

Appendix G: Archaeological Assessment

Archaeological Assessment of six areas/fixtures in the Pohara area of Golden Bay designated for remedial action by Tasman District Council.

Proposed works:

- 1) Replacement of 4 Winds wastewater pump station (located at and rising main (to be located on the north side of Abel Tasman Drive extending from the pump station to Boyle Street), and connection of new pump station to existing lines from Selwyn Street, Pohara and from the subdivision to the east.
- 2) Construct a protective stop-bank/bund along the north side of Bartlett Creek to protect from flooding at house floor levels on the east side of Abel Tasman Drive.
 - a) Construct a continuation of the above bund behind the first four sections along Selwyn Street from Abel Tasman Drive
- 3) Upgrade of culvert on Abel Tasman Drive between the above constructions (2) and (3) from the current configuration to 4m x 1m
- 4) Possible establishment of a stop bank along the north side of Ellis Creek from driveway to 59A, B, and C off Selwyn Street returning northwards along the west boundary of 59C.
- 5) Establishment of swale drain along paper road from Selwyn Street corner to the corner of the 59A (Healey property) and then following the property line northwest to Ellis Creek.
- 6) Replacement of Boyle Street culverts just before the entrance to the Takaka Golf Club.

Archaeological Evidence:

The general area of Pohara while not as well known in terms of archaeological evidence as Ligar Bay or Tata Beach has evidence of occupation over a considerable area, especially in the eastern and central area which will be discussed as relevant referring to Figs:14 and 15 and evidence from actioned Authorities.

Assessment Commissioned by: Tasman District Council

Archaeologist: Charles P Sedgwick

August 2017

Executive Summary

The work planned by TDC in the central and western aspects of Pohara concern remedial action to mitigate the effect of floods, constructing bunds, swales replacing culverts and relocating the 4 Winds Pumping Station.

While archaeological sites and finds had been recorded in and around Pohara beach, the development of the Pohara Sewerage Scheme in 1995-96 afforded archaeologists and local iwi an overview of occupation in the area. Since then under the requirements of the Historic Places Act 1993 and the current Heritage New Zealand Act 2014, further evidence has been recorded in the course of expanding residences and services in the area. It must be said, however, that site areas, especially in eastern Golden Bay, most sites have been either modified or destroyed by ongoing residential or commercial development as well as the required infrastructure (Heritage assessment of archaeological sites in the Tasman District 2007:A1-20).

As in other localities in Golden Bay occupation either in the form of kainga, pa or less permanent campsites, for the most part, are on or close to the coastline. The exception would be storage sites at higher elevations above the coastline. In the case of Pohara there is an extended open beach environment of fine sand bordered, on the east side by a limestone outcrop which then continues to Ligar Bay. To the west the low-lying shoreline with a sandy beach continues to the Motupipi estuary.

The archaeological evidence includes lens of charcoal stained sand (various depths, thickness and areas), oven stones, shell midden deposits with in some cases fish, dog and sea mammal bone (some dense some distributed), artifacts- (flakes, adze fragments, complete adzes, kokowai) and in some cases koiwi tangata. The shellfish represented are usually dominated by soft shore varieties unlike other areas of Golden Bay.

While the distribution of this archaeological assemblage is known in some areas within the proximity of planned work other areas remain less certain. For instance the swale, possible bund and culvert work towards the west end of Pohara are in areas were there has been little investigation with the exception of the Bartlett assessment, so knowledge about occupation is sparse. However, the overall evidence of occupation suggests that an Authority is recommended since earthworks disturbing the current surface will be required.

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Introduction:

The purpose of the report is to describe the intended work in each area, the extent of excavation required, and the possible implications in terms of archaeological values currently known to exist. The assessment therefore requires the examination of each area in terms of changes required and the acknowledgement of the nearest archaeological evidence available. Given this situation and existing knowledge this assessment will accompany an Application for an Authority to cover all projects since the applicant in each case is Tasman District Council.

The specific areas to be modified include:

1) Replacement of 4 Winds wastewater pump station. This requires the disestablishment of one that is currently located on the side of the main road just south of 734 Abel Tasman Drive (see Fig. 6). The relocation at **(location?)** on road reserve will require the excavation of a 20sq m area to a depth of 3 -4m for the establishment of the new pump station.

Legal Description: Road reserve

1a) In addition, the new pump station will have to be connected to existing lines from Selwyn St, Pohara and from the subdivision to the east. There are also plans to replace the sewer rising main down the west side of Abel Tasman Drive from the pumping station to Boyle Street (see Fig 1).

Legal Description: Road Reserve

2. The construction of a protective stop-bank along the north side of Bartlett Creek to protect flooding house floor levels on the east side of Abel Tasman Drive (fig.1). This would require the removal of topsoil and sod and the building of the bund to a height of 1.2m from 14B Kohikiko Place –following the creek westward to Abel Tasman Drive where the bund would turn northward to a culvert under Abel Tasman Drive (see figs.2,3 and 4).

Legal Description: Lot 1 DP 494605 (82 Richmond Road)

2a. As can be seen in Fig. 1 the bund continues on the northwest side of Abel Tasman Drive behind 1, 5 and 7 Selwyn Street at a height of approximately.5m. Again topsoil would be removed before the addition of new material but there is already some elevation in this area (see figs. 5).

Legal Description: Title 108/1189; Legal: Sec 8A Town of Clifton, Blk VII Waitapu SD

3. As has been noted there is a culvert underneath Abel Tasman Drive which links the two ends of the bund at Abel Tasman Drive. The plan requires the upgrading of this culvert (4m x 1m) and therefore the excavation and removal of the current culvert (see fig. 1)

Legal Description: Council Road

4. Possible establishment of a stop bank along the north side of Ellis Creek between the road access and 59 Selwyn Street and continuing west along Ellis Creek between the creek and the driveway to 59A, B, and C. off Selwyn Street returning northwards along the west boundary of 59C towards the northwest boundary of 97 Selwyn Place. This would require the removal of existing vegetation and the construction of the bund to a height of 1.2 m (see fig. 8).

Legal description : (from east to west)
 : 59A: Lot 2 DP 359341
 :59B: Prt Lot1 DP 359341
 :59C: Lot DP 20483

5. Establishment of swale drain along paper road starting from the northeast corner of 59 A at Selwyn Street and following a paper road/ south east side of 59A to the southern corner of the 59A (Healey property) and then following the property line northwest to Ellis Creek (see fig.9).

Legal Description: Lot 2 DP359341

6) Replacement of Boyle Street culverts just before the entrance to the Takaka Golf Club (see figs.8,11 and 12).

Legal Description: Title: 1A/771; Legal: Sec 132 SQ 11
 97 Boyle Street, Clifton

The following includes a series of Tasman District plans imposed on aerial views of the respective areas in Pohara that are to be modified. The labels on these are those of TDC



Fig. 1. Aerial view showing site of protective stop bank bund along the north side of Bartlett Creek (east side of Abel Tasman Drive) and the continuation on the northwest side of Abel Tasman Drive. This is described in 2 and 2a above. Current views of area in figs 2-5 below



Fig. 2. View from Abel Tasman Drive along north side of Bartlett Creek – looking south east to the bend in the creek as it turns eastwards.



Fig. 3. View looking east along Bartlett Creek towards Kohikiko Place



Fig. 4. View of return on bund north along Abel Tasman Drive



Fig. 5. View of area for continuation of bund on the west side of Abel Tasman Drive



Fig. 6. View of existing 4 Winds pump station. Location to be changed and pump station replaced.



Fig. 7. Possible area for the new 4 Winds Pump Station (see (1) p.4)

Street culvert, possible Ellis Creek bund, Healey property Swale, Bartlett Street bund and Abel Tasman Drive culvert. The swale around the Healey property is clearly outline in Fig.9.



Fig. 9. Aerial view for the location of the swale described in (5) p5. terminating at the confluence of two streams (Ellis on the right and Bartlett on the left) visible in fig.10 below.



Fig. 10. Confluence of Ellis Creek (foreground) and the Bartlett Creek (right). The swale may terminate shortly before it reaches this confluence.



Fig. 11. View of Boyle Street culvert looking east

The final action is the replacement of Boyle Street culvert just before the entrance to

the Takaka Golf Club (see figs. 9 and 11). The culvert going east to west empties into the estuary visible in Fig. 12 below.



Fig. 12. View of culvert looking west to the East Arm, Motupipi Estuary

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 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.

The RMA requires City, District and Regional Councils to manage the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources in a way that provides for the wellbeing of today's communities while safeguarding the options of future generations. The protection of historic heritage from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development is identified as a matter of national importance (section 6f).

Historic heritage is defined as those natural and physical resources that contribute to an understanding and appreciation of New Zealand's history and cultures, derived from archaeological, architectural, cultural, historic, scientific, or technological qualities.

Historic heritage includes:

- historic sites, structures, places, and areas
- archaeological sites;
- sites of significance to Maori, including wahi tapu;
- surroundings associated with the natural and physical resources (RMA section 2).

These categories are not mutually exclusive and some archaeological sites may include above ground structures or may also be places that are of significance to Maori.

Where resource consent is required for any activity the assessment of effects is required to address cultural and historic heritage matters (RMA 4th Schedule and the district plan assessment criteria).

Methodology

While all sites have been visited assessment by pitting or auger was not used since at least three of the areas designated for work are on private property. As yet there is no agreement between the Council and private property owners over the work so access to the properties was not possible. Additionally the areas that are covered, especially in the work for constructing bunds and or swales is considerable and sampling substrate would be inefficient.

Given this situation reliance on existing knowledge of the respective areas is the next best means to evaluate the archaeological significance. It must be said that archaeologists in the past have said that areas had no archaeological significance only to be proven wrong when excavation takes place. The Pohara subdivision was a case in point, as was the discovery of koiwi in the excavation for a new house in Selwyn Street (NZAA25/126); the discovery of an adze in the bottom of Ellis Creek or the midden complex in the paddock behind Selwyn Street from the Bartlett Assessment were all discoveries. They all represent a salutary reminder that assumptions about the lack or presence of occupation in the coastal area of Golden Bay are constantly changing.

Physical Environment

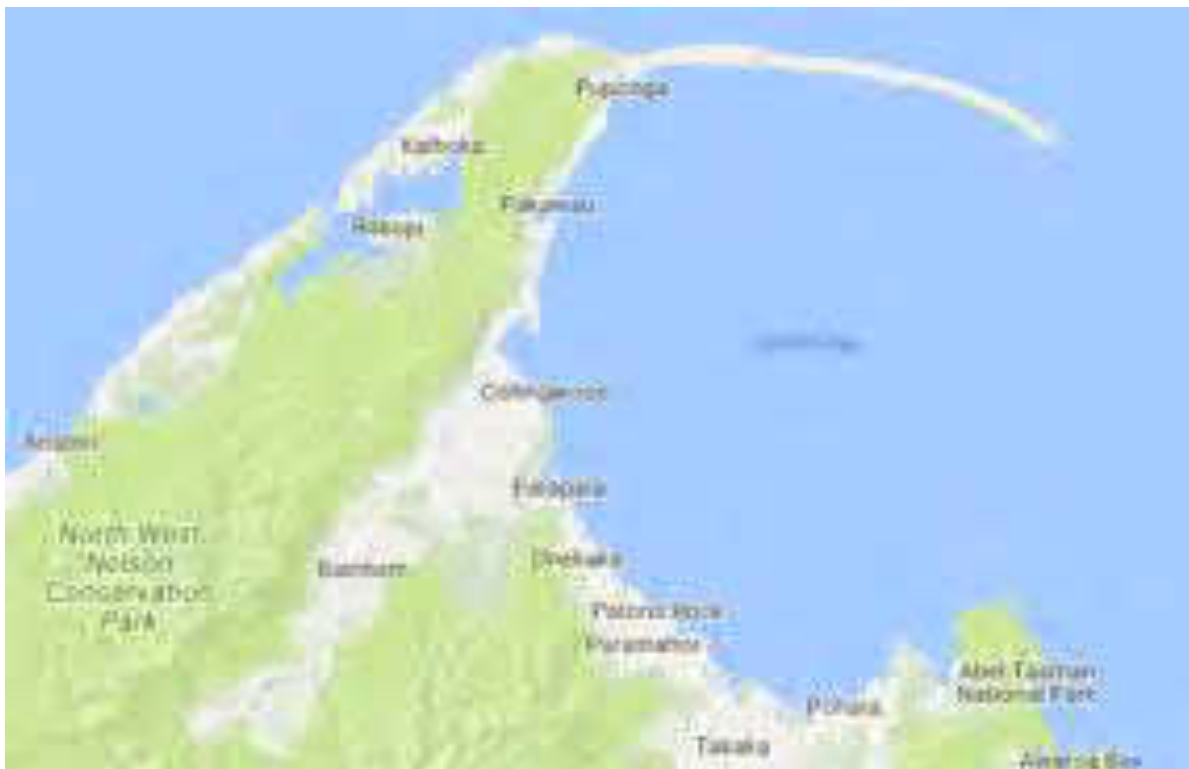


Fig. 13 Overview of Golden Bay with Pohara (site of current assessment) indicated in the southeast

The area of Pohara (see Fig. 14) is generally low lying coastal zone bisected by a number of streams which in the event of an extreme rainfall as was the case in December 2011 managed to overload streams which in many cases were silted up and otherwise filled with rocks, logs and other debris. The result meant that the low lying land, in case of Pohara was subject to flooding from over flowing streams. In some case blocked with debris and consequently later unblocking creating a water surge.

Barber (1999) the archaeologist responsible for the Historic Places Trust Authority on the Pohara Sewerage Scheme describes Pohara Beach as ‘a long, sweeping, open beach bordered by a hard shores limestone environment to the east, and further open beach and estuary environment to the west. As demonstrated by its characteristically fine sands, Pohara Beach lies beyond the coarse lithic influence of the granite coast.’

The elevation in the coastal margins of Pohara is 4 to 5m and the immediate coastal area has a dune structure which in cases has been built on and in others leveled out. The dune structure however does extend an considerable distance inland in places.

Fig. 14 shows and overview of the area from Kohikiko Place (Pohara subdivision) in the east (right side) to Boyle Street in the west where it enters the Takaka Golf Club. This also shows the current residential occupation, which has increasingly moved southward from the original establishment along the coastline. The greatest extent of this encroachment is east of the area shown in fig. 14 (see below).

Since the work involves replacement of a pumping station at 4 Winds it should be noted that Tasman District Council planned a sewerage Scheme in 1995 to provide a sewerage pipeline to service communities in eastern Golden Bay including Tata Beach, Ligar Bay and Pohara. This, as noted before, provided archaeological evidence from all three coastal areas.



Fig. 14 Aerial view of assessment area along the Pohara coastline.

Previous Historical and Archaeological Information

This discussion will include some comments on more recent known occupation and or contacts with settlers/ visitors as well as archaeological material.

According to the Mitchell's extensive research, a portion of which relates to the western portion of Te Tau Ihu, known also as Golden Bay, Mohua and Massacre Bay has been a place of multiple occupations by various iwi from the late 1500s when Ngati Tumatakokiri arrived from the north island and established themselves over a considerable area over 200 years. When they came the are was variously occupied by Ngati Mamoe, Ngati Tara, Rangitane and Ngai Tahu. Despite their long residence however, according to the Mitchells, we know little about their history (Mitchell and Mitchell, 2004:88).

By the late 1790s Ngati Tumatakokiri were to be confronted by Ngati Apa from Kapiti, Ngai Tahu from the south and Ngati Kuia and Rangitane from the east all part of the Kurahaupo alliance. By 1810 Tumatakokiri had lost their manawhenua status (ibid :98).

The presence of control by the alliance however was short lived –15 years according to the Mitchells as a force from Taranaki and Tainui with European arms and transport acquired through trade and contact was able to over-run the occupying tribes armed only with their traditional arms (ibid:101). By the 1830s the invading tribes had established themselves in Te Tau Ihu and according to the Mitchells Ngati Rarua, Ngati Tama and Te Atiawa had established themselves in Golden Bay and Buller (Mitchell and Mitchell, 2004:139). The vanquished that survived knew the area they lived in well

and often were able to survive in remote areas, others formed alliances with the various invading tribes.

While the above represents a very attenuated attempt to present the complexity of occupation in Golden Bay it also serves to highlight how little is known as to who is responsible for the evidence of occupation we find in the archaeological record today.

We do have a sample of C14 dates however, from central Pohara, which are relevant to the Pohara bund on the east side of Abel Tasman Drive and the area of 4 Winds (namely Tennyson Street/Abel Tasman Drive intersection).

Pohara (Dick subdv) 1395 (95.4%) ...1490 calAD ...877 +/- 33BP

Pohara (Dick subdv) 1440 (95.4%) ...1600 calAD ...777 +/- 33BP

Pohara (Barber 1998, p.45) Tennyson St.
1402 1501calAD...870 +/-40 BP

Pohara (NZAA N25/96- Pohara Motel koiwi, 1994) [courtesy of Rodney Grapes -2015]
Apparently submitted by R Cox to Mr R Grapes for dating 10 Oct 1994]
Wk 3413 1334 (95.4%)1590 calAD 860 +/- 45 yrs BP

Pohara (2014 road widening E of Tennyson St.)
1441 (95.4%)...1645 calAD ...788 +/- 30BP

Pohara (2014 road widening E of Tennyson St.)
1427 (95.5%)...1636 calAD ...807 +/- 31BP

Pohara campground (2005) 380 (95.4%)...1520 calAD ...883 +/- 35BP
1415(68.2%)...1475 calAD

Pohara campground (2014) 1473 (95.4%)... 1663 calAD ...739 +/- 21BP

Pohara campground (2014) [burnt shaped punga cluster below - above midden sample)

(95.4%)
1449 (56.5%)...1515 calAD ...
1541 (38.9%) ...1625 calAD 414 +/-29BP

(68.2%)
1456 (48.0%) ...1504 calAD
1591 (20.2%) ...1615 calAD

While the dates vary they, bracket the 15th century as the period of occupation, which places it firmly in the time of Ngati Tumatakokiri residence although this must be treated with some caution. Archaeological evidence, for instance from an archaeological site in Tata Beach – east of Pohara- on a site which was within the bounds of a historically known *kainga* of Ngati Rarua, produced dates within the same range.

We do have some certainty over who the occupants of Wainui Bay were (and perhaps including Pohara) in 1642 –the time of Abel Tasman’s visit with two ships, the *Zeehaen* and the *Heemskerck*. The Mitchells maintain that it would have been Ngati Tumatakokiri and furthermore they would have only been in Massacre Bay for a maximum of two generations in 1642, having previously been “ousted from the Taupo district of the Central North island and had [sic had] to battle their way down the Wanganui River to the coast” (Mitchell and Mitchell 2004:145). The same authors note that before the tribe were able to cross to the south island they would have also encountered Atihau, Ngati Apa, Rangitane, Muaupoko and Ngati Tara tribes on the south western coast of the north island. When they arrived, as already noted, they had to cope with other tribes that had preceded them.

Tasman’s visit was short lived and the departure apparently was accompanied by twenty-two canoes in pursuit, which according to the Mitchells could mean a warrior force of up to two hundred persons (ibid: 147). The visit accorded the Bay the name of Murderer’s Bay which was apparently changed by D’Urville to Massacre Bay in 1827 with the change to Coal Bay after the discovery of coal in 1842 and subsequently Golden Bay resulting from the discovery of gold by Europeans in 1857 (Te Ara- The Encyclopedia of New Zealand 1966). It is well documented however that local Maori had discovered the coal at Motupipi and that 1842 refers to the date of a protracted struggle between Ngati Rarua and the New Zealand Company over the latter’s assumption about land and resource acquisition (see Mitchell and Mitchell 2004:311-317).

Another instance of historic contact in the Pohara area concerns a visit by a Norwegian ship in 1825 to pick up a cargo of flax. It was only in the 1970s with the development of a subdivision near the western portion of Selwyn Street that remains of an unknown number of skeletons (European and koiwi) were uncovered. The Europeans were identified by ‘shoes, belts, buttons, a uniform, personal ornaments’ (Mitchell and Mitchell, 2004:232). According a source noted by the Mitchells the Norwegian ship had dispatched a long boat to bring back fresh water in barrels, which overloaded was on the return journey capsized by bad weather with subsequent drowning of the crew. These were the people who had been buried.

There are numerous renditions of this story still extant in Golden Bay. The actual number of persons European or *koiwi*, uncovered in the excavations is unknown. It is also unknown whether or not the *koiwi* and Europeans were actually buried in an existing *urupa*. Suffice to say that the only useful information is that Maori occupation existed on the east side of the Motupipi River as late as 1825.

Current Archaeological evidence

Initially three images are presented to give some idea of what is recorded and what has been investigated/disturbed and monitored under the Historic Places Act 1993 and the replacement Act in 2014 (Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014). The former includes evidence recorded as an archaeological site by the New Zealand Archaeological Recording Scheme, which commenced in 1958 to maintain a paper-based record of all sites in New Zealand. This record, which stands at some 60,000 archaeological sites nationally, was updated in 1999-2007 included in ArchSite. There are in excess of 300 archaeological sites in Golden Bay. Fig. 15 below indicates the currently recorded sites in the area for this assessment however a more accurate picture would include the areas examined under various Authorities issued by the Historic Places Trust and Heritage New Zealand.



Fig. 15 NZAA recorded sites in the area of the assessment.

Two further aerial views provided in Fig. 16 and Fig.17 show the data available in both the central and western areas of Pohara.

Pohara (central) NZAA sites and HPT-HNZ authorities



Note 1: N25/99 was recorded as N25/17 in 1961
Note 2: 1995/69 and 1996/25 are reported by Barber, I. 1998. Archaeological report on the Pohara sewerage scheme.
Note 3: In 1961 N25/17 was used to describe archaeological evidence located in the Pohara campground adjacent private houses and farmland, and included what is now the Takaka golf club.

Fig. 16

Pohara (west) NZAA sites, assessments, and HPT-HNZ authorities



Note 1: 1995/69 and 1996/25 are reported by Barber, I. 1998. Archaeological report on the Pohara sewerage scheme.
Note 2: From 1996 to 1999 lateral connections of the sewer line were monitored for individual residences, 5a and 3 Selwyn Street were connected in 1997 and 1999 respectively, both revealing evidence of occupation.
Note 3: In 1961 N25/17 was used to describe archaeological evidence located in the Pohara campground adjacent private houses and farmland, and included what is now the Takaka golf club.

Fig. 17

The first area starting from the east is the construction of a protective stop bank along the north side of Bartlett Creek to protect flooding house floor levels on the east side of Abel Tasman Drive. This can be seen in Fig. 1. This would require the removal of top soil and sod and the building of the bund to a height of 1.2m from 14B Kohikiko Place – following the creek westward to Abel Tasman Drive where the bund would turn northward to a culvert under Abel Tasman Drive. The area this bund encloses- ie to the north - an extension of an area discussed in three Authority reports noted on Fig.16 as HPT 2003/135 and 2005/228 an area generally included in NZAA 25/99. As well as an earlier exploration in a sewer trench excavated in 1995/1996.

The 2003 and 2005 reports cover the development of two parts of a subdivision with the earlier including evidence of concentrated occupation closer the existing ribbon of houses along the south side of Abel Tasman Drive. Unusually several large adzes were distributed over the entire area of the subdivision. The evidence of occupation continued along a corridor of between 5 and 10m from the existing house southern boundaries in the extended subdivision. The extent of this occupation area has been verified in some sections along Abel Tasman Drive that have been altered since 2005 particularly HPT 2008/25 and in the campground that lies immediately across the road to the north. Evidence has included middens, ovens, hearths, artifact assemblages, flaking areas and artifact finds. It is quite possible that this cultural assemblage which exists down Abel Tasman Drive to the intersection with Tennyson Street could extend into the area to be enclosed by the proposed bund following the Bartlett stream.

The fact that Tennyson Street and the juncture with Abel Tasman Drive (see Fig. 16) has evidence of occupation that has been exposed through the excavation for the sewerage scheme in 1995/96, HPT 2014/1122 and in the site report NZAA N25/99 suggests that the occupation area could extend over a wider area southwards. The replacement of 4 Winds wastewater pump station with a new pump station as well as a rising main (to be located on the northwest side of Abel Tasman Drive extending from the pump station to Boyle Street will require considerable excavation and could well expose the extent of the occupation area described before.

The bund on the east side of Abel Tasman Drive will continue on the northwest side of Abel Tasman Drive behind 1, 5 and 7 Selwyn Street requiring the removal of surface material before construction can take place. The archaeological concentration at the intersection of Abel Tasman Drive and Tennyson verified by Barber (1998:18 -19) and which is noted in his **Figure 17** below. Here the ‘continuous archaeological soils’ are within the area outlined by dashes including the beginning of Selwyn Street and at the intersection with Abel Tasman Drive. Evidence included charcoal stained sand layer plus charcoal and argillite flakes, quartz pieces and oven stones. The extension south of these soils was verified when residences, namely 5A and 3 Selwyn Street were connected to the sewer line (see Fig 16). In addition a later Authority HPT 2012/488 noted further archaeological evidence at the rear of 3 Selwyn Street, specifically a quantity of kokowai (prepared and used iron oxide), worked argillite and quartz flakes as well as two grinding stones (one complete and a partial section) (Foster, 2012:9). The significance of the latter piece was the embedded *kokowai* in the surface indicating a preparation site for the pigment. Parenthetically this has an interesting link to an exposed area of *kokowai* located in the work for HPT 2007/154 (Sedgwick, 2007:18) again on Selwyn Street and secondly a much more

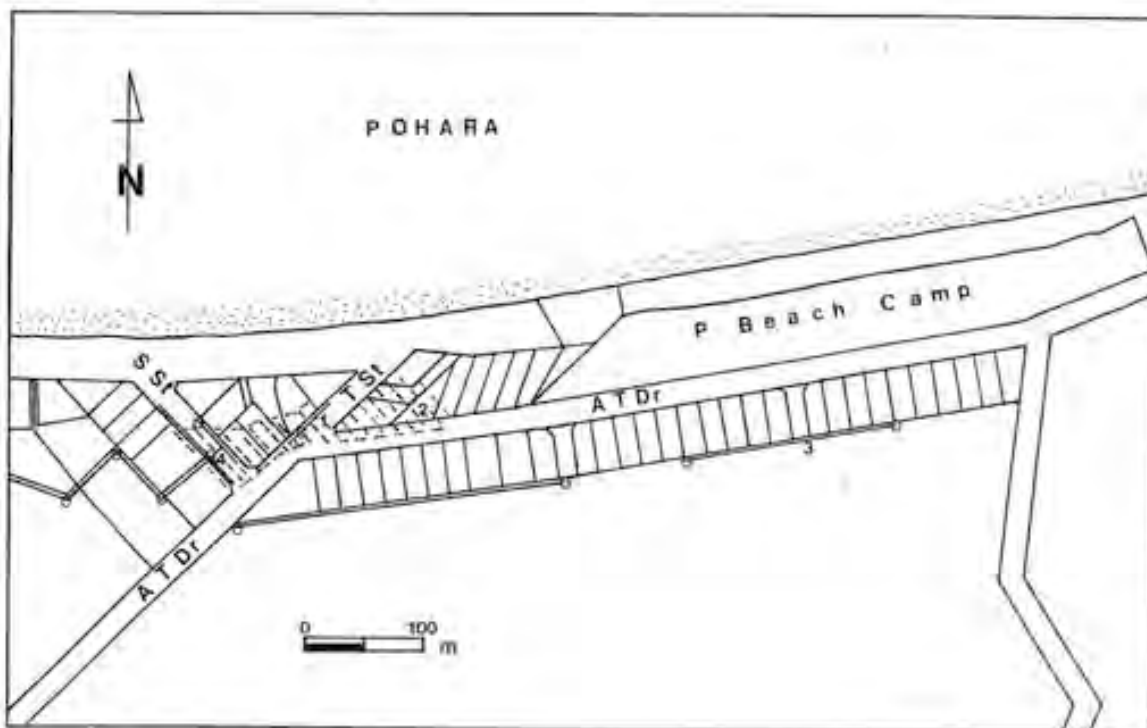


Fig. 18 Figure 17 from (Barber 1998:42-43) indicating archaeologically significant areas around the juncture of Abel Tasman Drive, Selwyn Street and Tennyson Street Pohara (dashed lines).

distant archaeological investigation at the Pakawau campground (HPT 2007/93) which uncovered a destroyed assemblage of *kokowai* preparation implements (Sedgwick, 2007).

Returning to current assessment, HPT 2012/488 obviously extends the occupation area and quite likely may be present in the area of the bund extension.

The next area to be discussed is that involving the possible construction of a stop bank along the north side of Ellis Creek from driveway to 59A, B, and C off Selwyn Street returning northwards along the west boundary of 59C and the establishment of swale drain along paper road from Selwyn Street corner to the corner of the 59A (Healey property) and then following the property line northwest to Ellis Creek. Both are shown in Figures 8 and 9. As can be seen from fig. 17 archaeological evidence is less known. The exception is the evidence from the Bartlett assessment in 2007, which did manage to locate a series of middens on a level area behind what is now, 53 and 51 Selwyn St. and located the extension of this occupation to the adjacent Ellis Creek. Notably this is behind a dune structure and much lower.

Ellis Creek has been subject to regular excavation to maintain the flow, which had created a spoil pile adjacent to the creek. This showed evidence of midden on its sides being excavated out of the bottom of the creek and the presence in 2007 of a quadrangular adze, type C without tang in the bottom of the creek.

There was no evidence of midden adjacent to the creek so it appears that the area had been either naturally or in the process of cultivation been subject to introduced material over a number of years. In 2011 the flood effect similarly covered this area with silt and consequently the spoil pile adjacent the creek is now much larger.

The only other evidence in this area includes a small charcoal occupation lens and possible human bone fragments excavated from a sewer line installation under PT 2011/157. The evidence was contentious due to extensive land disturbance in the area

in the past, but historic evidence, discussed previously (see page 19) remains a possibility.

The lesson learned from this is that the presence of evidence of occupation is hard to predict in coastal areas with a constantly changing environment once any coastal vegetation is gone. It is not unusual to find evidence of occupation 2m or more below the current dune surface (see Sedgwick Report on HPT 2007/154).

One is therefore hesitant to suggest that the evidence in the Bartlett assessment represents the end of occupation along the foreshore. As noted in Fig. 15, site records exist for the end of the Pohara peninsula even though this area has been subject to considerable change in form over the years. One of the sites is not far from one of the last planned actions namely the replacement of Boyle Street culverts just before the entrance to the Takaka Golf Club.

Recently Foster has undertaken an archaeological assessment for a coastal cycleway planned by the Golden Bay Cycle and Walkway Society in 2012. The report included the following Figure 4 for sites on the Motupipi Spit. (Foster, 2012: 6) The site of the culvert to be replaced is directly east of N25/21 which is now Clifton Cemetery, but also was the site of an 31cm thick occupation lens of charcoal stained sand and midden recorded in 1961. N25/93 was a midden site recorded in 1991 and is actually closer to the estuary side of the golf course.



Fig. 19 Archsite map of recorded sites on Motupipi Spit

Foster, (2012:12) in her **Figure 8** (below) has indicated the real location of N25/93. Walls described the exposed area of this site in 1991 as layer of midden, 4 metres long with pipi, cockles, white rock shell, snails, whelk and oven stones. Foster observed that this site had been further distributed in 2012 by a digger's operation removing

vegetation along the margin of the estuary. It was also observed that the midden existed for some distance to the west along the estuary, but had been heavily disturbed by the digger.



Fig. 20 Detail of area encompassing Gold Course. Dashed line is indicative route of the cycleway.

Assessment of Effects

While the discussion above does not indicate any one area for remedial action clearly damaging or altering a known archaeological site, all areas are close to or in the proximity of such areas or sites. At this point it is unknown as to whether any of the work will damage or otherwise modify an existing site, but given the fact that with the exception of the new rising main along Abel Tasman Drive and the new 4 Winds pumping stations works will require modification of surface material. However despite this a number of the sites monitored in the past have revealed occupation areas relatively close to the surface in the areas designated for the current work work.

Conclusion and Recommendations;

Based on the above it is recommended that an general authority be sought under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga act 2014 to cover all the remedial work.

References

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