

Mamaku Point Conservation Reserve

Stewart Island/Rakiura

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS



Nathan's Island (Horomamaku) from Mamaku Point

Tree planting - Billion Trees Fund

Sites: E48/4, 49, 47, 3, 86

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September 2019



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Executive Summary

Mamaku Point Conservation Trust propose to undertake planting of native trees in two areas on the northern edge of their land - the Mamaku Point Conservation Reserve - north of Oban, Stewart Island/Rakiura.

There are three archaeological sites recorded in Archsite on Mamaku Point Conservation Trust land (E48/4, E48/47, and E48/29) and two sites on adjacent Road Reserve land (E48/3 and E48/86).

The original grid reference for one site (E48/4) fell within one of the two proposed planting areas. Through a site visit it was possible to confirm that it is not possible for this site, a Kainga, or any kind of occupation to have occurred at the original grid reference or within the proposed planting area. The terrain is too steep to have been occupied. The grid reference for the site was adjusted to place it on flatter land to the east where the occupation is more likely to have been located. No evidence of archaeological sites or deposits were observed.

The terrain in both planting areas is too steep to have been the location of occupation, and (after the adjustment of the grid reference for E48/4) there are no recorded sites within these planting areas. However, there is some potential for accidental discovery of archaeological sites, human remains and artefacts during planting, and during normal daily conservation work on the land.

The site visit also confirmed that the grid reference in Archsite for E48/49 is in very steep forested land, definitely nominal, and that it could not be the actual location of that burial which is recorded to be in 'sand hills'. It is clear that this area will be left undisturbed as it is too steep for walking tracks or visitation, and there is no need for tree planting in the future.

There is no need for an archaeological authority to be obtained for the proposed tree planting in the areas defined in the approved Billion Trees Fund application as there are no recorded archaeological sites in the areas, and some but a low likelihood of unrecorded sites there. This report recommends a number of actions to ensure accidental discoveries are handled appropriately to comply with local tikanga and legal requirements during planting and daily operations. The recommendations also suggest actions for the planning of future work that may impact on recorded or unrecorded archaeological sites through ground disturbance. The recommendations include:

- Making staff, contractors and volunteers aware of the location and nature of recorded archaeological sites, with the agreement of Tangata Whenua.
- Implementation of an accidental discovery protocol, to be finalised in discussion with Tangata Whenua, and to be kept up to date.
- Training of staff, contractors and volunteers in the recognition of archaeological sites, human remains, and artefacts, and on how to implement the accidental discovery protocol.
- Excluding sites from ground disturbance activities in the future, and seeking advice for any future work that may cause impacts.
- Choice of plant species to reflect cultural use of plants in the past.
- Ideas for track development without site disturbance.
- Working with Tangata Whenua.

There are also suggestions for future development of visitor interpretation.

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Introduction

This report has been prepared to provide guidance to the Mamaku Point Conservation Trust on the protection of archaeological values in the Mamaku Point Conservation Area.



Figure 1. Mamaku Point Conservation Reserve encompasses all the land on the seaward side of the predator fence shown on the topographical map. The red arrows show the general location of proposed planting areas detailed in Figure 2.

The Mamaku Point Conservation Trust intends to undertake native tree plantings in two areas of their land at Mamaku Point, Stewart Island/Rakiura (Section 137 Blk I Paterson SD) shown below in figure 2.. Much of Mamaku Point is already covered in native forest or regenerating forest, but there are some 17 hectares that remain in grass from pastoral use of the land. The Billion Trees Fund is providing funds to plant these areas in native plants. The Trust is concerned to ensure that no damage is done to archaeological sites, and that the stories of the area are retained and celebrated. The Billion Trees Fund requires evidence that appropriate steps are being taken to ensure the protection of archaeological sites and compliance with the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014. While the report is primarily for the tree planting project it can also be used as general guidance for the protection of archaeological values by the Trust into the future.



Figure 2. Billion Trees Fund approved planting areas and revised location of E48/4

This assessment was undertaken by Rachael Egerton in September 2019, with a field visit to the land in question being undertaken on 3 September. It addresses the protection of recorded archaeological sites, and steps to be taken to ensure the protection of any unrecorded archaeological sites that may be found in the future.

Statutory Requirements

There are two main pieces of legislation in New Zealand that control work affecting archaeological sites. These are the *Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014* (HNZPTA) and the *Resource Management Act 1991* (RMA)

Heritage New Zealand administers the HNZPTA. It contains a consent (authority) process for any work affecting archaeological sites, where an archaeological site is defined as:

Any place in New Zealand, including any building or structure (or part of a building or structure), that -

- a. 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
- b. Provides or may provide, through investigation by archaeological methods, evidence relating to the history of New Zealand; and
- c. Includes a site for which a declaration is made under section 43(1)

Any person who intends carrying out work that may modify or destroy an archaeological site, must first obtain an authority from Heritage New Zealand. The process applies to sites on land of all tenure including public, private and designated land. The HNZPTA contains penalties for unauthorised site damage or destruction.

The archaeological authority process applies to all archaeological sites, regardless of whether:

- The site is recorded in the NZ Archaeological Association Site Recording Scheme or included in the Heritage New Zealand List,
- The site only becomes known about as a result of ground disturbance, and/ or
- The activity is permitted under a district or regional plan, or a resource or building consent has been granted

Heritage New Zealand also maintains the New Zealand Heritage List/ Rarangi Korero of Historic Places, Historic Areas, Wahi Tupuna, Wahi Tapu and Wahi Tapu Areas. The List can include archaeological sites. Its purpose is to inform members of the public about such places.

All three of the recorded sites on the Mamaku Point Conservation Trust Land are pre-1900 archaeological sites. Sites on adjacent land (road reserve) at Lee Bay are also pre-1900 archaeological sites. It is likely any unrecorded sites will also be pre-1900. There are no places on the New Zealand Heritage List/ Rarangi Korero of Historic Places, Historic Areas, Wahi Tupuna, Wahi Tapu and Wahi Tapu Areas on the land.

If previously unknown sites are uncovered during earthworks or any ground disturbances it will be necessary to obtain permission from Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga to continue with the activity. All work that would affect the site must cease and Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga must be contacted for advice on how to proceed. The proposed accidental discovery protocol will ensure compliance with legal and cultural requirements.

Methodology

This report is based on limited documentary research; use of NZ Archaeological Association site records; examination of current and past topographical maps, current and historical aerial photographs and historical SO maps. A site visit was undertaken to search for the recorded site E48/4 initially thought to fall within one of the two proposed planting areas outlined in the Billion Trees Fund application (the easterly of the two areas shown in Figure 2.). A walking traverse was made from west to east of all the un-forested ground above the bay facing Nathan's Island to look for any archaeological deposit or features, and possible locations for the recorded site. The west to east traverse continued beyond the proposed planting area out on to the point, and then back up to

the tree line. The beach below was also walked, and exposed areas of the bank above the beach were visually examined, including a large slip in the middle of the bay. From Mamaku Point (where the trig is located) it was possible to view from a distance the area where site E48/49 is located in Archsite.

No test pitting or other ground disturbance was undertaken as this was not considered appropriate by local iwi representative, Phillip Smith. Phillip Smith was unable to participate in the site visit due to illness, but was happy for it to proceed without him. He has visited the area in the past, and discussed his observations from these visits with the author. Rachael Egerton undertook the site visit accompanied by Trust employee, Ernie Mason on 3 September 2019.

Physical Environment

Mamaku Point Conservation Reserve is 4km from the township of Oban on Stewart Island/Rakiura. It is located on the north-eastern coastline of the island, facing out into Foveaux Strait/Te Ara a Kiwa. Most of the 172 hectares of land owned by the Mamaku Point Conservation Trust is a privately owned reserve protected by a predator proof fence. The headland comprises of rugged and steeply hilly terrain. Native podocarp forest dominates the area, interspersed with rata, and the forest is fringed by regenerating scrubby native vegetation and areas of grass - a relic of past pastoral use. The land rises abruptly from the sea and most of the shoreline is rocky platforms and boulders. There are four small beaches - one just to the east of Bob's Point, the bay facing Nathan's Island (near Mamaku Point), a small bay on the south of Mamaku Point, and the south-facing Frenchman's Beach.

The two areas of proposed planting are open areas where pastoral grasses have not yet been overtaken by natural revegetation. They are on the north side of the Mamaku Point Conservation Reserve. The open ground where E48/4 was located in Archsite is all steeply sloping from the tree line to the beach, and covered in a thick sward of introduced grasses. There are also a number of native ground cover plants including bidibidi, occasional native shrubs (coprosma and hebe), ferns (bracken and polysticum), and native grasses. There is a saddle above the east end of the beach facing Nathan's Island which is wide enough to form a large flat area. Flat areas continue out on to the point where the trig is located. Within the bay facing Nathan's Island the tide comes right up to the base of the steeply rising hillside. Apart from a relatively small sandy beach that is exposed at low tide, the shoreline around the bay is rocky being a combination of rock platform and boulders, like most of the reserve. The prevailing weather in this part of New Zealand is from the south west, and the beach is extremely sheltered, but it is clear that north westerlies impact upon the hillside above. Past farming has left its mark upon the vegetation, and may have impacted upon the stability of the ground. It is possible that there was once a low coastal terrace just above the beach that has been eroded away.

Historical Background

Rakiura is rich with traditional stories and place names that reflect the significance of the Island for Ngāi Tahu. In some accounts the South Island is called Te Waka o Māui and it is said that Maui reached into the sea and pulled up a stone to be used as an anchor for his waka, which he named Te Puka o Te Waka o Māui (Rakiura or Stewart Island). Te Ara a Kiwa (the pathway of Kiwa), is the traditional name for Foveaux Strait. This name recalls the story of Kiwa who became tired of having to cross the land isthmus which then joined Murihiku (Southland) with Rakiura (Stewart Island). He asked the whale Kewa to chew through the land so he could cross back and forth by waka, instead of on foot. The crumbs that fell from Kewa's mouth are the islands of the strait, and

Solander Island is Te Niho a Kewa, one tooth that he lost during his work. Mamaku point commands a grand view of Te Ara A Kiwa and the island 'crumbs' many of which are traditional Tīti islands. Te Ara a Kiwa is given a statutory acknowledgement in the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act, reflecting its enormous significance for all of Ngāi Tahu (Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998). The name "Rakiura" comes from the story of Te Rakitamau, a widowed chief visiting from Te Waihora, who blushed deeply when he sought the hand in marriage of one of the island's young women and was told she was already married. The Island, then called Moutere Nui (large Island), was named 'Te Murunga a Te Rakitamau', shortened to Rakiura, with the frequent red skies of sunrise and sunset, as well as spectacular displays of the Aurora Australis, reminding us of the embarrassment Te Rakitamau (Peat, 2010).

Archaeological record reinforces traditional histories about where past generations have lived on the island. Māori occupation of Stewart Island/Rakiura was probably as early as anywhere else in New Zealand. Excavations led by Les Lockerbie at The Neck in the 1960s revealed a substantial occupation and resulted in the collection of a broad range of cultural material consistent with other sites of early occupation in New Zealand. The Lockerbie collection and other materials held at the Rakiura Museum from The Neck include a number of objects stylistically east-polynesian. Material excavated on Whenua Hou in 2007 is similarly early in style, and radio carbon dating confirms settlement from the 13th century. Cultural material found in both sites also demonstrates the presence of a national trade network, with stone from sources throughout New Zealand. In addition to The Neck and Whenua Hou, Port Pegasus was a focus of settlement and there are numerous cave dwellings and midden reflecting that occupation. Traditions talk of this being a resting place en route to the southern Tīti Islands. Other important settlement areas were Tikotaitahi (or Tikotatahi) Bay and Port Adventure. The Rakiura, the surrounding islands and waters boast a rich abundance and diversity of Mahinga Kai, and there are a numerous places associated with the traditional practices of collecting Tīti, kaimoana, water fowl, fresh water fish, and marine mammals.

Radio carbon dating of a range of sites in Murihiku, around Foveaux Strait and on Stewart Island, suggest that after initial occupation in the 13th Century there was a period of virtual 'abandonment' from the 16th Century through until the end of the 'pre-historic period. Occupation was then intermittent, consistent with seasonal visits to collect specific resources. 'Reoccupation' of the area in larger numbers for more sustained periods from the end of the pre-historic period put Māori in a good position to trade with sealers, whalers and other traders who began to arrive soon after 1800 (Jacomb, Walter, Jennings, 2010).

The limited archaeological site records for Rakiura include Māori occupation sites at most of the accessible bays around the whole circumference of Rakiura itself and its off shore islands. Mamaku Point is no exception to this with the early site recorded at Lee Bay on its western side, the occupation recorded at Mamaku Point itself, and further occupations recorded in Horseshoe Bay immediately to the south.

Foveaux Strait was a hotspot for early sealing activity from the early 1800s, and as that industry began to wane the whalers arrived to hunt the southern right whales in the strait. Both groups traded with local people for flax, potato and other foods. Many sealers and whalers chose to abandon their maritime life and settled down with Māori wives, making a living from trading with those who continued in the industries (Peat, 2010). Whenua Hou became the location of the first planned mixed race settlement in New Zealand when a local chief designated it as a place for sealers to live with their Māori wives, possibly as early as 1815. A number of children were born on the island, and the settlement thrived. After some years the families began to drift away, some to places on Rakiura (Murray River, The Neck), Riverton and Bluff, and further north to Taiari (Peat,

2019). On Rakiura contract period settlement was initially concentrated around the Neck and Ruapuke Island, with a number of satellite occupations at places like Murray River, Port William and Mamaku Point. With the passage of time people drifted to Halfmoon Bay which was surveyed and became the main town on the island after the purchase of Rakiura by the Crown in 1864.(Peat, 2010)

The forests of the Island were harvested by the earliest Europeans for their houses and for shipbuilding (timber was cut for shipbuilding at Port Pegasus, The Neck and Kaipipi (Peat, 2010 and Richards, 1995)) but the commercial timber industry began on the island in 1861 when Gallon set up a water powered mill in Kaipipi. The first steam mill was started by Bullock nearby soon afterwards. McCallum and Company took over from Bullock and Gallon in Kaipipi in the 1870s and took the enterprise to a much larger scale (Peat, 2010). The same McCallum and Company also set up a mill in Horseshoe Bay in 1870, milling to the west of what is now the road between Horseshoe Bay and Lee Bay (E48/19). Sections around Horseshoe Bay and just to the east of the road to Lee Bay were surveyed for settlement in 1877 (SO1465).

The first European settlers kept animals to trade meat with sealers, whalers and other passing traders, along with crops and other resources like flax. The first Crown pastoral lease taken up on the island was on the Freshwater River flats, by leasee Matthew Scott in 1874. It became evident fairly quickly that this was definitely not farming country. Later leases at Mason Bay proved more successful, with Island Hill being the first taken up in 1879, and the last lease to be returned to the government in 1985. Even this was a marginal operation, sustained in part by diversification into sideline activities like live capture of white-tail deer (Peat, 2010). Smaller scale farming occurred around Oban on freehold land to supplement income from other sources. Only limited research was undertaken so it is not known when pastoral use of what is now Mamaku Point Conservation Reserve began, but at least some grazing would have started soon after the first sections were purchased after survey in 1877 by the people who live there. In addition to farming it is likely that there was also limited felling of timber on the south west side by the landowners for their own use. Phillip Smith recalls that in the 1950s a Mr Tolson owned the land and it was leased for sheep farming by Herbie Hanson. Farming continued until 2000 when the Dancing Star Foundation purchased the area off the Turnbull family who were the last to farm it, using it to graze cattle. The foundation then constructed a predator proof fence in 2005, removed the last livestock from the land, and began predator control. In 2017 the land was purchased by a family trust associated with Roy and Rachel Thompson, who subsequently established the Mamaku Point Conservation Trust in order to engage the wider community in their biodiversity, education and sustainability objectives for the Reserve.

Previous Archaeological Work

General notes of Stewart Island archaeological work

Most of the existing site records for Stewart Island date back to the 1970s and 1980s, and are based upon second hand accounts from a handful of individuals, often recalling locations from memory. In some cases information from second hand accounts is combined with published historical accounts (such as the journal of Bishop Selwyn). Site locations were mostly determined by the NZAA file keeper using the second hand accounts they received, and looking at a map, rather than from an archaeologist on the ground identifying archaeological deposits and recording them on the map or with a GPS. Initial records were made on to NZMS 1 maps (inch to the mile), locations were later converted electronically in bulk to the NZMS 260 series (metric 1:50,000 scale), and finally to the NZ Transverse Mercator projection on the current map series. Only a limited number

of sites have subsequently been visited to improve information about their nature, extent and location. There has been very limited deliberate archaeological work undertaken on Stewart Island. Some work was done by the NZ Archaeological Association file keepers who were based at the Southland Museum and Art Gallery in the 1970s, 80s and 90s focussed upon Port Pegasus and the sites at the Gutter in the south end of Mason Bay. Most of the archaeological survey work that has been done was commissioned by the Department of Conservation for areas of Public Conservation Land since the mid 1990s. This has focussed upon high priority sites (Actively Conserved Historic Places) and there has been some survey work undertaken to search for and record sites in Mason Bay and Port Pegasus as part of the Southland Coastal Heritage Inventory Project (SCHIP). Recently Peter Petchey has revisited sites and updated records in the settled areas around Oban for the Southland District Council to aid them in their infrastructure management. As a consequence of the limited focus of archaeological work on the Island the locations of many sites are not very precise, records not very detailed, and information is not current. It is also worth noting that there is a relatively low level of recording on the island. Based on the increase in recorded sites achieved by the survey work undertaken by Department of Conservation and the SCHIP project it is estimated that only around 20% of sites which could be found on the Island are recorded.

Mamaku Point Conservation Reserve and adjacent land

There are three sites recorded in Archsite (the New Zealand Archaeological Association Digital Site Recording Scheme) within the Mamaku Point Conservation Reserve - E48/4, E48/47, and E48/49. These are described in more detail below. These sites were all reported in the 1970s to the NZAA file keepers who recorded them without a site visit. The grid references applied to the sites were determined by looking at an inch to the mile map, based on the descriptions they were given. Until now there has been no recorded visit to the sites by an archaeologist to determine if there are archaeological features or deposits, or to confirm their locations.

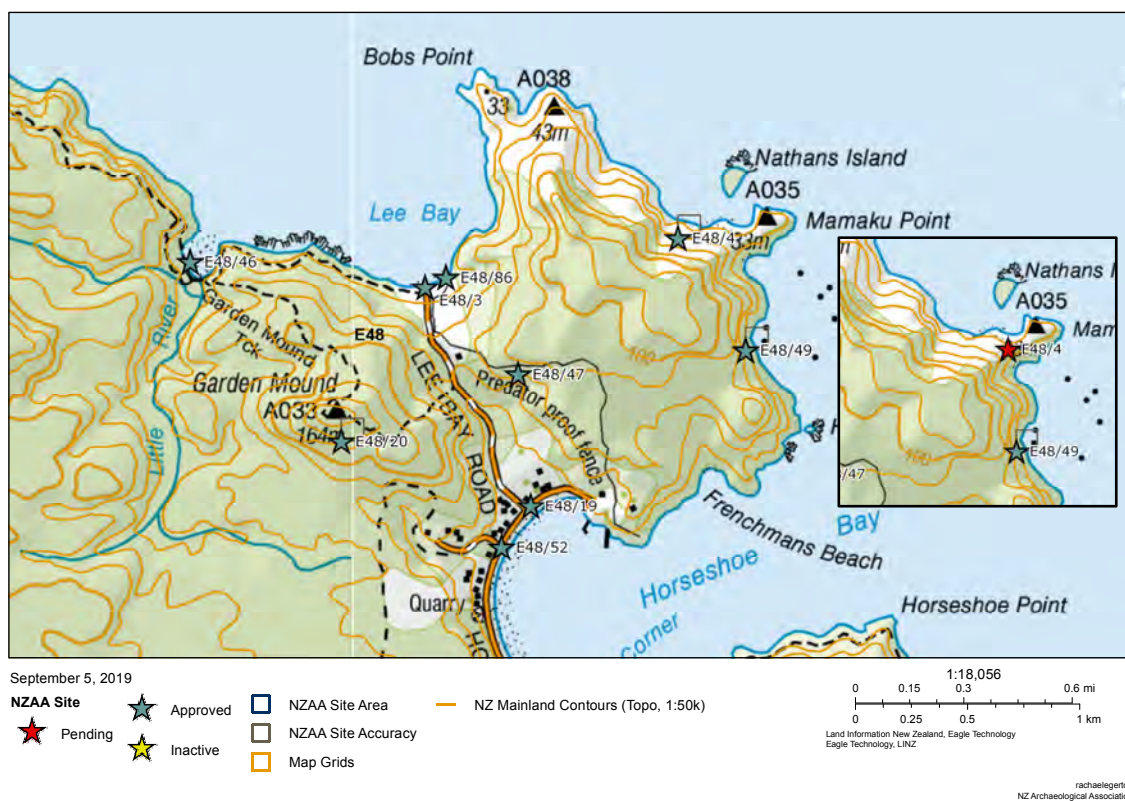


Figure 3. Locations of sites recorded in Archsite prior to site visit. Inset shows the revised location for E48/4. (Both downloaded 5/9/19.)

Sites E48/3 (oven and midden) and E48/86 (find spot) are located on foreshore and road reserve land around Lee Bay (administered by Southland District Council) adjacent to the Mamaku Point Conservation Trust land. E48/3 was first recorded in 1976 based on multiple accounts of archaeological material being found there. The first record of inspection of this site by an archaeologist occurred in 2008 after it was disturbed during construction by Southland District Council of an access-way for launching of boats. The location of the site in Archsite is precise but its extent is unknown. It is possible that it extends into the Mamaku Point Conservation Trust land as well as along the foreshore in both directions. Site E48/86 is a find spot recorded in 2014 using hand held GPS and is similarly a precise location.

To the south of the Mamaku Point Conservation Trust Land E48/19 is a sawmill site (McCallums) which cut timber to the west of the road between Horseshoe Bay and Lee Bay, and E48/52 another oven and midden.

Sites on Mamaku Point Conservation Trust Land			
E48/4	Kainga	1229714	4798689
	<i>original grid reference</i>	1229452	4798705
E48/47	Track	1228740	4798100
E48/49	Burial	1229754	4798205
Sites on adjacent land mentioned in this report			
E48/3	Midden and oven	1228325	4798488
E48/86	Findspot (Adze)	1228419	4798532
E48/19	Sawmill (McCallums)	1228796	4797513
E48/52	Midden and oven	1228667	4797327

Research Results

Only one of the sites on the Mamaku Point Conservation Trust Land, E48/4 - a Kainga site- was recorded as being within the areas proposed for planting in the Billion Trees Fund application. The other two sites on the reserve are discussed for context, to take into account the potential for unrecorded archaeological sites.

E48/4 Kainga

Documentary research

An examination of the earlier map editions and original grid reference for this site shows there has been no transposition error in the site location since the original record was made on the inch to the mile map in 1976.

The site was reported in 1976 by Roy Traill (ranger on Stewart Island) to the NZAA file keeper, Neville Ritchie, who in turn thought it was probably the same place described by Bishop Selwyn during a visit on 4 February 1844. Traill reported it as a 'traditional site'. The site record form does not record the presence of any archaeological deposits or features, but records the site type as 'Kainga?'. The file keeper did not visit the site when it was reported, and there has been no recorded site visit by any archaeologist until now. The location was most likely arrived at by the file keeper giving a general grid reference for the bay from the inch to the mile topographical map.

Selwyn recorded the name of the place as Tatomamuku (it was possibly Horomamaku which is a name that Kaumatua Harold Ashwell spoke of in relation to Nathan's Island), and described it as 'a pretty little sandy cove in the midst of rocks.' He noted there were 10 'natives' living there, "one man and 5 women only at home, 3 men 1 woman and a child gone to the next bay." (Howard, 1974: 376). The 'aids to relocation' in the Site Record Form describe the location as being 'behind the beach opposite Nathan's Island'.

Early survey maps of the vicinity (SO2748, SO4454, SO01465, SO8172) were examined and these do not show any notations for the area to indicate occupation at the time of survey or knowledge of past occupation by the surveyor. Surveyor notebooks may contain more information but it was not possible to examine these.

Ground survey

The grid reference given in Archsite was slightly inland to the south west of the bay facing Nathan's Island, more or less matching the aids to relocation. The location was visited to search for any visible archaeological deposits or features, and any areas that could be suitable for habitation. There is no possibility of this original Archsite grid reference being the location of a kainga or occupation of any scale. It would not even be practical for an overnight stay by a single individual. The position is on a slope that drops steeply to the north on to the beach, and rises steeply to the south c.200m to the current tree line and beyond.



Figure 4. A view from the centre of the bay looking back towards the original grid reference given in Archsite for site E48/4. The arrow shows the approximate location of the original grid reference.

There is no flat land either to the east or west for at least 250m. There is a thick layer of grasses (introduced and natives), ferns (including bracken) and ground cover species (including bidibidi), occasional shrubs (Veronica and a small leaf shrub possibly a coprosma), and no exposed earth surfaces on the slope. The shoreline immediately below is very rocky (rock platform and boulders), and there is an intermittent fringe of hebe (now botanically classified as Veronica) and ferns above the rocks. There was no sign of archaeological deposit in the few exposed sections of the bank.

After relocating the grid reference for E48/4 the whole bay was explored on foot with a traverse of the ground sloping down into the bay, and a walk along the high water mark to observe the bank where it drops down to the beach. The entire area around the whole bay drops steeply to the beach

without any flat areas in the same manner as described above, and has similar vegetation cover. The only additional vegetation noted is near the eastern end of the bay - here there is a healthy patch of *Euphorbia glauca* (a plant classified as 'at risk and declining') immediately above the beach. In the western half of the bay there has been a large slip about 50m wide at the beach and stretching about 30m inland. No archaeological deposit was observed in the exposed bank along the shore line or in the exposed banks of the slip. All that was seen was clean natural layers of clay and earth.



Figure 5. The large slip in the middle of the bay.



Figure 6. Exposed bank at the eastern end of the bay.

Possible occupation areas and site locations

At the eastern end of the bay after a very steep climb up from the beach of about 50m the slope becomes slightly more gentle, but it is another 30m before there is any land flat enough to build a small dwelling upon. This relatively flat area is a low saddle across a peninsula, and it is here that the most habitable land (in terms of ground contour) begins (see figure 7.). Relatively flat areas continue to the east, out on to the point where the trig is located. To the west there are a couple of flattish areas, each higher than the last as the ground rises, but the ground quickly becomes steep as you move to the east.

On the flat ground, particularly through the saddle, there are areas where the grasses have died off, probably due to salt spray and strong winds. Dead grass remains matting the surface, but is easily pushed off when it is walked through revealing that the soil contains a lot of sand mixed evenly with a thin dark peaty soil. There are a few areas at the west side of the saddle where there is some erosion, probably caused by wind after the grass has died off, exposing a short bank with nothing but clean sand. There was no sign of any culture deposit in these exposed areas. There was no water source observed during the visit other than a stream covered by vegetation at the far western end of the bay. It is possible there are water sources not visible during the visit.



Figure 7. View looking south from the low spit that connects the beach to Nathan's Island at low tide. The arrow indicates the most westerly extent of flatter ground described.

On the flat ground, particularly through the saddle, there are areas where the grass has died off, probably due to salt spray and strong winds. Dead grass remains matting the surface, but is easily pushed off when it is walked through revealing that the soil contains a lot of sand mixed evenly with a thin dark peaty soil. There are a few areas at the west side of the saddle where there is some erosion, probably caused by wind after the grass has died off, exposing a short bank with nothing but clean sand. There was no sign of any culture deposit in these exposed areas. There was no water source observed during the visit other than a stream covered by vegetation at the far western end of the bay. It is possible there are water sources not visible during the visit.

The site reported by Traill may have related to the settlement Selwyn visited, or he may have observed archaeological deposits/features that related to earlier, later, or contemporary but separate occupation. There are four possibilities for the actual location of the 1844 settlement visited by Selwyn, two of which could also be the site reported by Traill. These are not mutually exclusive - all three areas may have been occupied sequentially or contemporaneously.

- The first possibility is the coast of the bay near Nathan's Island has changed a lot since 1844, and that there was once a coastal terrace just above the beach upon which people were living or undertaking activities, which has now eroded away completely, taking any archaeological deposit with it. The big slip in the west half of the bay, and ongoing intermittent erosion by the sea around the whole bay demonstrate that the landscape here is dynamic, and it is possible that the change we see now began a long time ago. This is consistent with landscape changes observed at Whenua Hou (to the west of the Hydro Creek) and Tokonui River Mouth where a low narrow coastal terrace that was once occupied has now been completely eroded.
- The second possibility is that people were living on the high ground above the east end of the bay, and from there to the east out on to the point. There is plenty of ground that would be flat enough to accommodate a large enough number of dwellings for a settlement of 10 people. Much of this area is very windswept and doesn't seem at all desirable now but in 1844 (and before that time) the vegetation of the area would have been very different - it is likely there was at least coastal scrub if not medium sized trees in places here, and that there were sheltered areas amongst the vegetation that would be quite nice for living. None of this area is within the proposed planting area.
- The third and fourth possibilities are that the settlement recorded by Selwyn (but not by Traill) was in the smaller beach on the south side of Mamaku Point (this was not visited and doesn't match the Site Record Form location reported by Traill). Or that it was in the much smaller bay immediately to the east of Bob's Point, which matches Selwyn's description. These smaller bays were not visited as part of this report and there are no recorded

archaeological sites there. The areas proposed for planting around Bob's Point are also sloping ground - very steep around the eastern side of the bay, and moderately steep on the western side and unsuitable for occupation.

While the precise location(s) of the settlement visited by Selwyn and archaeological site reported by Traill cannot be determined it is safe to say that it is not possible that it/they fall within the proposed planting areas because this is all steeply sloping ground.

Following the site visit the location for E48/4 has been altered to place it on the habitable land on the saddle as this is the nearest and more likely location than the steep slopes where it was initially located.

E48/49 Burial

Documentary research

An examination of the earlier maps and grid references for this site shows there has been no transposition error in the site location since the original record was made. This site was reported to the file keeper by a Mr. J Tolson, probably the owner of the land in the 1950s who had the same name. The record includes very little information. The file keeper did not visit the site when it was reported, and there has been no recorded site visit by any archaeologist.

Early survey maps of the vicinity (SO2748, SO4454, SO01465, SO8172) were examined and these do not show any notations for the area to indicate burial locations.

Ground survey

There was no attempt to visit the grid reference for the site location because it is clearly a nominal location, there is no intention or need to undertake planting, and no possibility to construct tracks there because of the terrain. It was possible to view the area of the Archsite grid reference from Mamaku Point. The area there is a very steep (almost vertical) east facing slope above a very rocky shore. It is heavily vegetated.



Figure 8. The view from the point looking south towards the grid reference for E48/49 (marked with the red arrow)

Discussion of location

While the record states 'exact position not known' it does say "said to be in 'sand hills'". The nature of the location observed from Mamaku Point shown in Figure 8 confirms that the location given for this site is 'nominal', and not even approximate because there are no sand dunes along this steep, forested, east-facing shoreline.

The burial location, if it is in sand hills, may in fact have been within the bay where E48/4 is located if there were once sand dunes there in the past, the beach on the south side of Mamaku Point, or the very small cove to the west (east of Bob's Point). These three along with Frenchman's Beach on the south of the peninsula are the only areas which feature sandy beaches, and the potential for 'sand hills' being present now or in the past. It is not possible to determine the actual location of this site.

Although little is known about this site the record does mean there is a possibility of accidental discovery of human remains within the reserve. This risk can be managed through the application of an accidental discovery protocol and training of all personnel on how to recognise and respond to the discovery of human remains.

E48/47 Historical Track

Documentary research

This site was also reported to the file keeper by Mr. J Tolson. The record indicates that an historical track, used by Māori travelling from Lee Bay to Horseshoe Bay, passed more or less parallel to and north (north east) of the current road.

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION SITE DESCRIPTION FORM	SITE NUMBER S186/37
Map Number S 186 Map Name Mt Anglem Map Edition NZMS 1 (not yet published) Grid Reference 180455 - 185450 (NZMS 219)	SITE NAME: MAORI Garden Mound Track OTHER
	SITE TYPE Maori track
<p><i>(This form may be used for recording any descriptive information or other supplementary information on the site, or for maps and drawings.)</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">NOT TO SCALE. Redrawn by J. Gove from sketch of Mr J. Tolson, Matarua.</p>	

Figure 9. Sketch of the route of the track in the site record form.

Early survey maps of the vicinity (SO2748, SO4454, SO01465, SO8172) were examined and these do not show any notations for the area to indicate the presence or knowledge of a traditional route by the surveyor. It is possible the surveyors notebooks do contain information but it was not possible to examine these.

While it is not possible to be certain of the exact route of this track, its northern end must have traversed the land now owned by the Trust. The grid reference given in Archsite is more or less halfway along its probable route and the site record form includes a sketch made by the file keeper based on a drawing by Mr. J Tolson. According to this sketch (Figure 9) the route was somewhere between the road and the base of the hill to the north east. Figure 10 shows the section of Trust land which the route must have traversed. The line of the predator proof fence is clearly visible in the aerial photo, as is the road. All the land to the east of the road in this image, and where the route must have passed, is owned by the trust apart from road reserve around the seashore.

It is unlikely that anything remains of this traditional route. Possible remains might include blazes on trees, if there are any remaining trees old and large enough to have been marked in this way. There is also the possibility of associated sites or artefacts being found along the route.

There is no plan to undertake planting in this area as it is already vegetated or naturally revegetating. There is the possibility that tracks may be constructed through this area. The risk associated with accidental discoveries relating to this recorded site can be managed through the application of an accidental discovery protocol and training of all personnel on how to recognise and respond to the discovery of archaeological features and artefacts.

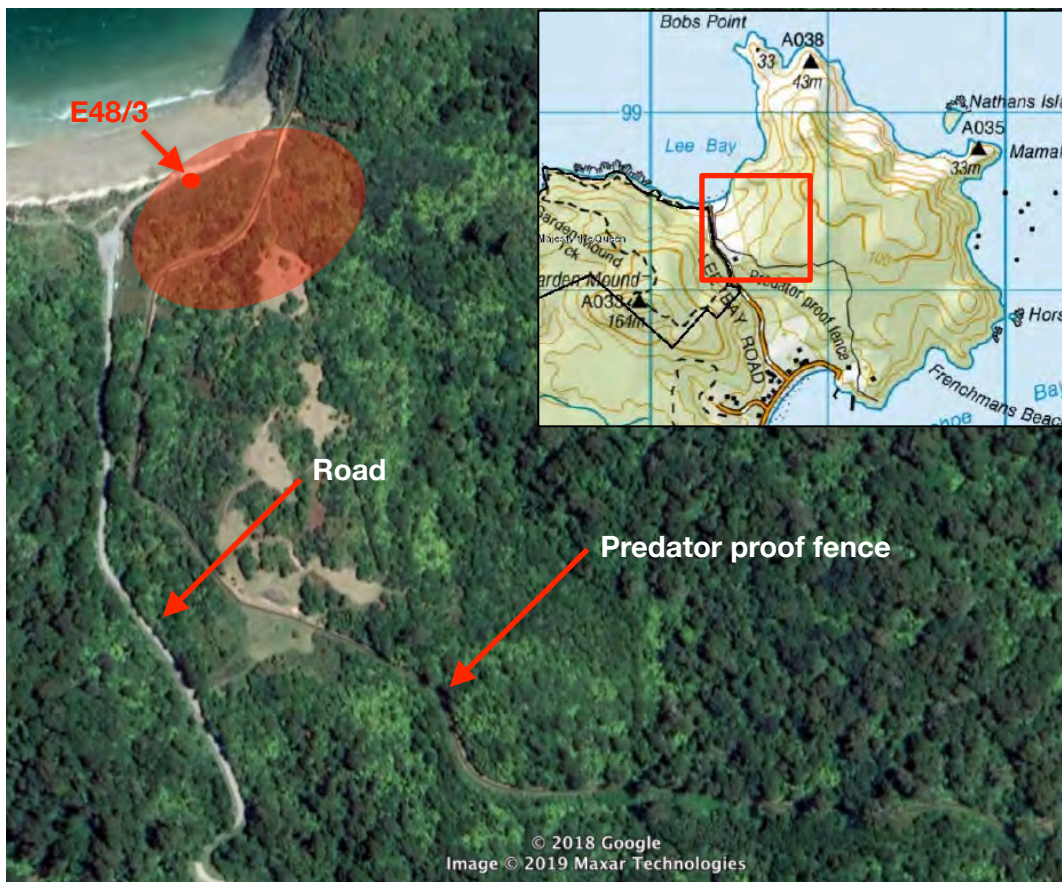


Figure 10. Google Earth aerial image showing the section of Mamaku Point Conservation Trust land traversed by the traditional route (E48/47), and the location and possible extent of E48/3.

E48/3 and 86

Documentary research

Like the sites on Mamaku Point Conservation Trust land E48/3 was originally reported in the 1970s to the NZAA file keepers who recorded it without a site visit. The record was updated in the 1980s when the site was damaged, but it still was not visited by an archaeologist. Following further site damage in 2008 an investigation was undertaken by Peter Petchey under an archaeological authority (2008/354). After recording work was done the section of the site that had been damaged was protected by a stone embankment, and a full report written (Petchey, 2008). The report confirms that the site dates to around 600 years ago (based on radio carbon dating and analysis of artefacts). The extent of the site is not known but it is likely that it extends as far as E48/86 (a find spot for part of an adze recorded in 2014) to the north east (The record for E48/86 notes that the find was likely to be related to site E48/3). It also references the presence of historical period cultural material being eroded in the same vicinity, potentially relating to past farming activity, and all possibly having been disturbed by the cleaning out of the stream flowing on to the beach here from the Mamaku Point Conservation Trust Land. E48/3 was revisited this year by Petchey, and a revised grid reference from GPS submitted. The extent of site E48/3 is not known but it is possible it extends inland as far as the predator proof fence, and possibly beyond, and it could stretch in both directions along the shore and inland as indicated by the red shading in Figure 10. There is the potential that part of this site is intact on Mamaku Point Conservation Trust land adjacent to the road reserve. There is very thick, low vegetation cover in this area, and no exposed earth making it impossible to discern any surface features or archaeological deposits.

Unrecorded sites

As noted above there is a very low level of archaeological site recording on Stewart Island as a whole. This is because there has been very little focussed effort on searching for and recording sites by archaeologists. Most archaeological survey and recording work has occurred in the past twenty years on Public Conservation Land, undertaken by Department of Conservation, with a focus on managing sites of high significance. Where work has been undertaken to confirm site locations, and to search for sites on the island, most accessible and habitable places (with sheltered landings and a water source) have been found to have some sign of pre-historic occupation. There have also been artefacts and sites found in places that seem less likely to be comfortable for occupation (Like E48/87 on the hillside high above the beach at Bungaree).

As noted above, the site in Lee Bay E48/3 has been confirmed by archaeological investigation to date to around 600 years ago. Only a small proportion of recorded sites in NZ date to this early period of Māori occupation, and they are highly significant because of their rarity and potential to provide insight into the lives of early Māori settlers. It is likely that the activities of these early people extended into the land owned by the Trust as the recorded location of the site (which is quite precisely located through archaeological investigation) is close to the boundary. This site also points towards the possibility of unrecorded sites in the area. As noted above, the bays to the east of Bob's Point and south of Mamaku Point are locations that would also have potentially been suitable for occupation in the past.

The proposed planting areas are both steep terrain, and unlikely to be the site of past occupation, but artefacts could be found in those areas. Overall there is a moderate likelihood of unrecorded sites within the wider reserve and adjacent lands owned by the trust and such sites may be of high significance. Accidental discovery of such sites, human remains and artefacts during the course of normal activities on the land is possible. The most likely places for sites are in places where it is possible to land a boat, and where there is a water source, or along easy walking routes, but finds in other locations are also possible. Burials do not require the same characteristics. Unrecorded sites

may not be found through deliberate searching because they will often only be visible if there is some kind of erosion or ground disturbance exposing them.

Constraints and Limitations

The purpose of this commission was to ensure that the proposed planting will not impact upon pre-1900 archaeological sites that had been recorded or that could be found by field investigation. The areas proposed for planting are all very steep and not suitable for occupation, and exceedingly unlikely to be the location of pre-historic occupation.

While further research could prove interesting and may reveal clues about the location of the settlement recorded by Selwyn, it would be very time consuming and expensive, may not result in any further information being found to narrow down the likely location and would not materially alter the conclusion that the proposed planting areas are very unlikely to have been the location of past occupation.

This report does not assess cultural values. Rakiura has a high level of significance for Ngāi Tahu, and the particular values of this area are best assessed by Ngāi Tahu themselves. While Phillip Smith, local kaumatua, was not able to participate in the field visit because of illness he was happy for the work to take place without him. The possible locations of the recorded sites and methodology for the site visit were discussed with and approved by him in advance. The tree planting project was also discussed with Dean Whaanga, Kaiwhakahaere for Awarua Rūnaka. Both were positive about restoring the native vegetation - and thereby the values - of the area, and were not concerned about impacts upon sites as long as accidental discovery protocols are put in place. They will be provided with a copy of this assessment. The Mamaku Point Conservation Trust is liaising with them to obtain letters of support for the planting work.

Archaeological Values

It is not possible to assess archaeological values as no archaeological features or deposits were found as part of this investigation.

Archaeological sites that could be found within the Mamaku Point Conservation Trust land would be of historical, archaeological, cultural and spiritual significance. Site E48/3 is of high significance because of the rarity of sites from this early period of occupation in New Zealand, and the potential for it to reveal information about this chapter of the human history of Rakiura and New Zealand as a whole. Human remains are of considerable spiritual significance to tangata whenua, and may also reveal valuable archaeological information about the past. Artefacts, including Taonga Tūturu, can also reveal much knowledge about the past, especially when they can be recorded in their archaeological context, and are of great cultural significance to tangata whenua. Archaeological sites that might be found in the future could provide insight into the 1840s settlement at Mamaku point which is little recorded beyond the diary of Bishop Selwyn. They may also contribute to the understanding of earlier Māori occupation of Rakiura which is poorly recorded.

Other values

Overall the Mamaku Point Conservation Trust land is largely in a natural state with most of the area being covered in original native vegetation, and other areas slowly regenerating. Because of the predator proof fence and ongoing predator control efforts, the area has a high level of ecological value. Control of predators is leading to increased forest health and abundance of bird life and other fauna. This process of recovery is something which the local community and Tangata Whenua aspire to see occur across the whole of Rakiura. This is evidenced by the recent signing of a

memorandum of understanding by Awarua Rūnanga, Oraka-Aparima Rūnanga, Waihōpai Rūnanga, Hokonui Rūnanga, Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, Rakiura Māori Lands Trust, Rakiura Tītī Islands Administering Body, Rakiura Tītī committee, the Department of Conservation, the Southland District Council, the Southland Regional Council, Real Journeys and the New Zealand Deerstalkers' Association to make the whole island predator free (<https://www.odt.co.nz/regions/southland/pledge-make-stewart-island-predator-free>). The Mamaku Point Conservation Trust land and Ulva Island are arguably the advance model sites for this vision.

The Mamaku Point Conservation Trust land forms a dramatic landscape feature when viewed from the air, land and sea. Mamaku Point itself provides stunning views across Te Ara a Kiwa to Motupōhue, Omaui, and the Takitimu, Kaherekoau, and Princess Mountains, with the Tītī Islands and Ruapuke - an expansive and very significant cultural landscape for Ngāi Tahu.

Assessment of Effects

Mamaku Point Conservation Trust have advised the intention to undertake tree planting in the areas shown in figure 2, (mapping from the Billion Trees Fund application). They have also indicated that in future there is the possibility of track construction to enable visitors to experience the values of the area, and installation of interpretation panels to share stories of the natural and cultural values. Locations for these pieces of visitor infrastructure has not yet been considered. There are already walking routes in place for trap lines and tracking tunnels which are used regularly and frequently.

Impacts

Archaeological deposits can be impacted by any kind of ground disturbance including digging holes for planting trees and fences; track construction and maintenance; installation of interpretation panels, signs and visitor facilities like toilets and picnic tables; tracking formed by regular and frequent walking over the same area (informal or unformed tracks); and storage of heavy materials for extended periods of time. Cultural values of places can also be impacted by such activities.

Recorded sites

Only one of the sites on the Mamaku Point Conservation Trust Land, E48/4 - a Kainga site- was recorded as being within the areas proposed for planting in the Billion Trees Fund application. The area proposed for planting above this bay is all steeply sloping ground around the western half of the bay. The flatter areas that would be suitable for occupation are to the east of the proposed planting area. It is the intention of the trust to leave these flatter areas open and unplanted. The field visit has shown that the grid reference given for this site in Archsite before the site visit is certainly incorrect, and the site location has been adjusted. The revised location of E48/4 is outside and to the east of the smaller eastern planting area on the planting map (figure 2), where the flatter ground commences. It will not be impacted by the proposed tree planting but it needs to be kept in mind in future planning as any invisible archaeological deposits could be impacted by ground disturbance activities.

The grid reference given for site E48/49 - a burial site - in Archsite is nominal rather than actual, and the record notes the 'exact position not known'. The record indicates it is 'in sand hills'. There are no sand hills in the proposed planting areas so this burial, wherever it is will not be impacted. However, the record highlights the need for accidental discovery protocols.

E48/47 is a traditional route - a linear feature - which is recorded as passing from Horseshoe Bay to Lee Bay roughly parallel to the road, so while the Archsite grid reference is outside the reserve the route itself would have had to traverse through it. The exact route cannot be known, but the

description puts it well away from the proposed planting areas. The possible presence of this site and associated potential for accidental discoveries need to be kept in mind in future planning.

Sites E48/3 (midden and oven) (and the associated site E48/86 (findspot)) is on the road reserve land around Lee Bay (administered by Southland District Council). This is well away from the proposed planting areas, and will not be impacted. These sites are relevant to consider because, in combination with other sites, they suggest a pattern of human occupation around sheltered bays, and the possibility of unrecorded sites being encountered. In addition it is possible that E48/3 extends on to the Trust land and could be impacted upon by other activities in the future.

Unrecorded sites

As noted above, staff, contractors or volunteer working on the ground could find unrecorded sites, human remains or artefacts, either during the proposed planting or during normal regular work and future projects. These finds may be discovered during digging holes for trees, may become apparent over time through regular tramping over trap or monitoring/tracking tunnel lines, or on compressed tree storage areas when ground cover is worn down and the ground surface is exposed. The small bay to the east of Bob's point and the beach on the south side of Mamaku Point are possible areas for unrecorded sites. The proposed planting area in the vicinity of Bob's Point is on sloping ground, as for the Mamaku Point area, so it is unlikely that there are archaeological deposits that will be impacted. However, because of the potential for finding unrecorded sites during work it is important that everyone knows how to respond to such discoveries to ensure appropriate tikanga is followed, legal requirements are met, and potential for site damage minimised. There are specific people who need to be advised of such discoveries and involved in decision making, and it is important that information is captured and appropriately recorded to facilitate the protection of sites from work programmes in the future. For this reason the use of an accidental discovery protocol is recommended (below).

Positive impacts

The restoration of the vegetation across the reserve through planting and the pest control work will have a positive effect upon the cultural values of the area. The restoration of the vegetation and management of predators will lead to increased native bird life, lizards and insects. These have all been undermined by the land use practices of farming which have led to the loss of native species and introduction of grasses, and the introduction of predator species with the arrival of humans. There are many taonga species living and growing in the reserve now, and the health and abundance of these will be increased through the current and proposed work of the Trust. Efforts to make the area accessible to visitors, and particularly educational groups, will mean these values are widely shared for the benefit of both locals and visitors to Stewart Island.

Further considerations

Conservation work and storytelling

The Mamaku Point Conservation Trust are very concerned to ensure that their activities do not impact on archaeological, historical, cultural or spiritual values of the land they own and manage. They are also motivated to preserve the stories relevant to this land area and its wider context. It is for this reason that they are keen to provide walking tracks and interpretation for visitors in the future. These enhancements have not yet been planned, but will go a long way towards reviving understanding and appreciation of the historic and cultural heritage values, not just of their land but the wider area. This along with the revegetation work that will lead to increased health of the ecosystem and abundance of fauna, will restore the mauri of this land.

Addressing potential impacts and legal requirements

To address potential impacts on recorded and unrecorded archaeological sites during the general management of the land the following steps should be taken:

- There should be no ground disturbance - digging, regular repeated tracking over the same ground (for servicing traps or monitoring lines), long term storage of trees or equipment - within the area around the grid reference now given for E48/4.
- An accidental discovery protocol (for discovery of human remains, artefacts and sites) should be finalised (based on the attached draft template), adjusted to meet local tikanga requirements, agreed with Tangata Whenua, and implemented.
- Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga should be consulted about any future ground disturbance work that has the potential to impact on the recorded archaeological sites (i.e. on the flatter land within the bay where E48/4 is located, around E48/47 (track), and on the Trust land adjacent to where E48/3 and E48/86 (Lee Bay) are located to determine what steps are required to comply with the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act. It is likely an archaeological assessment and application for an archaeological authority would be required to undertake ground disturbance work around E48/4, and near Lee Bay.
- It is recommended that rather than risk impacts upon archaeological values, future ground disturbance works should avoid the areas of recorded archaeological sites. This will remove the need for an archaeological assessment and archaeological authority. Should the Trust wish to undertake revegetation where E48/4 is now recorded in, methods of planting that avoid digging holes should be explored. Similarly low impact methods of track construction could also be explored.

Working with Tangata Whenua

Phillip Smith, who is on the Mamaku Point Conservation Trust, is a respected local Iwi representative and kaumatua. The Trust should also make contact with the Awarua Rūnaka to make sure they are aware of the project work and to seek their input on the archaeological and cultural values of the sites and the wider land area, and to involve them in the finalisation of the Accidental Discovery Protocol for the Trust with Phillip and Ngāi Tahu Whanui on the island.

If there is going to be ground disturbance work in the vicinity of the recorded archaeological sites in the future this will necessitate the completion of an archaeological assessment and an application for an archaeological authority from Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga. These will also require input on cultural values, and sign off from Awarua Rūnaka as well as iwi on the island such as Phillip Smith. It is important that they are involved in the development of the Accidental Discovery Protocol. And it is also possible that this wider consultation might result in the identification of more values and stories to share through visitor interpretation.

Management of artefact finds

Finalisation of the accidental discovery protocol should include an agreed place for Taonga Tūturu to be stored and process for ensuring they are reported to the Ministry for Culture and Heritage. Tangata Whenua advice should be sought on this.

Conclusion and Recommendations

Summary

The tree planting proposed by the Mamaku Point Conservation Trust will not impact upon recorded archaeological sites as there are none within the proposed planting areas, as explained above. E48/4 (a Kainga site) was originally located within one of the proposed planting areas, but the grid reference has been revised in light of the fact that it was only indicative in the first place and the area would be impossible to occupy.

The proposed planting areas are all steeply sloping ground and it is less likely that unrecorded archaeological sites will be found in these areas than in other locations within the trust lands more favourable for occupation. There is no need for an Archaeological Authority at this time, for the proposed tree planting.

There is potential for the planting and the general activities of the trust to lead to discovery of unrecorded archaeological sites, human remains, or artefacts. A good accidental discovery protocol is required to ensure such finds are handled well. Training of staff, volunteers and contractors on the recognition of sites, human remains and artefacts is required to ensure the protocol is effectively implemented.

In the future as plans are developed for the construction of walking tracks, installation of interpretation, or other activities that may lead to ground disturbance, it may be necessary to revisit the requirement for an archaeological authority or further advice to avoid impacts on archaeological sites. This is especially the case around E48/4 (Kainga) and E48/3 & 86 at Lee Bay.

Recommendations

To avoid impacts on archaeological sites and remains, and to meet legal requirements the following actions are recommended:

1. **Site awareness for personnel:** The sites, as currently recorded, should be added to project planning and implementation maps, and this map made available to all project staff, contractors and volunteers. This should include E48/4, E48/49, E48/47, E48/3 and E48/86. Implementation of this is contingent upon agreement from Tangata Whenua.
2. **Accidental Discovery Protocol:** A draft Accidental Discovery Protocol is attached. This should be discussed by the trustees, project team members and Tangata Whenua (Phillip Smith and Awarua Rūnaka representatives). It can be adjusted to ensure it respects all local tikanga, preferred processes and contacts, and legal requirements, while remaining practical and implementable. The protocol should include direction about where found artefacts will be stored (this must be with a registered collector), and how reporting to Ministry for Culture and Heritage will be implemented.

Contact names and details of project leaders and other contact people need to be added to/ confirmed in the Accidental Discovery Protocol (shown by yellow highlighting). These should be reviewed on a regular basis (annually) to ensure they are up to date. It is important that these people know how to act in the case of an accidental discovery.

The finalised and most up to date version of the Accidental Discovery Protocol should be included in any contracts for work that include a ground component, and provided to all staff, contractors and volunteers working in the reserve.

The team leader of work on the ground should seek advice from Tangata Whenua representatives and suitably qualified specialists in the event of accidental discoveries

during the course of any project work. The specialists may be contracted or from Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga. Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga must be contacted for all accidental discoveries, either directly or through a contracted specialist.

3. **Protocol training:** All personnel working on the ground (including staff, contractors and volunteers) should be alerted to the possibility of finding archaeological sites, should be advised not to disturb them, and should be given a briefing on the recognition on sites and on the Accidental Discovery Protocol. This can be a one hour training session by a suitably qualified contractor.
4. **Excluding sites from ground disturbance activities:** Should the Trust wish to proceed with additional tree planting, track construction, installation of signs/interpretation, or any other activity that may result in ground disturbance then the following areas should be excluded: the area around E48/4 (all flat areas at Mamaku Point), E48/47 (along the probable route), E48/3 and E48/86 (including the possible site extent shown in Figure 10). If it is not possible to avoid these areas then the Trust should contact Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (directly or through an archaeological contractor) to determine the legal requirements for the specific activity to comply with the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014. There may be ways to minimise impacts (as suggested in 6 below). Work may require an archaeological assessment and an application for an archaeological authority before work can be undertaken. A cultural values assessment will also need to be prepared to accompany the archaeological authority application.
5. **Choice of species:** Should the Trust wish to proceed with revegetation over the flat areas around E48/4 in the future then advice should be sought on which species are appropriate cover for archaeological sites. The preference should be for species which were likely to have been found in the area historically, and which provide stabilisation of the surface but which do not result in excessive disturbance of archaeological deposits by roots. (This document provides some good guidance on suitable species for archaeological sites: [Kevin Jones, "Caring for Archaeological Sites."](#)). Consideration could also be given to using species that were particularly useful for early Māori - local Tangata Whenua could give guidance on this. Using such species will increase the interpretive potential of the area in a manner consistent with the theme of pre-historic and contact period occupation by Māori. This will aid the goal of keeping the history of the area alive.
6. **Track development and revegetation without site disturbance:** Track development in the vicinity of recorded sites could potentially be undertaken in a way that avoids or minimises ground disturbance - by laying surface hardening without cutting down to create a benched track. This is something that could be discussed with Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (directly or through an archaeological contractor), and advice could be sought from track construction experts to ensure an appropriate gradient and slope, and retention of surface material. Similarly techniques could be explored for planting trees without digging holes, such as using large peat pots nestled into the long grass, for example.
7. **Consultation with Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga:** Even if the decision is made to avoid all impacts to recorded archaeological sites, and implement the accidental discovery protocol so that such finds are handled appropriately, it is still worthwhile contacting Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga at regular intervals to reconfirm the approach to archaeological site protection within the Mamaku Conservation Reserve. If they are aware of the approach it will make it easier for them to respond in the instance of accidental discoveries, and avoid any confusion if they hear about work on the reserve from others.

8. **Working with Tangata Whenua:** The Trust should make contact with the Awarua Rūnaka to make sure they are aware of the project work (if that has not already been done) and to seek their input on this and the archaeological and cultural values of the sites and the wider land area, and to involve them in the development of the Accidental Discovery Protocol for the Trust. Dean Whaanga has suggesting Gail Thompson as a first point of contact for this gail@awarua.org.nz
9. **Updating archaeological records:** All information collected through archaeological work, including accidental discoveries, now and in the future should be used to update the New Zealand Archaeological Site Records in Archsite. This is important to ensure the records continue to be useful into the future.

Visitor experience and storytelling

The archaeological and historical values, including the archaeological sites recorded on the Mamaku Conservation Reserve lend themselves to the creation of a meaningful visitor experience focussed on historical and cultural heritage values. Story telling could be based upon the settlement reported by Selwyn at the bay opposite Nathan's Island, or spread across the whole land area. Alternatively off-site or more portable interpretation methods can be used.

Potential methods:

A combination of some or all of the following could be used:

- Walking tracks
- Interpretation panel(s)
- Self guided walk card, pamphlet or booklet (with markers along a walking track)
- Guiding by local volunteers
- Online content
- Educational resource kit to aid school visits
- Sensory experiences facilitated by guides, self guided walk cards, pamphlet or booklet, or the educational resources.

The guiding by local volunteers and sensory experiences would provide the greatest point of difference for the reserve.

Themes that could be covered:

- Early Māori lifestyles (building upon knowledge of the site at Lee Bay and other locations around Rakiura such as The Neck and Whenua Hou)
- Traditional stories and placenames - taking advantage of the spectacular views over Te Ara a Kiwa.
- The treasures of the land - flora and fauna that were part of mahinga kai, and kaitiakitanga of the treasured natural environment
- The arrival of Europeans - the unique Southland story of early intermarriage and intercultural relations.
- The story of Bishop Selwyn and the record he made of the people of Foveaux Strait.
- Timber milling - McCallum's mill was the closest one recorded as operating in Horseshoe Bay, milling on the hills to the west of the bay. Earlier settlers probably used timber within the area that is now the Mamaku Conservation Reserve.
- Farming on Rakiura.
- The conservation story from early Māori approaches and pioneers like Trail, to modern conservation efforts such as the Mamaku Point Conservation Trust - community work that supports Government conservation programmes.

Final themes and content could be developed in partnership with Tangata Whenua (on Rakiura and Awarua Rūnaka) and the community. The voices of local Māori will add authenticity and create a unique experience. There is also enormous potential in involving the local school, and get the voices of the island children to tell the stories. They have made some spectacular entries to the Southland Social Sciences Fair over recent years and there are clear talents to tap into. The Wellington Zoo has done some cool things in this line. Such story telling with the voices of children is accessible and appealing to a wide audience, not just other children. This approach would also provide a point of difference for the reserve.

Development could begin with something simple like a single panel or fact sheet with a general overview, and be built upon over time with additional methods and more detail on each of the finalised themes.

Content and themes should be consistent with and build upon/springboard off the new museum displays. The museum can be used to direct visitors to an outdoor experience on the Mamaku Point Conservation Trust land, and vice versa.

If the trust decides to implement more than a single panel and/or fact sheet, or just to plan for doing more in the future, the first step should be to develop an interpretation concept plan. This would identify final themes and methods and prioritise development of interpretation, and could include price estimates. Such a document could be used to seek prices, and/or apply for funding to implement various components.

Funding sources for interpretation include:

- Southland Regional Heritage Fund (application deadlines in March and September)
- Southland District Council Heritage Fund
- Community Trust South
- The Southern Trust

A partnership with Awarua Rūnaka could open up the possibility of funding from the Ngāi Tahu Fund.

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APPENDIX 1.

DRAFT ACCIDENTAL DISCOVERY PROTOCOL

Mamaku Point Conservation Reserve

Why do we need to be careful and what should we look for?

Human Remains

The appearance of human remains in the form of bones could occur unexpectedly in many locations, through erosion or natural processes. Such remains are of considerable spiritual significance, and may also reveal valuable archaeological information about the past. There is also always the possibility that they could be the result of homicide. For these reasons such discoveries must be handled with care. Such remains must not be disturbed in any way.

Artefacts

All artefacts are protected under the Protected Objects Act. Artefacts (i.e. moveable objects) provide vital clues for understanding the human past, and often are great treasures/taonga for present and future generations. Considerable understanding and knowledge of artefacts can be lost if their origin is unknown and if their original location within a site is not adequately recorded. It is important that artefacts be handled in a manner befitting their importance, and ensuring they are not damaged.

In addition artefacts often constitute an integral part of an historic site and it may be more appropriate that they remain at the site. For these reasons it is generally desirable for them to remain in their original location either indefinitely, or until their context has been appropriately recorded.

However, there are exceptions to this. Some artefacts that come to light are extremely vulnerable to the effects of decay, and in other cases may be uplifted by members of the public or collectors if they are left in high use areas.

Archaeological Sites

Many unrecorded historic heritage sites will only be found by chance so it is essential that people are alert to signs that may indicate their presence, and that they gather adequate information on the spot. The evidence of human activity within a natural environment is often subtle, and the effects of natural deterioration and re-vegetation further disguise physical remains. However, in most cases observant people familiar with the natural environment will be able to recognise features that are out of context or indicate human activity.

It is important that such finds are recorded so that these sites can be given adequate protection, or active management if required.

Everyone should be alert and report:

- Bones which could be human;
- Artefacts of any age or type
- Any unnatural ground formations: (ex. holes; pits; straight and squared off water-courses; flat areas; cleared pathways; formed steps;

- Any natural features out of their usual context such as: bones, stones in stacks, circles, or other unnatural formation; dead vegetation stacked or shaped; introduced plant species that may have been part of gardens, farming, or could be spread by livestock; native species that have been marked in any way (such as de-barked sections or drawings); artefacts of pre-European or European origin; shells of seafood species in piles, or layers in eroding banks; layers of charcoal;
- Any items of human manufacture such as metals, plastics, concrete, worked timber, glass, brick

Protocol

In the event that any discovery is made,

All work in the vicinity that could impact the discovery must cease immediately

Step One: Information Gathering

The following information will be required:

- Grid reference from GPS in NZTM
- Date of the discovery
- Name of person making the discovery, and contact details
- Aids to relocation of the site - a precise description
- Description of exactly what was seen
- If what is seen appears to be part of a site/larger site, provide a description of the site
- A site or location sketch including a north point and reference to some fixed landmark or feature
- Photographs showing details and context. These are particularly important for potential human remains and artefacts where decisions may need to be made without a site visit.

Do not touch or move Anything

Step Two: First Contacts

The following people must be contacted immediately:

- *Insert name and phone number of senior project manager*
- *Add second contact with phone number*

Step Three: Subsequent Contacts

This person will then seek advice from a contracted heritage specialist or directly from Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga staff.

They will ensure the relevant people from the following list will be notified or become involved as appropriate:

- The appropriate Tangata Whenua representative (for human remains or if the find potentially relates to Māori occupation or activity) – *Phillip Smith and Dean Whaanga. insert phone numbers*
- NZHPT Regional Archaeologist (for human remains, or if the find is potentially pre-1900 and a site has been damaged, or if there is an artefact in situ) – Matthew Schmidt, Otago/Southland Area Office, Heritage NZ Pouhere Taonga +64 3 477 9871
- Local Police and Ministry of Health (if the find is human remains)
- NZAA District Filekeeper (to add information to site recording scheme) – Rachael Egerton, +64 21 1463739

- Ministry for Culture and Heritage (for artefacts, within 28 days of the find) - reports can be made by Jo Massey, Roving Museum's Officer, Rachael Egerton, or Southland Museum and Art Gallery staff.

Decision-Making for human remains

The contact people identified above will then manage the situation. Ko Iwi Tangata will be handled in accordance with Iwi wishes and protocols. An archaeologist from or approved by the NZHPT will establish if the remains are archaeological or not, and record them. An archaeological authority will be required for disinterment and/or reinterment of human remains. If the human remains are still in the place of burial when they are found a licence may be required from the Health Department to reinter them. The University of Otago Bioanthropology department may be able to assist with the identification and analysis of human remains during the process of reinterment.

Management of artefacts

Advice must be sought from the contact people outlined above, before any action is taken.

- It is preferable to leave most items in the location where they are found, especially if a specialist contractor can revisit them and record the site context within a short period of time. It may be necessary to obtain an Archaeological Authority before objects are picked up.
- In many instances Tangata Whenua may wish for artefacts to remain where they are found.
- In some circumstances it may be advisable to collect the object and bring it back to a local museum. The criteria for uplifting the item are as follows:
 - Threat as a result of high visitation
 - Located in unstable land, i.e. eroding banks, sand dunes, land slips.
 - The object is of a delicate nature and obviously susceptible to damage or deterioration if they are left (i.e. organic materials like timber, textile, or bone).
 - Rare or unusual items in locations where staff are unlikely to visit again for some time, or where items are vulnerable to being taken by visitors.

Any items retrieved must be lodged with the Rakiura Museum or with other agreed registered collector where they will be secure and appropriate conservation treatment can be arranged, they will be adequately recorded and reported. Their custody will then be determined by the Ministry of Culture and Heritage, in consultation with Iwi where relevant.

If an artefact is made of organic material or metal advice will be required very quickly on how to store it to ensure that it remains stable without drying out quickly or being affected by accelerated decay or chemical change. Advice can be sought from the Southland Roving Museum Officer, Jo Massey at Southland District Council.

Recording information

The Trust is responsible for ensuring that information collected about sites is added to the NZ Archaeological Association Site Recording Scheme. An appropriately qualified contractor will be engaged to undertake this work.

APPENDIX 1. - RELEVANT SITE RECORD FORMS



Site Record Form

NZAA SITE NUMBER: E48/3

SITE TYPE: Midden/Oven

SITE NAME(s): Lee Bay oven and midden site

DATE RECORDED:

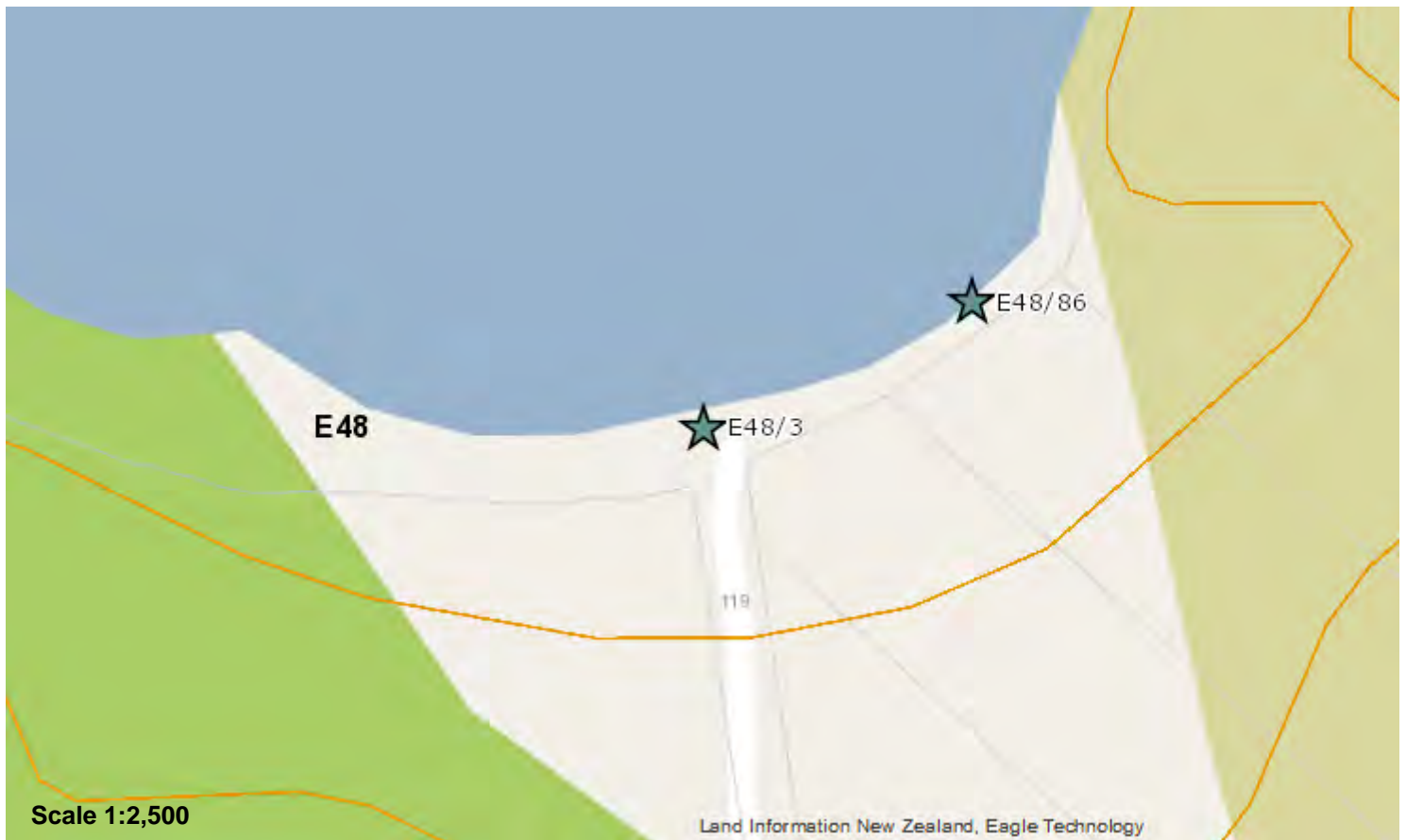
SITE COORDINATES (NZTM) Easting: 1228325

Northing: 4798488

Source: On Screen

IMPERIAL SITE NUMBER: S186/4

METRIC SITE NUMBER: E48/3



Finding aids to the location of the site

This site was cut through by the boat ramp constructed leading down to the beach in 2008. The site is on the right side of the ramp protected by a large wall of placed boulders.

Brief description

Midden and ovens. Large oven exposed with shell and bone with adze rough out.

Recorded features

Artefact - adze, Midden, Oven (intact)

Other sites associated with this site

SITE RECORD HISTORY**NZAA SITE NUMBER:** E48/3**Site description**

Updated 13/02/2019 (other), submitted by peterpetchey
Grid reference (E1228325 / N4798488)

The site was recorded in detail in 2008 after it was disturbed during work on the boat ramp. A full report was prepared (Petchey 2008, 'Archaeological Investigation Oven & Midden Site, Lee Bay, Stewart Island/Rakiura, Site E48/3.' The recording work was carried out under Archaeological Authority No. 2008/354.

Updated: 17/04/2014, Visited: 06/04/2014 - NZTM E1228325 / N4798488 (On Screen). Midden and ovens. Please see archaeological report by Petchey 2008 where this site was recorded during protection works under Archaeological Authority 2008/354. Large oven exposed with shell and bone with adze rough out. This site probably relates to E48/86. Update by: Matthew Schmidt.

Condition of the site**Statement of condition**

Updated: 03/07/2015, Visited: 06/04/2014 - Good – Majority of visible features are intact, but some minor loss of definition and/or damage

Current land use:**Threats:**

Supporting documentation held in ArchSite

The Lee Bay oven and midden exposure after cleaning down for recording in 2008 (P. Petchey).





NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

Protection works being placed over the Lee Bay oven and midden site in 2008, after the site had been disturbed during work on the boat ramp, and had then been recorded in detail (P. Petchey).



AS AN AA -- AA GO

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION SITE RECORD FORM		SITE NUMBER <i>SI86/4</i>	
Map number <i>SI86</i> Map name <i>Mt Anglem</i> Map edition <i>NZMS I (not yet published)</i> Grid Reference <i>NZMS 219 140460 183457</i>		MAORI SITE NAME: OTHER <i>Lee Bay.</i>	
Grid Reference <i>NZMS 219 140460 183457</i>		SITE TYPE <i>occupation/human skeletal material</i>	
1. Aids to relocation of site <i>E 218300 N 145700</i> <i>In the vicinity of the Foveaux Strait telephone cable landing point in Lee Bay, on the NE coast of Stewart Island.</i>			
2. State of site; possibility of damage or destruction <i>present condition not really known.</i>			
3. Description of site (NOTE: This section is to be completed ONLY if no separate Site Description Form is to be prepared.) <i>Over the years there have been various reports of finds of artefacts and 'Maori occupation' (presumably oven stones and midden debris and flake & debris), especially at the southern end of the bay. In 1975 some human skeletal material was uncovered in the bay (pers. comm R.J. Beck-Southland Museum). Little appears to be recorded about the site, but its existence appears to be general knowledge</i>			
4. Owner <i>Crown</i> Address		Tenant/Manager Address	
Attitude		Attitude	
5. Methods and equipment used <i>recorded</i> Photographs taken: <i>Yes</i> /No (Describe on Photograph Record Form) Date recorded			
6. Aerial photograph or mosaic No.		Site shows: Clearly/badly/not at all	
7. Reported by <i>XXXXXXXXXXXX</i> Address <i>XSB Roy Trail</i> Date <i>Halfmoon Bay, August 1976</i>		Filekeeper Neville A. Ritchie Anthropologist Assistant Director Southland Museum INVERCARGILL	
Date <i>Stewart Island</i>		Date <i>11/9/76</i>	

(a brief mention in a personnel communication with N.A. Ritchie.)

<p>NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION SITE DESCRIPTION FORM</p>	<p>SITE NUMBER S 186/4</p>
<p>Map Number S 186 Map Name Mt Anglem</p>	<p>SITE NAME: MAORI Lee Bay OTHER</p>
<p>Map Edition Mt not yet published Grid Reference NZMS 219 180 460</p>	<p>SITE TYPE occupation/human skeletal material</p>
<p><i>(This form may be used for recording any descriptive information or other supplementary information on the site, or for maps and drawings.)</i></p> <p>Additional Information that may be relevant:</p> <p>Mr. J. Tolson(ofMataura) mentioned an unmarked grave at the Mere Beach end of Lee Bay . Contains the body of a man who lived in the house situated directly behind it. Depression of grave is still visible.</p> <p>Notes J. Cave pers comm. J. Tolson 29.3.78</p>	

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION SITE DESCRIPTION FORM		SITE NUMBER <i>E48/3</i>
Map Number <i>E48</i> Map Name <i>Halfmoon Bay</i> Map Edition <i>1st 1981</i> Grid Reference <i>E378 N605</i>	SITE NAME: MAORI <i>Lee Bay</i> OTHER	
		SITE TYPE <i>European/Maori occupation</i>
(This form may be used for recording any descriptive information or other supplementary information on the site, or for maps and drawings.)		



CONSERVATION

28 February 1989

E48/3

(S186/4)

Karl Gillies,
 Southland Museum and Art Gallery,
 Invercargill.

Disturbance of Site.

A recent foray by Stewart Island County Council in scrub clearing by bulldozer has disturbed the site ~~3~~-186/4 at Lee Bay.

I did walk on the site on Friday 24th and found a few bare fragments - which I believe to be sheep - the site appears to have been only disturbed to European occupation (Telephone base) level.

Regards,

R. Tindal,
 District Conservator,
 Department of Conservation,
 Rakiura.

per Airdry Dyson-Leask.

Airdry Dyson-Leask

COPY

*K. B. Gillies
 filekeeper 13-3-89*



Site Record Form

NZAA SITE NUMBER: E48/4

SITE TYPE: Traditional site

SITE NAME(s): Horomamaku

DATE RECORDED:

SITE COORDINATES (NZTM) Easting: 1229714

Northing: 4798689

Source: On Screen

IMPERIAL SITE NUMBER: S186/5

METRIC SITE NUMBER: E48/4



Finding aids to the location of the site

Above the bay opposite Nathan's Island on Mamaku Point. The most likely places for occupation are in the area that extends eastwards from the given grid reference towards the point where the trig station is located.

Brief description

KAINGA

Recorded features

Other sites associated with this site

SITE RECORD HISTORY

NZAA SITE NUMBER: E48/4

Site description

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

Updated 05/09/2019 (Field visit), submitted by rachaelegerton , visited 03/09/2019 by Egerton, Rachael
Grid reference (E1229714 / N4798689)

Very little is known about this site. It was reported as a 'traditional site' by Mr. Trail. However, it could well be the settlement reported by George Augustus Selwyn, Bishop of N.Z. during his census of Ruapuke and Stewart Islands in 1844 (see "Rakiura" by B. Howard 1974: 376). Under the entry in Selwyn's manuscript diary for 4 February 1844 he wrote... "Called next at Taromamaku - small settlement - 10 natives. Pretty little sandy cove in the midst of rocks. One man & 5 women only at home. 3 men, 1 woman and child gone to the next bay." Selwyn visited the settlement as he rowed from Port William towards Halfmoon Bay. [From the original Site Record Form].

The bay was visited to search for any visible archaeological deposits or features, and any areas that could have been suitable for the occupation reported in the site record form. The original grid reference is slightly inland to the south west of the bay facing Nathan's Island. There is no possibility of this grid reference being the location of a kainga or occupation of any scale. The position is on a slope that drops steeply to the north all the way down on to the beach, and rises steeply to the south c.200m to the current tree line and beyond. In addition there is no land even close to flat either to the east or west for at least 250m. There is a thick layer of grasses (introduced and natives), ferns (including bracken) and ground cover species (including bidibidi), occasional shrubs (Veronica and a small leaf shrub possibly a coprosma), and no exposed earth surfaces on the slope. The shoreline immediately below is very rocky (rock platform and boulders), and there is an intermittent fringe of hebe (now botanically classified as Veronica) and ferns above the rocks. There was no sign of archaeological deposit in the few sections of the bank that were exposed along the beach front.

The whole bay was explored on foot with a traverse of the ground sloping down into the bay, and a walk along the high water mark to observe the bank where it drops down the beach. The entire area around the whole bay drops steeply to the beach without any flat areas in the same manner as described above, and has similar vegetation cover. In the western half of the bay there has been a large slip about 50m wide at the beach and stretching about 30m inland. No archaeological deposit was observed in the few sections of exposed bank along the shore line or in the exposed banks of the slip. All that was seen was clean natural layers of clay and earth.

At the eastern end of the bay after a very steep climb up from the beach of about 50m the slope becomes more gentle, but it is another 30m before there is any land flat enough to build a small dwelling upon. A relatively flat area is found on a low saddle across the narrowest part of the peninsula, and it is here that the most habitable land (in terms of ground contour) begins (this is the new GR given in this update). Relatively flat areas continue to the east from the grid reference, out on to the point where the trig is located. To the west there are a couple of flattish areas, each higher than the last as the ground rises, but the ground quickly becomes steep as you move to the east. There was no sign of any cultural deposit or archaeological features across these flat areas, even where grass had died off and left some ground more exposed. There was no water source observed during the visit other than a boggy waterway covered by vegetation at the far western end of the bay but it is possible there are water sources not visible during the visit.

The site reported by Traill may have related to the settlement Selwyn visited, or he may have observed archaeological deposits/features that related to earlier, later, or contemporary but separate occupation, or he may have been told by local Maori that the area had once been occupied or was of traditional importance. There are three possibilities for the actual location of the 1844 settlement visited by Selwyn, two of which could also be the site reported by Traill. These are not mutually exclusive - all three areas may have been occupied sequentially or contemporaneously.

The first possibility is that the coast of the bay near Nathan's Island has changed a lot since 1844, and even since 1976, and that there was once a coastal terrace just above the beach upon which people were living or undertaking activities which has now eroded away completely, taking any archaeological deposit with it. The big slip and ongoing intermittent erosion by the sea around the whole bay demonstrate that the landscape here is dynamic, and it is possible that the change we see now began a long time ago. This is consistent with landscape changes observed at Whenua Hou (to the west of the Hydro Creek) and Tokonui River Mouth - in both instances a low narrow coastal terrace that was once occupied has now been completely eroded.

The second possibility is that people were living on the high ground above the east end of the bay, and from there to the east out on to the point. There is plenty of ground that would be flat enough to accommodate a large enough number of dwellings for a settlement of 10 people. Much of this area is very windswept and doesn't seem at all desirable now but in 1844 (and before that time) the vegetation of the area would have been very different - it is likely there was at least coastal scrub if not medium sized trees in places here, and that there were sheltered areas amongst the vegetation that would be quite nice for living.

The third possibility is that the settlement recorded by Selwyn (but not by Traill) was in the much smaller bay immediately to the east of Bob's Point, which matches his description equally well. This small bay was not visited and there is no recorded archaeological site there.

The name "Horomamaku" was reported by Harold Ashwell for the Island.

The land is owned by the Mamaku Point Conservation Trust who manage it as a reserve.

Condition of the site

Updated 05/09/2019 (Field visit), submitted by rachaelegerton , visited 03/09/2019 by Egerton, Rachael

The condition of any archaeological deposits is unknown.

Statement of condition

Current land use:

Threats:



Site Record Form

NZAA SITE NUMBER: E48/47

SITE TYPE: Transport/ communication

SITE NAME(s):

DATE RECORDED:

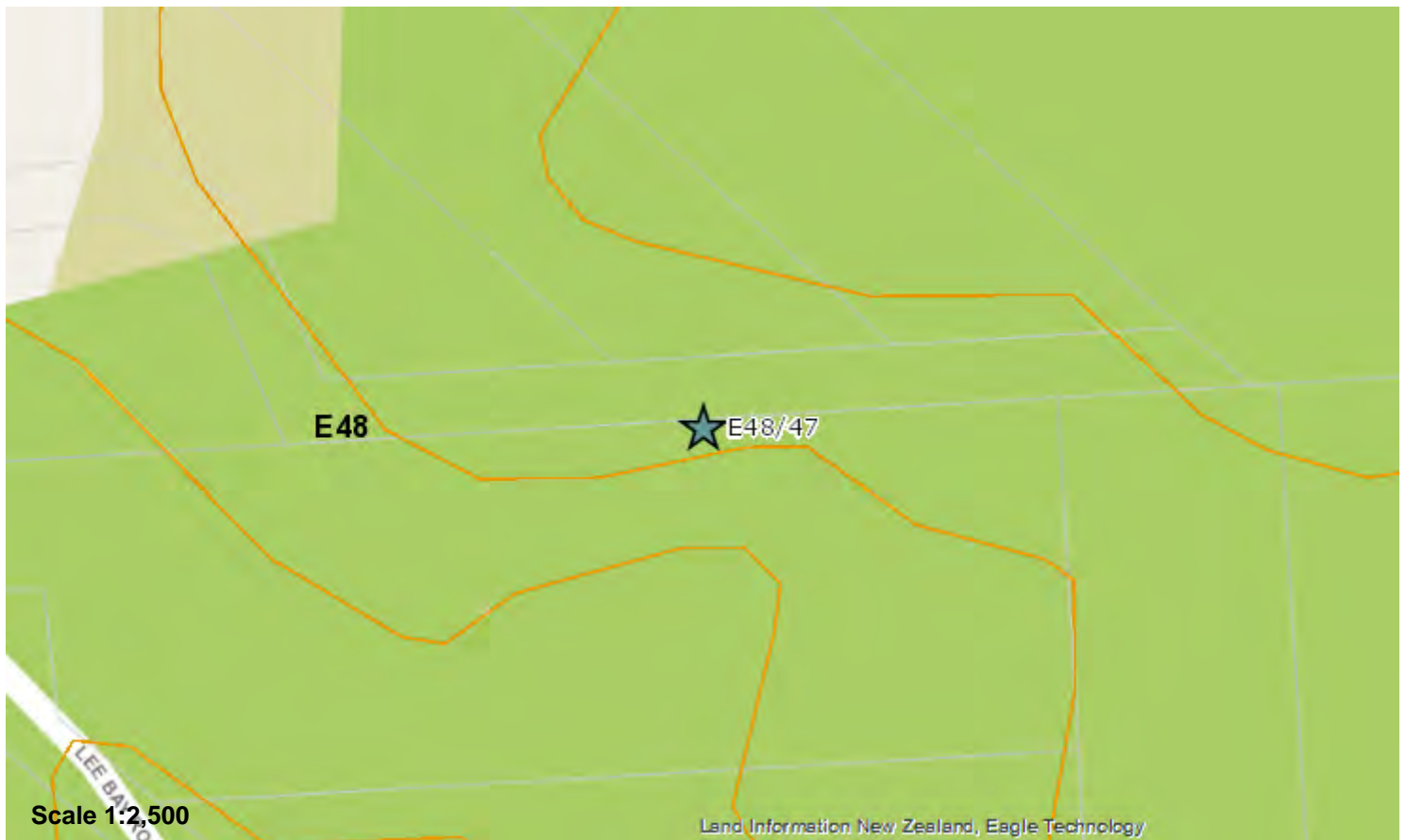
SITE COORDINATES (NZTM) Easting: 1228740

Northing: 4798100

Source: On Screen

IMPERIAL SITE NUMBER: S186/37

METRIC SITE NUMBER: E48/47



Finding aids to the location of the site

About 50 yards north of the present road running behind Mamaku Point from Lee Bay to Horsehoe Bay.

Brief description

Reported location of a Maori track.

Recorded features

Track

Other sites associated with this site

SITE RECORD HISTORY**NZAA SITE NUMBER:** E48/47**Site description**

Updated by Rachel Egerton: 10/07/2013 - Location of a track used by Maori reported by Mr J. Tolson of Mataura. SRF includes a sketch of the route redrawn by Jenny Cave from an original sketch done by Mr Tolson.

Condition of the site**Statement of condition**

Updated: 14/10/2014 - Not visible - Site obscured by vegetation or other material, condition not observable

Current land use:**Threats:**

SITE RECORD INVENTORY	NZAA SITE NUMBER: E48/47
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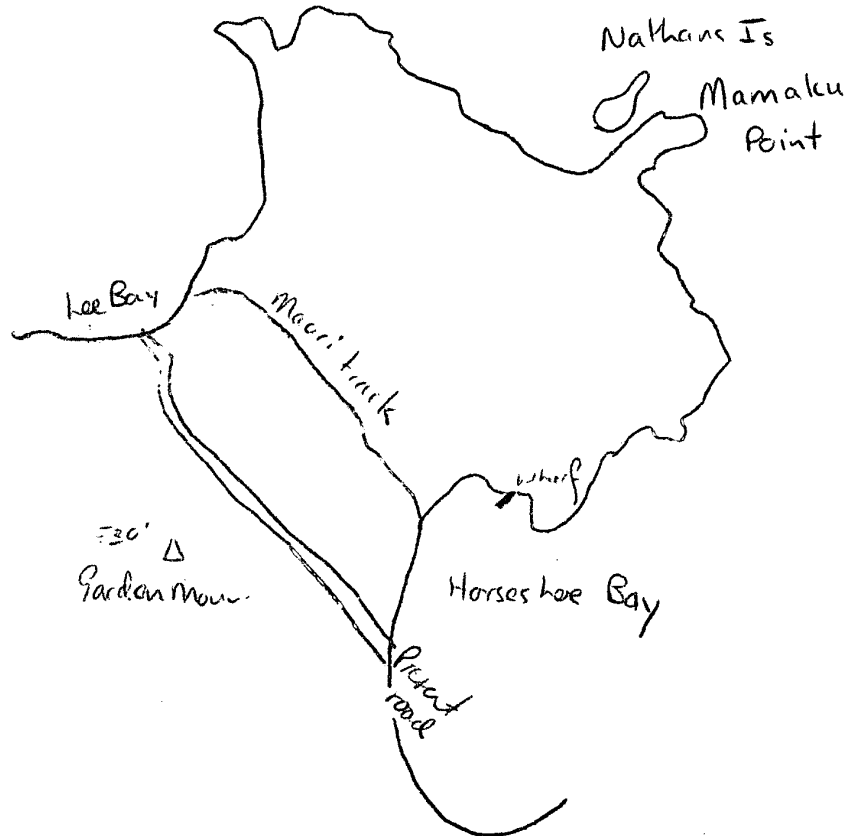
Supporting documentation held in ArchSite

DA --- -- BB AA GQ

<p>NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION SITE RECORD FORM Map number S 186 Map name Mt Anglem Map edition NZMS 1(not yet published) Grid Reference 180455 - 185450 (NZMS 219)</p>	<p>SITE NUMBER S 186/37</p> <p>SITE NAME: MAORI OTHER Garden Mound Track</p> <p>SITE TYPE Old Maori Track</p>
<p>1. Aids to relocation of site E 218000 N145500 Remains of track used by old Maori people c. 50yds north of present road. Runs behind Mamaku point from from Lee Bay to Horseshoe Bay</p>	
<p>2. State of site; possibility of damage or destruction Not known but apparently still visible</p>	
<p>3. Description of site (NOTE: This section is to be completed ONLY if no separate Site Description Form is to be prepared.) Site located ^{on map} and described by Mr J Tolson, Matura, See attached site description form.</p>	
<p>4. Owner Crown ? Tenant/Manager Address Address Attitude Attitude</p>	
<p>5. Methods and equipment used Pers comm. J. Tolson Photographs taken: Yes/No (Describe on Photograph Record Form) Date recorded 29.3.78</p>	
<p>6. Aerial photograph or mosaic No. Site shows: Clearly/badly/not at all</p>	
<p>7. Reported by J. Cave Filekeeper Address Date 4,4.78</p>	

<p>NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION SITE DESCRIPTION FORM</p> <p>Map Number S 186 Map Name Mt Anglem Map Edition NZMS 1 (not yet published) Grid Reference 180455 - 185450 (NZMS 219)</p>	SITE NUMBER S186/37
	SITE NAME: MAORI Garden Mound Track OTHER
	SITE TYPE Maori track

(This form may be used for recording any descriptive information or other supplementary information on the site, or for maps and drawings.)



NOT TO SCALE.

Redrawn by J. Gave
 from sketch of Mr J.
 Tokon, Mataura.



Site Record Form

NZAA SITE NUMBER: E48/49

SITE TYPE: Burial/ cemetery

SITE NAME(s): Mamaku Point

DATE RECORDED:

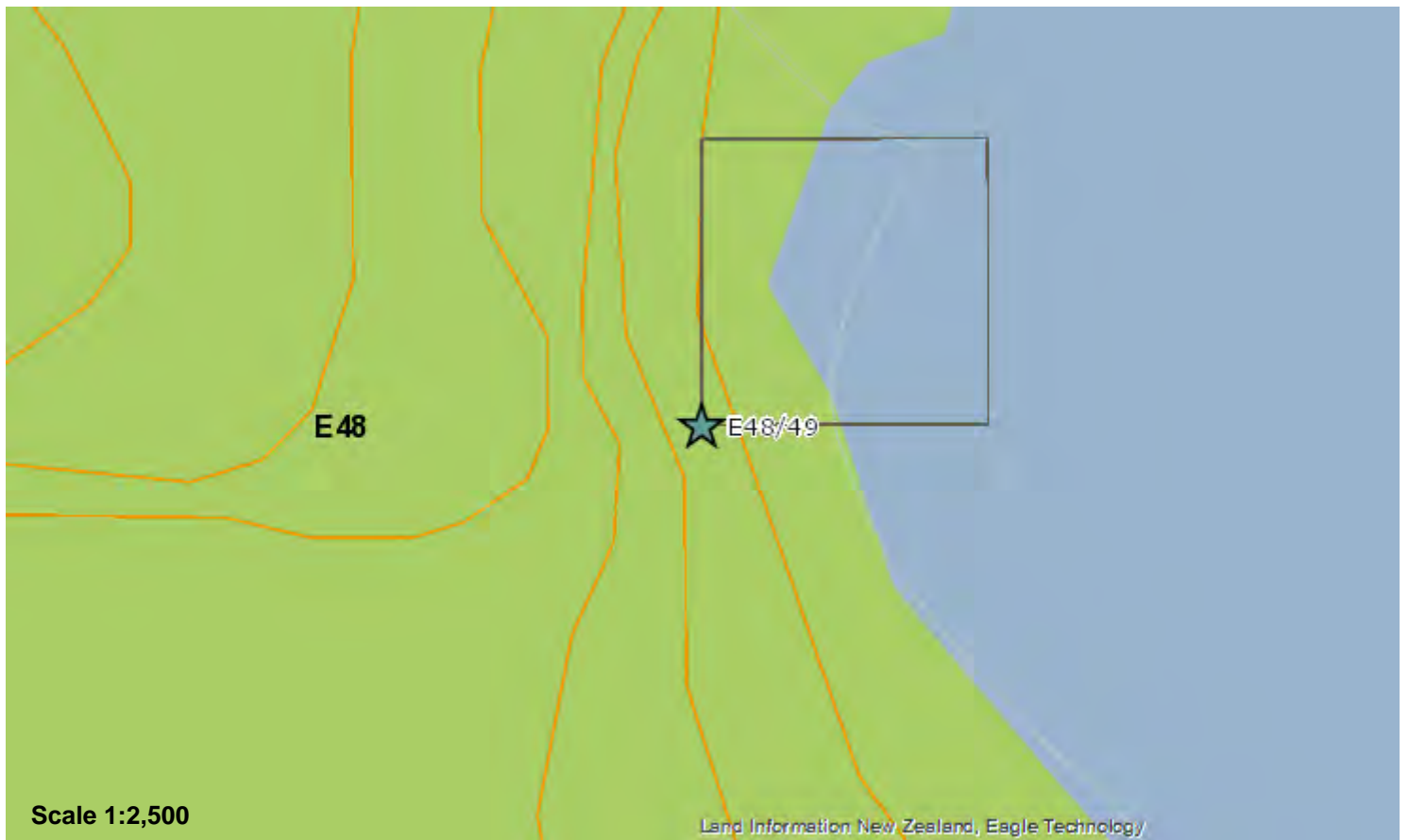
SITE COORDINATES (NZTM) Easting: 1229754

Northing: 4798205

Source: CINZAS

IMPERIAL SITE NUMBER: S186/39

METRIC SITE NUMBER: E48/49



Finding aids to the location of the site

Exact location unknown. Said to be "in sandhills".

Brief description

Burial.

Recorded features

Burial

Other sites associated with this site

SITE RECORD HISTORY	NZAA SITE NUMBER: E48/49
<p>Site description</p> <p>Condition of the site</p> <p>Statement of condition</p> <p>Current land use:</p> <p>Threats:</p>	

SITE RECORD INVENTORY

NZAA SITE NUMBER: E48/49

Supporting documentation held in ArchSite

AT AA -- DD AA GQ

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION SITE RECORD FORM		SITE NUMBER S. 186/39
Map number S 186 Map name Mt Anglem Map edition NZMS 1(not yet published) Grid Reference c.200 455(NZMS 219)		SITE NAME: MAORI OTHER Mamaku Point
		SITE TYPE Burial
1. Aids to relocation of site Exact position not known X said to be 'in sandhills' Reported by J. Tolson		E220000 N145500
2. State of site; possibility of damage or destruction Present state not known		
3. Description of site (NOTE: This section is to be completed ONLY if no separate Site Description Form is to be prepared.)		
4. Owner Address		Tenant/Manager Address
Attitude		Attitude
5. Methods and equipment used Notes from pers comm. J.Tolson, Mataura Photographs taken: Yes/No (Describe on Photograph Record Form) Date recorded 29.3.78		
6. Aerial photograph or mosaic No.		Site shows: Clearly/badly/not at all
7. Reported by J. Cave Address		Filekeeper
Date		Date 4.4.78



Site Record Form

NZAA SITE NUMBER: E48/86

SITE TYPE: Artefact find

SITE NAME(s):

DATE RECORDED: 17/04/2014

SITE COORDINATES (NZTM) Easting: 1228419

Northing: 4798532

Source: Handheld GPS

IMPERIAL SITE NUMBER:

METRIC SITE NUMBER:



Finding aids to the location of the site

Walk down boat ramp past rock protection on site E48/3 on your right then northeast along the beach to the stream which flows into the bay.

Brief description

Broken ca. half of Duff 2B grey argillite adze/toki. Adze was at the stage of being hammer dressed and appears to have been broken during this process seen as a transverse fracture with the impact point very near the evidence of hammer dressing strikes.

Recorded features

Unclassified, Artefact - adze

Other sites associated with this site

E48/3

SITE RECORD HISTORY**NZAA SITE NUMBER:** E48/86**Site description**

Updated: 17/04/2014, Visited: 06/04/2014 - Adze found protruding out of disturbed matrix in a grassy bank on the edge of the sandy beach of Lee Bay and next to a small stream. The small stream here must have been unblocked some time ago with this work mixing up cultural material with 20th century pieces of wood and metal from past farming activities. The stream runs up into the predator proof fenced ecosanctuary and may have been unblocked as part of their activities. From the find spot all the way along to site E48/3, which was damaged in 2008 during a boat ramp construction (see NZHPT Authority 2008/354). There are sure to be more archaeological remains.

Condition of the site

'Updated: 17/04/2014, Visited: 06/04/2014 - Adze in disturbed matrix, but there will be more archaeology in and around the stream and up to site E48/3'

Statement of condition

Updated: 14/10/2014, Visited: 06/04/2014 - Poor - Visible features are incomplete, unclear and/or the majority have been damaged in some way

Current land use:

Updated: 14/10/2014, Visited: 06/04/2014 - Coastal margins

Threats:

Updated: 14/10/2014, Visited: 06/04/2014 - Erosion

SITE RECORD INVENTORY

NZAA SITE NUMBER: E48/86

Supporting documentation held in ArchSite