintenance for the military barracks, bunkers and observation post at Bradshaw Cove, and develop and implement a work plan.

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