

APPENDIX X

Archaeological Report
Prepared by Southern Archaeology Limited

GIBBSTON VALLEY STATION

Archæological Survey & Assessment of
Gibbston Valley Station Property
Gibbston Flat
Queenstown Lakes District

P.G. Petchey
Southern Archæology

2008

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Introduction

This report was commissioned by Joanne Dowd of Mitchell Partnerships on behalf of Gibbston Valley Station. It is intended to identify any historic or archaeological sites within a proposed residential and recreational development on the Gibbston Flats, and then advise on the appropriate management any such sites.

The property in question is located at the western end of the Gibbston Flats (Figure 1), and covers an area of approximately 3 kilometres (east-west) by 1 kilometre (north-south), running adjacent to the Kawarau River and State Highway 6.

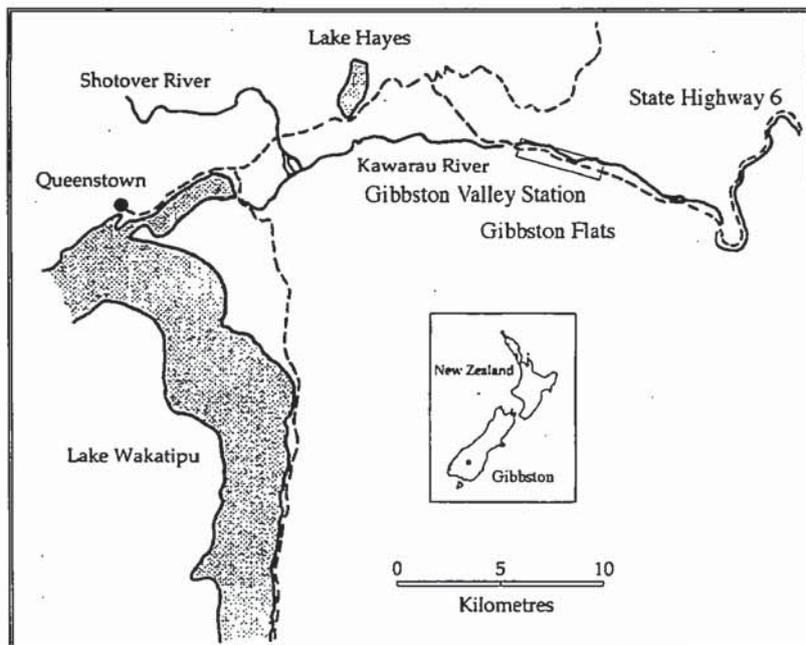


Figure 1
Location of proposed Gibbston Valley Station development on the Gibbston Flats, near Queenstown.

Geographic Description

The Gibbston Flat is at the western end of the Kawarau Gorge in the Queenstown/Lakes District of Otago, on the southern (true right) bank of the Kawarau River. The Gibbston Flat is approximately 7.5km long and up to 1.5km wide. It is bounded to the north by the Kawarau River, to the south by the slopes of Mt. Edward and Mt. Rosa, and at its eastern end is the Nevis Bluff. The flat is therefore surrounded by extremely steep mountainous country. State Highway 6 runs the length of the Gibbston Flat.

The area is generally arid, and subject to seasonal temperature extremes. Traditionally the Gibbston Flat has been an agricultural area, but the past decade has seen a proliferation of vineyards, and now viticulture is the defining attribute of the area.

The geology of the area is most recently described in Turnbull (2000). The Gibbston Flat is an area of slightly weathered Quaternary outwash gravels (Q6a in Turnbull 2000). They overlie Aspiring lithologic association (schist). The alluvial goldworkings in these gravels were constrained by the schist bedrock along the bank of the Kawarau River, which trends northwest-southeast, and dips steeply to the southwest (see Figure 2).



Figure 2
Exposed schist bedrock in the main area of goldworkings at site F41/274, showing the dip to the southwest.

Development Proposal

The proposed Gibbston Valley Station development is still subject to detail change, but the basic proposal at present is for the construction of:

- Approximately 18 residential units averaging 300m²
- Approximately 36 duplex units averaging 200m² adjacent to golf course
- Approximately 28 duplex units averaging 200m² adjacent to vineyard
- Approximately 30 golf accommodation units averaging 150m² and
- Approximately 20 Gibbston Valley Station Village accommodation units averaging 150m²
- Vineyard and winery lodge with private cellar
- 18 hole golf course and clubhouse and restaurant
- Equestrian activity
- Cycle trails
- Walking trails
- Enhanced access along and to Kawarau River
- Spa and treatment rooms
- Retreat lodges
- Artisan/craftsman centre with farmers market
- Staff accommodation
- Underpass across State Highway 6
- 25 ha of new vineyards
- 5 ha of orchard planting
- Approximately 71.9ha of re-vegetation

Previously Recorded Sites

The Kawarau River Valley was surveyed for archaeological sites in 1978 under the direction of N.A. Ritchie (Ritchie 1983). Numerous historic sites associated with mining and early (historic) settlement in the Gibbston area were recorded on the New Zealand Archaeological Association (NZAA) Site Recording Scheme. A short time later the area was again surveyed, this time by M. Till and I. Wilson of the University of Otago, and a number of the same sites were re-recorded. This has led to some confusion in the Site Record File, whereby some sites are recorded twice. Only the corrected site numbers are given in the text. In addition, new site numbers are given for sites that were recorded during the 2007 survey.

The recorded sites were predominantly associated with gold mining and early settlement (hut and house sites).

The site numbers used in this report and shown on Maps 1 to 8 are the new (metric numbers). They are based on the NZMS 260 series of topomaps, in this case NZMS 260 F41 Arrowtown.

Site History

Prior to European settlement of New Zealand, Lake Wakatipu lay on several inland Maori routes, with access to the lake along the Kawarau, Mataura, Mararoa/Von and Mararoa/Greenstone rivers (Anderson 1982), with travel along the lake itself probably being by mokihiki (rafts). Anderson (1982) noted two traditional Ngatimamoe settlements between the Frankton Arm of Lake Wakatipu and the confluence of the Shotover and Kawarau Rivers. In 1844 the chief Huruhuru described the interior of the South Island (and drew a map) for Edward Shortland in 1844 (McLintock 1949: 37), showing a detailed knowledge of the area.

In 1853 Nathaniel Chalmers became the first European to see Wakatipu, after he was guided into the interior by the chief Reko, but the first white men to actually set foot on the shores of the lake were probably John Chubbin, John Morrison and Malcolm Macfarlane who, advised by Reko, reached the southern shore in January 1856 (Miller 1949: 2). Donald Hay explored some of the lake by raft in 1859, by which time a number of explorers and land seekers had reached this area. Lake Hayes (Hay's Lake) was named in 1859 by two shepherds, Robert and Archie Cameron, who had gone to look at the country that Hay had recently explored.

The first European settlers in the Wakatipu were William Gilbert Rees and Nicholas Von Tunzlemann, pastoralists in search of new land for sheep in the interior. Rees and Von Tunzlemann come up the Cardrona Valley and over the Crown Range in early 1860, establishing their respective stations on the eastern and western shores of Lake Wakatipu (Miller 1949: 9-10). Rees established his homestead and woolshed on at the spot where Queenstown stands today, and the first mob of sheep was driven in from Coal Creek in the Shag Valley at the end of 1860 (Miller 1949: 17-18).

In November 1862 gold was discovered in the Shotover River, and the area was soon rushed. A goldfield was declared, and a tent town quickly grew up around Rees' homestead. His woolshed was converted into the Queen's Arms Hotel as soon as shearing had finished, this eventually becoming Eichardt's Hotel after Albert Eichardt became the proprietor in 1866.

One of the main roads into the Wakatipu Basin ran along the Kawarau Gorge. Prior to 1866 the road (really only a bridle track) ran along the north bank of the Kawarau River, but in that year the Nevis Crossing and Morven Ferries were opened, and the road was then moved to run across the Gibbston Flat (Miller 1949: 218; Tyrrell 1996: 139). Figure 3 shows both of these road lines, one on either side of the river. Both ferries across the Kawarau were later replaced by bridges, and the original Kawarau bridge at the west end of the flat still survives. Interestingly, the 1867 map of the area (Figure 3) shows another ferry site close to Trig B. Nothing is known about this ferry, but it is possible that it was actually a ropeway across the river, of a type that were relatively common (Tyrrell 1996: 148).

The flat was first known as "Tucker's Flat, but was possibly named "Gibbston" after Thomas Gibbs who opened a store there in 1868 (Cook 1985: 5-6). The first settlers were miners during the gold rushes, but once the road across the flat was open it was far from isolated as all traffic to Queenstown passed that way. Several hotels, a post office and a school were all established on the flat, and many gold miners turned to farming or coal mining after the gold ran out. A number of the old water races built for gold mining were later used for irrigation (Cook 1985: 6).



Figure 3

Part of the 1867 Sketch of Part of Kawarau District (S.O. 4630). The Gibbston Valley Station property runs approximately between Trigs C and B. Note the old track to Cromwell on the northern bank of the river, and the new road across the Gibbston Flats to the south of the river. This route is still in use as State Highway 6. Also note the ferry marked just north of Trig B, of which little trace or record survives.

Field Survey

The field survey of the Gibbston Valley Station property was carried out from 27 to 30 June 2007 by Peter Petchey (Southern Archaeology) and Carmen Sarjeant (University of Otago). The field work was guided by three main sources of information:

- New Zealand Archaeological Site Record File

An attempt was made to relocate all previously recorded archaeological sites, obtain accurate modern GPS co-ordinates for them, and generally update the site description information.

- Large-scale aerial photographs supplied by Boffa Miskell.

These aerial photographs were used as a basis for mapping the archaeological features on the property, particularly the large areas of gold working on the river banks. The photographs are orthographically corrected, so the maps derived from them are true to scale.

- Historic maps from Land Information New Zealand (LINZ).

These maps were used to identify any further historic sites in the area, such as hut and house sites.

The property was covered on foot, with particular attention being paid to the area of the flat land, where historically both the most intensive gold mining and residential/agricultural activity has occurred. The main areas of gold mining were mapped using permatrace overlays on prints of the modern aerial photographs.

Back in the office, a 1964 series of aerial photographs (Run No. 1641, flown 22/4/1964) was used to clarify some details that had become indistinct or overgrown in the past 40 years.

The Field Evidence

The field evidence that was recorded fell into two main thematic categories:

Alluvial gold mining (and associated water races)

Largely confined to the river edges, although several large sets of gold workings extended up to 150 metres in from the banks. The associated water races only survived in fragments across the agricultural flats.

Farming/agricultural sites

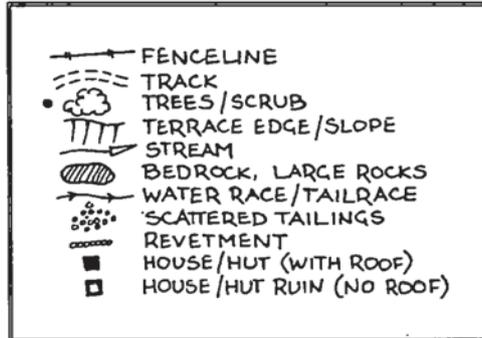
A number of sites such as ditch and bank fences were found. Most of these are associated with house and hut sites. On the south side of State Highway 6 is the site of the old Glenlee homestead, with a number of large exotic trees.

In addition there were a number of house and hut sites. These were probably all associated with one of the two above categories, although it is not possible in all cases to determine which one.

No prehistoric sites were recorded in the immediate area, or were found during the 2007 survey.

Site Descriptions

The archaeological sites recorded during the 2007 survey are described below, from the western to the eastern end of the property. They are shown in a series of 8 maps (Maps 1 to 8). The symbols used in these maps are shown in the key below, and the areas covered in Figure 4.



Key to symbols for Maps 1 to 8

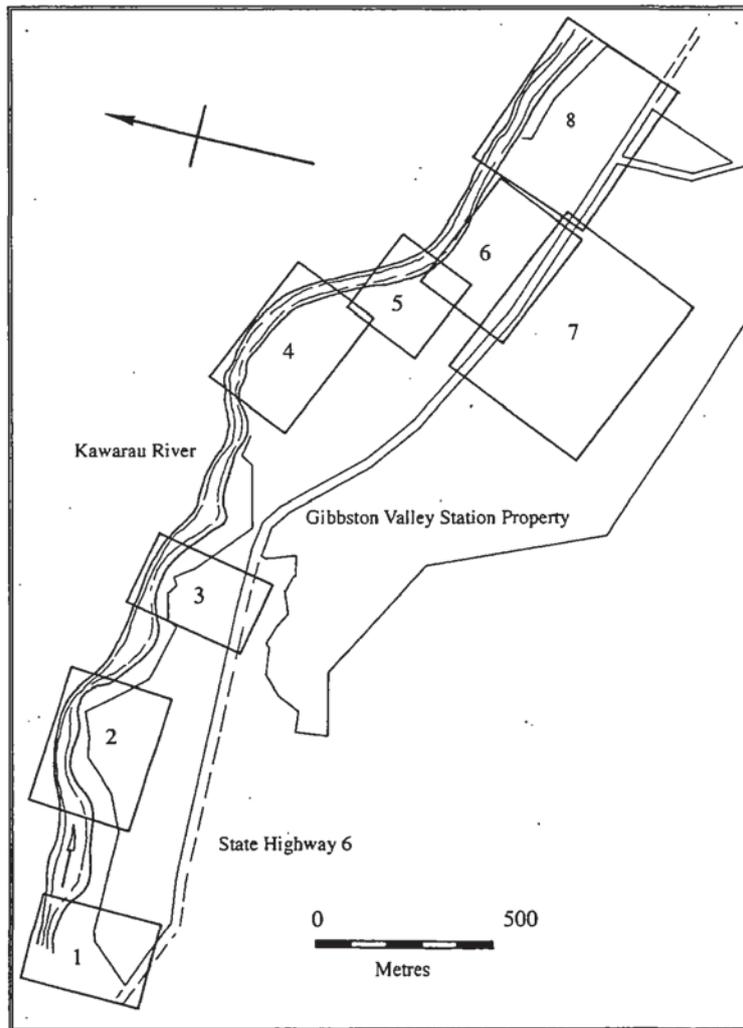


Figure 4
The areas covered by Maps 1 to 8.

Map 1

This map shows the western end of the Gibbston Valley Station site, between State Highway 6 and the Kawarau River. Several small sluice gullies, one containing a stone hut ruin (site F41/283), are located to the west of the boundary, in the neighbouring property. The boundary cuts through an area of the terrace edge above the river that was possibly prospected for gold, although no distinctive features other than the terrace edge remain.

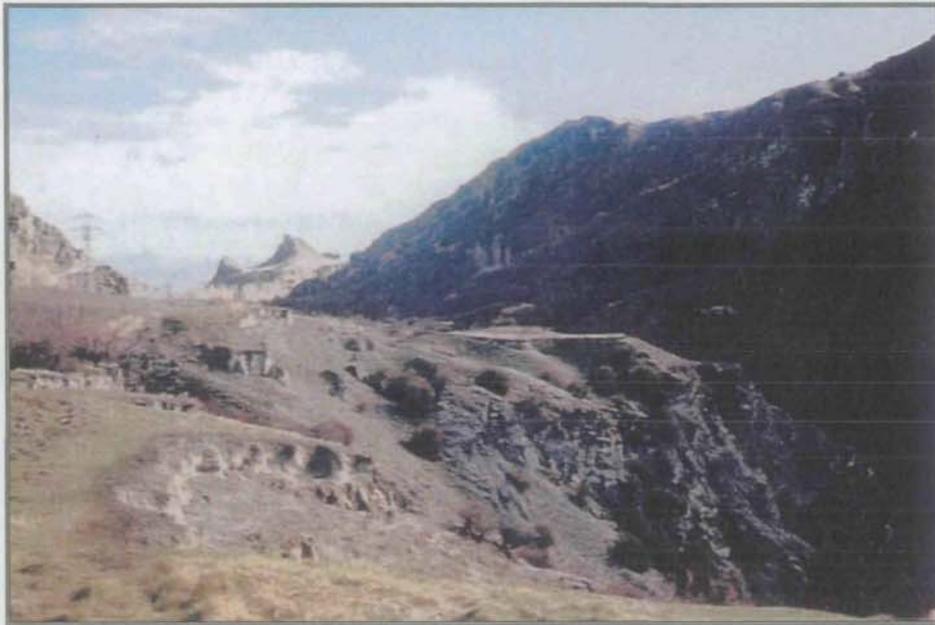
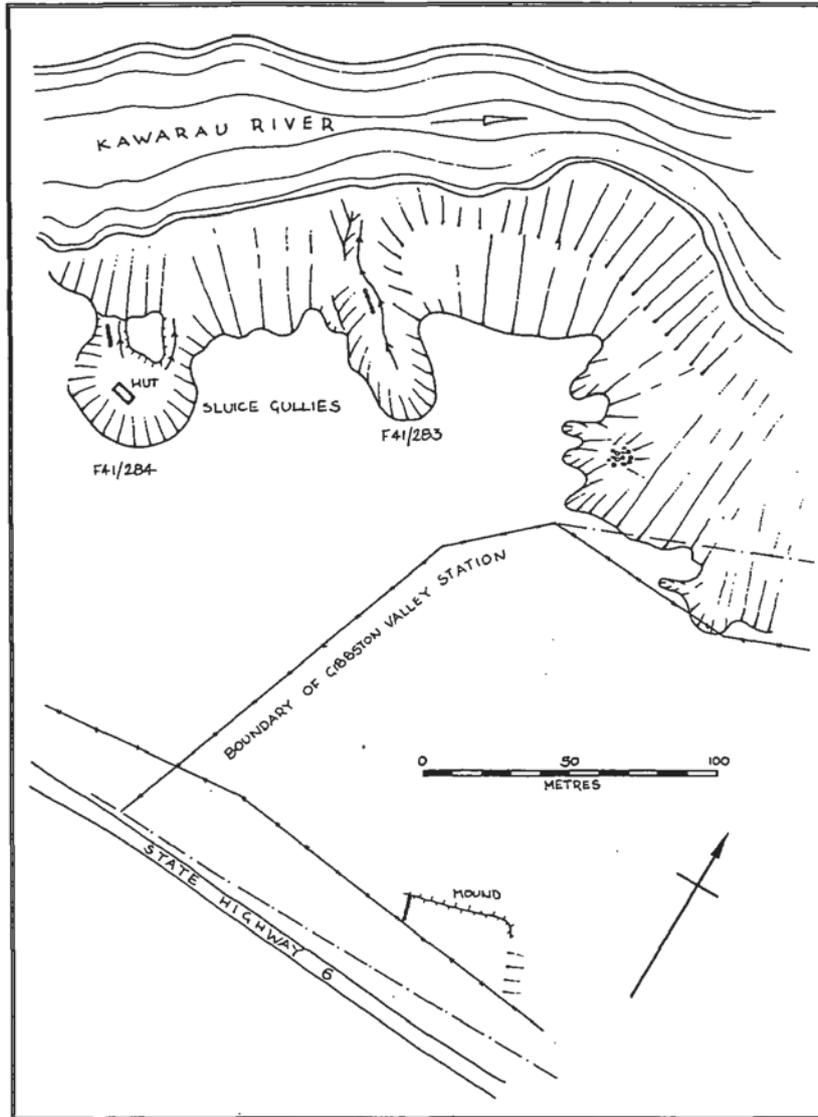


Figure 5

Looking towards the west, showing the terrace edge of the western end of the Gibbston Valley Station property. Some small scale gold prospecting or working has occurred here.

Close to the State Highway 6 is a small section of stone walling and a linear earth mound. The origin of these features is not known, but they could be related to a water race or agricultural activities,



Map 1

The western end of the property, showing the two recorded archaeological sites on the neighbouring property, immediately to the west of Gibbston Valley Station. Note the small area of tailings just to the north of the curve in the boundary.

Map 2

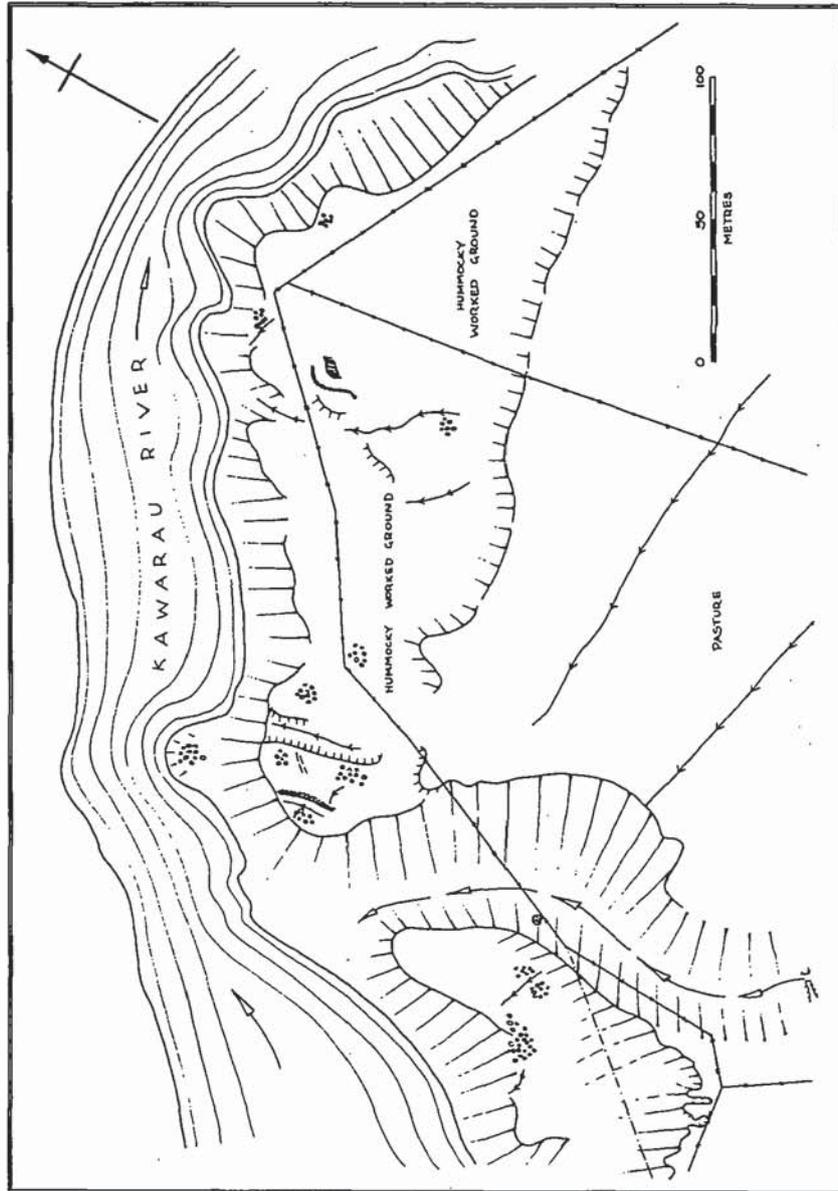
Map 2 shows the workings around the confluence of a deeply incised creek and the Kawarau River. Gold workings are situated on the terrace edges on both sides of the creek gully. The workings on the western side are partially overgrown, and consist of tailings and tailraces on a worked terrace below the level of the main Gibbston Flat terrace. These tailings were not previously entered on the NZAA recording scheme, but have now been recorded as sites F41/607 (east side of creek) and F41/609 (west side of creek).

The workings on the eastern side of the creek are generally shallow and amorphous, with little detail now visible apart from several tailraces and some piles of tailings. However, the overall sluiced area can be clearly defined. The property boundary cuts through the workings. The best-preserved section of the workings is actually outside the boundary, on the spur immediately above the mouth of the creek.



Figure 6

Shallow gold workings (site F41/607) on the east side of the creek (the creek gully is beyond the conifers in the middle distance).



Map 2

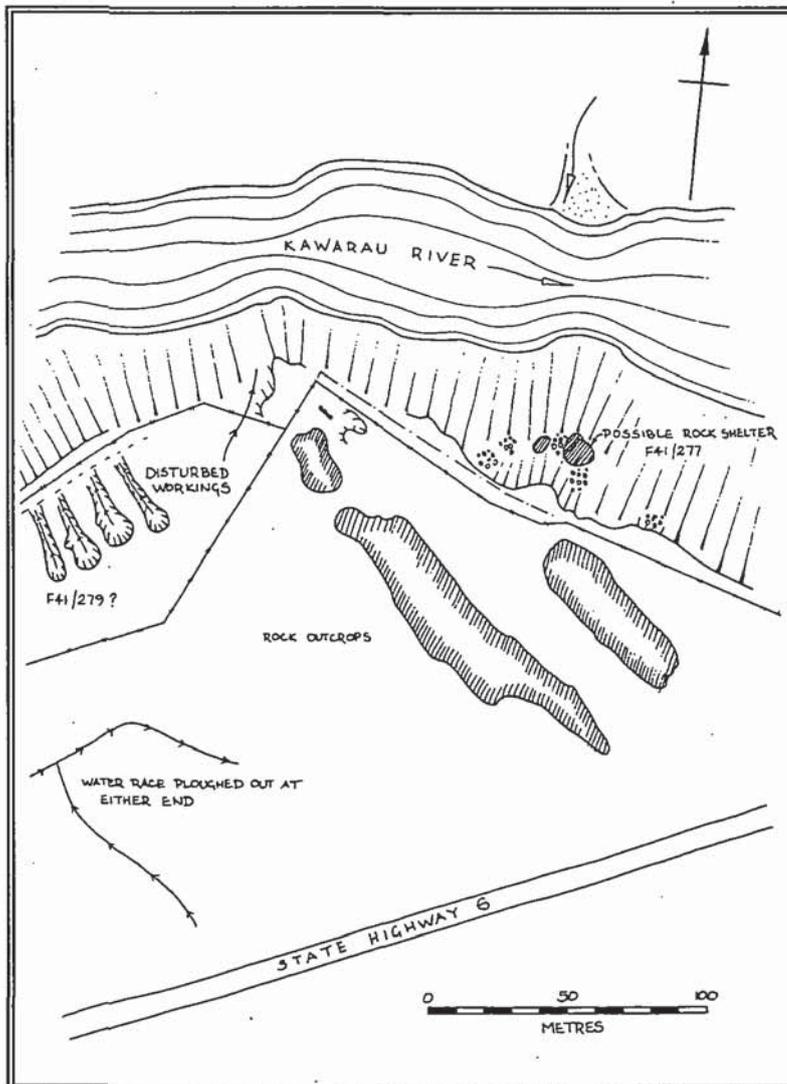
Gold workings (sites F41/607 and 609) on the terraces on either side of the deeply incised creek. The workings on the western side (F41/609) are partially overgrown, while those on the eastern side (F41/607) are somewhat amorphous. The southern of the two water races in the pasture is probably modern, and still in occasional use.

Map 3

Map 3 shows some areas of disturbed gold workings near a series of distinctive rock outcrops. A series of shallow sluice gullies lies to the west of the outcrops, and some piles of tailings down the river bank to the north-east of the outcrops indicate that the terrace edge was probably worked or prospected in a small way. Site F41/279 (a stone faced dam) was probably amongst the shallow gullies, but the area has been modified by the construction of a deer fence.

A rock shelter (site F41/277) was recorded in this area, although the original site record form said that no cultural material was observed in the shelter. This site was found immediately to the north of the easternmost of the large schist outcrops.

A section of water race was identified in the paddock to the west of the outcrops. This had been ploughed out at either end where it passed into neighbouring paddocks. However, it is not possible to determine the age of this race, as there are still in-use irrigation and drainage races in the area.



Map 3
Gold workings and
rockshelter near
large schist
outcrops.

Map 4

Map 4 shows part of the main area of gold workings recorded during the survey (site F41/274). This is a large (400 metres by 150 metres) area of worked ground (see Map 5 for adjoining workings). A series of tailraces run along gullies between ridges of unweathered schist bedrock (see discussion above in Geographic Description, and below in Discussion). Toms Creek flows along one of these gullies. The remains of a head-race can be traced along the relatively straight southern edge of the workings. It is not known whether the location of the race determined the extent of the workings, or whether the location of both the race and workings was limited by land tenure.

Much of the area consists of exposed schist bedrock. The higher areas were probably always exposed, but the lower areas were probably exposed by the sluicing away of the surrounding soil. Piles of tailings are scattered throughout the worked area, some in large piles (see Figure 7), and some in small piles in areas of bedrock (Figure 8).

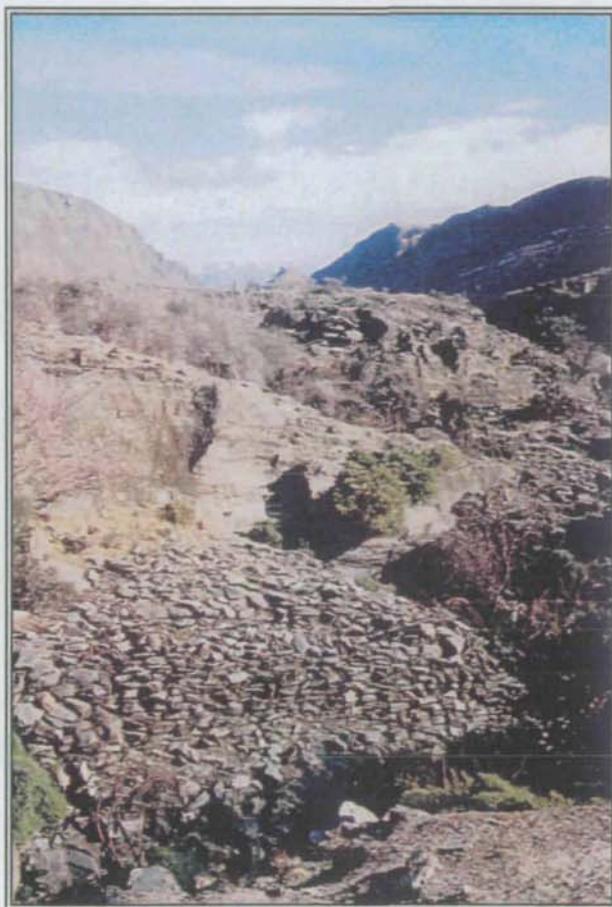


Figure 7

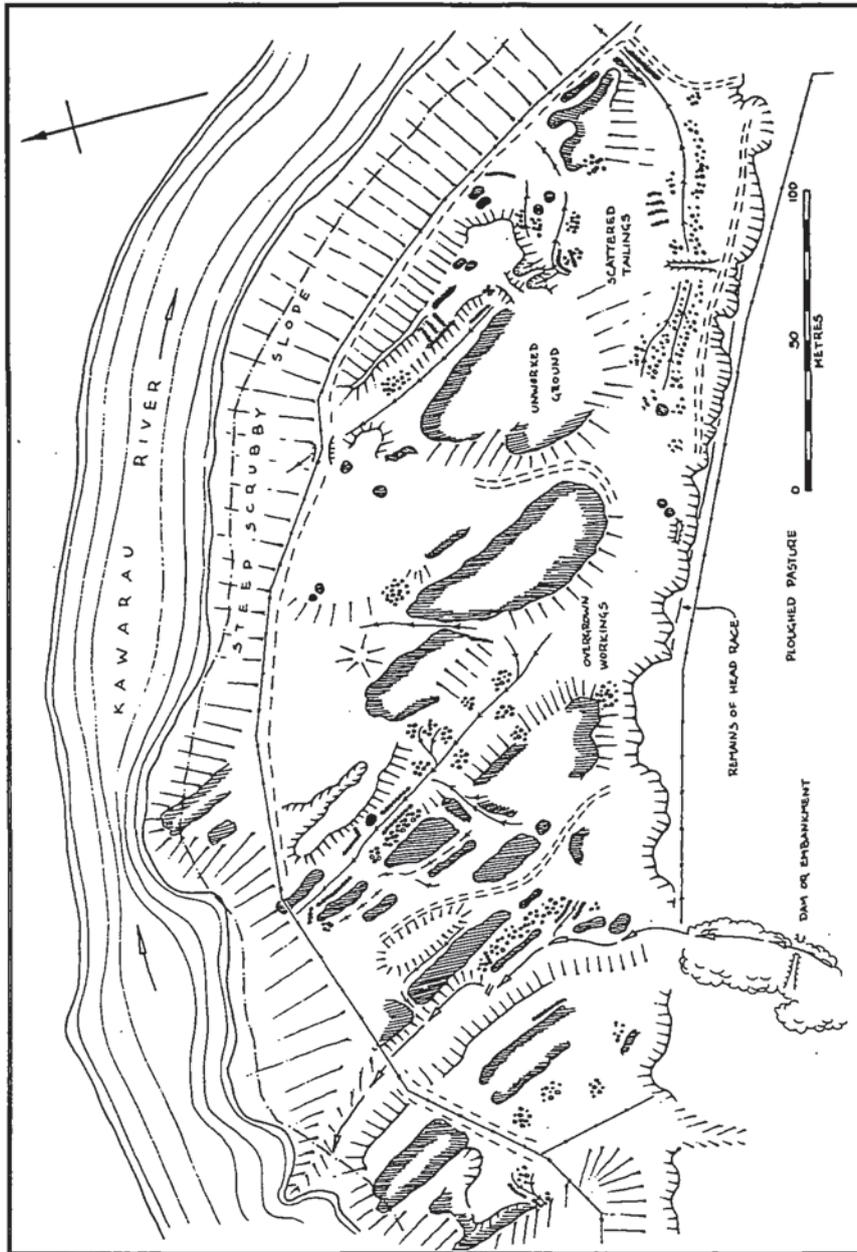
Large pile of tailings supported by stone revetment in the main central gully of the workings shown in Map 4 (site F41/274). View looking towards the west.

All of the tailraces from these workings have been cut through by the bulldozed line of a deer fence that has been erected around the property in the past.



Figure 8

Small pile of tailings placed on natural schist boulders in site F42/274.



Map 4

The main area of gold workings recorded during the 2007 survey. These are recorded as site F41/274. Note the north-west/south-east trending schist outcrops, with the main tailraces running between them. The main exception to this pattern is the tailrace to the extreme east of this map, which was cut down into the bedrock. Toms Creek flows through the working on the western side.

Map 5

Map 5 shows site F41/273, which is an eastern continuation of the gold workings at site F41/274. This is an area of shallow workings that extends for 200 metres along the riverbank. It has been overgrown with gorse, but this is being brought under control. A number of tailraces drained small areas of worked ground, and one of these races had been cut through a ridge of bedrock. These workings differ somewhat from those in Map 4 as they were not so constrained by large schist outcrops, although the shallow bedrock still heavily influenced the depth to which the workings could be pursued.

A water race shown at the bottom of Map 5 also fed a shallow area of workings shown on Map 6.

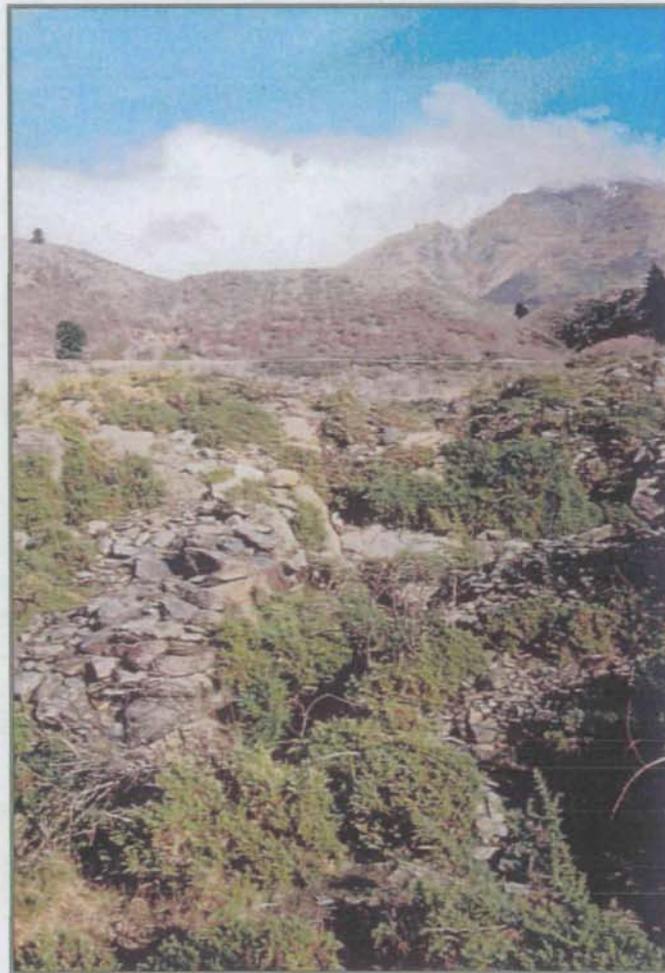
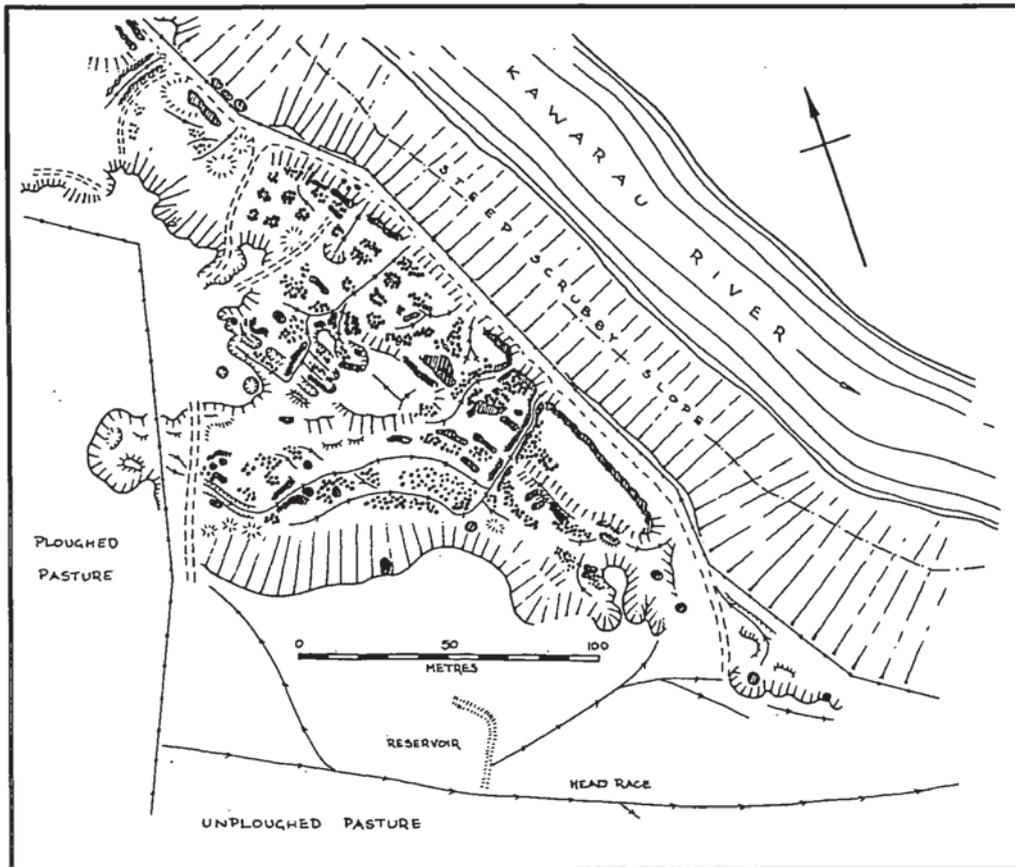


Figure 9

Part of the gold workings shown in Map 5 (site F41/273). The shallow nature of the workings can be seen, although detail is partially obscured by gorse.



Map 5

Gold workings immediately to the south-east of those shown in Map 4 (the two maps overlap at the tailrace shown in the north-west corner of this image). This is recorded as archaeological site F41/273.

Map 6

Map 6 shows a number of archaeological sites. At the upper right is a small part of the workings also shown in Map 5. A further area of shallow ground sluicing is also shown in the upper centre of the map. These workings are partially overgrown in gorse.

To the left of the map is a square ditch and bank enclosure and a hut site. The enclosure (Figure 10) measures 23 metres across the outside of the ditches (the ditches are on the outside of the banks). It was probably a small garden or stock enclosure, possibly associated with the nearby hut site. It has been recorded as site F41/605.

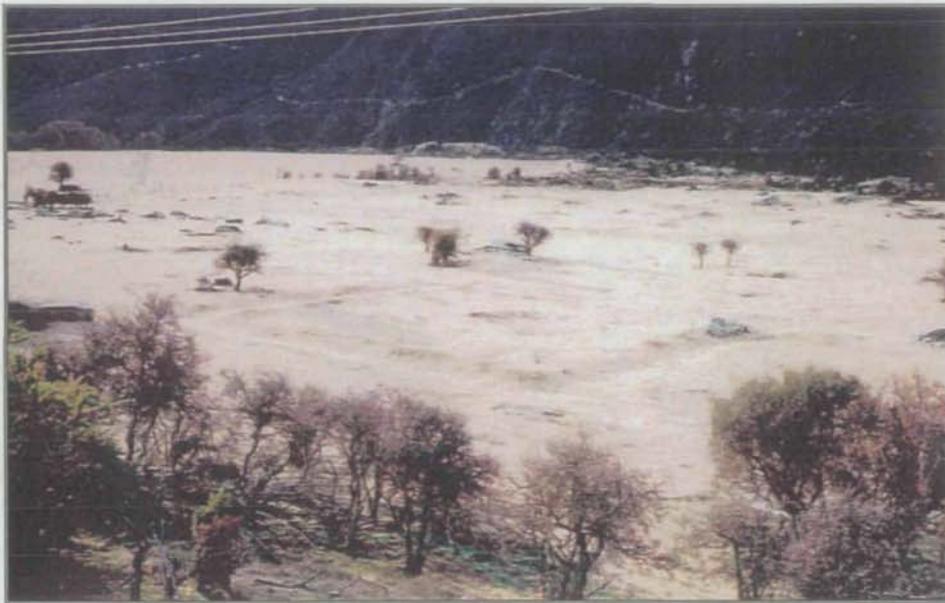
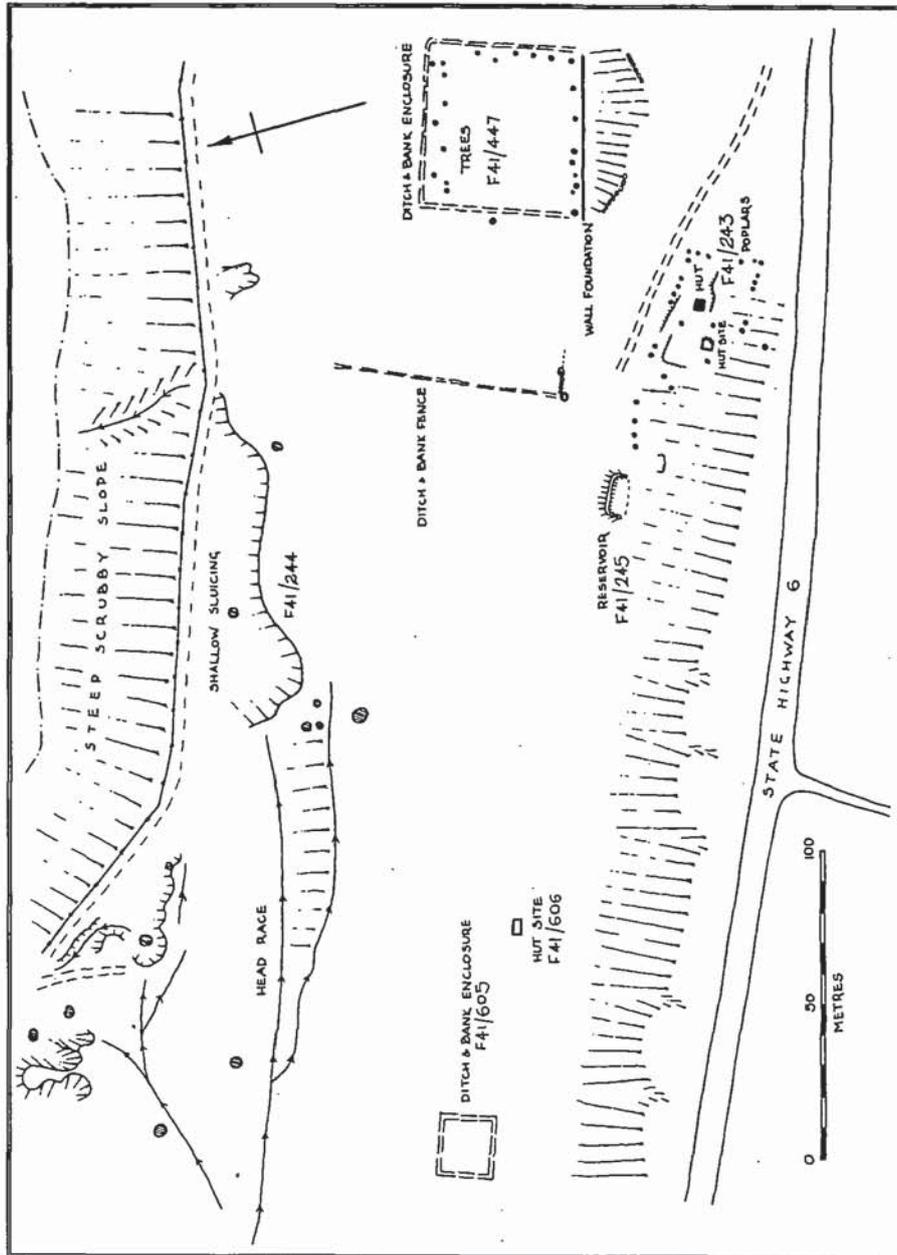


Figure 10
Ditch and bank enclosure, site F41/605.

The hut site consists of a rectangle of schist slabs set in the ground, with none of the structure surviving above ground-level. The hut outline measures 5.8 metres by 3.4 metres. It has been recorded as site F41/606.

To the east of the enclosure and hut site is a complex of sites that were probably in part inter-related. These consist of a large ditch and bank enclosure with associated trees, a ditch and bank fenceline, a small reservoir, a small stone hut and a stone hut ruin. The large ditch and bank enclosure measures 45 metres by 43 metres. It is recorded as archaeological site F41/447. The ditch and bank is along three sides of the enclosure, while the fourth side originally consisted of a stone wall. When recorded in 1979 (F41/447 site record form) the wall was described as being 1 metre high, but in 2007 only a few foundation stones were visible. It is likely that the balance has been removed at some time for landscaping use. Around the inside of the enclosure are a number of old willow and poplar trees (Figure 12).

It is likely that this was the site of a small farmhouse, although no above-ground archaeological evidence is visible, and no documentary evidence for a house has been found. A 1908 survey plan (S.O. 4726) shows that this land (Section 51, Block I Kawarau Survey District) was held by Robert Lyttle, but the enclosure is not shown, just the two hut sites discussed below (see Figure 11).



Map 6

Showing the gold workings along the river bank (site F41/244), and the complex of settlement/agricultural sites on the unworked flat ground.

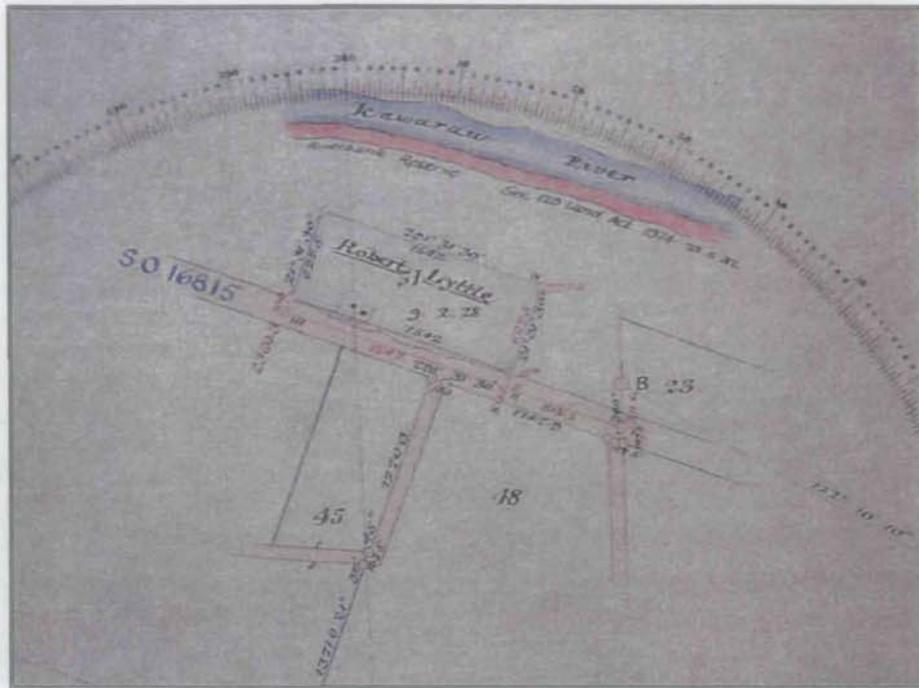


Figure 11
Part of S.O. 4726 (March 1908) showing huts on Section 51.



Figure 12
Willow and poplar trees within ditch and bank enclosure, site F41/447.

To the west of the enclosure is a ditch and bank fence, running perpendicular to the river bank. Examination of the 1964 aerial photograph (Run No. 1641, photo W/17) shows that this defined the western edge of an area of ploughed ground around the main ditch and bank

enclosure. The plough marks are just visible in the photograph, but the presence of scrub over some of the area in 1964 indicates that the ploughing was not fresh at that date.

To the south-west of the main enclosure, on the bank below State Highway 6 are the hut sites and reservoir. The huts are recorded as archaeological site F41/243, and the reservoir as site F41/245.

The standing hut is of schist construction with a corrugated iron roof (of which one sheet is missing). It measures 4 metres by 3.35 metres, and stands 3.1 metres to the top of the gable. It has a door in the south wall, and windows in the north and east walls. It stands within what was a fence enclosure, outline by a partial square of poplar trees. Several fruit trees are also present (they were inspected in late winter, so the variety of fruit was not determined).

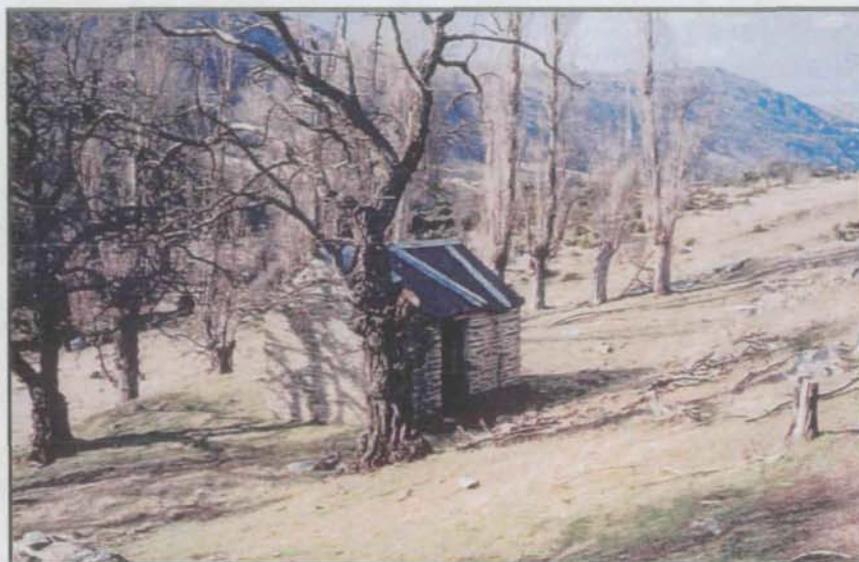


Figure 13
The standing stone hut at site F41/243.

The stone hut ruin is situated 8 metres to the west of the standing hut. It measures 4.2 metres by 3.3 metres. When recorded in 1978 it had mud brick on top of the schist foundations, but by 2007 virtually all of the mud brick had eroded away. The huts were shown on a 1908 survey plan (S.O. 4726), within Section 51 Block I Kawarau Survey District, held by Robert Lyttle.



Figure 14
The stone hut ruin at site F41/243.

The reservoir is situated 50 metres west of the huts (Figure 15). It measures 14 metres by 7.8 metres. The front (north) wall is fronted with schist, but the internal walls are all earth. It was fed by a water race that led in from the west, but this is now becoming indistinct. The use of the reservoir is not known, but it would have been for farming, gold mining or a nearby house (possible one in the large enclosure). Its low level and limited capacity would tend to suggest that it was less likely that it was for mining.

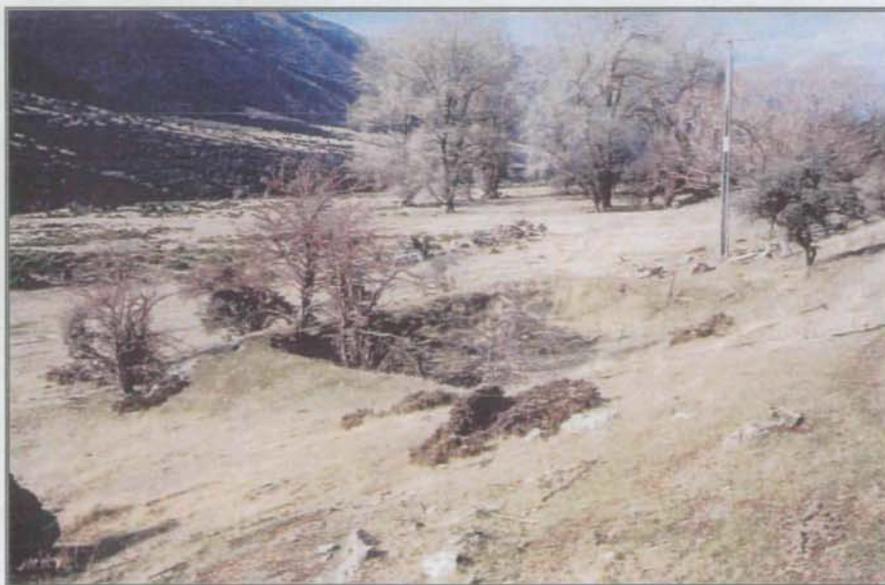


Figure 15
The earth-walled reservoir, archaeological site F41/245.

Map 7

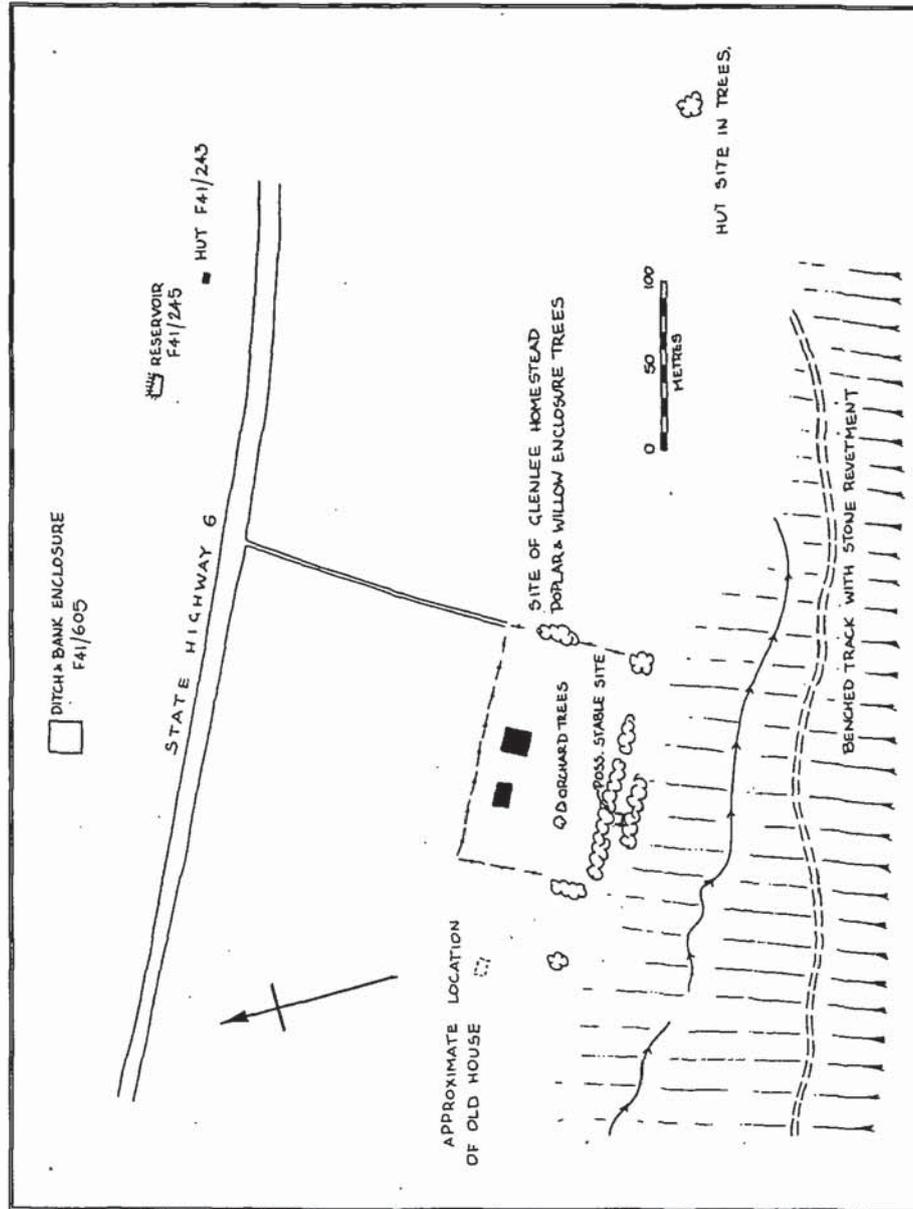
Map 7 covers the area to the south of State Highway 6 adjacent to the sites shown in Map 6. This is the site of the original "Glenlee" property (the name is now used for the next farmhouse to the east). The house presently on the site is of mid-twentieth century construction, but the willow, poplar and fruit trees on the site are part of a much older farmstead complex. This has been recorded as archæological site F41/675.



Figure 16

Historic poplar, willow and orchard trees at the original "Glenlee" property.

An old plan (S.O. 4710, dated 1900) shows the property with a boundary of trees. The plan was made for James Cosgrove's Occupation Lease Application. It showed the approximate location of the original house and stable, which were in existence when the map was drawn. No above-ground evidence of the house was visible in 2007 (it probably stood within the view shown in Figure 16), but the possible site of the stable or an outbuilding was found. This was located at the rear of the enclosed area, and consisted of a stone-revetted cut platform that measured 4.5 metres by 3.3 metres.



Map 7

The original location of the "Glenlee" homestead (site F41/675). The houses on the site now are of mid to late twentieth century construction, but the main enclosure trees were associated with the original house. The sites of another house and a hut as shown on historic maps are also shown.

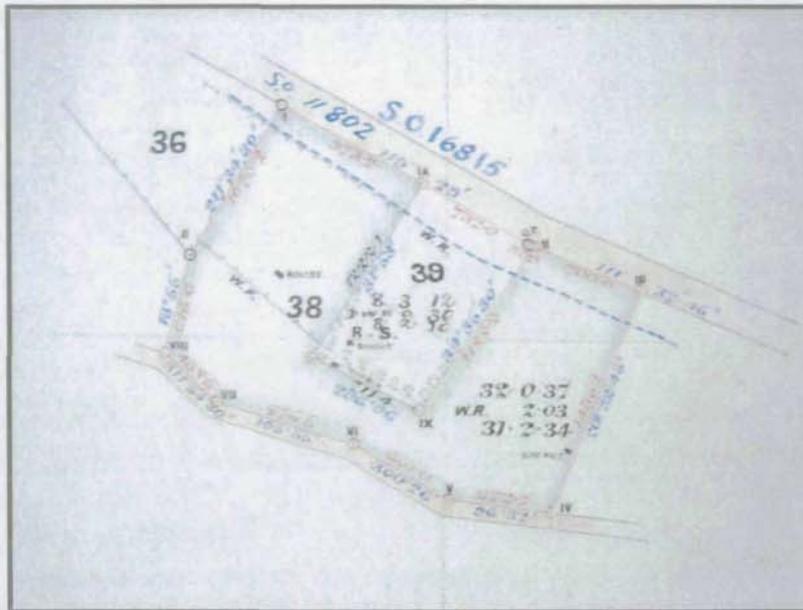


Figure 17

Part of S.O. 4710 (November 1900) showing the trees around the outside of Section 39, and a house and sod hut in Section 38.



Figure 18

Building site at the base of a large willow tree at the original "Glenlee" property.

The 1900 map of the property also showed another house to the west and a sod hut to the east. No above-ground evidence of either was observed in 2007, although sub-surface archaeological evidence may survive. The location of these sites is shown in Map 7.

Map 8

Map 8 shows the eastern end of the riverbank section of the Gibbston Valley Station property. This area is dominated by schist bedrock outcrops with some scattered shallow gold workings. There is also a ruin of a stone hut and a tent site with a stone fireplace.

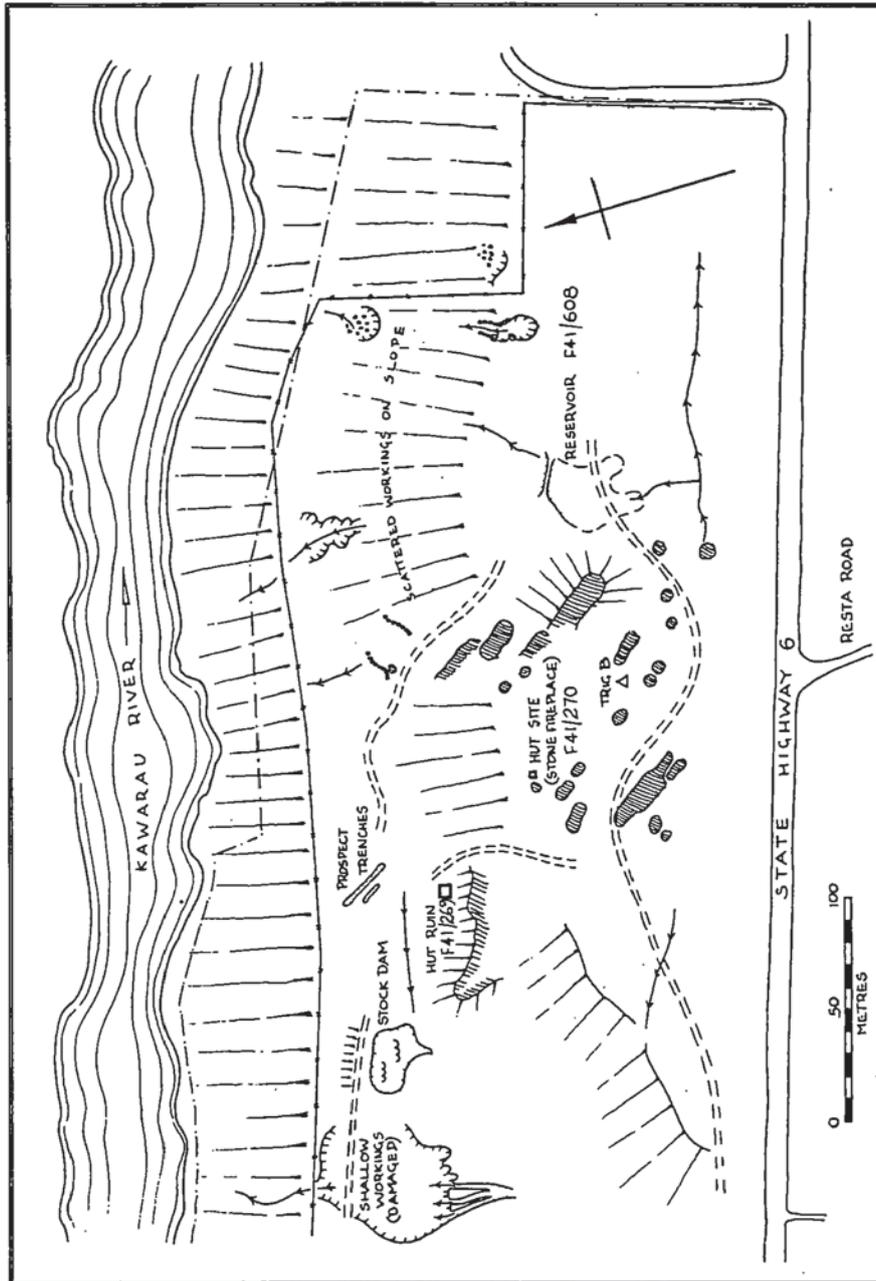
At the western side of the map a shallow area of bulldozer-damaged gold sluicings is shown. Beside this is a recent stock dam. To the east of these are two prospect trenches. These have been dug along the line of the trend of the schist bedrock. It is not possible to date them, but they pre-date the 1964 aerial photograph (Run No. 1641). To the east again is a rocky hillside that shows evidence of scattered gold workings (site F41/608). It appears that basic ground sluicing was carried out amongst the scattered rocks and boulders. A shallow reservoir (recorded as part of site F41/608) is situated on the terrace above the worked hillside. Further to the west are two small sluice gullies.

The schist gable walls of the main hut site (site F41/269) are still standing, but the structure shows sign of movement, and the end walls are bulging. The hut measures 4.9 metres by 4 metres, and stands 2.5 metres high (Figure 19). It is possible that this hut was associated with the ferry or wire crossing of the Kawarau River at this point, as shown on an 1867 map (see Figure 3).



Figure 19
Ruin of stone hut, site F41/269

The tent site (site F41/270) consists of a stone fireplace (1.3m by 1.0m) situated 3.6 metres from a large boulder on the hillside above the hut ruin (Figure 20). A line of stones between the fireplace and boulder indicates that a tent or shelter was set up between them.



Map 8

The eastern end of the Gibbston Valley Station site.



Figure 20
Stone fireplace partially hidden in scrub, site F41/270.

Discussion

Gold Mining Sites

Evidence of alluvial gold mining was found intermittently along most of the bank of the Kawarau River through the survey area. The river itself flows in a deep gorge, with the Gibbston Flat about 40 metres above the water level. The gold workings are scattered along the terrace edge, and in many places have been worked down to the bedrock (which is quite close to the surface). There are two main areas of gold workings (which are semi-contiguous), and numerous smaller areas.

All of the mining technology that was recorded appeared to be of the ground-slucing type, whereby water was brought to the mine site in a low level race and fed over the edge of the working area. This enabled the ground to be broken down by a combination of water flow and manual labour. The heavier stones were stacked aside by hand (creating distinctive tailings mounds), while the lighter soils and gravels were washed away down tailraces and into the river. Gold was recovered by using riffles in the tailraces, as its high specific gravity meant that it could be trapped while the lighter minerals were washed away.

This type of gold mining leaves distinctive traces in the landscape: a network of head- or feeder-races above the workings, an area of worked ground bounded by an escarpment, internal piles of stacked tailings, and tailraces leading away from the workings. Two major constraints were the availability of a suitable water supply, and the ability to get tail water away from the workings.

At the Gibbston sites a major feature that was observed in 2007 was the very shallow nature of the workings, which were physically constrained by the distinct ridges and gullies that had formed due to differential weathering of laminations in the schist. Generally the tail races ran down the gullies, although in several places races had been cut directly across a ridge.

The most significant areas of mining that were recorded in 2007 are shown in Maps 4 and 5 (archaeological site F41/274). These are reasonably well-preserved areas of ground sluicing, where the technique has been adopted to the restrictive ground conditions. The shallow bedrock made working difficult, and the gullies between the ridges of unweathered schist were used as tail-races. The typical piles of stacked tailings seen on many Otago gold mining sites are present, but the dominant features are the schist ridges and boulders.

Living and Farming Sites

The main residential sites that were recorded were four huts (See Maps 6 and 8), a tent site (Map 8), the original "Glenlee" site (Map 7) and a possible house site in a large enclosure (Map 6, site F41/447). These sites illustrate the nature of nineteenth century society in the area, with numerous small huts or tents for miners and farm workers, and a few larger houses for farm owners.

The possible house site in the large enclosure, site F41/447, is also associated with a ditch and bank fence (see Map 6) and an area of ground that had been ploughed, probably at a reasonably early date. The plough lines show up well on 1960s aerial photographs, running perpendicular to the Kawarau River. Some of these plough lines are still just discernable on the ground in 2007. The general area of these features (basically the area shown in Map 6 and the western part of map 7) is the best preserved section of an 'archaeological landscape' in the study area. The ground in this area has not been ploughed, so water races, plough

lines, and the ditch and bank fences are all still visible. This allow inter-relationships between the sites to be identified, such as the water race supply systems to gold workings along the river bank, and association of old ploughing lands with the large ditch and bank enclosure.

Recommendations

Most of the Gibbston Valley property is open pasture or step hillside with no archaeological sites present. However, some areas do have a high concentration of sites, as illustrated in Maps 1 to 8 in this report. Of these sites, some are well-preserved, and will require careful management during any development work.

- An archaeological authority should be gained from the New Zealand Historic Places Trust prior to any work that might affect any sites described in this report commencing. This authority, if granted, will come with conditions that must be met during all site works.¹
- The gold workings shown in Maps 4 and 5 (sites F41/273 & 274) are the best examples of gold mining within the property, and contain some visually interesting areas where the natural schist ridges have been exposed and used as tail races. These sites should be carefully managed to minimise damage or modification.
- It is proposed that the gold course development will include this area (F41/273, 274). The positions of all holes, greens, tracks and any other infrastructure should be decided on-site, with both the project archaeologist and gold-course designer present.
- The cluster of sites shown in Map 6 is of particular interest. These features (2 ditch and bank enclosures, 3 hut sites, ditch and bank fence, reservoir, sites F41/447, 605, 606, 243, 245) should preferably be retained and interpreted in any development proposal. Similarly the hut and stone chimney shown in Map 8 (sites F41/269, 270) should be retained and efforts made to ensure their long-term stability. The interior of site F41/447 (enclosure) should be subject to preliminary archaeological test excavation to determine whether a house has been present there prior to any other ground disturbance. If a house site is identified, further archaeological investigation may be required.
- The Glenlee homestead site is likely to contain sub-surface archaeological evidence. Any disturbance in this area should be subject to archaeological monitoring. Retention of the original trees is suggested if their condition is adequate.
- Any archaeological site described in this report should be subject to thorough archaeological investigation prior to any modification or disturbance. Such disturbance can only be carried out if an archaeological authority is in place that specifically allows such action.
- Any other areas where archaeological material is likely to be present should be subject to archaeological monitoring during any initial earthworks during construction.
- An accidental discovery protocol should be in place for all earthworks during construction. This should set out the types of sites likely to be encountered, and the steps to be followed should such a site be found.

¹ Authority conditions can be appealed to the Environment Court.

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Maps

NZMS 260 F41 Arrowtown.

S.O. 724 (Otago Land District). Land Information New Zealand
S.O. 726 (Otago Land District). Land Information New Zealand
S.O. 4630 (Otago Land District). Land Information New Zealand
S.O. 4710 (Otago Land District). Land Information New Zealand
S.O. 4721 (Otago Land District). Land Information New Zealand
S.O. 4726 (Otago Land District). Land Information New Zealand

Photographs

E.L. 3955, Gibbston (Queenstown Lakes District Museum).

N.Z. Aerial Mapping Ltd. Run No. 1641, photos W17, 18, 19, flown 22/4/1964.

Appendix A Relevant Legislation

Historic Places Act (1993)

The primary legislation dealing specifically with archaeological sites is the Historic Places Act (1993) ("HPA (1993)"). The HPA (1993) is administered by the New Zealand Historic Places Trust ("NZHPT"). Of relevance here are the criteria for the legal definitions of an archaeological site, the legal protection for such sites, and the process for gaining permission to destroy, damage or modify such sites.

Definition of an Archaeological Site, from HPA (1993)

Section 2 of the HPA (1993) defines an archaeological site thus;

"Archaeological site" means any place in New Zealand that-

(a) Either-

(i) Was associated with human activity that occurred before 1900; or

(ii) Is the site of the wreck of any vessel where that wreck occurred before 1900; and

(b) Is or may be able through investigation by archaeological methods to provide evidence relating to the history of New Zealand.

Protection of an Archaeological Site under the HPA (1993)

The HPA (1993) specifically protects any archaeological site that meets the above criteria. Any such site is protected under section 10 of the HPA (1993), which states that;

"Except pursuant to an authority granted under section 14 of this Act, it shall not be lawful for any person to destroy, damage, or modify, or cause to be destroyed, damaged, or modified, the whole or any part of any archaeological site, knowing or having reasonable cause to suspect that it is an archaeological site."

Any person wishing to so destroy, damage or modify the whole or part of any archaeological site must first obtain an Authority under section 11 or 12 of the HPA (1993) from the NZHPT.

The NZHPT can take up to three months to make a decision after an application is accepted.² If an Authority is issued, it may come with conditions relating to archaeological recording or investigations required before the site can be modified. It is the applicant's responsibility to commission this mitigation work, and final reports will be required to go to the NZHPT and relevant institutions and museums.

The life of an authority issued by the NZHPT will be stated on the authority. If no date is specified, the authority will lapse five years after the date of issue.

² If an Authority application does not contain adequate information, the Trust can request more information, and the three month period only begins after this additional material is received and the application finally accepted.

Resource Management Act (1991)

Resource Management Amendment Act (2003)

The heritage provisions of the Resource Management Act (1991) have been considerably strengthened by the Resource Management Amendment Act (2003), which contains a more detailed definition of heritage sites, and now considers historic heritage to be a matter of national importance under Section 6.

The Act now defines historic heritage thus:

(a) means those natural and physical resources that contribute to an understanding and appreciation of New Zealand's history and cultures, deriving from any of the following qualities:

- (i) archæological;
- (ii) architectural;
- (iii) cultural;
- (iv) historic;
- (v) scientific;
- (vi) technological; and

(b) includes-

- (i) historic sites, structures, places, and areas; and
- (ii) archæological sites; and
- (iii) sites of significance to Maori, including wahi tapu; and
- (iv) surroundings associated with the natural and physical resources.

It should be noted that this definition does not include the 1900 cut-off date for protected archæological sites that the Historic Places Act (1993) contains, and that any historic feature that can be shown to have significant values must be considered in any resource consent application.

Protected Objects Act (1975)

Any artefact found anywhere in New Zealand after 1976 is deemed to be *prima facie* the property of the Crown.

An artefact is any chattel, carving, object or thing which relates to the history, art, culture, traditions, or economy of the Maori or other pre-European inhabitants and which was manufactured, modified or used by any such inhabitant in New Zealand prior to 1902.

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
SITE RECORD FORM (NZMS260)

NZMS 260 map number F41
 NZMS 260 map name Arrowtown
 NZMS 260 map edition First

NZAA METRIC SITE NUMBER F41/605

DATE VISITED 2007
 SITE TYPE Ditch & bank enclosure
 SITE NAME: MAORI
 OTHER

Grid Reference Easting 21|8|9|4|00 Northing 55|6|9|0|00

1. Aids to relocation of site (attach a sketch map)
 Situated on the Gibbston Flats, between State highway 6 and the Kowarau River, 600 metres west of the Resta road intersection.
 GPS co-ordinate 2189405/5569009 (Garmin 12 hand-held)

2. State of site and possible future damage
 Site is in reasonable condition, although the bank is now only a low mound. The outline is still clearly visible. Threatened by a proposed golf course and residential development.

3. Description of site (Supply full details, history, local environment, references, sketches, etc. If extra sheets are attached, include a summary here)
 A ditch and bank enclosure, measuring 23 metres by 23 metres (maximum extent). The ditch is on the outside of the bank. A hut site (F41/606) is located 60 metres to the east.

4. Owner Address Gibbston Valley Station
Tenant/Manager Address

5. Nature of information (hearsay, brief or extended visit, etc.) Visit, 2007
Photographs (reference numbers and where they are held)
Aerial photographs (reference numbers and clarity of site)

6. Reported by Address Peter Petchey
 Southern Archaeology
 P.O. Box 6331
 Dunedin
Filekeeper Date

7. Key words

8. New Zealand Register of Archaeological Sites (for office use)
 NZHPT Site Field Code

Latitude S

Longitude E

||| Type of site

||| Present condition & future danger of destruction

||| Local environment today

||| Security code

||| Land classification

||| Local body

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
SITE DESCRIPTION

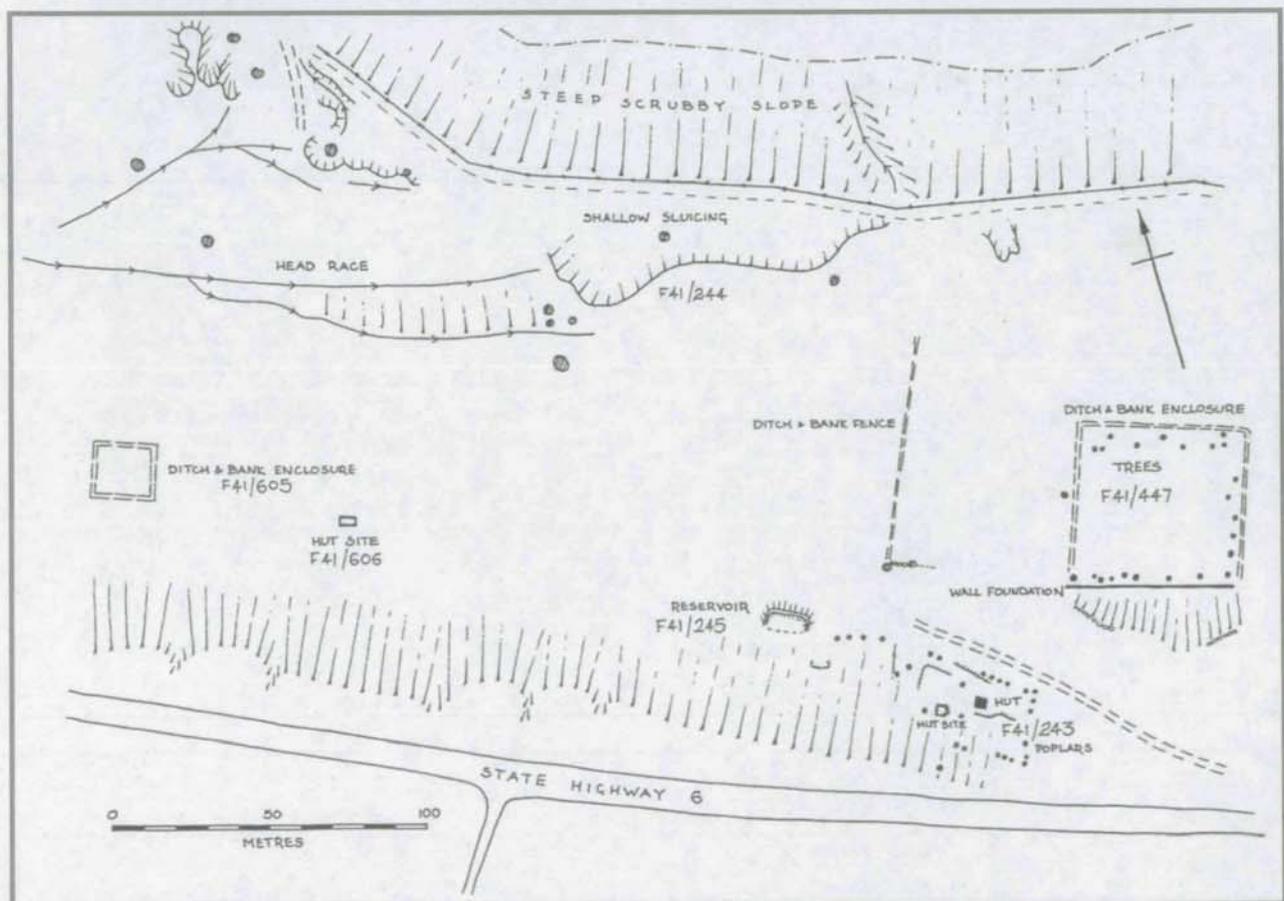
NZMS 260 map number F41
 NZMS 260 map name Arrowtown
 NZMS 260 map edition First

NZAA METRIC SITE NUMBER F41/605

DATE VISITED 2007
 SITE TYPE Ditch and bank enclosure
 SITE NAME: MAORI
 OTHER



The ditch and bank enclosure from the south.



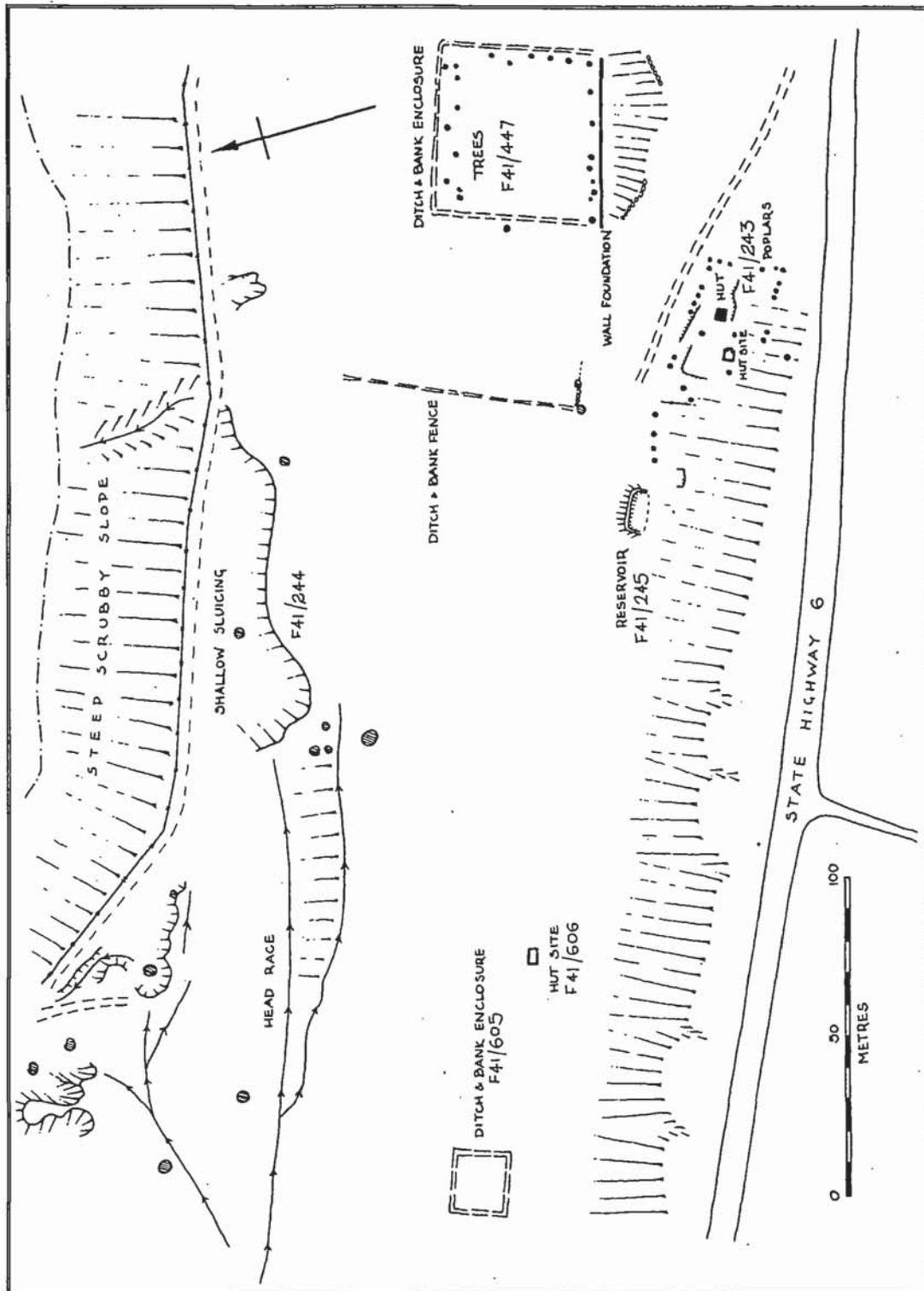
Map showing the location of site F41/605 in relation to nearby sites.

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION SITE RECORD FORM (NZMS260) NZMS 260 map number F41 NZMS 260 map name Arrowtown NZMS 260 map edition First		NZAA METRIC SITE NUMBER F41/606 DATE VISITED 2007 SITE TYPE Hut site SITE NAME: MAORI OTHER	
Grid Reference Easting 21 8 9 4 00		Northing 55 6 8 9 00	
1. Aids to relocation of site (attach a sketch map) Situated on the Gibbston Flats, between State highway 6 and the Kowarau River, 540 metres west of the Resta Road intersection. GPS co-ordinate 2189467/5568979 (Garmin 12 hand-held)			
2. State of site and possible future damage Site only exists as a rectangle of stone in the ground. Threatened by a proposed golf course and residential development.			
3. Description of site (Supply full details, history, local environment, references, sketches, etc. If extra sheets are attached, include a summary here) The outline of a stone hut, visible as a rectangle of schist slabs in the grass amongst some matagouri bushes. The hut measured 4.9 metres by 4.0 metres (outside measurements). A ditch and bank enclosure (F41/605) is situated 60 metres to the west.			
4. Owner Gibbston Valley Station		Tenant/Manager	
Address		Address	
5. Nature of information (hearsay, brief or extended visit, etc.)		Visit 2007	
Photographs (reference numbers and where they are held) Aerial photographs (reference numbers and clarity of site)			
6. Reported by Peter Petchey		Filekeeper	
Address Southern Archæology P.O. Box 6331 Dunedin		Date	
7. Key words			
8. New Zealand Register of Archaeological Sites (for office use) NZHPT Site Field Code			
Latitude S		Longitude E	
<input type="checkbox"/> Type of site		<input type="checkbox"/> Present condition & future danger of destruction	
<input type="checkbox"/> Local environment today		<input type="checkbox"/> Security code	
<input type="checkbox"/> Land classification		<input type="checkbox"/> Local body	

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
SITE DESCRIPTION

NZMS 260 map number F41
NZMS 260 map name Arrowtown
NZMS 260 map edition First

NZAA METRIC SITE NUMBER **F41/606**
DATE VISITED 2007
SITE TYPE Hut site
SITE NAME: MAORI
OTHER



The location of hut site F41/606 in relation to other nearby sites on the Gibbston Flat. Mapped in 2007.

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION SITE RECORD FORM (NZMS260) NZMS 260 map number F41 NZMS 260 map name Arrowtown NZMS 260 map edition First		NZAA METRIC SITE NUMBER F41/607 DATE VISITED 2007 SITE TYPE Alluvial gold workings SITE NAME: MAORI OTHER	
Grid Reference Easting 21 8 7 9 00		Northing 55 6 9 6 00	
1. Aids to relocation of site (attach a sketch map) Workings are situated on the edge of the main Gibbston Flat terrace on the east side of the deeply incised creek that flows into the Kawarau River at this point.			
2. State of site and possible future damage Workings on the east side of the creek are amorphous, and probably stock-damaged. A golf course development has been proposed for this area.			
3. Description of site (Supply full details, history, local environment, references, sketches, etc. If extra sheets are attached, include a summary here) An area of alluvial gold workings on east side of a creek. The best preserved area is immediately to the east of the creek, on a rocky knob where several tailraces and small stacks of tailings can be seen. The workings extend for a total distance of 250 metres along the bank of the Kawarau River.			
4. Owner Gibbston Valley Station and Dept. Conservation Address		Tenant/Manager Address	
5. Nature of information (hearsay, brief or extended visit, etc.) Photographs (reference numbers and where they are held) Aerial photographs (reference numbers and clarity of site)		Visit 2007	
6. Reported by Peter Petchey Address Southern Archæology P.O. Box 6331 Dunedin		Filekeeper Date	
7. Key words			
8. New Zealand Register of Archaeological Sites (for office use) NZHPT Site Field Code			
Latitude S		Longitude E	
<input type="checkbox"/> Type of site		<input type="checkbox"/> Present condition & future danger of destruction	
<input type="checkbox"/> Local environment today		<input type="checkbox"/> Security code	
<input type="checkbox"/> Land classification		<input type="checkbox"/> Local body	

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
SITE DESCRIPTION

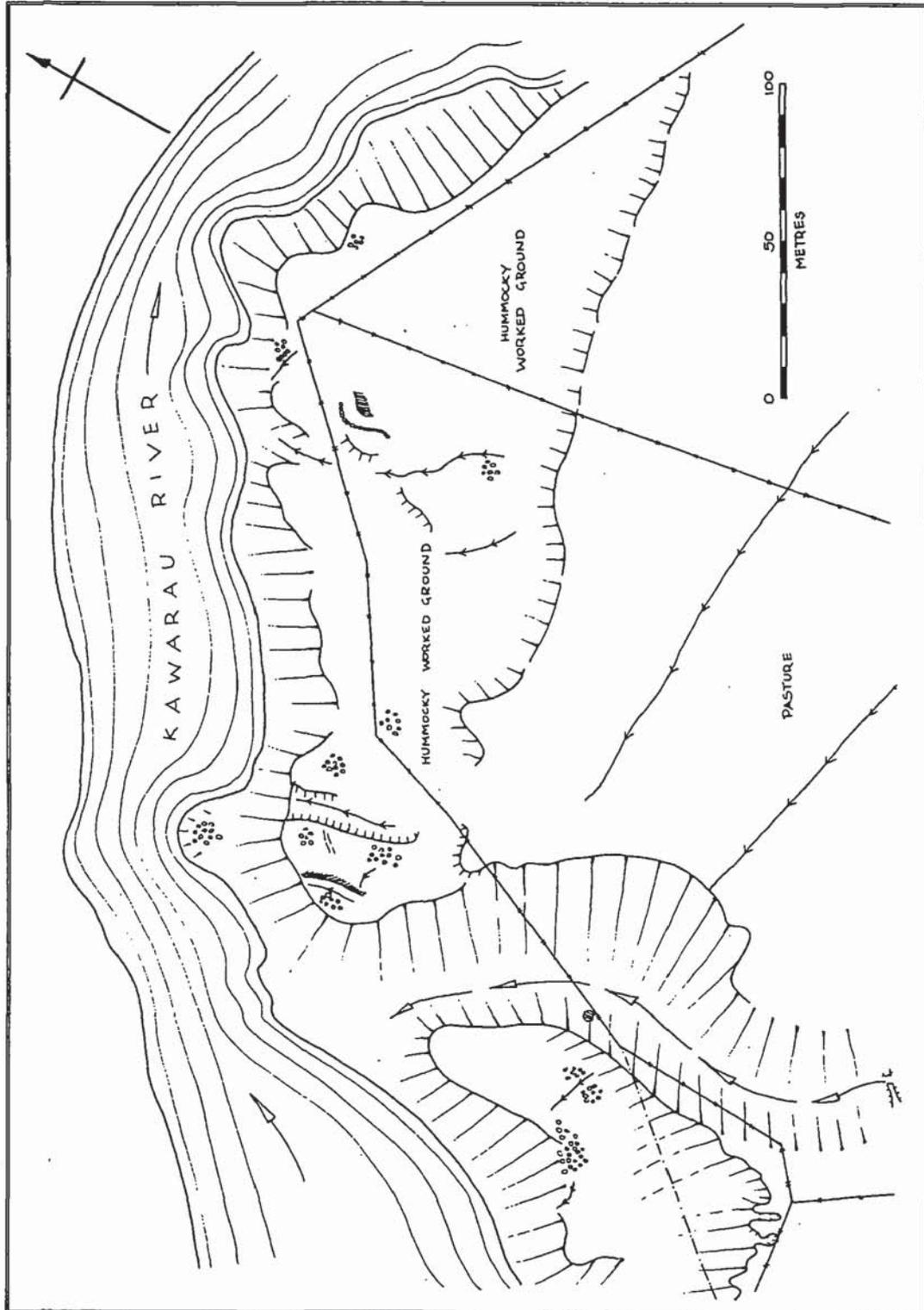
NZMS 260 map number F41
NZMS 260 map name Arrowtown
NZMS 260 map edition First

NZAA METRIC SITE NUMBER F41/607

DATE VISITED 2007

SITE TYPE Alluvial gold workings

SITE NAME: MAORI
OTHER



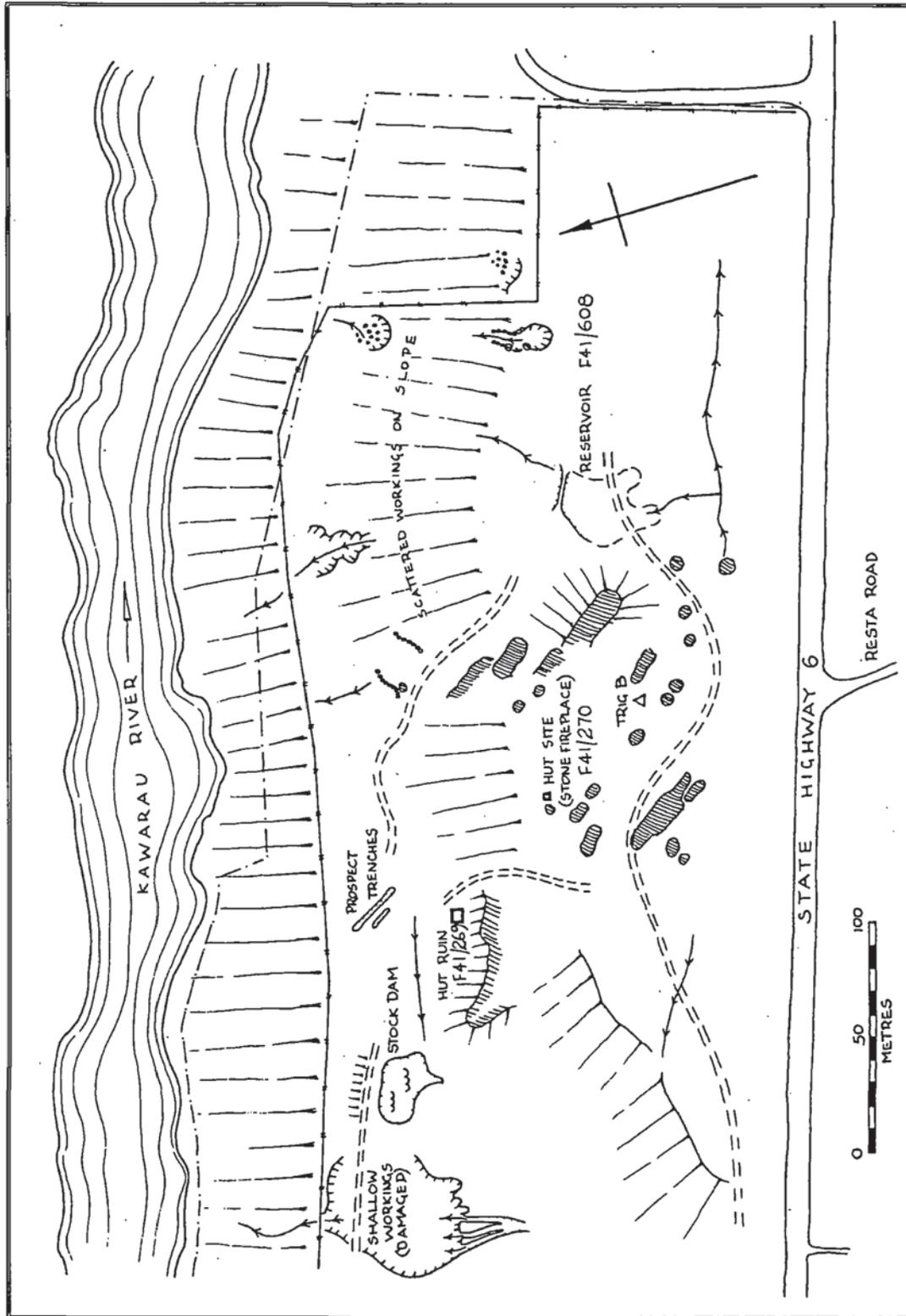
The alluvial gold workings on the south (TR) bank of the Kawarau River.

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION SITE RECORD FORM (NZMS260) NZMS 260 map number F41 NZMS 260 map name Arrowtown NZMS 260 map edition First		NZAA METRIC SITE NUMBER F41/608 DATE VISITED 2006 SITE TYPE Reservoir & gold workings SITE NAME: MAORI OTHER	
Grid Reference Easting 21 9 0 0 00		Northing 55 6 8 7 00	
1. Aids to relocation of site (attach a sketch map) Reservoir is situated on north side of SH6, 100 metres north-east of Retsa Road intersection.			
2. State of site and possible future damage Reservoir wall is only visible as a very low mound. A golf course development has been proposed for this area.			
3. Description of site (Supply full details, history, local environment, references, sketches, etc. If extra sheets are attached, include a summary here) A shallow reservoir above an area of scattered alluvial gold workings down a rocky hillside on the TR bank of the Kawarau River.			
4. Owner Address		Gibbston Valley Station	
Tenant/Manager Address			
5. Nature of information (hearsay, brief or extended visit, etc.) Photographs (reference numbers and where they are held) Aerial photographs (reference numbers and clarity of site)		Visit, 2007	
6. Reported by Address		Filekeeper Date	
Peter Petchey Southern Archæology P.O. Box 6331 Dunedin			
7. Key words			
8. New Zealand Register of Archaeological Sites (for office use) NZHPT Site Field Code			
Latitude S		Longitude E	
<input type="checkbox"/> Type of site		<input type="checkbox"/> Present condition & future danger of destruction	
<input type="checkbox"/> Local environment today		<input type="checkbox"/> Security code	
<input type="checkbox"/> Land classification		<input type="checkbox"/> Local body	

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
SITE DESCRIPTION

NZMS 260 map number F41
NZMS 260 map name Arrowtown
NZMS 260 map edition First

NZAA METRIC SITE NUMBER F41/608
DATE VISITED 2007
SITE TYPE Reservoir & alluvial workings
SITE NAME: MAORI
OTHER



Archaeological sites near the State Highway 6/Resta Road intersection.

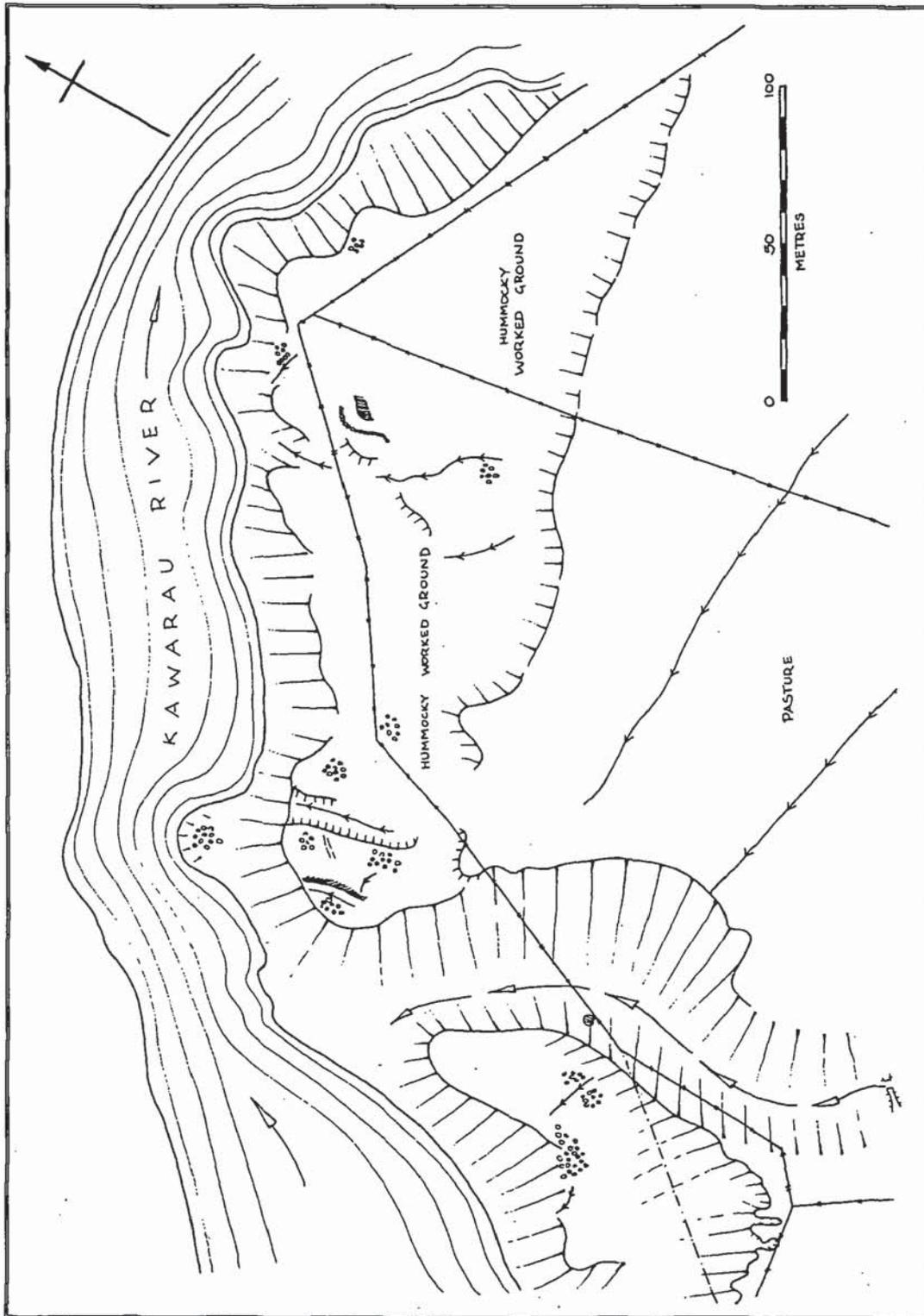
NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION SITE RECORD FORM (NZMS260) NZMS 260 map number F41 NZMS 260 map name Arrowtown NZMS 260 map edition First		NZAA METRIC SITE NUMBER F41/609 DATE VISITED 2007 SITE TYPE Alluvial gold workings SITE NAME: MAORI OTHER	
Grid Reference Easting 21 8 7 9 00 Northing 55 6 9 6 00			
1. Aids to relocation of site (attach a sketch map) Workings are situated below the edge of the main Gibbston Flat terrace on the west side of the deeply incised creek that flows into the Kawarau River at this point.			
2. State of site and possible future damage Workings on the west side of the creek are overgrown.			
3. Description of site (Supply full details, history, local environment, references, sketches, etc. If extra sheets are attached, include a summary here) An area of overgrown alluvial gold workings on west side of a deeply incised creek. The workings extend for a total distance of 100 metres along the bank of the Kawarau River.			
4. Owner Gibbston Valley Station and Dept. Conservation Address		Tenant/Manager Address	
5. Nature of information (hearsay, brief or extended visit, etc.) Photographs (reference numbers and where they are held) Aerial photographs (reference numbers and clarity of site)		Visit 2007	
6. Reported by Peter Petchey Address Southern Archæology P.O. Box 6331 Dunedin		Filekeeper Date	
7. Key words			
8. New Zealand Register of Archaeological Sites (for office use) NZHPT Site Field Code			
Latitude S		Longitude E	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Type of site		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Present condition & future danger of destruction	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Local environment today		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Security code	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Land classification		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Local body	

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
SITE DESCRIPTION

NZMS 260 map number F41
NZMS 260 map name Arrowtown
NZMS 260 map edition First

NZAA METRIC SITE NUMBER F41/609

DATE VISITED 2007
SITE TYPE Alluvial gold workings
SITE NAME: MAORI
OTHER



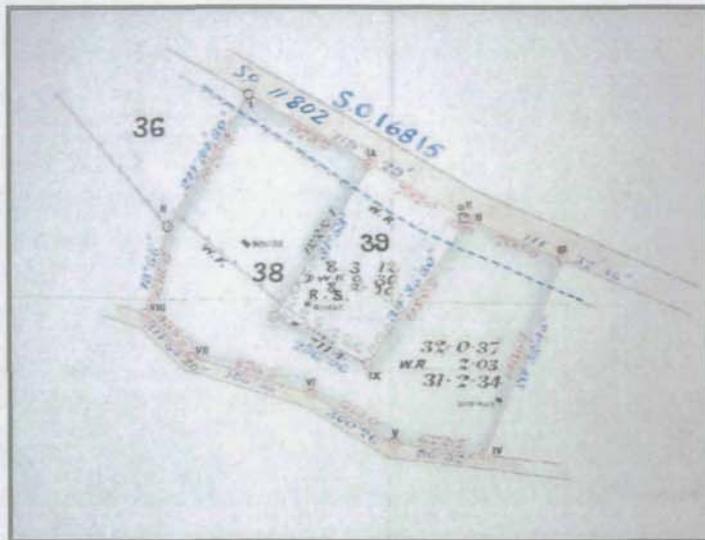
The alluvial gold workings on the south (TR) bank of the Kawarau River.

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION SITE RECORD FORM (NZMS260) NZMS 260 map number F41 NZMS 260 map name Arrowtown NZMS 260 map edition 1996		NZAA METRIC SITE NUMBER F41/675 DATE VISITED 2007 SITE TYPE Homestead site SITE NAME: MAORI OTHER Glenlee	
Grid Reference Easting <u>21 8 9 2 00</u>		Northing <u>55 6 8 7 00</u>	
1. Aids to relocation of site (attach a sketch map) The original Glenlee homestead site is located on the south side of SH 6 on the Gibbston Flats, 500 metres west of Resta Road.			
2. State of site and possible future damage Site will be partially redeveloped if the proposed Gibbston Valley Station proposal goes ahead.			
3. Description of site (Supply full details, history, local environment, references, sketches, etc. If extra sheets are attached, include a summary here) Glenlee was occupied by James Cosgrove at the turn of the twentieth century. A 1900 map (S.O. 4710) shows a house and stables on the property, with trees planted along the boundaries. In 2007 the trees were still standing, although two more modern houses now stand on the property. Some old fruit trees might be from the original orchard. There is a small building site at the rear of the trees, with some stonework visible. This is possibly the site of the stables.			
4. Owner Gibbston Valley Station Address		Tenant/Manager Address	
5. Nature of information (hearsay, brief or extended visit, etc.) Photographs (reference numbers and where they are held) Aerial photographs (reference numbers and clarity of site)			
6. Reported by Peter Petchey Address Southern Archæology P.O. Box 6331 Dunedin		Filekeeper Date	
7. Key words			
8. New Zealand Register of Archaeological Sites (for office use) NZHPT Site Field Code			
Latitude S		Longitude E	
<input type="checkbox"/> Type of site		<input type="checkbox"/> Present condition & future danger of destruction	
<input type="checkbox"/> Local environment today		<input type="checkbox"/> Security code	
<input type="checkbox"/> Land classification		<input type="checkbox"/> Local body	

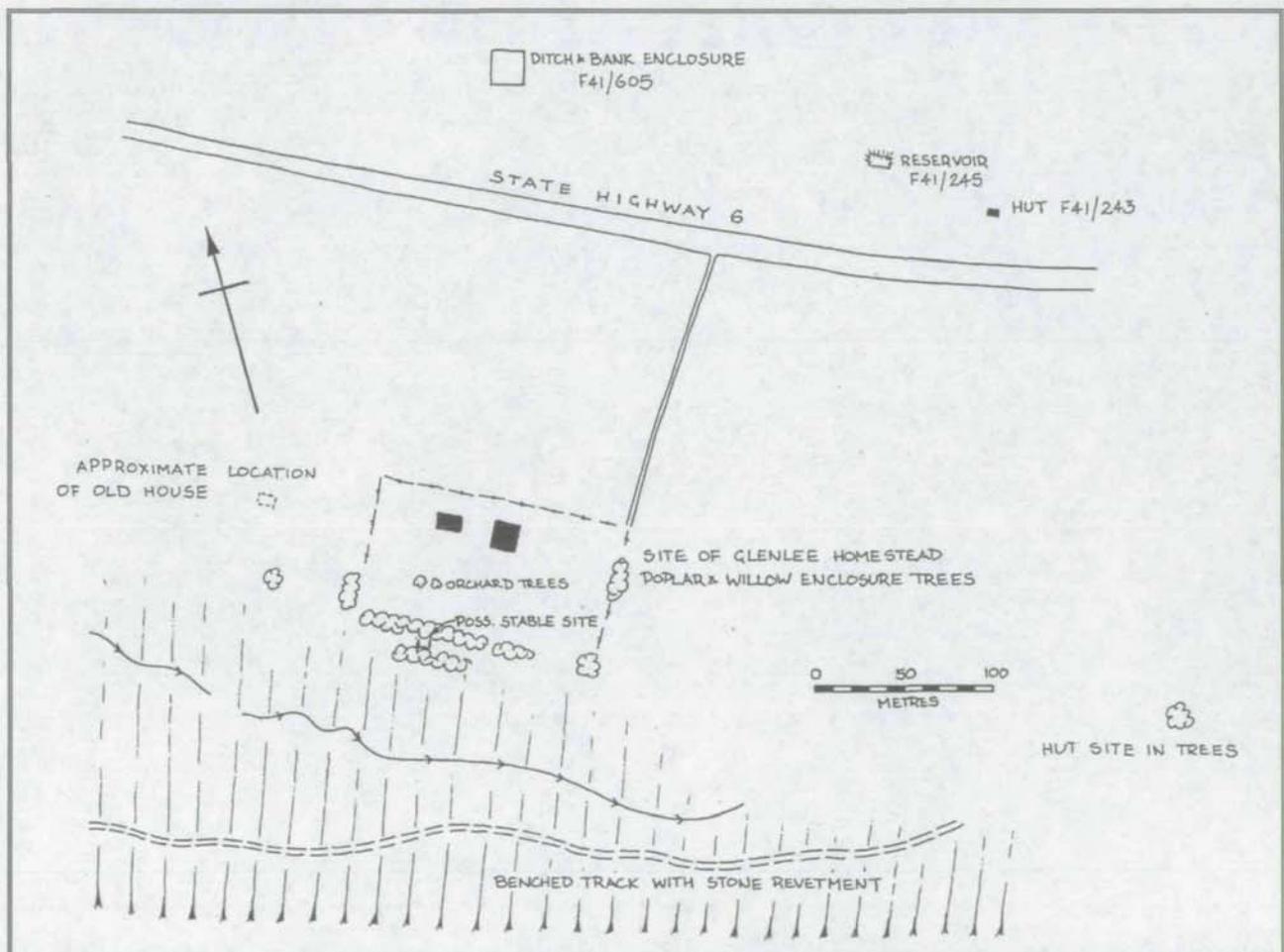
SITE DESCRIPTION

NZMS 260 map number F41
 NZMS 260 map name Arrowtown
 NZMS 260 map edition 1996

DATE VISITED 2007
 SITE TYPE Homestead site
 SITE NAME: MAORI
 OTHER Glenlee



Part of S.O. 4710 (1900) showing house and stables



Plan of site, showing location of modern houses and possible stable location.

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

SITE DESCRIPTION

NZMS 260 map number F41
NZMS 260 map name Arrowtown
NZMS 260 map edition 1996

NZAA METRIC SITE NUMBER F41/243

DATE VISITED 2007
SITE TYPE Hut sites
SITE NAME: MAORI
OTHER

This area was revisited in 2007 as part of an archaeological assessment for Gibbston Valley Station. See Petchey (2007) "Gibbston Valley Station, Archaeological Survey & Assessment." Unpublished report. Copies held by the Hocken Library and Anthropology Department, University of Otago.

The hut and hut site recorded in 1978 were revisited. A GPS co-ordinate was obtained using a Garmin 12 hand-held GPS unit. The co-ordinate is **2189643/5568858**.

Note that F41/271 (originally S133/638) is this site. This mistaken re-recording dates to 1979.

The standing hut was re-measured. It is 4 metres by 3.35 metres, and the gable end stands 3.1 metres high. The door faces away from the river. The walls are mud-mortared schist, and have been internally plastered and whitewashed. The roof is corrugated iron, and is starting to lift. The hut is still reasonably sound, although deterioration is likely to be rapid unless repair work is carried out.

The hut ruin nearby has deteriorated since 1978. Little remains of the mud brick walls now, although the stone foundations are intact. It measures 4.2 metres by 3.3 metres.

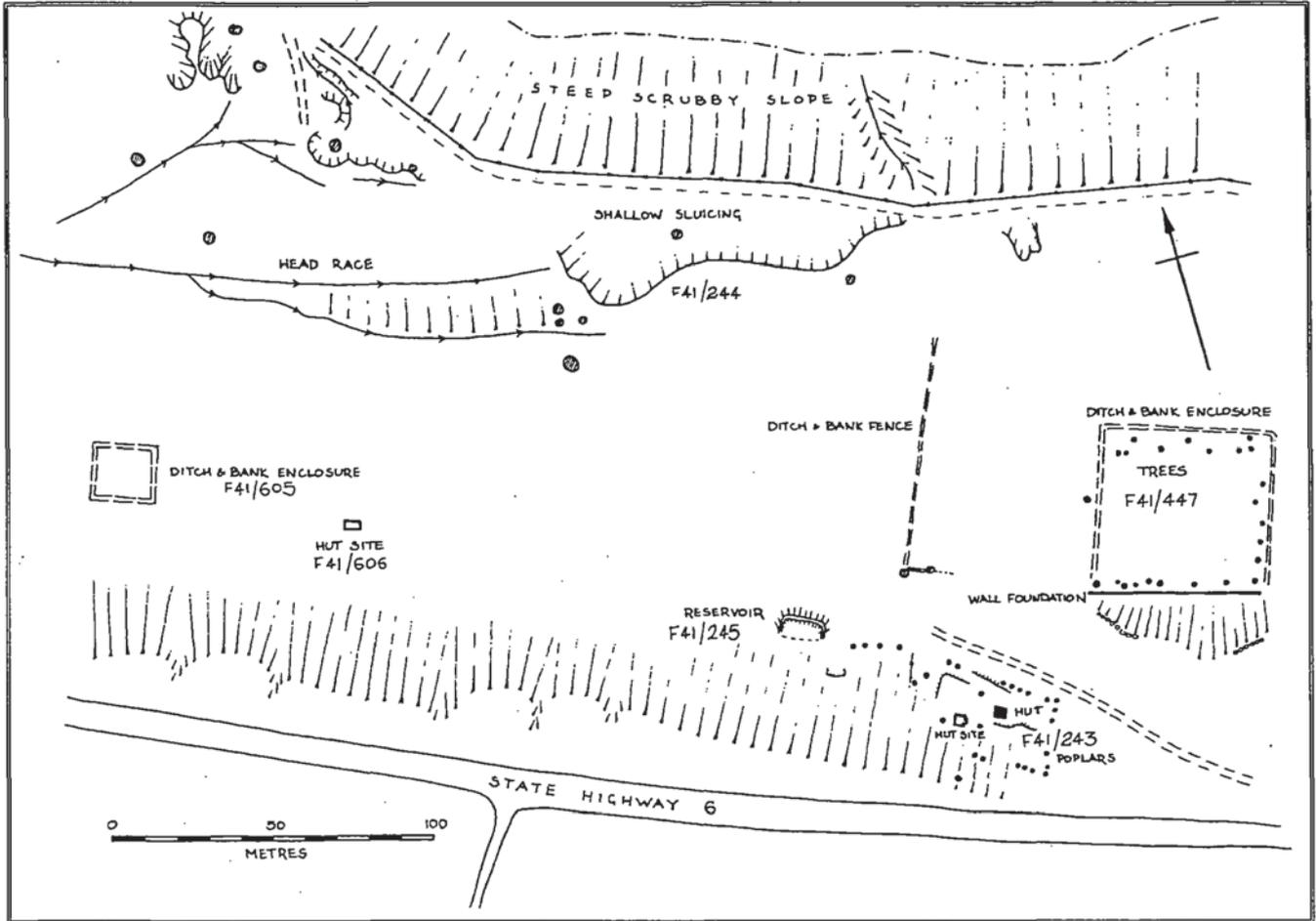
See following Site Description Form for map showing site location.

Peter Petchey
Southern Archaeology

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
SITE DESCRIPTION

NZMS 260 map number F41
NZMS 260 map name Arrowtown
NZMS 260 map edition 1996

NZAA METRIC SITE NUMBER F41/243
DATE VISITED 2007
SITE TYPE Hut sites
SITE NAME: MAORI
OTHER



Map showing location of site F41/243 in relation to other nearby sites.

Peter Petchey
Southern Archaeology

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

SITE DESCRIPTION

NZMS 260 map number F41

NZMS 260 map name Arrowtown

NZMS 260 map edition 1996

NZAA METRIC SITE NUMBER **F41/244**

DATE VISITED 2007

SITE TYPE Sluice Tailings

SITE NAME: MAORI

OTHER

This site was revisited in 2007 as part of an archaeological assessment for Gibbston Valley Station. See Petchey (2007) "Gibbston Valley Station, Archaeological Survey & Assessment." Unpublished report. Copies held by the Hocken Library and Anthropology Department, University of Otago.

The correct grid reference is **896690**.

A deer fence has been bulldozed through the lower part of the sluiced area since it was recorded in 1979. This site (recorded in 1978) originally included the area recorded in 1979 as F42/274 (S133/641). As no maps or plans were part of either original Site Record Form, the exact extent intended by the recorder could not be determined. I have now restricted F41/284 to a 100m by 30m area of shallow sluicing 50 metres to the east of F42/273. This is the location of the original grid reference, so the extent only, and not the location, is changed.

See next Site Description Form for map of site location.

Peter Petchey
Southern Archaeology

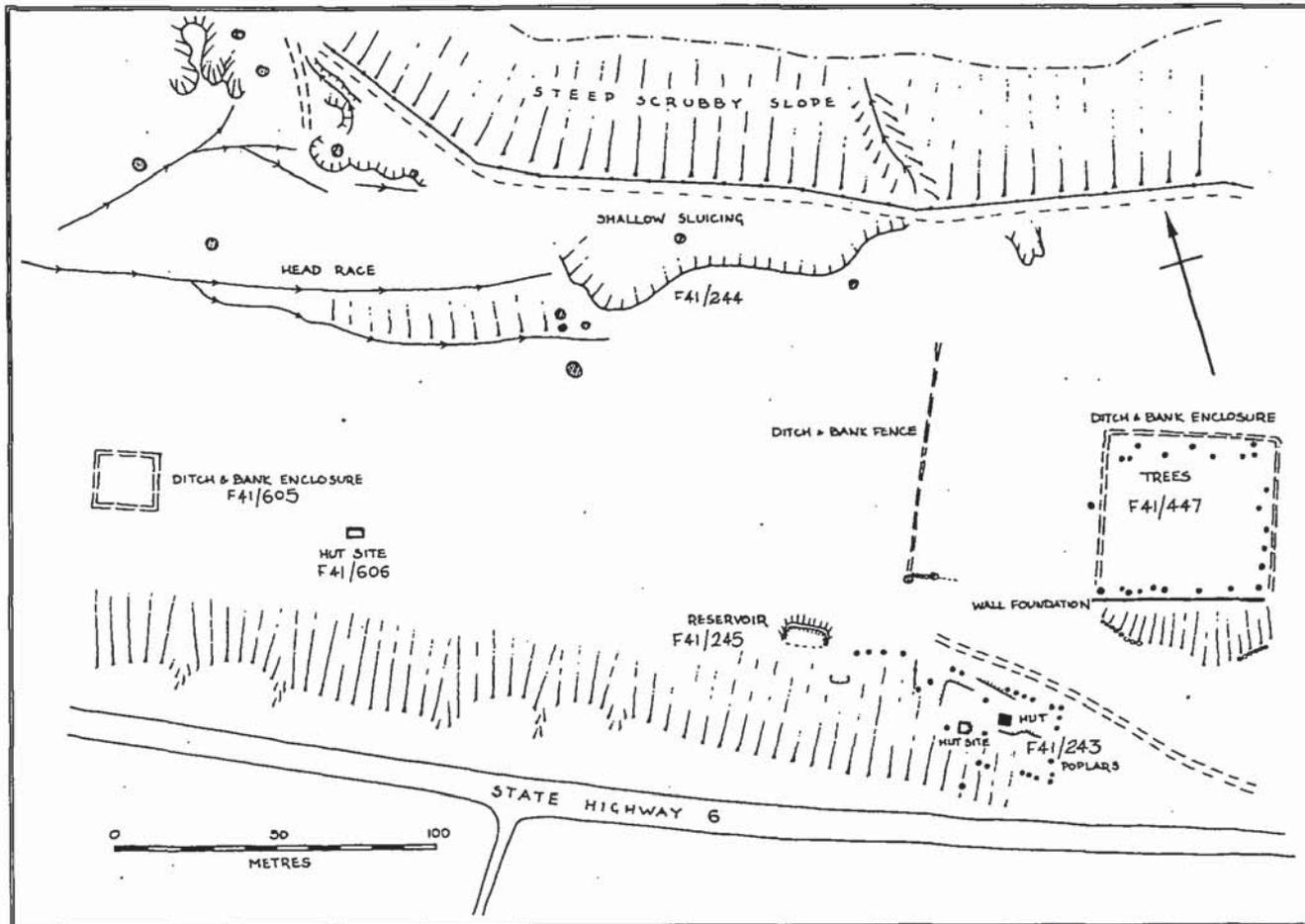
NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

SITE DESCRIPTION

NZMS 260 map number F41
NZMS 260 map name Arrowtown
NZMS 260 map edition 1996

NZAA METRIC SITE NUMBER F41/244

DATE VISITED 2007
SITE TYPE Sluice Tailings
SITE NAME: MAORI
OTHER



Map showing location of site F41/244 in relation to other nearby sites.

Peter Petchey
Southern Archaeology

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
SITE DESCRIPTION

NZMS 260 map number F41
NZMS 260 map name Arrowtown
NZMS 260 map edition 1996

NZAA METRIC SITE NUMBER **F41/245**
DATE VISITED 2007
SITE TYPE Dam
SITE NAME: MAORI
OTHER

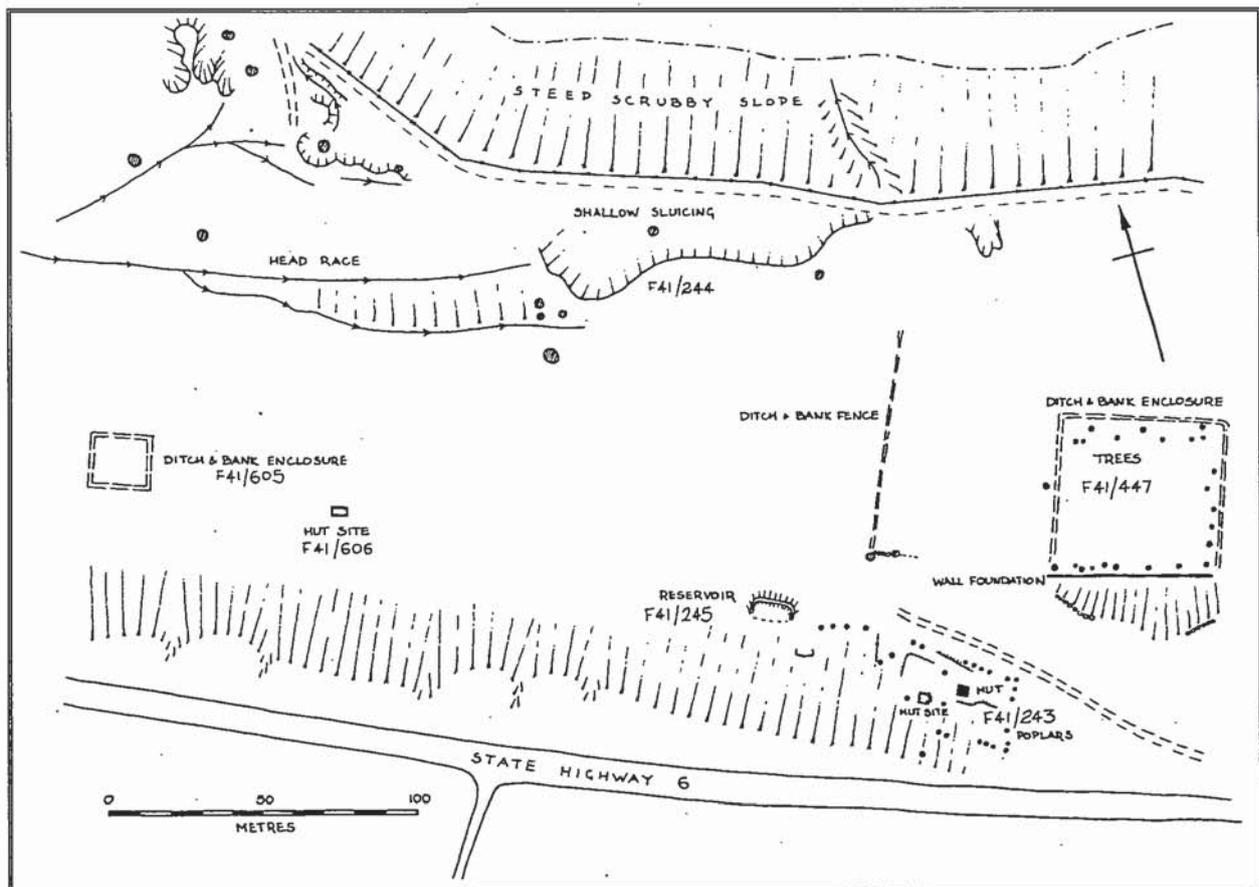
This area was revisited in 2007 as part of an archaeological assessment for Gibbston Valley Station. See Petchey (2007) "Gibbston Valley Station, Archaeological Survey & Assessment." Unpublished report. Copies held by the Hocken Library and Anthropology Department, University of Otago.

The dam recorded in 1978 was revisited. A GPS co-ordinate was obtained using a Garmin 12 hand-held GPS unit. The co-ordinate is **2189598/5568903**.

Note that F41/272 (originally S133/639) is also this site. This mistaken re-recording dates to 1979.

The dam is still intact. It measures 14 metres by 6.5 metres (across the tops of the walls), and 18 metres by 7.8 metres across the base of the earthen wall.

Peter Petchey
Southern Archaeology



Map showing location of F41/245 in relation to other nearby sites.

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

SITE DESCRIPTION

NZMS 260 map number F41
NZMS 260 map name Arrowtown
NZMS 260 map edition 1996

NZAA METRIC SITE NUMBER F41/269

DATE VISITED 2007
SITE TYPE Hut
SITE NAME: MAORI
OTHER

This site was revisited in 2007 as part of an archaeological assessment for Gibbston Valley Station. See Petchey (2007) "Gibbston Valley Station, Archaeological Survey & Assessment." Unpublished report. Copies held by the Hocken Library and Anthropology Department, University of Otago.

The site was recorded using a Garmin 12 hand-held GPS unit. The GPS co-ordinate is **2189934/5568898**.

The hut ruin is slowly deteriorating. It measures 4.9 metres by 4 metres. The chimney still stands to a height of 2.5 metres. The south wall has crumbled and the east and west walls are bulging.



The hut ruin in 2007.

Peter Petchey
Southern Archaeology

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

SITE DESCRIPTION

NZMS 260 map number F41
NZMS 260 map name Arrowtown
NZMS 260 map edition 1996

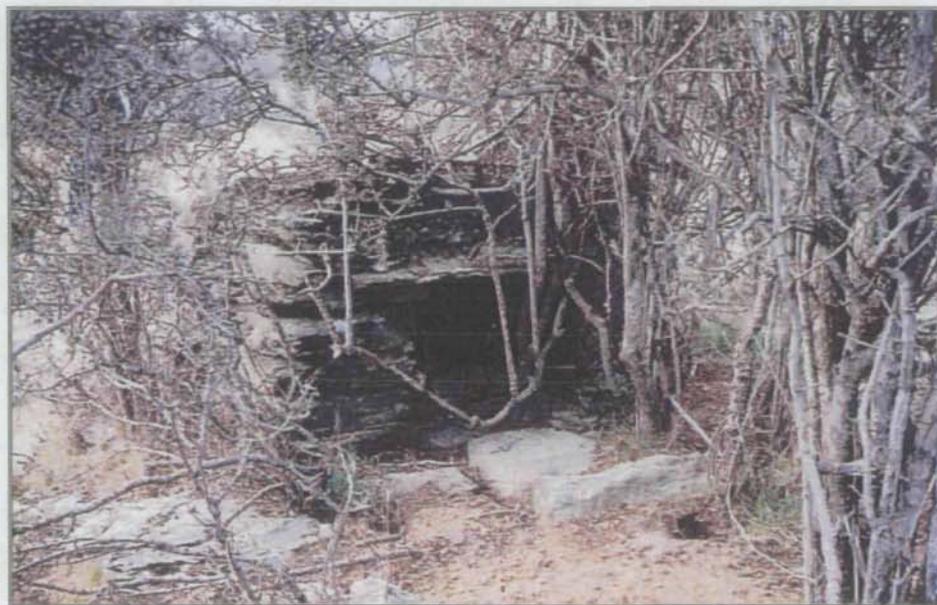
NZAA METRIC SITE NUMBER F41/270

DATE VISITED 2007
SITE TYPE Chimney
SITE NAME: MAORI
OTHER

This site was revisited in 2007 as part of an archaeological assessment for Gibbston Valley Station. See Petchey (2007) "Gibbston Valley Station, Archaeological Survey & Assessment." Unpublished report. Copies held by the Hocken Library and Anthropology Department, University of Otago.

The site was recorded using a Garmin 12 hand-held GPS unit.
The GPS co-ordinate is **2189968/5568838**

The stone chimney measures 1.3 m by 1 m and is 1 m high. It is situated 3.6 metres from a large rock, and this was probably the site of a tent or lightweight timber hut. A line of stones in the ground between the chimney and the large rock probably marks the front wall of the tent/hut. This was probably a small gold miners hut, associated with alluvial gold mining along the banks of the Kawarau River.



The stone fireplace/chimney in 2007.

Peter Petchey
Southern Archaeology

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

SITE DESCRIPTION

NZMS 260 map number F41
NZMS 260 map name Arrowtown
NZMS 260 map edition 1996

NZAA METRIC SITE NUMBER **F41/271**

DATE VISITED 2007

SITE TYPE huts

SITE NAME: MAORI
OTHER

This site is the same as F41/243. See this form for more information.
The correct grid reference is **896688**.

Peter Petchey
Southern Archaeology Ltd.
Dunedin

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

SITE DESCRIPTION

NZMS 260 map number F41
NZMS 260 map name Arrowtown
NZMS 260 map edition 1996

NZAA METRIC SITE NUMBER F41/272

DATE VISITED 2007

SITE TYPE Dam

SITE NAME: MAORI
OTHER

This site is the same as F41/245. See this form for more information.
The correct grid reference is **895689**.

Peter Petchey
Southern Archaeology

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

SITE DESCRIPTION

NZMS 260 map number F41
NZMS 260 map name Arrowtown
NZMS 260 map edition 1996

NZAA METRIC SITE NUMBER F41/273

DATE VISITED 2007
SITE TYPE Sluiced area
SITE NAME: MAORI
OTHER

This site was revisited in 2007 as part of an archaeological assessment for Gibbston Valley Station. See Petchey (2007) "Gibbston Valley Station, Archaeological Survey & Assessment." Unpublished report. Copies held by the Hocken Library and Anthropology Department, University of Otago.

The site was recorded using a Garmin 12 hand-held GPS unit. The GPS co-ordinate is **2189439/5569200**.

A deer fence has been bulldozed through the lower part of the sluiced area since it was recorded in 1979. If the proposed Gibbston Valley Station development goes ahead, part of a gold course will pass through this area, although there should be little damage to archaeological features.

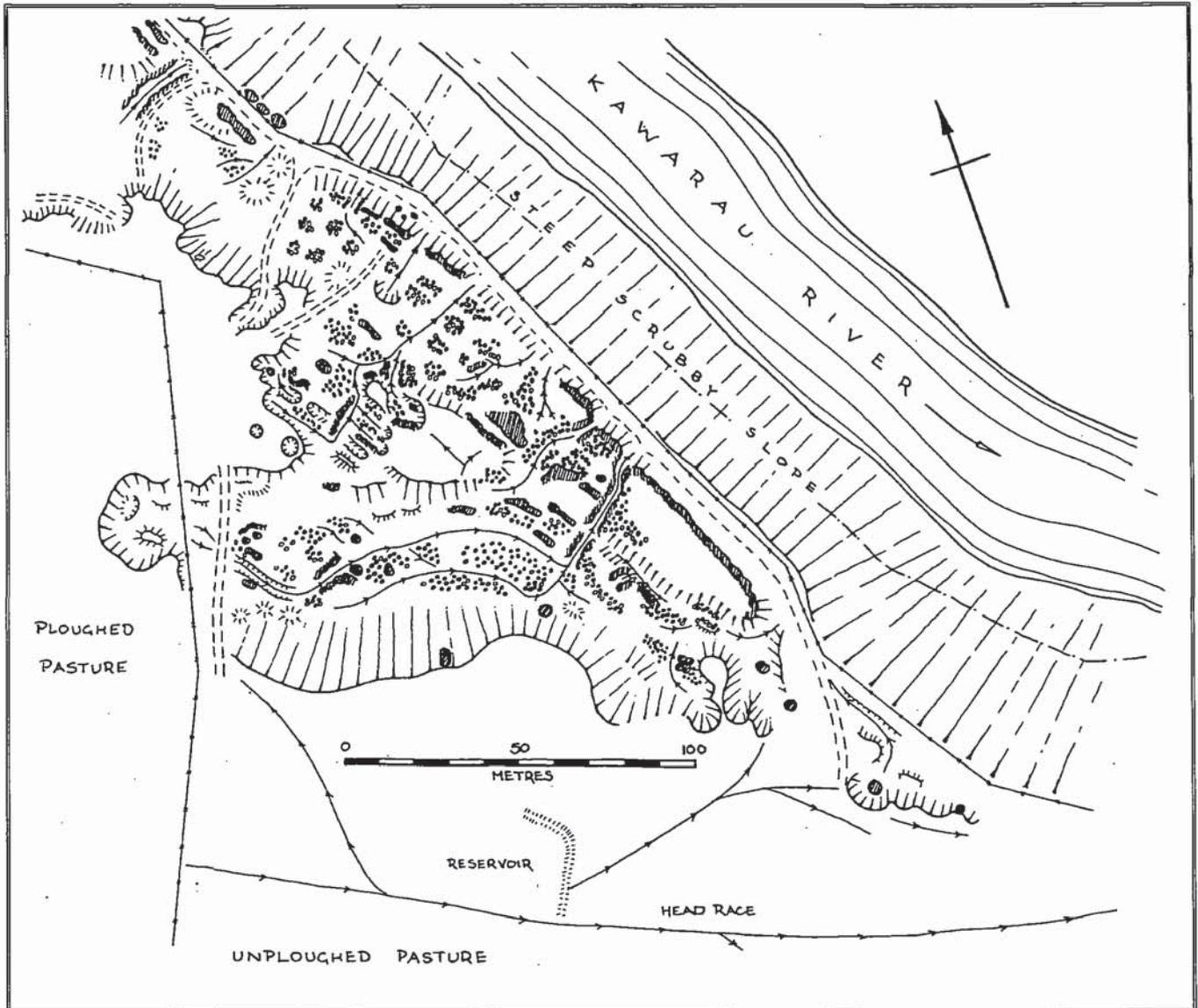
See next Site Description Form for map of site.

Peter Petchey
Southern Archaeology

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
SITE DESCRIPTION

NZMS 260 map number F41
NZMS 260 map name Arrowtown
NZMS 260 map edition 1996

NZAA METRIC SITE NUMBER F41/273
DATE VISITED 2007
SITE TYPE Sluiced area
SITE NAME: MAORI
OTHER



Site F41/273. Site F41/274 is immediately to the west.

Peter Petchey
Southern Archaeology

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

SITE DESCRIPTION

NZMS 260 map number F41
NZMS 260 map name Arrowtown
NZMS 260 map edition 1996

NZAA METRIC SITE NUMBER F41/274

DATE VISITED 2007
SITE TYPE Sluiced area
SITE NAME: MAORI
OTHER

This site was revisited in 2007 as part of an archaeological assessment for Gibbston Valley Station. See Petchey (2007) "Gibbston Valley Station, Archaeological Survey & Assessment." Unpublished report. Copies held by the Hocken Library and Anthropology Department, University of Otago.

The site was recorded using a Garmin 12 hand-held GPS unit. The GPS co-ordinate is **2189176/5569429**.

A deer fence has been bulldozed through the lower part of the sluiced area since it was recorded in 1979. If the proposed Gibbston Valley Station development goes ahead, part of a gold course will pass through this area, although there should be little damage to archaeological features.

See next Site Description Form for map of site.

Peter Petchey
Southern Archaeology

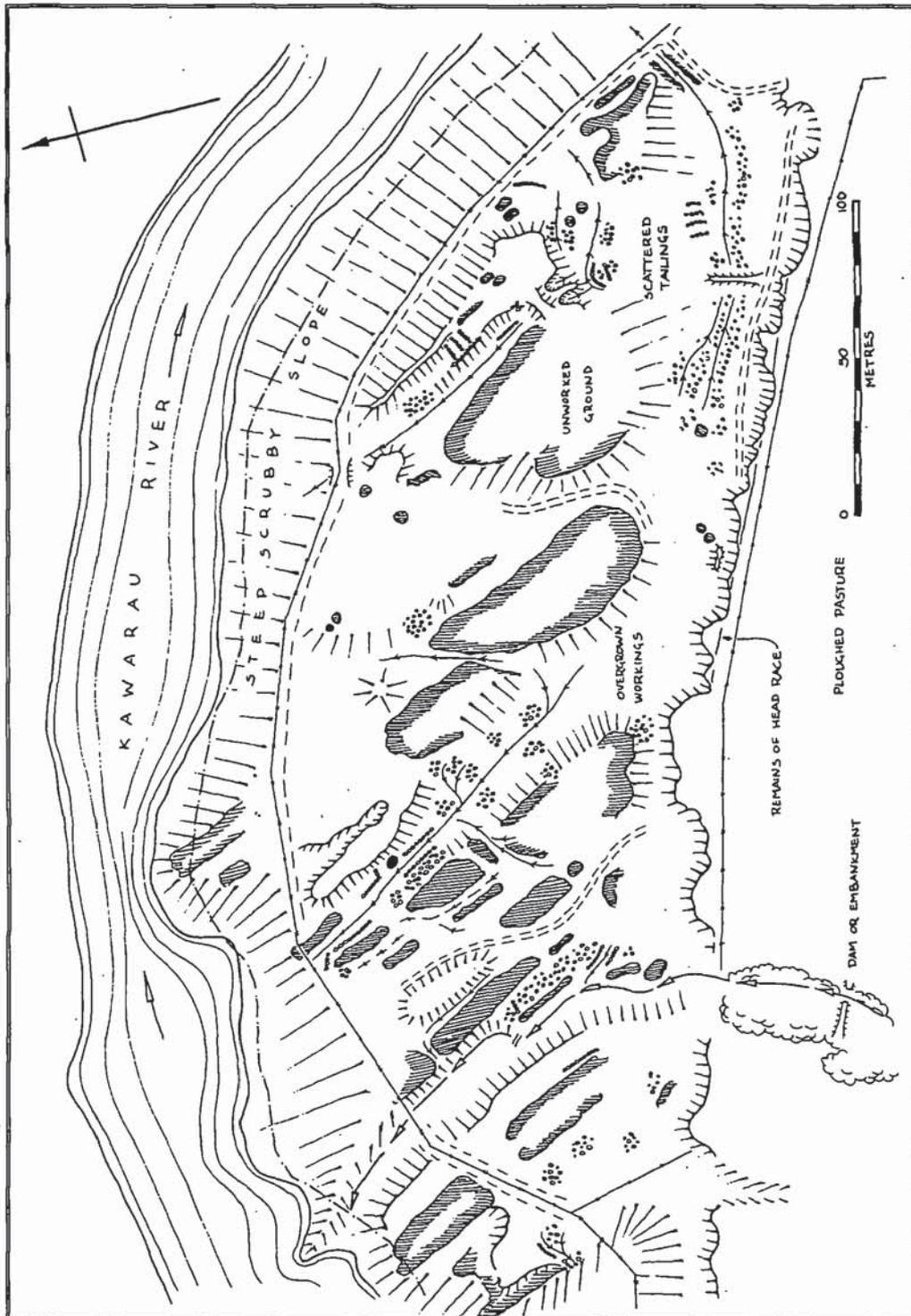
NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

SITE DESCRIPTION

NZMS 260 map number F41
NZMS 260 map name Arrowtown
NZMS 260 map edition 1996

NZAA METRIC SITE NUMBER F41/274

DATE VISITED 2007
SITE TYPE Sluiced area
SITE NAME: MAORI
OTHER



Site F41/274. Site F42/273 is located immediately to the east.

Peter Petchey
Southern Archaeology

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

SITE DESCRIPTION

NZMS 260 map number F41
NZMS 260 map name Arrowtown
NZMS 260 map edition 1996

NZAA METRIC SITE NUMBER F41/277

DATE VISITED 2007
SITE TYPE Rock Shelter
SITE NAME: MAORI
OTHER

This site was revisited in 2007 as part of an archaeological assessment for Gibbston Valley Station. See Petchey (2007) "Gibbston Valley Station, Archaeological Survey & Assessment." Unpublished report. Copies held by the Hocken Library and Anthropology Department, University of Otago.

The site was not easy to find based on the original description, but it was probably relocated. The correct grid reference is **885695**. It is still as described in 1979.

Peter Petchey
Southern Archaeology

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

SITE DESCRIPTION

NZMS 260 map number F41
NZMS 260 map name Arrowtown
NZMS 260 map edition 1996

NZAA METRIC SITE NUMBER F41/278

DATE VISITED 2007
SITE TYPE Water races
SITE NAME: MAORI
OTHER

This area was revisited in 2007 as part of an archaeological assessment for Gibbston Valley Station. See Petchey (2007) "Gibbston Valley Station, Archaeological Survey & Assessment." Unpublished report. Copies held by the Hocken Library and Anthropology Department, University of Otago.

These water races are probably drainage channels for the road, and are likely to be of relatively recent date.

Peter Petchey
Southern Archaeology

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

SITE DESCRIPTION

NZMS 260 map number F41
NZMS 260 map name Arrowtown
NZMS 260 map edition 1996

NZAA METRIC SITE NUMBER F41/279

DATE VISITED 2007
SITE TYPE Dam
SITE NAME: MAORI
OTHER

This area was revisited in 2007 as part of an archaeological assessment for Gibbston Valley Station. See Petchey (2007) "Gibbston Valley Station, Archaeological Survey & Assessment." Unpublished report. Copies held by the Hocken Library and Anthropology Department, University of Otago.

A deer fence has been bulldozed through area since the site was recorded in 1979. The site was not relocated, although it is possibly part of a disturbed area of shallow workings at GR 882695.

Peter Petchey
Southern Archaeology

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

SITE DESCRIPTION

NZMS 260 map number F41
NZMS 260 map name Arrowtown
NZMS 260 map edition 1996

NZAA METRIC SITE NUMBER F41/283

DATE VISITED 2007
SITE TYPE Sluiced area
SITE NAME: MAORI
OTHER

This site was revisited in 2007 as part of an archaeological assessment for Gibbston Valley Station. See Petchey (2007) "Gibbston Valley Station, Archaeological Survey & Assessment." Unpublished report. Copies held by the Hocken Library and Anthropology Department, University of Otago.

The site was recorded using a Garmin 12 hand-held GPS unit. The GPS co-ordinate is **2187430/5569627**.

A deer fence has been bulldozed through the lower part of the sluiced area since it was recorded in 1979.

Peter Petchey
Southern Archaeology

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

SITE DESCRIPTION

NZMS 260 map number F41
NZMS 260 map name Arrowtown
NZMS 260 map edition 1996

NZAA METRIC SITE NUMBER F41/284

DATE VISITED 2007
SITE TYPE House & sluicings
SITE NAME: MAORI
OTHER

This site was revisited in 2007 as part of an archaeological assessment for Gibbston Valley Station. See Petchey (2007) "Gibbston Valley Station, Archaeological Survey & Assessment." Unpublished report. Copies held by the Hocken Library and Anthropology Department, University of Otago.

The site was recorded using a Garmin 12 hand-held GPS unit. The GPS co-ordinate is **2187332/5569597**.

A deer fence has been bulldozed through the lower part of the sluiced area since it was recorded in 1979. The hut ruin is still intact, although at the time of the site visit lots of cut vegetation had been dumped in the gully.

Peter Petchey
Southern Archaeology

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

SITE DESCRIPTION

NZMS 260 map number F41
NZMS 260 map name Arrowtown
NZMS 260 map edition 1996

NZAA METRIC SITE NUMBER F41/285

DATE VISITED 2007
SITE TYPE House
SITE NAME: MAORI
OTHER

This area was revisited in 2007 as part of an archaeological assessment for Gibbston Valley Station. See Petchey (2007) "Gibbston Valley Station, Archaeological Survey & Assessment." Unpublished report. Copies held by the Hocken Library and Anthropology Department, University of Otago.

The site was not relocated in 2007. However, the aids to relocation in the original site record file suggest that the grid reference was wrong, and that the site was actually located at approximately GR **874694**. This area was also inspected, but the site has probably been destroyed.

Peter Petchey
Southern Archaeology

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

SITE DESCRIPTION

NZMS 260 map number F41
NZMS 260 map name Arrowtown
NZMS 260 map edition 1996

NZAA METRIC SITE NUMBER F41/447

DATE VISITED 2007
SITE TYPE Bounded area
SITE NAME: MAORI
OTHER

This site was revisited in 2007 as part of an archaeological assessment for Gibbston Valley Station. See Petchey (2007) "Gibbston Valley Station, Archaeological Survey & Assessment." Unpublished report. Copies held by the Hocken Library and Anthropology Department, University of Otago.

The site was recorded using a Garmin 12 hand-held GPS unit. The GPS co-ordinate is **2189724/5568910**.

This is a square enclosure measuring 43 metres by 45 metres that is enclosed on three sides by the low remains of a ditch and bank wall, and on the fourth side by a stone wall foundation. When recorded in 1979 this wall stood up to 1 metre high, so it has since been removed, presumably for garden landscaping. Mature willow and polar trees stand around the enclosure.

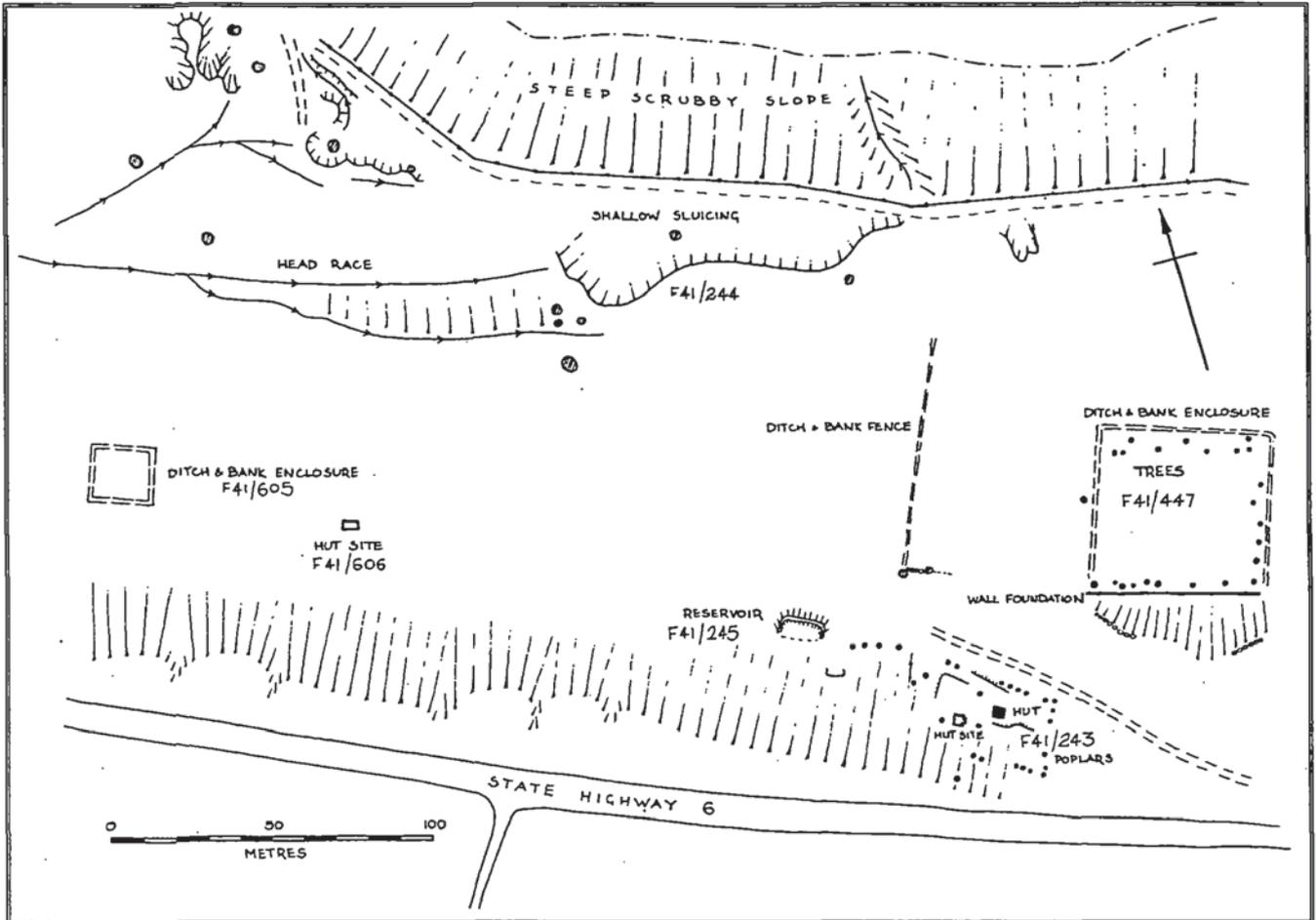
This was possibly a house enclosure, although no archival evidence for a house has been found, and there is no visible above-ground archaeological evidence.

Peter Petchey
Southern Archaeology

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
SITE DESCRIPTION

NZMS 260 map number F41
NZMS 260 map name Arrowtown
NZMS 260 map edition 1996

NZAA METRIC SITE NUMBER **F41/447**
DATE VISITED 2007
SITE TYPE Bounded area
SITE NAME: MAORI
OTHER



Map showing location of site F41/447 in relation to other nearby sites.

Peter Petchey
Southern Archaeology

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

SITE RECORD FORM (NZMS1)

NZMS 1 map number S133
NZMS 1 map name Cromwell
NZMS 1 map edition 1st 1969

NZAA NZMS 1 SITE NUMBER **S133/595**
DATE VISITED May 1978
SITE TYPE Stone hut. / mud brick hut
SITE NAME: MAORI
OTHER **F41/243**

Grid Reference

Easting

7	9	1
---	---	---

Northing

7	2	7
---	---	---

1. Aids to relocation of site (*attach a sketch map*)

In very close proximity in a grove of poplar trees c150m from river bank, in Gibbston, on true right bank.

2. State of site and possible future damage

One of the huts is in good condition but the other (stone hut 2) has fallen walls.

3. Description of site (*Supply full details, history, local environment, references, sketches, etc. If extra sheets are attached, include a summary here*)

Because of the close proximity of the two huts they were recorded as one site.
Stone hut (1)

Has split schist, concrete mortared walls and a plastered interior, corrugated iron roof and wooden planked flooring. It covered an area of 3.2 by 4.2m and has two windows and one door. Where roof apexed walls measured 3.5m in height and at the four corners of the house walls were 1.8m high.

~~Mud brick hut~~ (2)

2m away from hut(1), slightly uphill. Walls are made of mud brick on split schist
cont on next page

4. Owner Address

Tenant/Manager Cook Brothers
Address Waitiri Station

5. Nature of information (*hearsay, brief or extended visit, etc.*) Kawarau survey

Photographs (*reference numbers, and where they are held*)

Aerial photographs (*reference numbers, and clarity of site*) 3134 A/5

6. Reported by Address

NEVILLE A RITCHIE
ARCHAEOLOGIST (N.Z.H.P.T.)
CLUTHA VALLEY DEVELOPMENT
CROMWELL

Filekeeper Date

12/78

G. S. PARK
ANTHROPOLOGIST
OTAGO MUSEUM

7. Key words

huts, split schist, mud brick

DUNEDIN, N.Z.

8. New Zealand Register of Archaeological Sites (*for office use*)
NZHPT-Site Field Code

Type of site

Local environment today

Land classification

Present condition and future danger of destruction

Security code

Local body

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
SITE DESCRIPTION FORM

SITE NUMBER S133/595 F4/243

Map Number S133
Map Name Cromwell
Map Edition NZMS 1 1st ed 1969
Grid Reference 791727

SITE NAME: MAORI
OTHER

SITE TYPE Stone hut// mud brick hut

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

Site description continued.

foundations and mortar based. Thickness of walls is 0.3m. In most places the hut walls have broken down, so true original height of walls and location of doorway and windows is not known. The hut has an earthen floor. See attached site description forms.

Type of site
Local environment today
Land classification

Present condition and future danger
Security code
Local body

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
SITE DESCRIPTION FORM

SITE NUMBER S133/595 F41/243

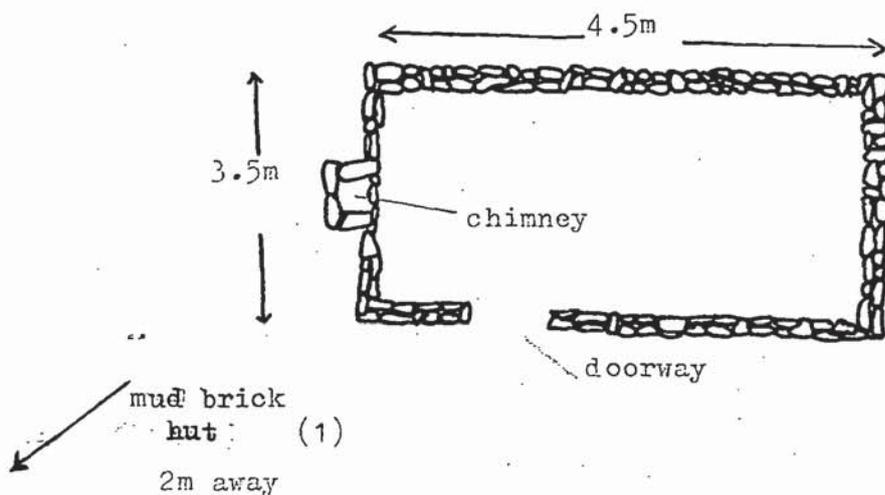
Map Number S133
Map Name Cromwell
Map Edition NZMS 1 1st ed 1969
Grid Reference 791727

SITE NAME: MAORI
OTHER

SITE TYPE Stone hut

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

Hut (2)



Type of site
Local environment today
Land classification

Security code
Local body

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
SITE DESCRIPTION FORM

SITE NUMBER S133/595 F41/243

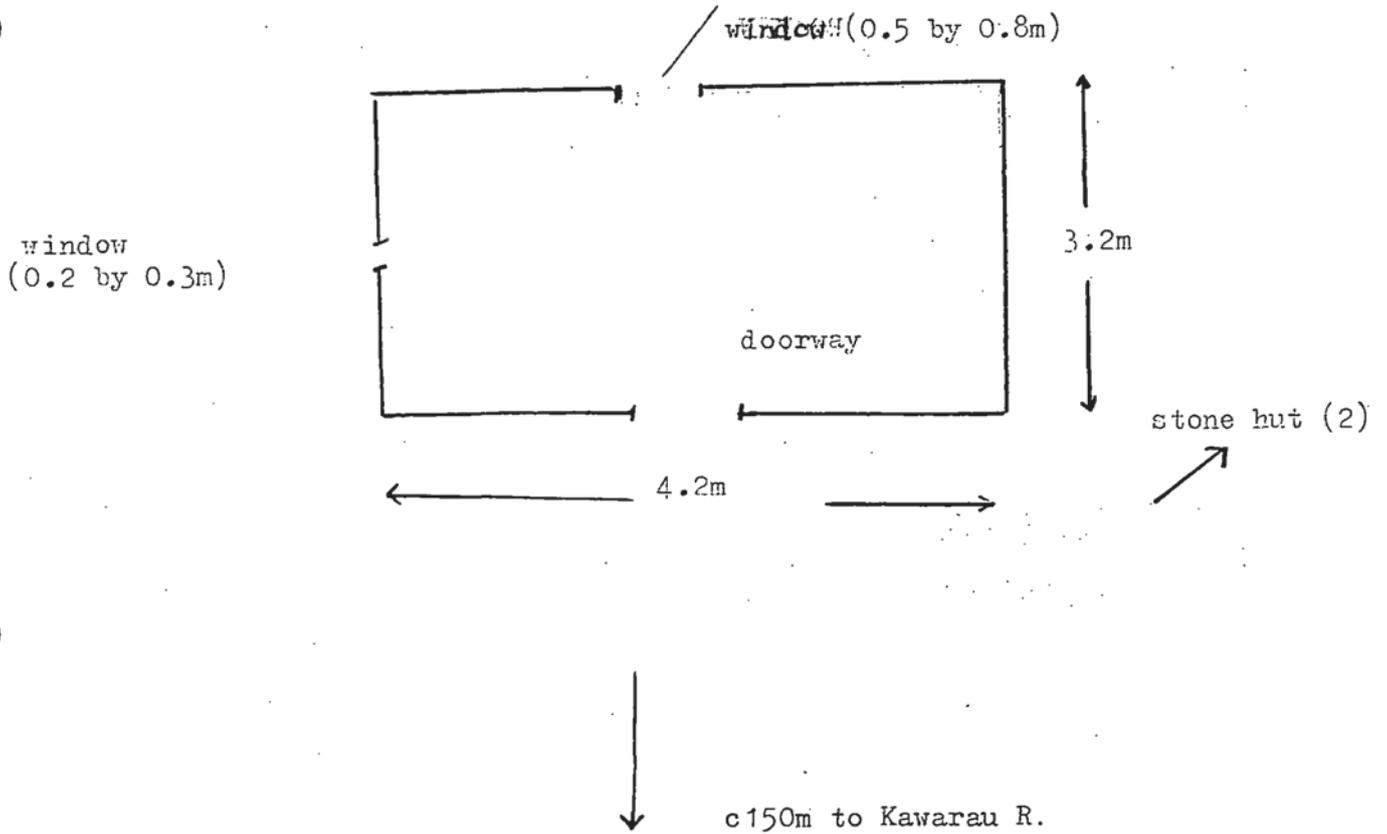
Map Number S133
Map Name Cromwell
Map Edition NZMS 1 1st ed 1969
Grid Reference 791727

SITE NAME: MAORI
OTHER

SITE TYPE: Mud brick hut

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

Hut (1)



Type of site
Local environment today
Land classification

Present condition and future danger of destruction
Security code
Local body

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

SITE RECORD FORM (NZMS1)

NZMS 1 map number S133
 NZMS 1 map name Cromwell
 NZMS 1 map edition 1st 1969

NZAA NZMS 1 SITE NUMBER **S133/596**
 DATE VISITED May 1978
 SITE TYPE Sluice tailings
 SITE NAME: MAORI OTHER **F41/244**

Grid Reference Easting

7	9	1
---	---	---

 Northing

7	2	7
---	---	---

1. Aids to relocation of site (*attach a sketch map*)

Tailings begin on the riverside, directly downhill from stone huts at grid reference 791727 and extend to c200m from where Tom's Creek enters the Kawarau River, in Gibbston area.

2. State of site and possible future damage

Good, although briar is abundant in tailings close to river.

3. Description of site (*Supply full details, history, local environment, references, sketches, etc. If extra sheets are attached, include a summary here*)

These tailings show no distinct pattern and are scattered haphazardly over the area. The sluiced area at the top of the tailings extends right into the terrace used as farmland.

4. Owner **W. J. Scott**
 Address

Tenant/Manager
 Address

5. Nature of information (*hearsay, brief or extended visit, etc.*) **Kawarau survey**

Photographs (*reference numbers, and where they are held*)

Aerial photographs (*reference numbers, and clarity of site*) **3134 A/4 Visible.**

6. Reported by
 Address **NEVILLE A RITCHIE
 ARCHAEOLOGIST (N.Z.H.P.T.)
 CLUTHA VALLEY DEVELOPMENT
 CROMWELL**

Filekeeper
 Date **12/78** **G. S. PARK
 ANTHROPOLOGIST
 OTAGO MUSEUM**

7. Key words

sluice tailings

DUNEDIN, N.Z.

8. New Zealand Register of Archaeological Sites (*for office use*)
 NZHPT Site Field Code

Type of site

Local environment today

Land classification

Present condition and future danger of destruction

Security code

Local body

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

SITE RECORD FORM (NZMS1)

NZMS 1 map number S133
 NZMS 1 map name Cromwell
 NZMS 1 map edition 1st 1969

NZAA NZMS 1 SITE NUMBER

S133/597

DATE VISITED May 1978

SITE TYPE Dam

SITE NAME: MACRI
 OTHER

F41/245

Grid Reference

Easting 790

Northing 727

1. Aids to relocation of site (*attach a sketch map*)
 c3m downhill from stone and mud brick huts, on opposite side of river to first creek upriver of Muddy Creek, c200m from the highway and c100m from the river, in Gibbston.

2. State of site and possible future damage

Good.

3. Description of site (*Supply full details, history, local environment, references, sketches, etc. If extra sheets are attached, include a summary here*)

The dam is earth walled and has stone revetment at the front end facing river. It is 7m by 18m in area. The walls are c3m thick at the bottom, c1.5m deep and 1m thick on top. See site description form.

4. Owner
 Address

Tenant/Manager A. May
 Address Wentworth Station

5. Nature of information (*hearsay, brief or extended visit, etc.*) Kawarau survey

Photographs (*reference numbers, and where they are held*)

Aerial photographs (*reference numbers, and clarity of site*) 3134 A/5

6. Reported by
 Address

NEVILLE A RITCHIE
 ARCHAEOLOGIST (N.Z.H.P.T.)
 CLUTHA VALLEY DEVELOPMENT
 CROMWELL

Filekeeper
 Date

12/78

G. S. PARK
 ANTHROPOLOGIST
 OTAGO MUSEUM

7. Key words

dam, mud walls, stone revetment

DUNEDIN, N.Z.

8. New Zealand Register of Archaeological Sites (*for office use*)
 NZHPT Site Field Code

Type of site

Local environment today

Land classification

Present condition and future danger of destruction

Security code

Local body

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
SITE DESCRIPTION FORM

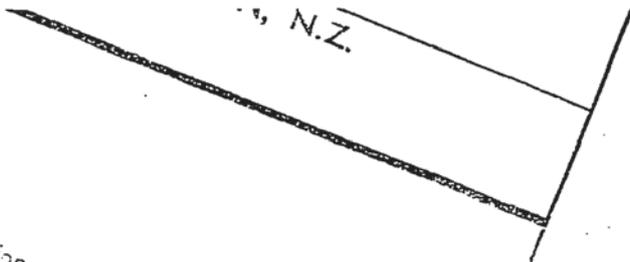
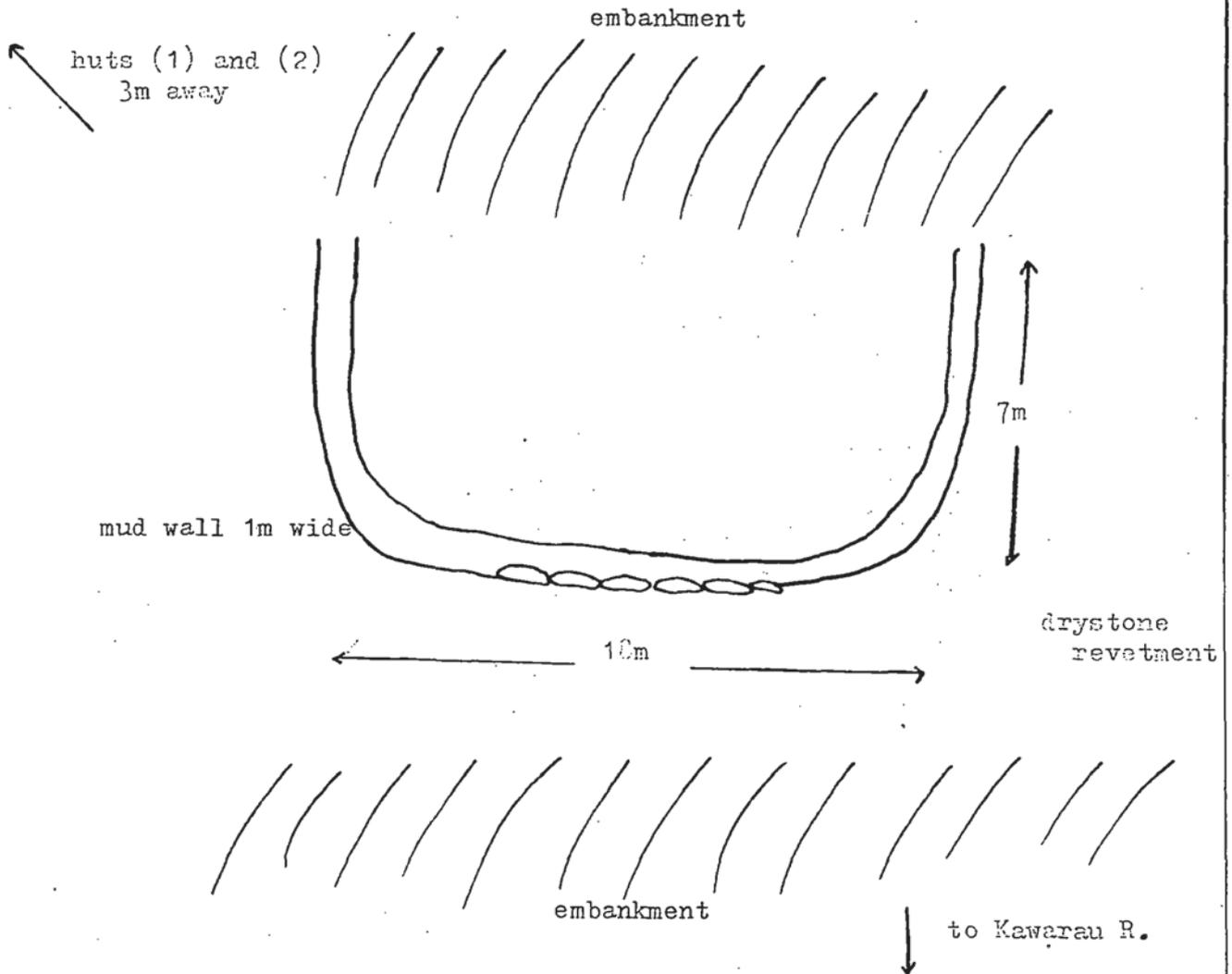
SITE NUMBER S133/597 F41/245

Map Number S133
Map Name Cromwell
Map Edition NZMS 1 1st ed 1969
Grid Reference 790727

SITE NAME: MAORI
OTHER

SITE TYPE Dam

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



present condition -
juris

SITE RECORD FORM (NZMS1)

NZMS 1 map number S133
 NZMS 1 map name Cromwell
 NZMS 1 map edition 1st 1969

NZAA NZMS 1 SITE NUMBER S133/635

DATE VISITED 8/5/79

SITE TYPE Hut

SITE NAME: MAORI
OTHER

F41/269

Grid Reference

Easting

7 9 3

Northing

7 2 7

1. Aids to relocation of site (*attach a sketch map*)

100m northwest of the Resta Rd signpost on the roadside edge of a small plateau on the true right bank of the Kawarau River, 20m due south of a lamp post.

2. State of site and possible future damage

Good stste of preservation. No liklihood of destruction.

3. Description of site (*Supply full details, history, local environment, references, sketches, etc. If extra sheets are attached, include a summary here*)

The hut is constructed of (wet) split schist cemented with mud and clay and sand. the north wall is largely crumbled away. The chimney is completely intact. see diagrams attached.

Site is associated with fragmentary remains of water races and the occassional prospector's pit.

4. Owner P.J. Anderson
 Address

Tenant/Manager
 Address

5. Nature of information (*hearsay, brief or extended visit, etc.*)

Site survey

Photographs (*reference numbers, and where they are held*)

Aerial photographs (*reference numbers, and clarity of site*)

3134 A/1 Site not visible

6. Reported by M. Till & I. Wilson
 Address University of Otago

Filekeeper
 Date

24
 7/79

7. Key words

hut, split schist, races, pits.

8. New Zealand Register of Archaeological Sites (*for office use*)
NZHPT Site Field Code

Type of site

Local environment today

Land classification

Present condition and future danger of destruction

Security code

Local body

SITE DESCRIPTION FORM

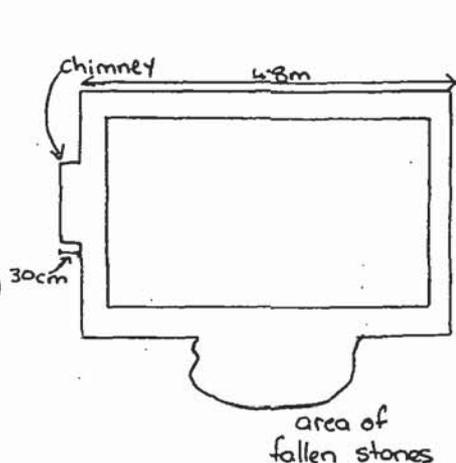
Map Number S133
 Map Name Cromwell
 Map Edition 1st 1969
 Grid Reference 793 727

SITE NAME: MAORI
 OTHER

SITE TYPE Hut

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

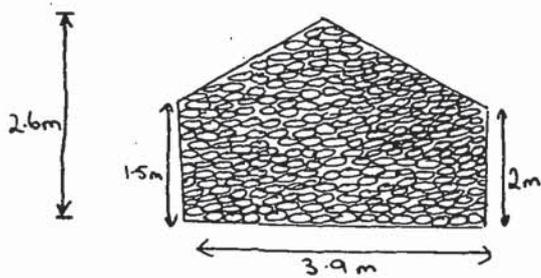
Plan of site



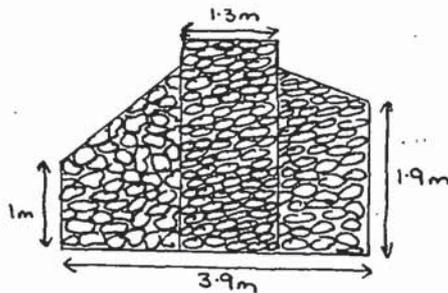
average thickness of wall is 50cm

Scale: 1cm rep 1m.

West elevation



East elevation



Scale: 1cm rep 1m.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Type of site	<input type="checkbox"/>	Present condition and future danger of destruction
<input type="checkbox"/>	Local environment today	<input type="checkbox"/>	Security code
<input type="checkbox"/>	Land classification	<input type="checkbox"/>	Local body

SITE RECORD FORM (NZMS1)

NZMS 1 map number S133
 NZMS 1 map name Cromwell
 NZMS 1 map edition 1st 1969

NZAA NZMS 1 SITE NUMBER S133/636

DATE VISITED 8/5/79

SITE TYPE Chimney

SITE NAME: MAORI
 OTHER

F41/270

Grid Reference

Easting 7 9 3

Northing 7 2 7

1. Aids to relocation of site (*attach a sketch map*)

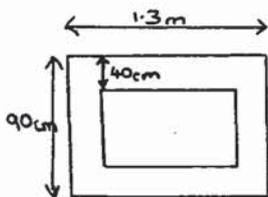
50m southeast of site S133/635, northwest of the Resta Road signpost, on the true right bank of the Kawarau River.

2. State of site and possible future damage

Good condition. No likelihood of destruction.

3. Description of site (*Supply full details, history, local environment, references, sketches, etc. If extra sheets are attached, include a summary here*)

Small split schist chimney cemented with mud. May have been part of a house, but if so this is difficult to discern.



Plan of site.

Maximum height of structure = 1m.

4. Owner
 Address

P.J. Anderson

Tenant/Manager
 Address

5. Nature of information (*hearsay, brief or extended visit, etc.*)

Site survey

Photographs (*reference numbers, and where they are held*)

Aerial photographs (*reference numbers, and clarity of site*)

3134 A/1 Site not visible

6. Reported by
 Address

M. Till & I. Wilson
 University of Otago

Filekeeper
 Date

MJT
 7/79

7. Key words

chimney, split schist

8. New Zealand Register of Archaeological Sites (*for office use*)
 NZHPT Site Field Code

Type of site

Local environment today

Land classification

Present condition and future danger of destruction

Security code

Local body

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

SITE RECORD FORM (NZMS1)

NZMS 1 map number S133
 NZMS 1 map name Cromwell
 NZMS 1 map edition 1st 1969

NZAA NZMS 1 SITE NUMBER S133/638

DATE VISITED 8/5/79

SITE TYPE Huts

SITE NAME: MAORI
 OTHER

F41/271

- same as F41/243

Grid Reference

Easting

7	8	8
---	---	---

Northing

7	2	7
---	---	---

1. Aids to relocation of site (*attach a sketch map*)

20m south of the Cromwell/Queenstown Highway (SH6) enclosed in a rectangle of poplar trees.

2. State of site and possible future damage

Fair. No likelihood of destruction

3. Description of site (*Supply full details, history, local environment, references, sketches, etc. If extra sheets are attached, include a summary here*)

Hut A: Originally of wet split schist with mud and sand mortar, but more recently it has been reinforced with modern cement. It has a modern sloping roof of corrugated iron. The remains of three "poison" tins are associated with this hut, as well as numerous other bits of tin and corrugated iron.

Hut B: Sod hut with a wet split schist base. Hut has been recently repaired. It may have been used by rabbiters. The upper parts have decayed away, but the chimney is still in a good state of preservation.

see diagrams attached.

4. Owner P.J. Anderson
 Address

Tenant/Manager
 Address

5. Nature of information (*hearsay, brief or extended visit, etc.*)

Site survey

Photographs (*reference numbers, and where they are held*)

Aerial photographs (*reference numbers, and clarity of site*)

3134 A/3 Site shows clearly

6. Reported by M. Till & I. Wilson
 Address University of Otago

Filekeeper *WJH*
 Date 7/79

7. Key words

huts, split schist, rabbiters.

8. New Zealand Register of Archaeological Sites (*for office use*)
 NZHPT Site Field Code

Type of site

Local environment today

Land classification

Present condition and future danger of destruction

Security code

Local body

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
SITE DESCRIPTION FORM

SITE NUMBER S133/638 F41/271

Map Number S133
Map Name Cromwell
Map Edition 1st 1969
Grid Reference 788 727

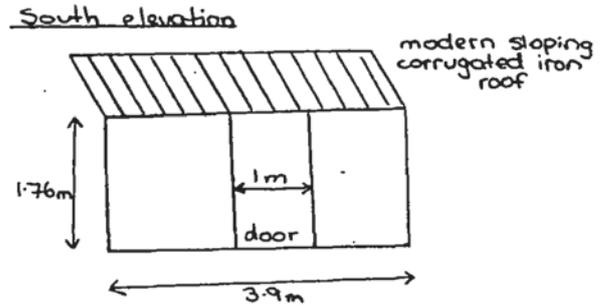
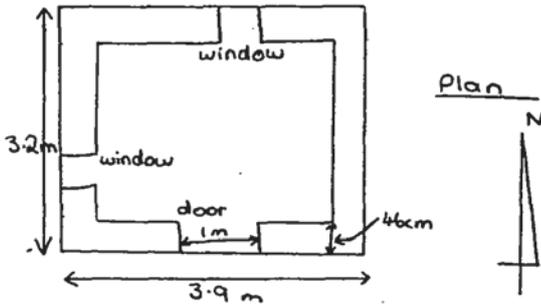
SITE NAME: MAORI OTHER -same as F41/243

SITE TYPE Huts

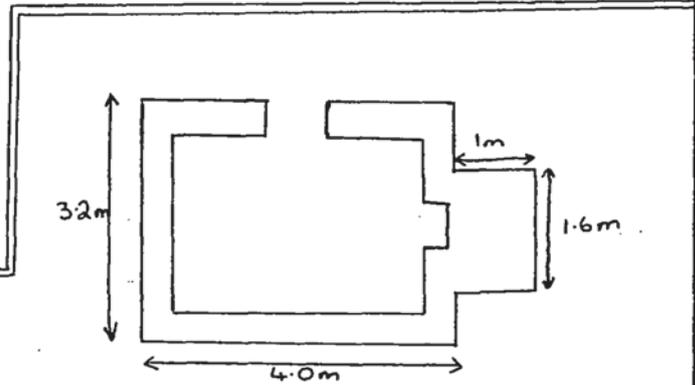
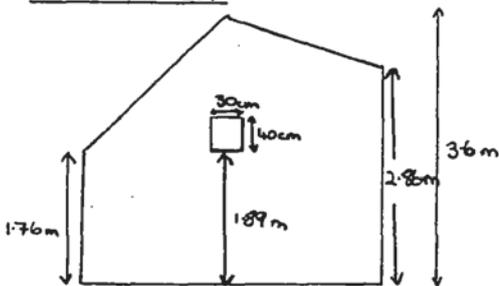
(This form may be used for recording any descriptive information or other supplementary information on the site, or for maps and drawings.)

Hut A:

Scale: 1cm rep 1m



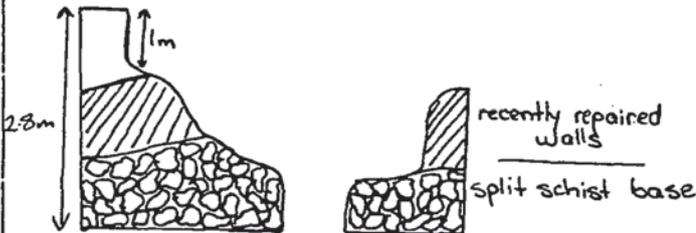
East elevation



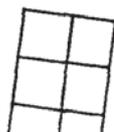
Hut B:

North elevation

Scale: 1cm rep 1m



type of site
cultural environment today
threat classification



Present condition and future danger of destruction
Security code

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

SITE RECORD FORM (NZMS1)

NZMS 1 map number S133
NZMS 1 map name Cromwell
NZMS 1 map edition 1st 1969

NZAA NZMS 1 SITE NUMBER S133/639
DATE VISITED 8/5/79 F41/272
SITE TYPE Dam:
SITE NAME: MAORI OTHER Same as F41/245

Grid Reference Easting

7	8	7
---	---	---

 Northing:

7	2	8
---	---	---

1. Aids to relocation of site (*attach a sketch map*)
30m north of SH6, 30m west of site S133/638.

2. State of site and possible future damage
Good condition. No likelihood of destruction.

3. Description of site (*Supply full details, history, local environment, references, sketches, etc. If extra sheets are attached, include a summary here*)
Dam constructed of split schist with 10cm of dirt capping. The dam encloses a rectangular area 17.5m x 7.1m. The dam has been constructed up against a sloping bank. see diagrams.

4. Owner P.J. Anderson Tenant/Manager
Address Address

5. Nature of information (*hearsay, brief or extended visit, etc.*) Site survey
Photographs (*reference numbers, and where they are held*)
Aerial photographs (*reference numbers, and clarity of site*) 3134 A/3 Site shows badly

6. Reported by M. Till & I. Wilson: Filekeeper wjt
Address University of Otago Date 7/79

7. Key words
dam, stone wall

8. New Zealand Register of Archaeological Sites (*for office use*)
NZHPT Site Field Code

Type of site

Local environment today

Land classification

Present condition and future danger of destruction

Security code

Local body

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
SITE DESCRIPTION FORM

Map Number S133
Map Name Cromwell
Map Edition 1st 1969
Grid Reference 787 728

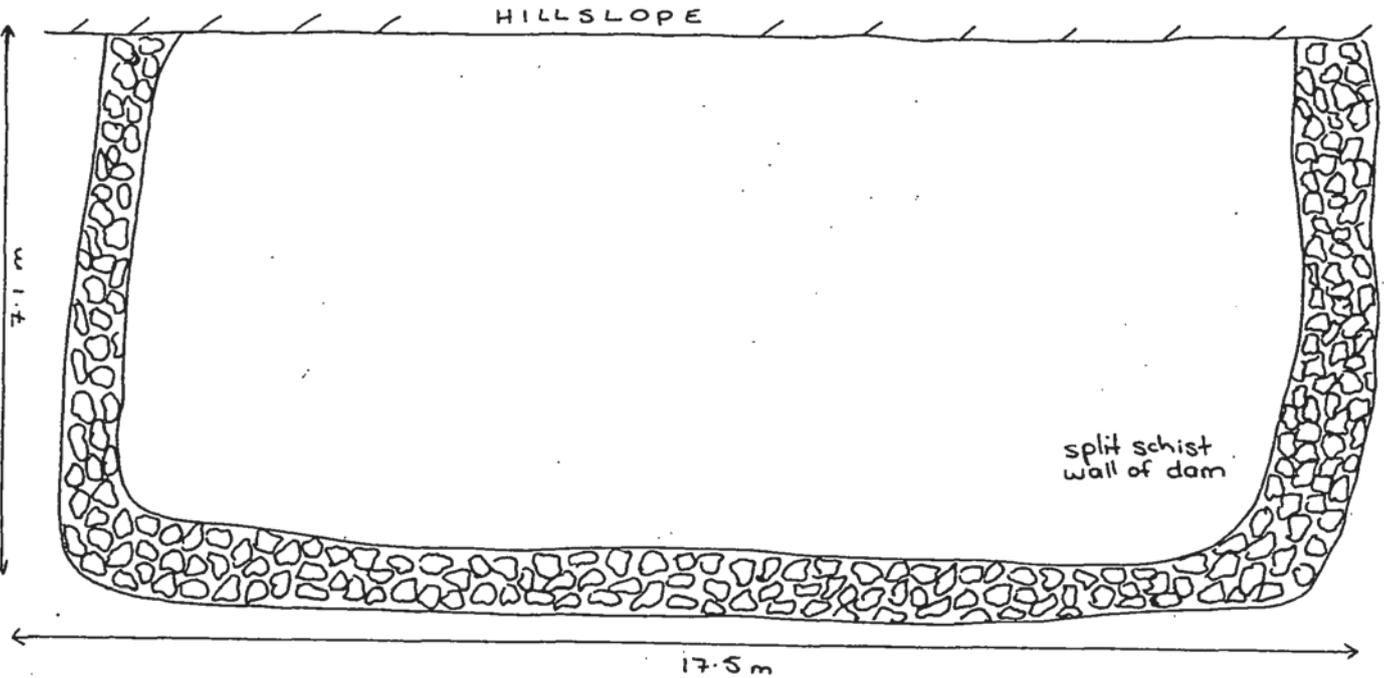
SITE NUMBER S133/639 F41/272

SITE NAME: MAORI OTHER Same as F41/245

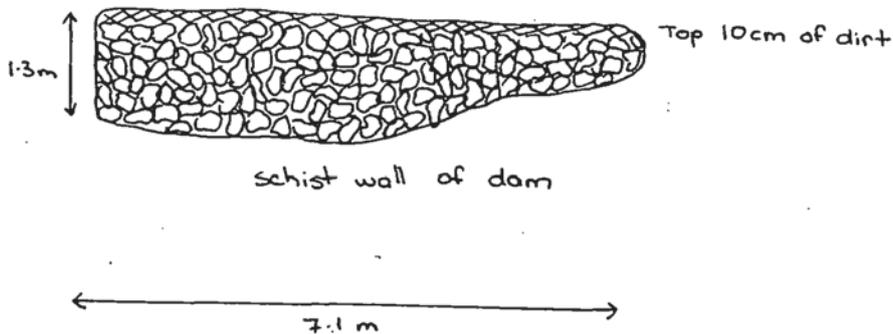
SITE TYPE Dam

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

Plan



North elevation



Type of site
Local environment today
Land classification

Present condition and future danger of destruction
Security code
Local body

SITE RECORD FORM (NZMS1)

NZMS 1 map number S133
 NZMS 1 map name Cromwell
 NZMS 1 map edition 1st 1969

NZAA NZMS 1 SITE NUMBER S133/641
 DATE VISITED 8/5/79 **F41/274**
 SITE TYPE Sluiced area
 SITE NAME: MAORI
 OTHER

Grid Reference Easting

7	8	4
---	---	---

 Northing

7	3	5
---	---	---

1. Aids to relocation of site (*attach a sketch map*)

On the true right bank of the Kawarau River, on the edge of the riverbank. West from site S133/640 to opposite the haybarn.

2. State of site and possible future damage

Good. No likelihood of destruction

3. Description of site (*Supply full details, history, local environment, references, sketches, etc. If extra sheets are attached, include a summary here*)

A large area of confused tailings, approx 800m long by 200m wide, being made up of continuous piles of tailings.

4. Owner P.J. Anderson
 Address

Tenant/Manager
 Address

5. Nature of information (*hearsay, brief or extended visit, etc.*) Site survey

Photographs (*reference numbers, and where they are held*)

Aerial photographs (*reference numbers, and clarity of site*) 3134 A/1 Site shows poorly

6. Reported by M.Till & I.Wilson
 Address University of Otago

Filekeeper *WH*
 Date *7/79*

7. Key words

sluiced area, tailings.

8. New Zealand Register of Archaeological Sites (*for office use*)
 NZHPT Site Field Code

Type of site

Local environment today

Land classification

Present condition and future danger of destruction

Security code

Local body

SITE RECORD FORM (NZMS1)

NZMS 1 map number S133
 NZMS 1 map name Cromwell
 NZMS 1 map edition 1st 1969

NZAA NZMS 1 SITE NUMBER S133/645
 DATE VISITED 8/5/79 F41/277
 SITE TYPE Rock shelter
 SITE NAME: MAORI
 OTHER

Grid Reference

Easting Northing 1. Aids to relocation of site (*attach a sketch map*)

100m north of Highway SH6 at the top of a steep bank on the true right bank of the Kawarau River.

2. State of site and possible future damage

Good

3. Description of site (*Supply full details, history, local environment, references, sketches, etc. If extra sheets are attached, include a summary here*)

The site consists of a large sloping rock with a small enclosed gap on the south side overlooking the river. It is associated with a small area of tailings to the west along the riverbank. No cultural remains of any kind were visible on the surface, although the roof is possibly fire blackened. There is no evidence of any walling associated with the shelter.

4. Owner P.J. Anderson
 Address

Tenant/Manager
 Address

5. Nature of information (*hearsay, brief or extended visit, etc.*) Site survey

Photographs (*reference numbers, and where they are held*)

Aerial photographs (*reference numbers, and clarity of site*) 3134 A/3 Site not visible

6. Reported by M. Till & I. Wilson
 Address University of Otago

Filekeeper
 Date *ujh*
7/79

7. Key words rock shelter, tailings

8. New Zealand Register of Archaeological Sites (*for office use*)
 NZHPT Site Field Code

Type of site

Local environment today

Land classification

Present condition and future danger of destruction

Security code

Local body

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
SITE DESCRIPTION FORM

Map Number S133
Map Name Cromwell
Map Edition 1st 1969
Grid Reference 777 735

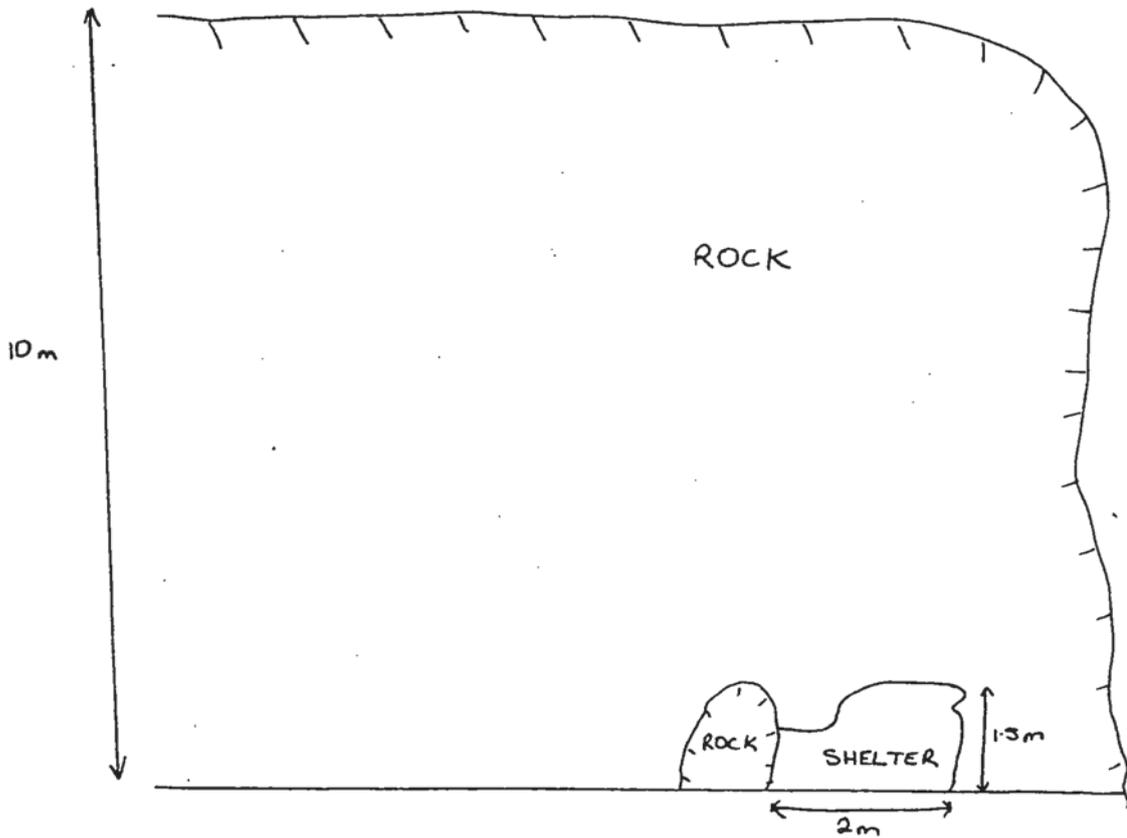
SITE NUMBER S133/645 F41/277

SITE NAME: MAORI
OTHER

SITE TYPE Rock shelter

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

Plan of site - south elevation



SITE RECORD FORM (NZMS1)

NZMS 1 map number S133
 NZMS 1 map name Cromwell
 NZMS 1 map edition 1st 1969

NZAA NZMS 1 SITE NUMBER S133/646
 DATE VISITED 9/5/79 F41/278
 SITE TYPE water races
 SITE NAME: MAORI
 OTHER

Grid Reference

Easting

7	7	6
---	---	---

Northing

7	3	4
---	---	---

1. Aids to relocation of site (*attach a sketch map*)

Beside the road approx. 100m west of Anderson's house. On the true right bank of the Kawarau River.

2. State of site and possible future damage

Good state of repair. No likelihood of destruction

3. Description of site (*Supply full details, history, local environment, references, sketches, etc. If extra sheets are attached, include a summary here*)

A: The first race runs from the road to the river bank. The channel is approx. 100m long and 50cm wide x 30cm deep.

B: The other race runs from the road to the river bank, starting from the road c100m east of A. It empties over the bank at approximately the same point as A. The channel is c60cm wide by 40cm deep.

4. Owner P.J. Anderson
 Address

Tenant/Manager
 Address

5. Nature of information (*hearsay, brief or extended visit, etc.*) Site survey

Photographs (*reference numbers, and where they are held*)

Aerial photographs (*reference numbers, and clarity of site*) 3134 A/1 Site shows clearly

6. Reported by M. Till & I. Wilson
 Address University of Otago

Filekeeper *WHT*
 Date 7/79

7. Key words

races

8. New Zealand Register of Archaeological Sites (*for office use*)
 NZHPT Site Field Code

Type of site

Local environment today

Land classification

Present condition and future danger of destruction

Security code

Local body

SITE RECORD FORM (NZMS1)

NZMS 1 map number S133
 NZMS 1 map name Cromwell
 NZMS 1 map edition 1st 1969

NZAA NZMS 1 SITE NUMBER S133/647
 DATE VISITED 9/5/79 F41/279
 SITE TYPE Dam
 SITE NAME: MAORI
 OTHER

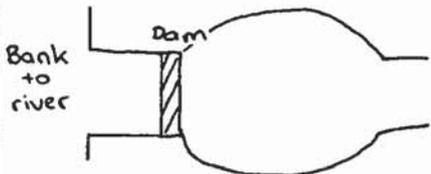
Grid Reference Easting 7 7 6 Northing 7 3 4

1. Aids to relocation of site (*attach a sketch map*)
 Just behind a large line of trees at the bottom of Anderson's home paddock.

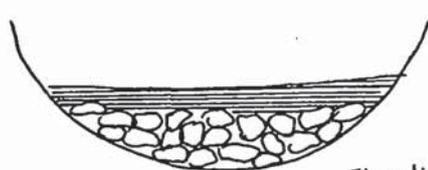
2. State of site and possible future damage
 Good state of repairs. Little liklihood of destruction

3. Description of site (*Supply full details, history, local environment, references, sketches, etc. If extra sheets are attached, include a summary here*)

Associated with an area of sluicings that are c100m lang by 30m wide. The dam is earth faced with rock. It is c2m wide and 50cm high.



Plan



Elevation

4. Owner P.J. Anderson Tenant/Manager
 Address Address

5. Nature of information (*hearsay, brief or extended visit, etc.*) Site survey
 Photographs (*reference numbers, and where they are held*)
 Aerial photographs (*reference numbers, and clarity of site*) 3134 A/1 Site shows badly

6. Reported by M. Till & I. Wilson Filekeeper
 Address University of Otago Date

7. Key words dam, sluicings

8. New Zealand Register of Archaeological Sites (*for office use*)
 NZHPT Site Field Code

Type of site
 Local environment today
 Land classification

Present condition and future danger of destruction
 Security code
 Local body

SITE RECORD FORM (NZMS1)

NZMS 1 map number S133
 NZMS 1 map name Cromwell
 NZMS 1 map edition 1st 1969

NZAA NZMS 1 SITE NUMBER S133/651
 DATE VISITED 9/5/79 F41/283
 SITE TYPE Sluiced area
 SITE NAME: MAORI
 OTHER

Grid Reference Easting 7 6 5 Northing 7 3 5

1. Aids to relocation of site (*attach a sketch map*)
 There is a bend in highway SH6 300m east of the road junction with Chards Rd.
 The site is 50m north of the large power pylon near this bend, on the north side of the highway.

2. State of site and possible future damage
 Good. No liklihood of destruction.

3. Description of site (*Supply full details, history, local environment, references, sketches, etc. If extra sheets are attached, include a summary here*)
 The sluiced area is on the true right bank of the Kawarau River, and extends for approx. 50m. The area is c30m wide.

4. Owner P.J. Anderson Tenant/Manager
 Address Address

5. Nature of information (*hearsay, brief or extended visit, etc.*) Site survey
 Photographs (*reference numbers, and where they are held*)
 Aerial photographs (*reference numbers, and clarity of site*) 3134 A/1 Site shows badly

6. Reported by M. Till & I. Wilson Filekeeper
 Address University of Otago Date 7/79

7. Key words sluiced area

8. New Zealand Register of Archaeological Sites (*for office use*)
 NZHPT Site Field Code

Type of site
 Local environment today
 Land classification

Present condition and future danger of destruction
 Security code
 Local body

SITE RECORD FORM (NZMS1)

NZMS 1 map number S133
 NZMS 1 map name Cromwell
 NZMS 1 map edition 1st 1969

NZAA NZMS 1 SITE NUMBER S133/652
 DATE VISITED 9/5/79 F41/284
 SITE TYPE House and sluicings
 SITE NAME: MAORI
 OTHER

Grid Reference

Easting Northing 1. Aids to relocation of site (*attach a sketch map*)

There is a bend in SH6 300m east of the road junction with Chards Rd.
 The site is c30m northeast of the large power pylon near this bend, on the north side of the road.

2. State of site and possible future damage

The house is partly decayed. There is little likelihood of further destruction

3. Description of site (*Supply full details, history, local environment, references, sketches, etc. If extra sheets are attached, include a summary here*)

The sluiced area is roughly circular in shape covering an area of approx. 50m x 40m.

The house is a dry (unmortared) split schist structure with low walls. It may have been a storage building of some kind. Only the low walls remain. see diagram

4. Owner P.J. Anderson
 Address

Tenant/Manager
 Address

5. Nature of information (*hearsay, brief or extended visit, etc.*)

Site survey

Photographs (*reference numbers, and where they are held*)

Aerial photographs (*reference numbers, and clarity of site*)

3134 A/1 Site shows badly

6. Reported by M. Till & I. Wilson
 Address University of Otago

Filekeeper
 Date ytt
 7/79

7. Key words

sluiced area, house, split schist

8. New Zealand Register of Archaeological Sites (*for office use*)
 NZHPT Site Field Code

Type of site

Local environment today

Land classification

Present condition and future danger of destruction

Security code

Local body

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
SITE DESCRIPTION FORM

SITE NUMBER S133/652 F41/28A

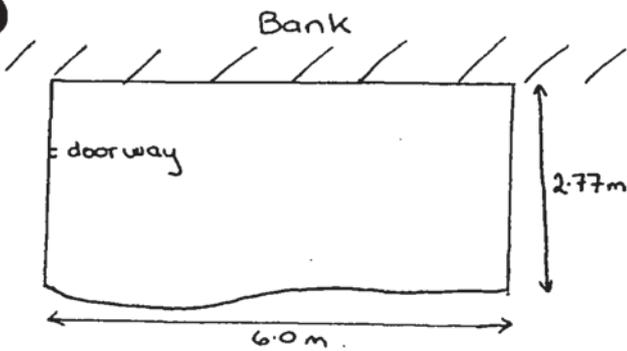
Map Number S133
Map Name Cromwell
Map Edition 1st 1969
Grid Reference 764 735

SITE NAME: MAORI
OTHER

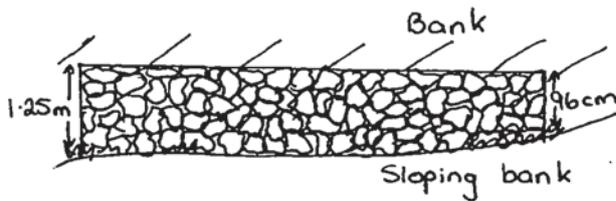
SITE TYPE House

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

Plan



North elevation



SITE RECORD FORM (NZMS1)

NZMS 1 map number S133
 NZMS 1 map name Cromwell
 NZMS 1 map edition 1st 1969

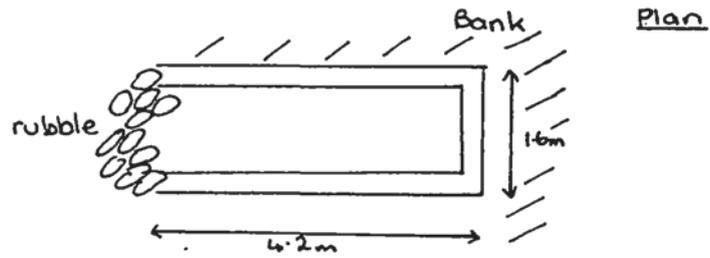
NZAA NZMS 1 SITE NUMBER S133/653
 DATE VISITED 9/5/79 F41/285
 SITE TYPE House
 SITE NAME: MAORI
 OTHER

Grid Reference Easting 7 7 3 Northing 7 3 5

1. Aids to relocation of site (*attach a sketch map*)
 Beside a large pine tree about 40m from SH6 at 100m southeast of the pylon described for sites S133/651 and S133/652. Site is on the northwest side of a large mound.

2. State of site and possible future damage
 Partly decayed. Little likelihood of further destruction.

3. Description of site (*Supply full details, history, local environment, references, sketches, etc. If extra sheets are attached, include a summary here*)
 The house is a split schist construction set into a bank. Only the part below the ground level survives.



4. Owner P.J. Anderson Tenant/Manager
 Address Address

5. Nature of information (*hearsay, brief or extended visit, etc.*) Site survey
 Photographs (*reference numbers, and where they are held*)
 Aerial photographs (*reference numbers, and clarity of site*) 3134 A/1 Site shows badly

6. Reported by M. Till & I. Wilson Filekeeper *WJT*
 Address University of Otago Date 7/79

7. Key words house, split schist

8. New Zealand Register of Archaeological Sites (*for office use*)
 NZHPT Site Field Code

Type of site
 Local environment today
 Land classification

Present condition and future danger of destruction
 Security code
 Local body

SITE RECORD FORM (NZMS1)

NZMS 1 map number S133
 NZMS 1 map name Cromwell
 NZMS 1 map edition 1st 1969

NZAA NZMS 1 SITE NUMBER S133/637
 DATE VISITED 8/5/79 F41/447
 SITE TYPE Bounded area
 SITE NAME: MAORI
 OTHER

Grid Reference Easting

7	8	9
---	---	---

 Northing

7	2	7
---	---	---

1. Aids to relocation of site (*attach a sketch map*)
 100m north of SH6 bounded by a large stand of poplar trees and other trees.
 300m west of site S133/636

2. State of site and possible future damage
 Partly damaged. No likelihood of further destruction.

3. Description of site (*Supply full details, history, local environment, references, sketches, etc. If extra sheets are attached, include a summary here*)
 Large rectangular area bounded a three sides by a shallow ditch and at the other by a split schist wall. Much of the stone has crumbled away. The wall is a dry (unmortared) split schist construction. The average height of the wall is 1m, the thickness 60cm.

4. Owner P.J. Anderson Tenant/Manager
 Address Address

5. Nature of information (*hearsay, brief or extended visit, etc.*) Site survey
 Photographs (*reference numbers, and where they are held*)
 Aerial photographs (*reference numbers, and clarity of site*) 3134 A/3 Site shows clearly

6. Reported by M. Till & I. Wilson Filekeeper WJH
 Address University of Otago Date 7/79

7. Key words
 stone wall, split schist, ditch

8. New Zealand Register of Archaeological Sites (*for office use*)
 NZHPT Site Field Code

Type of site
 Local environment today
 Land classification

Present condition and future danger of destruction
 Security code
 Local body

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
SITE DESCRIPTION FORM

SITE NUMBER S133/637 F41/447

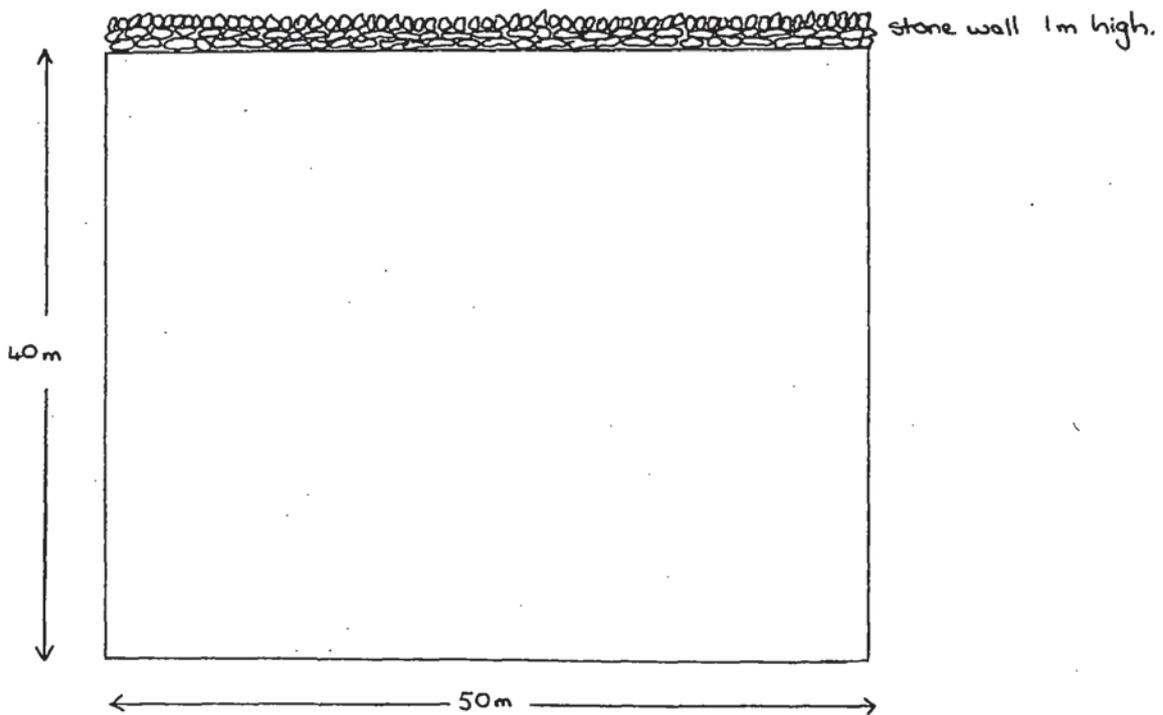
Map Number S133
Map Name Cromwell
Map Edition 1st 1969
Grid Reference 789 727

SITE NAME: MAORI
OTHER

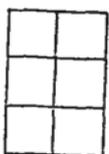
SITE TYPE Bounded area

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

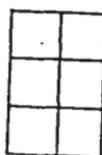
Plan of site



Scale: 1cm rep 5m.



Type of site
Local environment today
Land classification



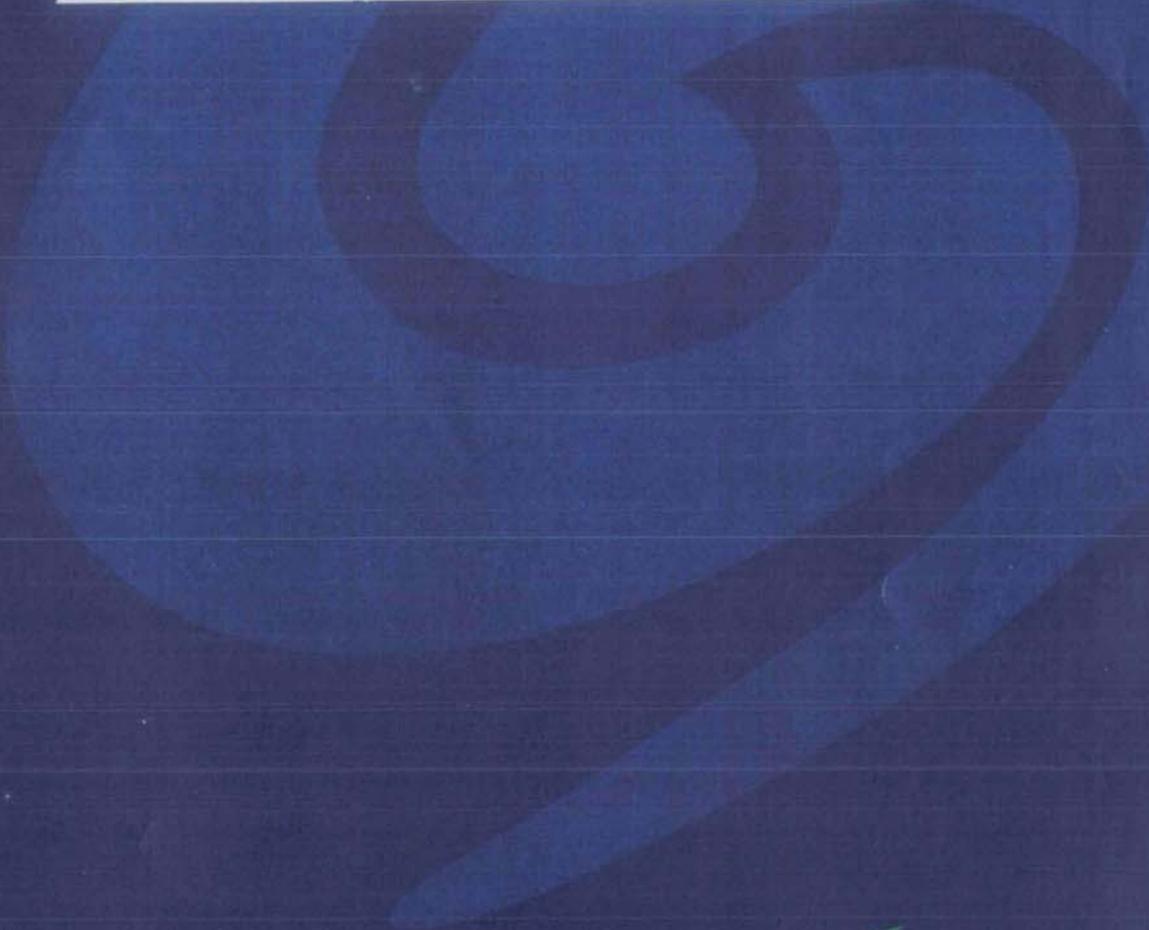
Present condition and future danger of destruction
Security code
Local body



CULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR

A PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

WITHIN THE GIBBSTON VALLEY



APPENDIX Y

Cultural Values Report
Prepared by Kai Tahu Otago Limited