

Appendix E:
Archaeological
recommendations,
Heritage
New Zealand

From: Matthew Schmidt <ArchaeologistOS@historic.org.nz>
Sent: Wednesday, 15 January 2014 12:33 PM
To: Jonathan Howard
Subject: FW: Possible cultural heritage areas - QLDC DP
Attachments: Proposed Archaeological sites for QLDC DP Schedule Matt Schmidt NZHPT 21 Dec 2012.pdf

Jonathan

Important email below re: the recommended cultural areas and sites for the QLDC DP.

I have attached the original list so you can see what Sue took out as per below.

Matt

Dr Matthew Schmidt | Regional Archaeologist Otago/Southland | NZ Historic Places Trust | PO Box 5467, Dunedin 9058 | Ph. +64 3 470 2364 | Mob. 0272 408715

From: Sue Mavor [<mailto:Sue.Mavor@qldc.govt.nz>]
Sent: Friday, 8 February 2013 4:00 p.m.
To: Matthew Schmidt
Subject: FW: Possible cultural heritage areas

Hi Matt

Thanks for your phone call.

As per our discussion I have included Sew Hoys Big Beach Claim, Arthurs Point. Identified as a historical area in 2004 by NZHPT (ref 7545) in the schedule of archaeological sites. Wong Gongs terrace, Skippers is included in Area 8 Upper Shotover Archaeological Area so will be covered by the rules covering archaeological sites in this archaeological area.

Thanks for agreeing to fill out the assessment of the archaeological areas against the heritage criteria. We will not need this work until the end of June 2013. I have enclosed the blank assessment form that we use for the buildings in the hope that you can fill out one of these for each archaeological areas. The archaeological areas we are looking at including are 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 15 & 16. Areas 12, 13, 14, 17, 18 are not included at the moment as 12, 13 and 17 are included in the list of archaeological sites, 14 includes sensitive Maori sites so I am waiting for comments from TAMI and KTKO as to whether to include it or not and 18 is outside the district.

Hope this is Ok

Thanks for all your help.

Cheers

Sue

From: Sue Mavor
Sent: Tuesday, 5 February 2013 9:35 a.m.
To: Matt Schmidt (mschmidt@historic.org.nz)
Subject: Possible cultural hertiage areas

Hi Matt

I am just letting a contract to Robin at Jackie Gillies and Associates to assess a number of buildings and sites, that have been suggested by the community over the years, to see if they meet the heritage criteria for inclusion into the Inventory of Protected Features in the District Plan.

Some of them came up in the last heritage plan change in 2006 (Plan change 3- heritage 2). Two areas were identified as needing further investigation (at some time) as to whether they should be included. They are:

- Wong Gongs terrace, Skippers. Identified as a historical area in 2004 by NZHPT (ref 7549)
- Sew Hoys Big Beach Claim, Arthurs Point. Identified as a historical area in 2004 by NZHPT (ref 7545)

Are both of these areas already covered by your list of Archaeological/cultural heritage areas or should we be including them separately?

Also we are supposed to be using criteria to assess areas for inclusion? Can you confirm that the archaeological/cultural heritage areas you identified would meet the criteria we use for assessment and inclusion? I have attached them. At some point we will need you to fill out sheets for these archaeological/cultural areas. Hope this is OK ☺

Can you let me know by Friday if possible about these two areas?

Thanks

Sue

Sue Mavor | Senior Policy Analyst | Policy and Planning
Queenstown Lakes District Council ... **Making Life Better**
Private Bag 50072, 10 Gorge Road, Queenstown, New Zealand | www.qldc.govt.nz
P: +64 3 441 0476 | F: +64 3 450 2223

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NZHPT Proposed Archaeological sites for Inclusion in the QLDC District Plan Schedule.

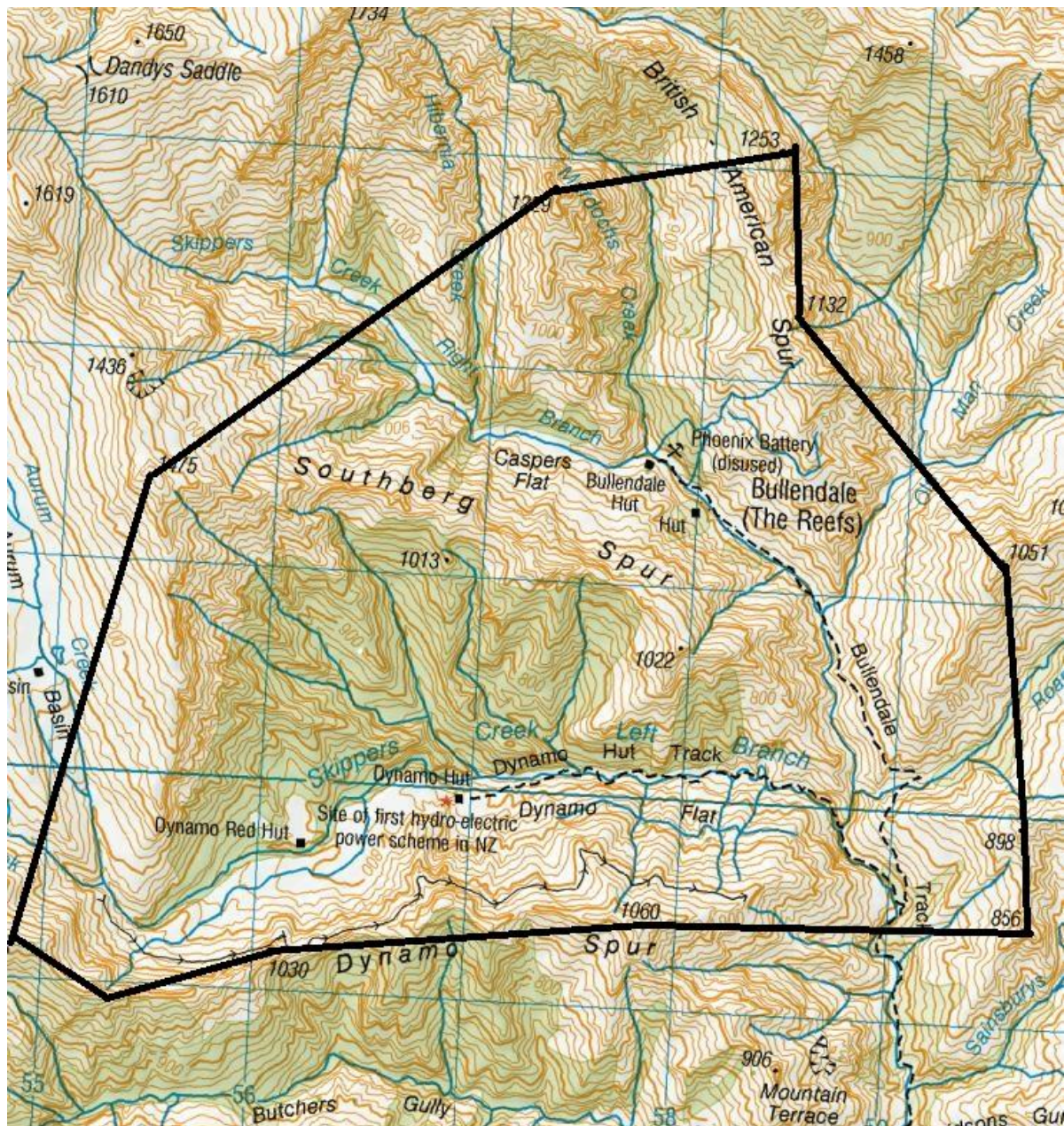
Please note, these are *proposals* but do represent highly significant archaeological sites and site complexes.

Name	DP Ref.	NZHPT Ref	NZAA Site No.	Map No.
Bullendale		5601	Numerous	1
Whakaari Conservation Area Mining Complex			Numerous	2
Moonlight Creek mining complex			E41/200-202, 256	3
Kinloch Gardens	705; Map 9	5605	E41/3-5	4
Seven Mile Creek gold workings			E41/253	5
Macetown Reserve & Coronet Peak Mining Complex			Numerous	6
Reko's Point Chinese Gold Mining			G40/98, 99 & 100	7
Upper Shotover Gold Mining complex			Numerous	8
Criffle & Fatboys Diggings			Numerous	9
Arrowtown Mining Heritage			Numerous	10
Glenlee farmstead and hard rock gold mining remains			F41/242 F41/243 F41/244 F41/245 F41/269 F41/270 F41/273 F41/274 F41/447 F41/605 F41/606 F41/608 F41/675	11
Kawarau Falls Station: Small stone buildings and water store			F41/567	12
Dart River Maori Ovens			E40/2	13
West Wanaka Maori occupation sites			F40/3, 4, 5 & 9	14
West Wanaka Maori ovens and occupation			F40/1, 7 & 8	15
Kawarau 'Natural Land Bridge' sites			F41/164, 313 & 415	16
Kirtleburn Hotel site and Roaring Meg Bridge Abutments			F41/160 (Hotel) & F41/731 (Bridge abutments)	17
Mt. Difficulty Kawarau Gorge gold mining complex			F41/ 170, 171, 172, 175, 261, 432 & 433.	18

Map 1 - Bullendale Hydroelectric Dynamo & Mining Site Category 1 Historic Place (5601).

Proposed extent includes fixed geographic points part of the land described as Sec 148 Blk XI Skippers Creek SD (Recreation Reserve, NZ Gazette 1985, p.5386) and Pt Legal Road (Bullendale Track), Otago Land District, and the structures associated with Bullendale thereon, and a class of chattels that includes all remnants around the site belonging to the era of gold mining era and all objects associated with the mining and power generation operations and settlement at Bullendale within the extent of registration boundary (NZMS Topomap 250).

Location of NZ's first industrial use of electricity, a site of national and international importance. The fabric from this event is still present on site including the related industry it powered, occupation and mining remains, hence it's importance internationally.



Proposed extent as shown which consists of the Department of Conservation Whakaari Conservation Area and Mt. Judah Conservation Covenant Area

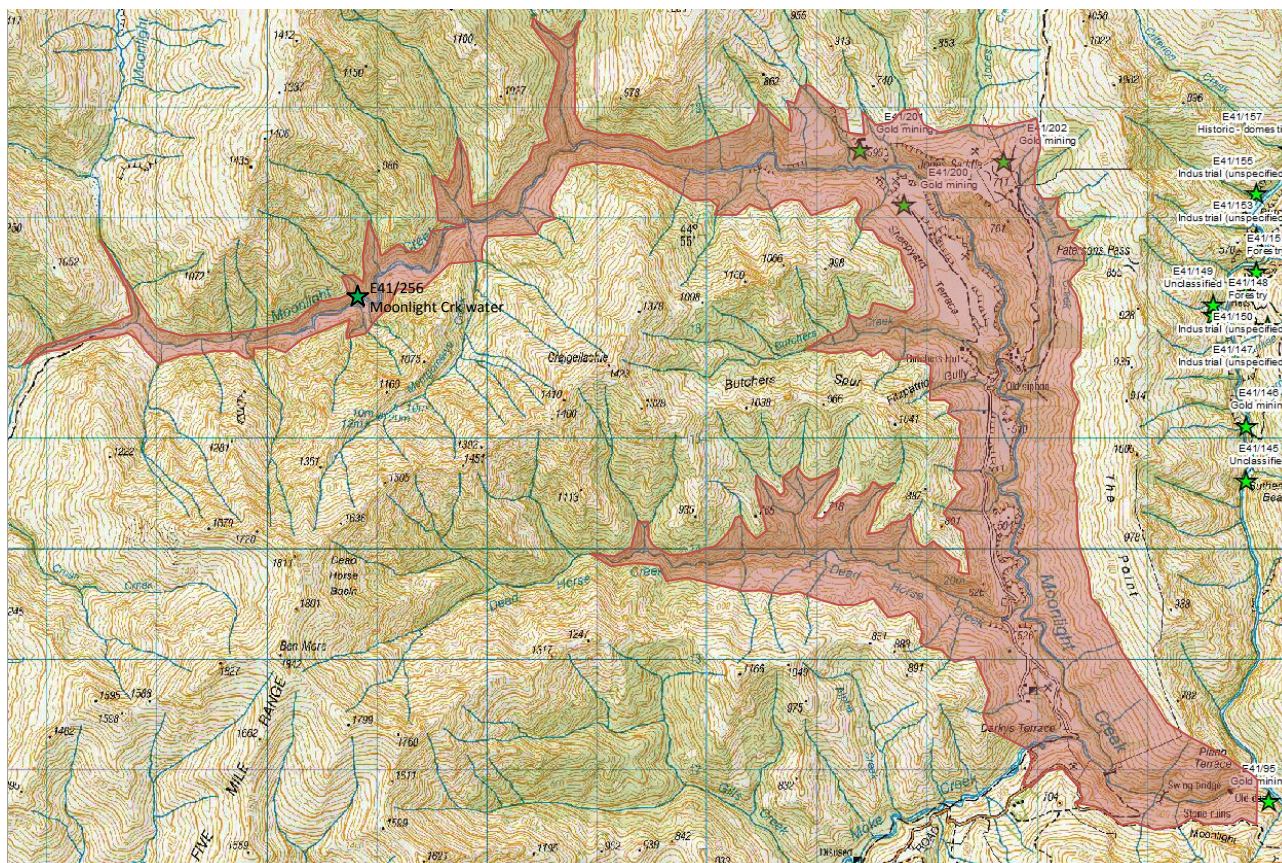
The map displays the Whakaari Conservation Area (E41224) in a large green area. Surrounding areas include the Glenorchy Lagoon Wildlife Management Reserve (E41071), the Mt Judah Conservation Covenant (E41229), and the Stone Creek Conservation Area (E41225). Specific locations marked with stars include:

- E41/224 Industrial (unspecified)
- E41/223 Industrial (unspecified)
- E41/222 Industrial (unspecified)
- E41/220 Industrial (unspecified)
- E41/28 Historic - domestic
- E41/194
- E41/236
- E41/109
- E41/192
- E41/191
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- E41/4
- E41/3
- E41/2
- E41/1

Map 3 - Moonlight Creek Gold Mining Complex

Proposed extent on pastoral lease Mount Creighton Station, possibly private land & Crown land. Area extends from the 700m contour on both sides of Moonlight Creek travelling east and then south to the confluence of the Shotover. This contour on either side runs up small gullies on its journey south. The southern boundary of this area on the true left is from the 700m contour directly NW of the end of Moonlight Creek track and then follows the east side of the Moonlight Track going south/south east until the track is directly north of the confluence of the Moonlight and the Shotover. The true right southern boundary of the area boundary is the point from the farthest edge of the 700m contour directly SE to the confluence of the Shotover. The area includes the mining site E41/202 on Jones Saddle.

This area contains highly significant and highly visual water supply structures for gold mining along Moonlight Creek during the 19th and early 20th century. Also present are the remains of the mining and related features such as tail races and raceman's huts. This extensive gold mining network is extremely intact and uncommon to rare in Otago. If the Moonlight Race was restored and used as a recreational track, it would quite possibly be rated as one the best heritage walks in New Zealand.



Map 4 – Kinloch/Cherry Gardens

Proposed extent is the land between Mill Creek outlet into Lake Wakatipu and the outlet of the next stream north of this creek contained in the Greenstone Road Recreation Reserve, Department of Conservation (Part Section 12 Block II, Upper Wakatipu SD), listed in the Otago CMS (Conservation Management Strategy: 394-399) as a Special Place number 35.

This area contains highly significant terraced stone walls relating to the “Cherry Gardens”. Also present are hut sites and a rare bread oven. A pack track links this site to Kinloch which has the remains of a telegraph line hidden under leaf litter running parallel. This location is associated with the building of Wakatipu’s first steamer the *Antrim* built in 1868 and the sawmill used to provide the timber for the steamer had the biggest water wheel of its kind in NZ at the time, this being depicted in a painting from 1882. The *Antrim* was used to take the US Transit of Venus recording team around the lake in 1874.



Map 5 – Seven Mile Creek Gold Mining Complex

Proposed extent is the DoC Seven Mile Recreation Reserve.

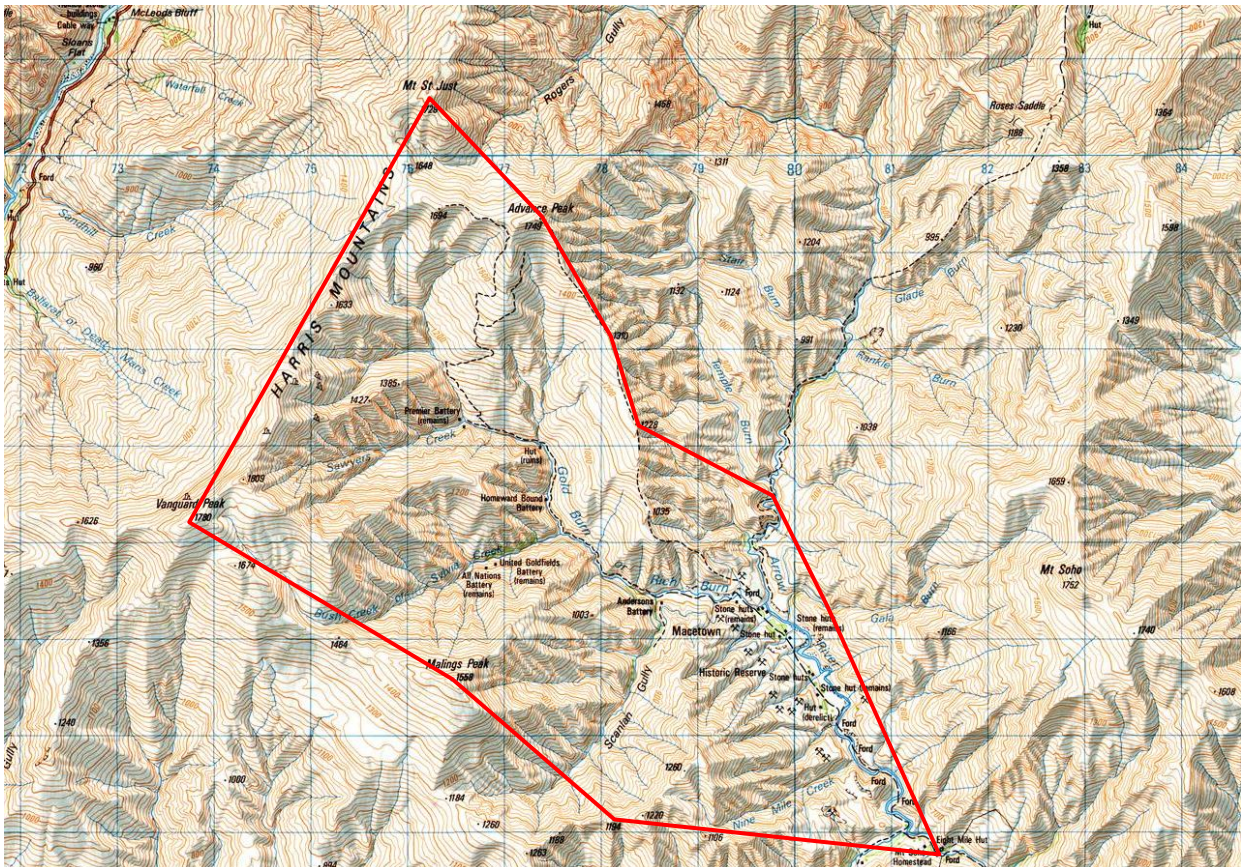
This site contains highly intact and complete gold workings, huts, pack tracks, enclosures etc. dating from the 1860s to the early 20th century. Although the area of land is small, this is the most intact gold mining complex close to Queenstown where all elements of a confined mining operation can be seen. The remains present are in a very good state of preservation with long stonelined races, a revetted pack track and a number of gold mining huts being a feature of the site. In addition, good historic records are also available for the site where Chinese and European miners can be named, such detailed information being unusual for goldfields sites. A mountain bike trail has been built through the sites/features in a project supported by the NZHPT and DoC.



Map 6 – Macetown Gold Mining Complex.

Proposed extent is the Doc Reserve which contains the township and mostly alluvial mining remains plus the related hard rock mining area located on Coronet Peak Pastoral Lease. The hard rock mining sites were integral to the life of Macetown but currently lie outside of the DoC Reserve. The northern and western boundaries of the area are associated with the extent of the hard rock mining operations at Macetown.

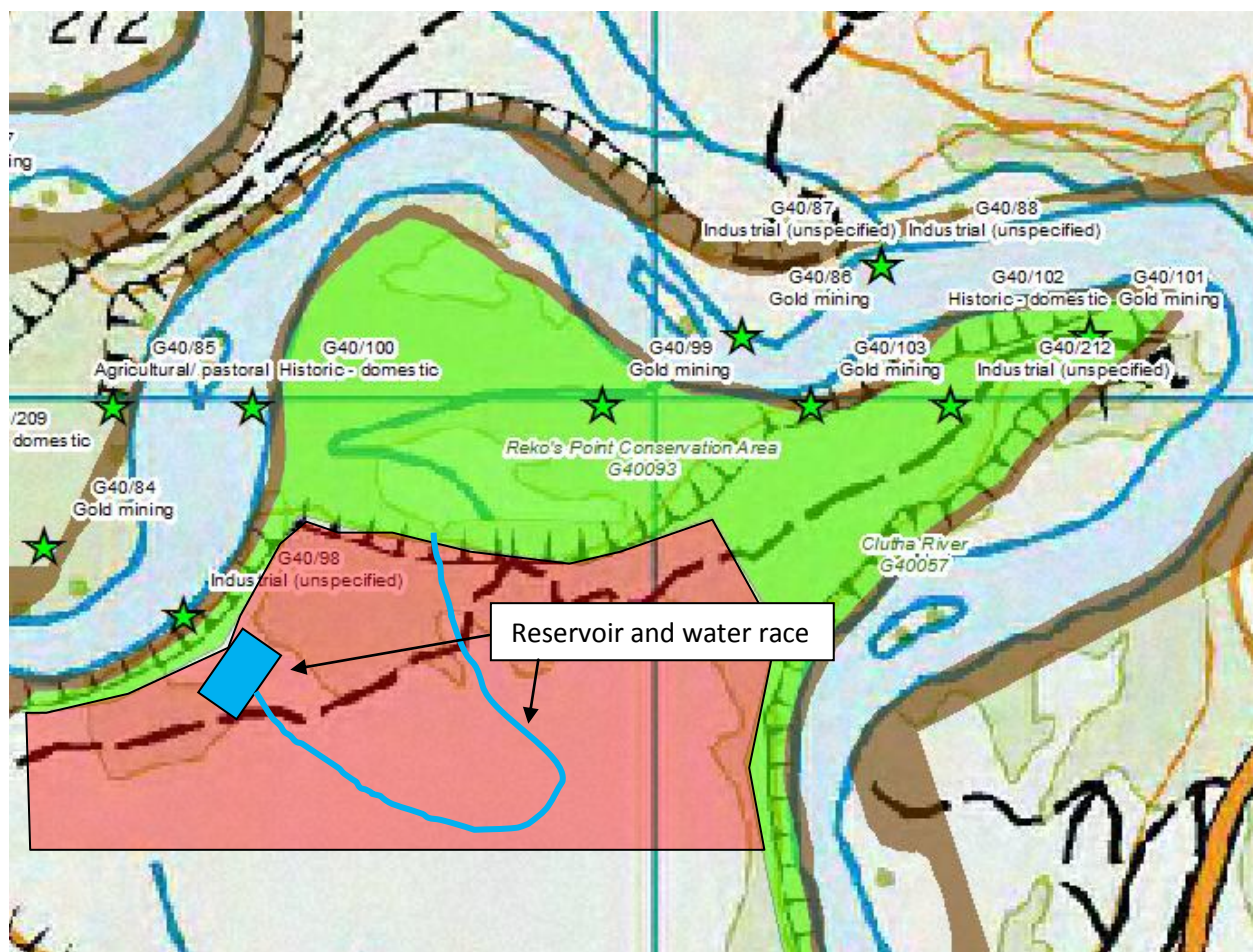
The hard rock mining operations at Macetown include not only the mines but all the related structures, artefacts and infrastructure features such as the pack tracks, skylines, mining equipment and occupation areas. New Zealand's most intact original gold mining battery is located within this area, the Homeward Bound Battery. Due to its isolation, the landscape contains many intact features making this historic area highly readable and giving it a sense of discovery to visitors.



Map 7 –Reko's Point Chinese Gold Mining Complex.

Proposed extent includes Reko's point Conservation Area and Lot 2 DP 26911 Otago Land District (owner N Pittaway) containing the stone faced reservoir and header race leading to the gold workings. Sites G40/98, 99 & 100>

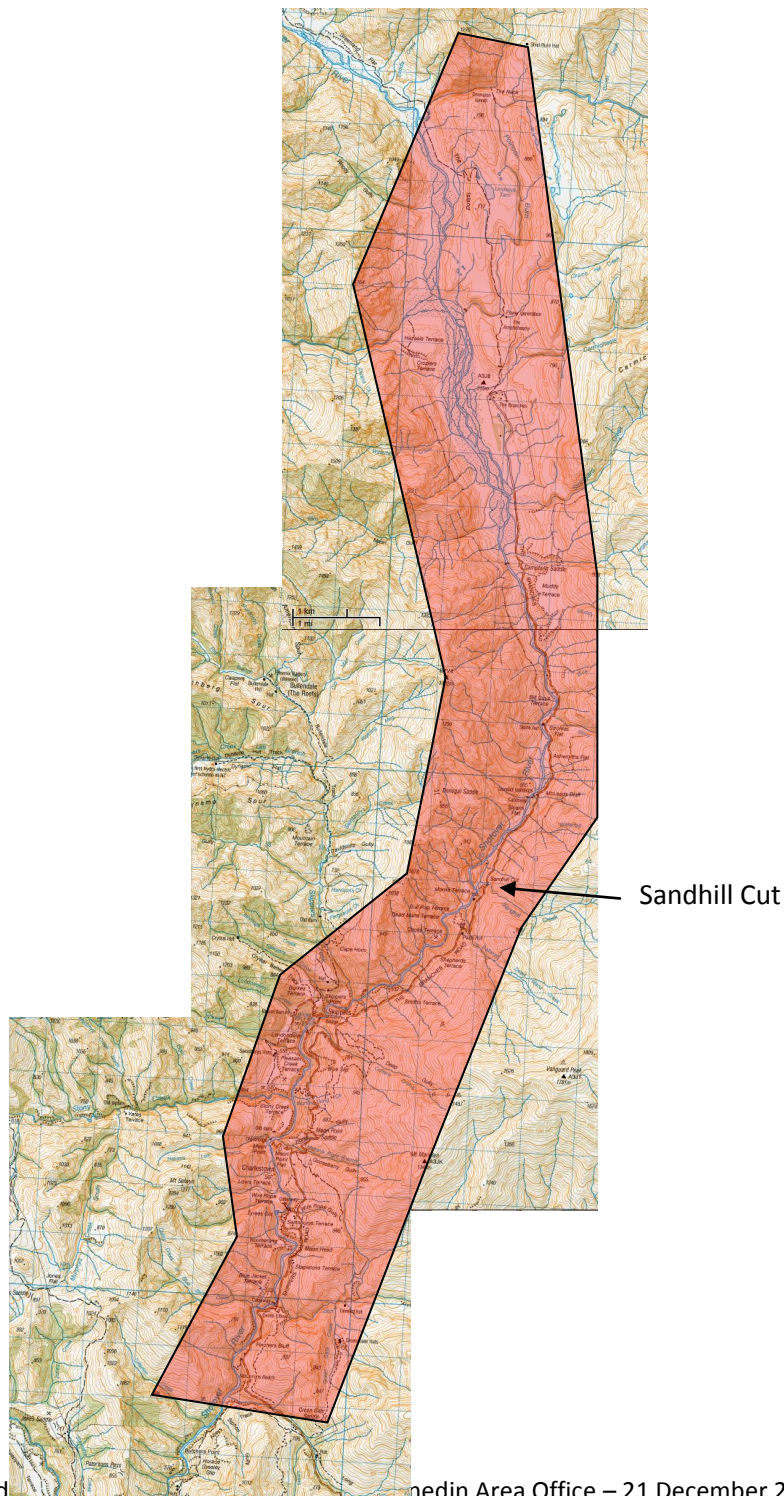
This site is rare in that it is known as being mined by a Chinese miner (Ah Wee), is extensive and is very well preserved with the water system (G40/98) that fed the herring bone workings (G40/99) still intact (the reservoir is an stunning example of a box-walled stone and earth reservoir). A mud hut (G40/100) is associated with the site which may have been occupied by one of the miners. This is the only gold mining site in the area that can be historically attributed to a Chinese miner and is also the best site of this mining style remaining in the Upper Clutha Valley (The Northburn Tailings are also very significant for its herring bone tailings but its water supply reservoir and system was destroyed in the 1990s).



Map 8 –Upper Shotover Archaeological Landscape.

Proposed extent as shown with boundary taking in fixed geographic points. The majority of this area lies on two pastoral leases: Coronet Peak, Branches Station, but small private properties lie along the river.

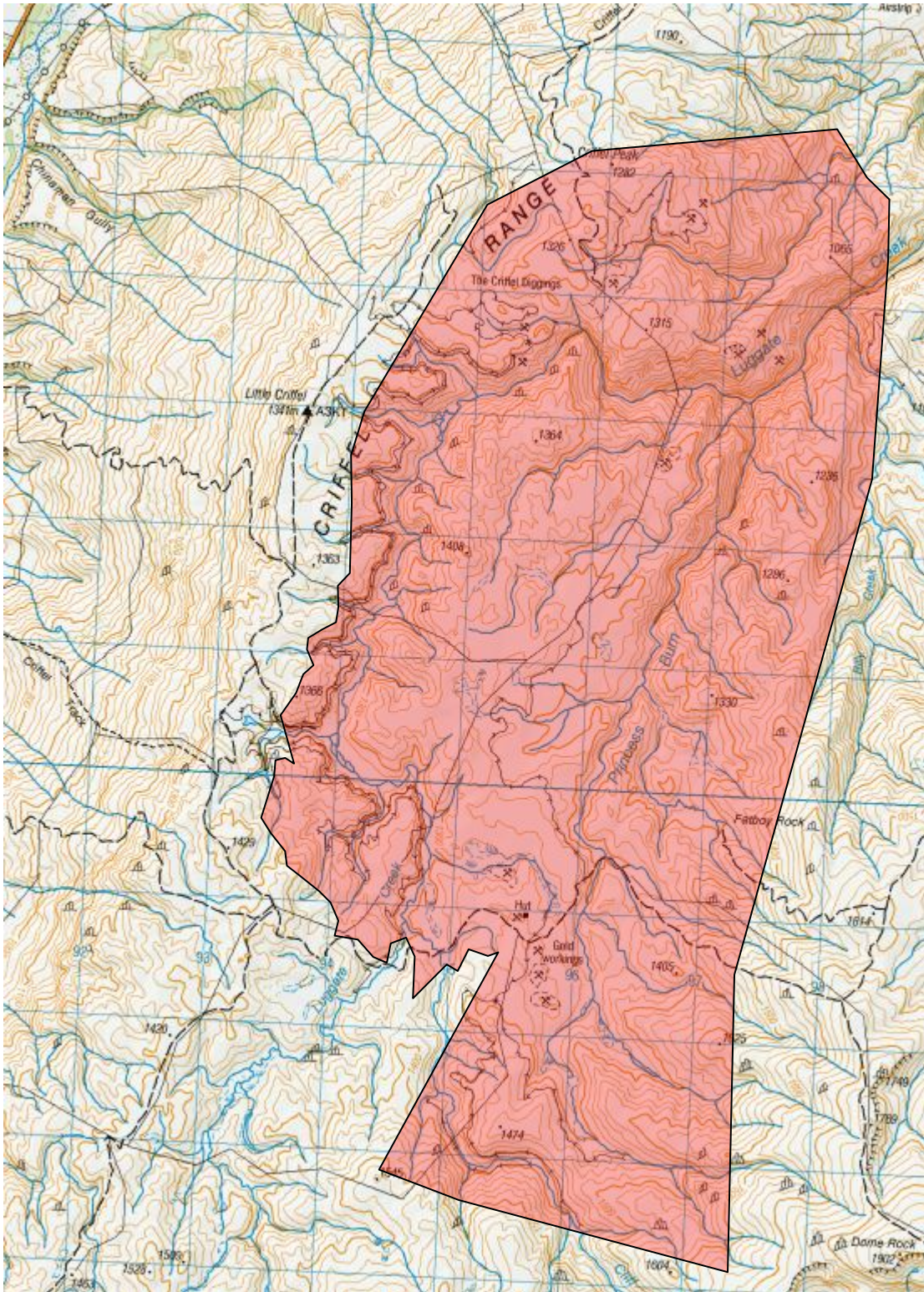
This area contains a high proportion of intact pastoral, occupation and mining systems as well as regionally and nationally significant sites such as Sandhills Cut, a human made massive sluiced gully used in an attempt to divert the Shotover, and the features associated with the “Sandhills Dredge” the world’s first electrically powered dredge . The sites are easily identifiable and interpretable and different periods of occupation and use of the land providing a substantial archaeological record of activities along the Shotover since humans first began to exploit it.



Map 9 – Criffle & Fatboys Diggings.

Proposed extent follows both geographic points as well as established tracks and fence lines. Area appears to all lie on Crown Pastoral Lease.

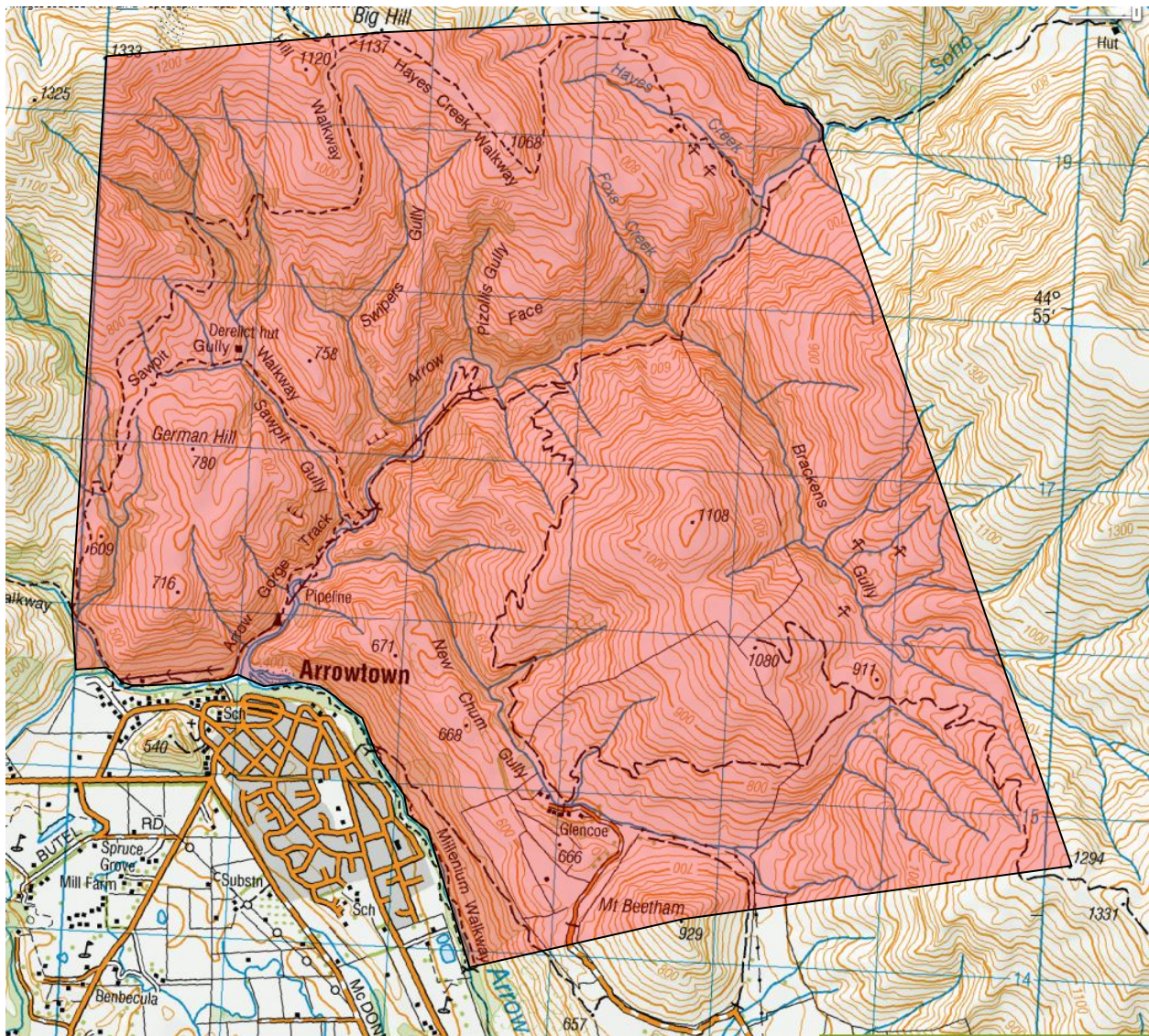
Highly visible but isolated gold workings dating from the 19th to 20th century. These sites are significant for the high altitude water races and gold workings. The water race system is extensive and in excellent preservation. William Larnach visited these gold mining sites during his travels to report on mining in inner Otago.



Map 10 – Arrowtown Mining Heritage.

Proposed extent follows geographic points with the northwest corner following the true right of the Arrow River, the bottom left corner following the true right of the Arrow River. Large area lies on Mt. Soho, Coronet Peak & Glencoe pastoral leases with some small private holdings.

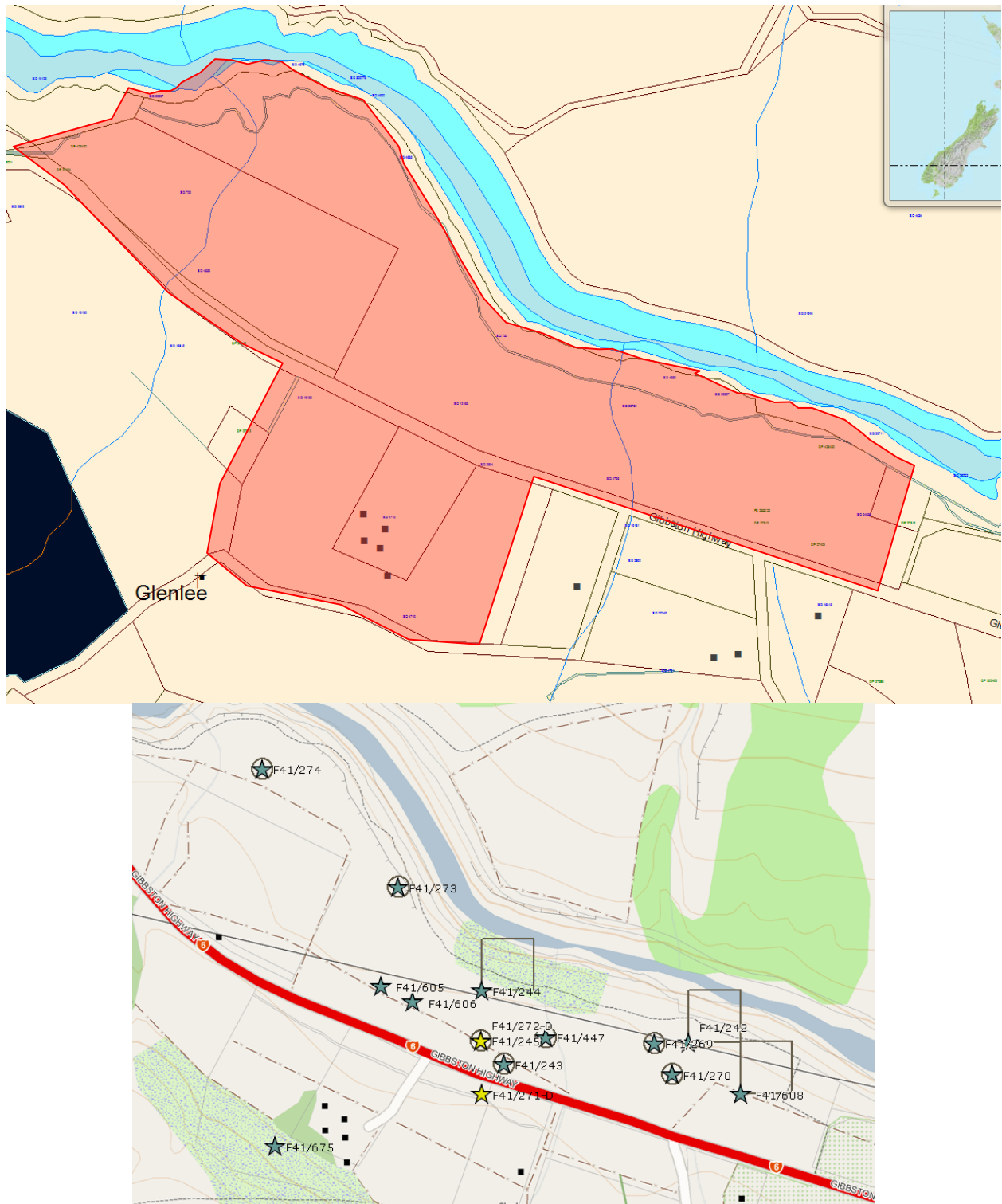
This area contains significant gold mining, pack track and occupation sites which are in a good state of preservation and which are highly visual to the public. Many of the sites can be seen from the public walking tracks through these areas which follow original pack track alignments.



Map 11 –Glenlee 1860s Farmstead and Hard Rock Sluicing.

Proposed extent follows that as shown which constitutes land owned by Gibbston Valley Station inclusive of land up to the water's edge of the true right of the Kawarau River.

Uncommon example of archaeological remains of an early farmstead site (1860s) consisting of the original Glenlee homestead remains, stock enclosures, musterers/farm workers hut and reservoir. Rare example of hard rock sluicing with associated water system. Area contains 13 sites which make up the complex. This area was surveyed in detail by archaeologist Petchey (2007).



Map 12 – Kawarau Falls Station: Small stone buildings and water store F41/567

Proposed extent includes both small schist buildings and the schist water store as per NZAA Site Record Form F41/567.

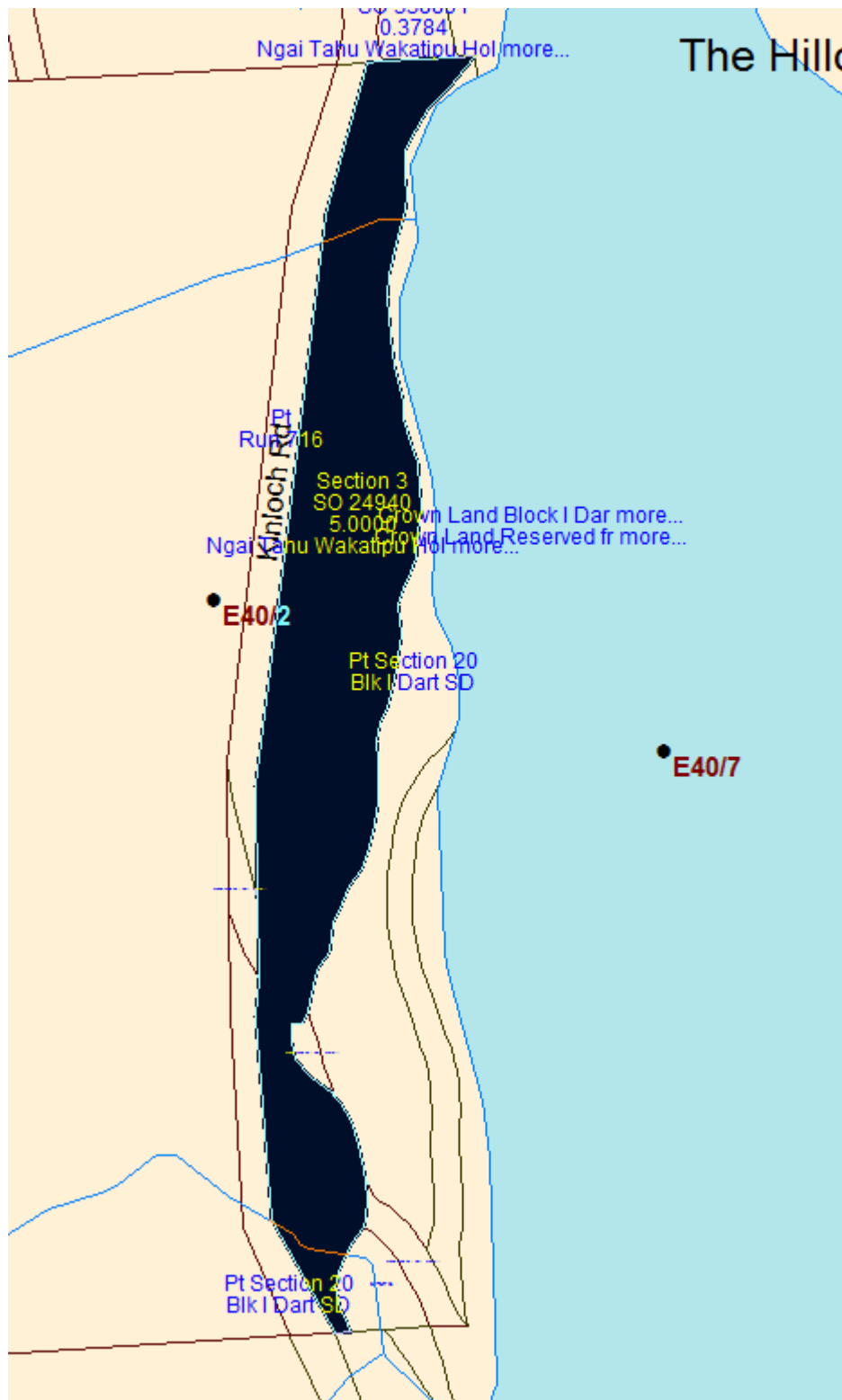
The only physical remnants of Rees 1860s Kawarau Falls Station. Highly significant to the history of Wakatipu and Otago. The two stone buildings are excluded from the hotel development project with this being noted in the Archaeological Authority 2008/147 for the project.



Map 13 –Dart River Maori Ti Ovens, site E40/2.

Proposed extent is shown which includes land owned by Ngai Tahu Holdings Ltd and Crown marginal strip. The legal description in the District Plan is incorrect.

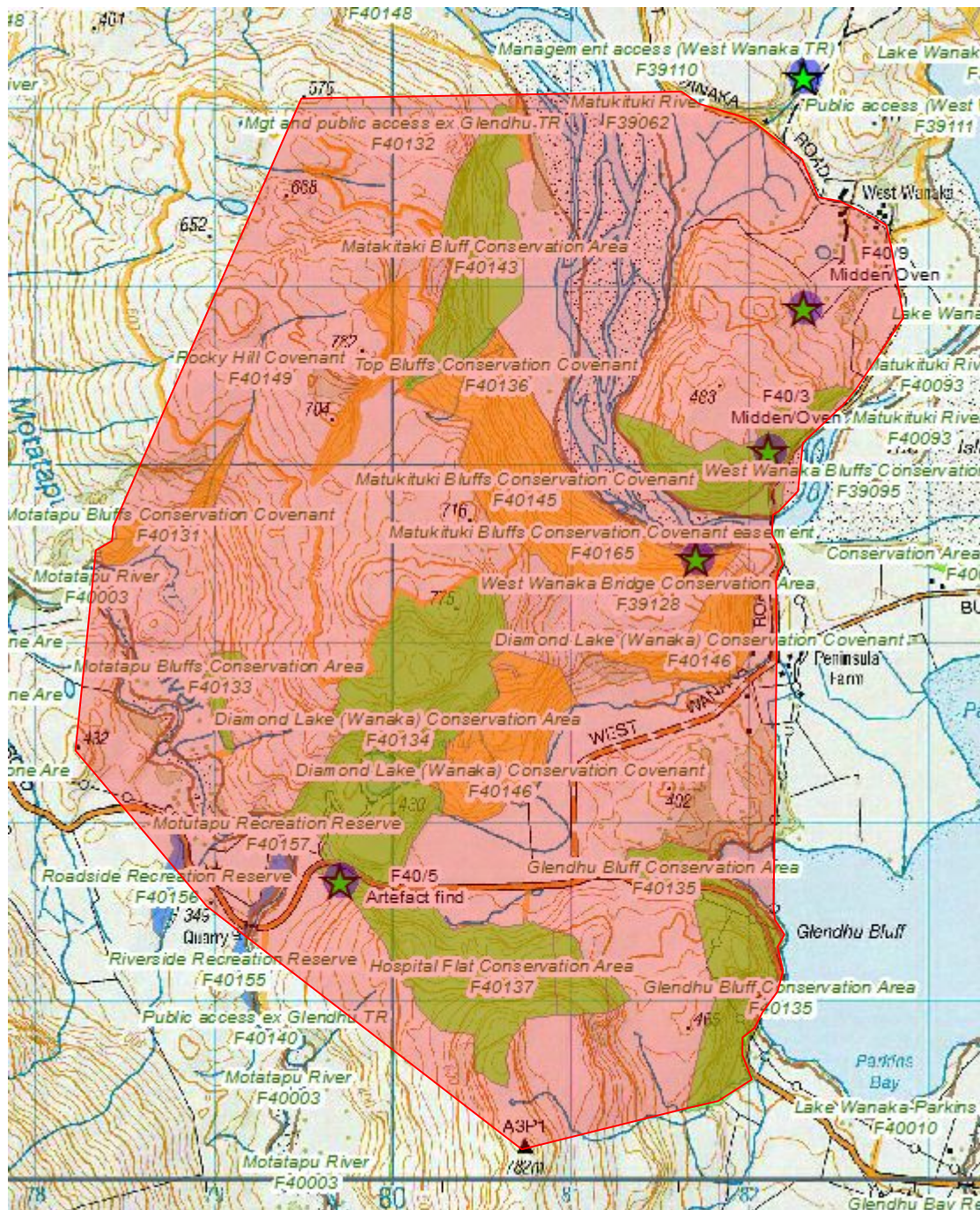
Rare example of a Maori 13th to 16th century occupation site. The ovens and occupation area is clear and easily read archaeologically from the surface.



Map 14 – West Wanaka Maori occupation sites.

Proposed extent includes all Department of Conservation Covenant and Conservation Areas plus land between these as noted below. Geographic points, road alignments and DoC Covenant and Conservation Area boundaries are used as reference points.

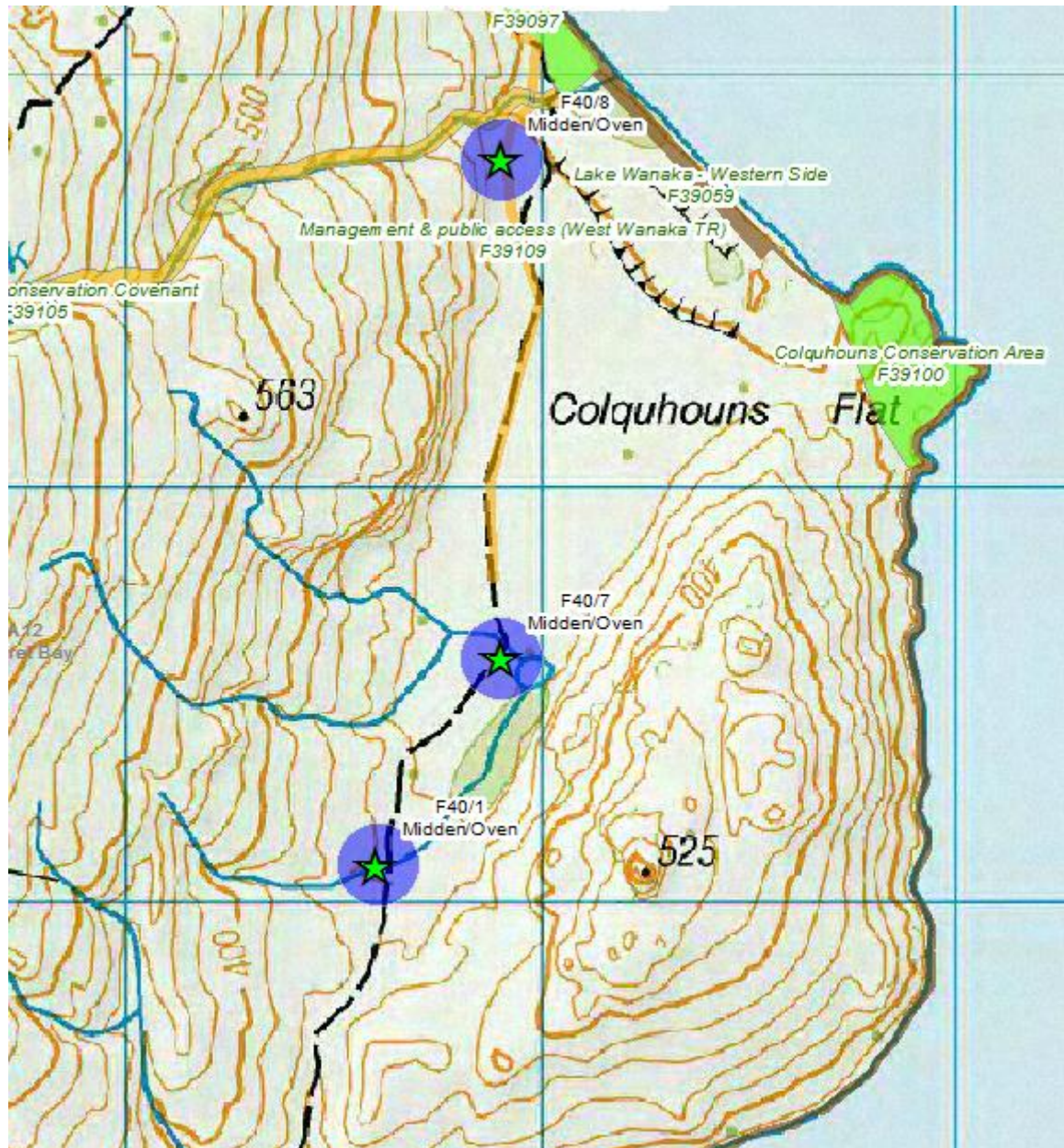
This area contains highly sensitive and culturally valuable Maori occupation/activity remains. Only four sites are noted (F40/3, 4, 5 & 9), with others not noted due to sensitivity of sites. The boundary reflects the area within which these valuable sites are found and where others are likely to be present.



Map 15 – West Wanaka Maori ovens and occupation.

Proposed extent includes ovens and occupation sites noted in NZAA Site Record Forms F40/1, 7 & 8.

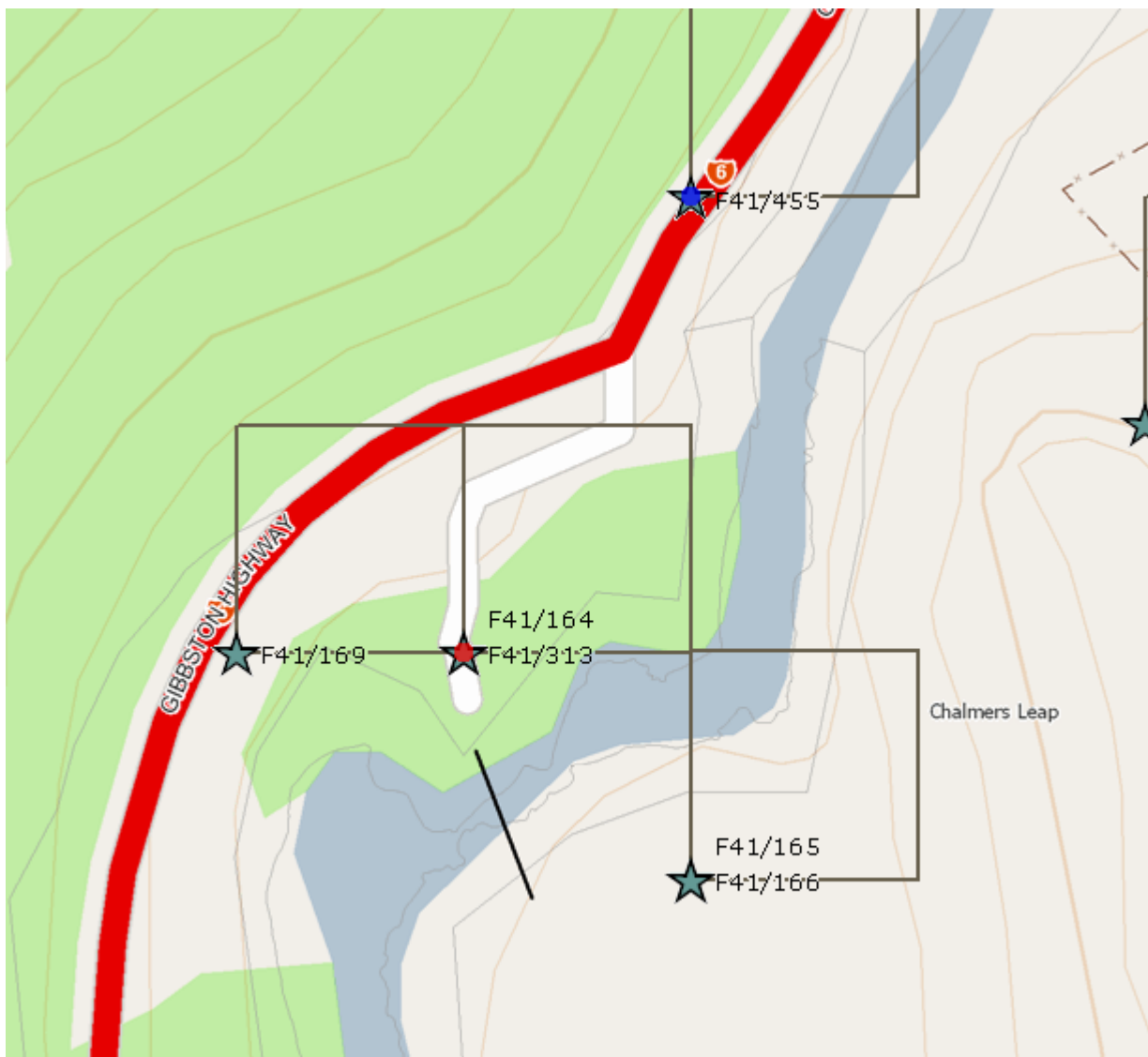
Uncommon ovens feature. (These sites need field checking but used to be quite distinct in recent times). Good examples of lake edge Maori ovens are uncommon around Lake Wanaka & Hawea today due to the effects of farming and other activities involving earthworks.



Map 16 – Kawarau ‘Natural Land Bridge’ sites F41/164, 313 & 415.

Proposed extent includes occupation, mining and artefact find sites noted in NZAA Site Record Forms F41/164, 313 & 455. All sites are related to Maori and Pakeha occupation and use at the ‘Natural Land Bridge’.

Site F41/164 relates to the natural arch remains itself being a highly significant site to Maori and Pakeha history of the Wakatipu. Maori used the bridge and showed it to Nathaniel Chalmers in 1853. F41/313 is the site of gold mining at the crossing on the true left of the Kawarau and which was used as a camp by Maori and then later Pakeha gold miners. Remnants of the site use by gold miners remain despite site damage in 2007. F41/455 is the find spot of a large piece of Pounamu in amongst gold mining tailings by modern mining prospectors in *ca.* 1990. This find was highly significant as the pounamu would have either have been of Dart River or West Coast origin. The find spot is believed to have been a Maori occupation site on the true right of the Kawarau (the site lies on the bottom edge of the square connected to the site record location ‘star’).

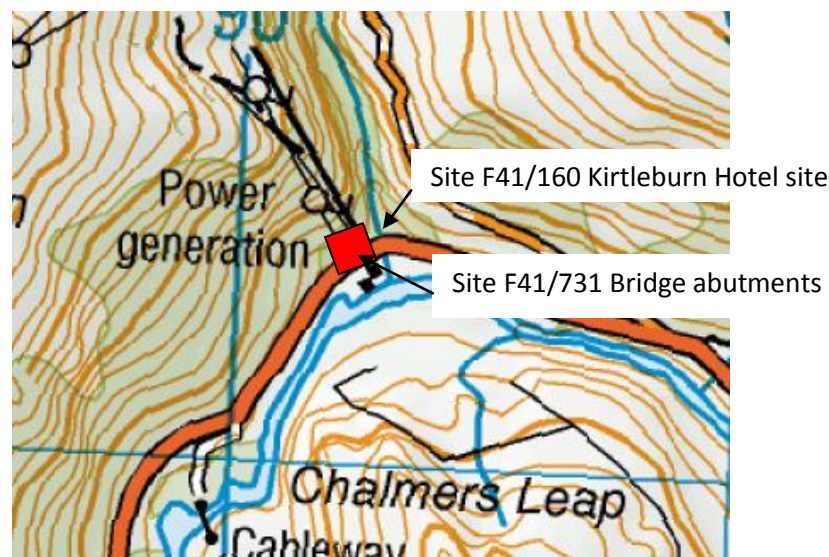


Map 17 – Kirtleburn Hotel site (F41/160) and Roaring Meg Bridge Abutments (F41/731)

Proposed extent as shown in NZAA Site Record Forms F41/160 (The Kirtleburn site lies on the DoC Roaring Meg Recreation Reserve F41095) and F41/731.

The Kirtleburn Hotel was built in the 1860s and burnt down in the 1880s. Limited test excavations found traces of the hotel in 1997. An important site for the history of early commercial facilities which provided support for travellers on the Kawarau pack tracks to and from Queenstown and Cromwell/Bannockburn and those that had travelled over the Cardrona-Roaring Meg & Pisa Range pack tracks down into the Kawarau.

Related to this is the bridge associated with the crossing of the Roaring Meg. This bridge is the last on the Kawarau with substantial green dressed schist stone abutments still in use and which date from the 19th century. They are of a completely different style and form than those of the Kawarau River Suspension bridge and are one of a kind for the Wakatipu.



Map 18 – Mt. Difficulty Kawarau Gorge gold mining complex

Proposed extent as shown. Areas lies on road reserve and Mt. Difficulty Pastoral Lease.

Gold mining complex made up of dams, water races, herring bone tailings, a pack track, a stone house and huts. Excellent preservation and has been little disturbed since the 19th century due to difficulty of access. Highly visible site from State Highway 6. Relevant NZAA Site Record Numbers are: F41/ 170, 171, 172, 175, 261, 432 & 433.

