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POUERUA PA, NORTHLAND:

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT

MARCH 1993



INTRODUCTION

Last year solicitors acting for the New Zealand Historic Places Trust Board commissioned Dr Aidan Challis and Mr Tony Walton, archaeologists for the Department of Conservation, to undertake an investigation of the location of the archaeologically significant areas of the Pouerua Pa complex, Northland, to facilitate detailed identification of all archaeological sites. This investigation was undertaken for litigation purposes and the Board continues to claim litigation privilege for the detailed reports of Dr Challis and Mr Walton.

However the Board decided to ask Dr Challis to provide a report summarising these investigations, and on behalf of the Board, I now provide a copy of the summary of the investigation together with copies of the associated plans outlining the areas and coded according to archaeological significance. These plans are split on a Certificate of Title basis to facilitate examination. The coding system is outlined on page 2 of Dr Challis' summary.

The Trust Board would welcome any submissions or comments from you concerning the report and the plans. The Board would like to receive any such submissions or comments before 30 May 1993 to enable them to be considered at a subsequent Board meeting.

I would like to emphasise that the Board has made no decisions based on the information provided in the report. However, it is thought to be appropriate to make this information available at this stage.

Tim Beagleholl

Tim Beaglehole Chairperson



2 March 1993

The Director
New Zealand Historic Places Trust
Antrim House
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WELLINGTON

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR REGISTRATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AT POUERUA (Section 43, Historic Places Act 1980)

This paper has been written to accompany and explain maps prepared as a result of fieldwork undertaken last year. It makes recommendations in support of the registration, by the Historic Places Trust on its register of archaeological sites, of archaeological sites in the Pouerua area under Section 43 of the Historic Places Act 1980.

BACKGROUND

On 19 April 1990 the Trust approved the registration of the then Pakaraka Farms Ltd property as an archaeological site under Section 43 and Section 51 of the Historic Places Act 1980.

On 18 August 1992 the Trust's solicitors wrote to request that Dr Aidan Challis and Mr Tony Walton be made available as witnesses for the Trust to prepare reports and provide evidence in relation to the defence of the proceedings brought by Pakaraka Farms Ltd against the Trust and the Minister of Conservation. In particular the Trust's solicitors requested that site inspections be carried out of the land belonging to Pakaraka Farms Ltd and other adjacent land to determine the location of archaeological sites. Whilst the Trust claims litigation privilege for the reports prepared by Dr Challis and Mr Walton for its solicitors, this paper explains the accompanying plans which are intended to be released to owners and other interested persons, and makes recommendations for registration by the Trust on its register of archaeological sites.

The available detailed recorded evidence of the extent of visible archaeological evidence in the Pouerua area is a draft archaeological map produced by Janet Leatherby and Peter Morgan in the early 1980s for the University of Auckland Pouerua Archaeological Project directed by Dr D.G. Sutton. This map covers a substantial part of the Pouerua archaeological complex, but excludes peripheral areas on all sides, some quite large. Site inspections of the peripheral areas of the Pouerua lava field not mapped by Leatherby and Morgan were therefore necessary. A sketch map attached to this report indicates the boundary of the Pouerua archaeological complex (defined geologically as the boundary of the Pouerua lava field), and the extent of the area mapped by Leatherby and Morgan.

Challis and Walton undertook 11 days of fieldwork in the Pouerua area between 27 October and 6 November 1992. The objective was to inspect land on the Pouerua lava field not mapped by Leatherby and Morgan, in order to define the area of archaeological evidence. As a result, colour coded plans of each component Certificate of Title (CT) area have been prepared. The colour coding is as follows:

Pink:

Areas on the lava field with archaeological features mapped by Leatherby and Morgan or field checked by Challis and Walton. These are areas which contain substantial archaeological remains and where registration is appropriate.

Green:

Areas not recommended for registration. This includes areas off the lava field where there are no archaeological remains. It also includes areas on the lava field apparently substantially devoid of archaeological evidence, and areas where evidence is known to have been destroyed.

Yellow:

Other sites off the lava field but close to its margin, also recommended for

registration.

No inspection was made of land in CT 1362/49.

RATIONALE FOR RECOMMENDATIONS FOR REGISTRATION

1. The concept of integrity

There are major Maori fortifications on the rim of the Pouerua volcanic cone, hundreds of terraces on the flanks, and intensive evidence (stone mounds and heaps, linear features, terraces and pits) of pre-European and nineteenth century gardens and settlements on the lava field. Pouerua is considered to be the best remaining example of a large system of field systems, settlements and fortifications surviving as an integrated whole. All archaeological evidence within the Pouerua volcanic system therefore gains significance through association with the total complex, and merits the recognition which registration provides. All areas of the lava field where evidence is present are recommended for registration, notwithstanding questions of condition or scale, on the grounds of relatedness to the integrity of the whole.

2. <u>Definition of the outer boundary</u>

The definition "Archaeological site" in the Historic Places Act 1980 requires that such a place should be able through investigation by archaeological techniques to provide scientific, cultural or historical evidence. It follows that places or areas which do not carry such evidence should not be registered. Therefore, areas on the Pouerua lava field seen to be devoid of archaeological evidence are not recommended for registration, notwithstanding their being part of the geological system (e.g. parts of CT 29A/1321). These areas are excluded because they do not meet the criteria for registration. It does not follow that they lack other heritage values. Areas off the lava field where there are

no archaeological remains are also not recommended for registration (e.g. parts of CTs 74D/316, 77D/246, 78D/586, 77D/247, and 74D/313).

3. Outlying areas

Generally, the Pouerua area recommended for registration is definable as a single unit within which archaeological evidence is present, distinct from land beyond the boundary where archaeological evidence is absent. However, in two situations (an area on CT 29A/1321 towards the State Highway containing large numbers of mounds; and an isolated small group of mounds on CT 78A/852), archaeological evidence on the margins of the lava field lies separated from the main archaeological area by land which does not appear to carry archaeological evidence. These separated areas are recommended for registration, both because they appear to constitute significant archaeological evidence in themselves, and also because they are seen to relate to the wider context of the integrated whole. Significant archaeological sites off the lava field but adjacent to it, being on certificates of title which include lava field, are recommended for registration on the grounds that they are of sufficient importance to merit registration in any context (two defended pa and a chert source site, respectively CTs 29A/1321 and 60D/385, and Loc. Purp. Res. Lot 12, DP 128245).

4. Excluded areas

Within the outer boundary of the area recommended for registration are areas currently occupied by housing, sheds, yards and gardens, and areas of clay country not covered by lava (e.g. parts of CTs 78D/586 and 77D/247). These areas are excluded from the recommended area for registration on the grounds that no archaeological evidence is apparent. However, in the case of the Gubb homestead (part of CT 74D/313), notwithstanding domestic usage, registration is recommended on the grounds that evidence of stone mounds is apparent, and that the homestead itself is over 100 years old so that features associated with it may be defined as archaeological within the terms of the Historic Places Act 1980. The airstrip on CT 82A/780 is excluded from the recommended area for registration because it was constructed with heavy machinery under authority of the Trust in accordance with Section 46 of the Historic Places Act 1980.

5. The question of age

The definition "Archaeological site" in the Historic Places Act 1980 requires that such a place should be associated with human activity which occurred more than 100 years ago. It follows that places or areas where the evidence is more recent should not be registered. Evidence of horticulture on the Pouerua lava field has been interpreted as being over 100 years old, on the grounds that European land use has been primarily pastoral. The ubiquitous stone mounds and stone heaps are in some locations seen to underlie the stone walls of European pastoral enclosure. Furthermore, the stone size in the mounds and heaps, frequently below 50 mm and down to 20 mm in many cases, indicates clearance of stone during horticulture rather than within existing vegetation cover for pastoral use. Therefore, the many systems of stone heaps, stone mounds, and associated settlements

have been recommended for registration notwithstanding the fact that none can be absolutely dated.

6. Wahi tapu

The land areas under bush, these being part of the Maori land blocks Umutakiura and Kaungarapa, and also part of the Ngawhitu block (CT 78A/852), are understood to be regarded as wahi tapu. It was requested by Maori and other owners that the bush should not be entered. No evidence of the sort recorded elsewhere (mounds, heaps, alignments, terraces, pits) is thought likely to exist in these areas given the very rocky nature of the ground surfaces. Accordingly, in the context of the current field inspection, these areas are not recommended for registration. However, it may be appropriate to declare them traditional sites, and registration of parts or all of the areas may be considered by the Trust if the Trust were to take the view that past use of land as an urupa makes it an archaeological site in terms of the Historic Places Act 1980.

7. The scale of recording and the level of accuracy

It is theoretically apparent and in practice proven to be the case elsewhere that subsurface archaeological evidence extends beyond the limits of visible field evidence. In the Pouerua site inspections, field evidence has been recorded with reference to definable local topographic units or local geomorphological surfaces. Where archaeological field evidence is visible on such a unit or surface (for example stone heaps or horticultural drainage channels), the whole unit or surface has been recommended for registration, up to a boundary where areas of justifiable exclusion can be defined (areas devoid of archaeological evidence). Areas between archaeological features (for example between stone heaps or drainage channels) are included because there are reasonable grounds to suspect that they were modified by the same processes which produced the features. Given the limitations of predicting the extent of archaeological evidence on the basis of surface indications, and the fact that the certificate of title diagrams on which the archaeological boundaries are marked are generally at a scale of 1: 10,000, an accuracy to within 25 metres is appropriate to the nature of the procedure. This level of accuracy is consistent with existing established practice applied to registration elsewhere. Accordingly, small areas of swamp, standing water, unvegetated rock outcrop and the like, falling within areas where archaeological evidence is present, have been included in the recommendations for registration, being too small to warrant being explicitly excluded.

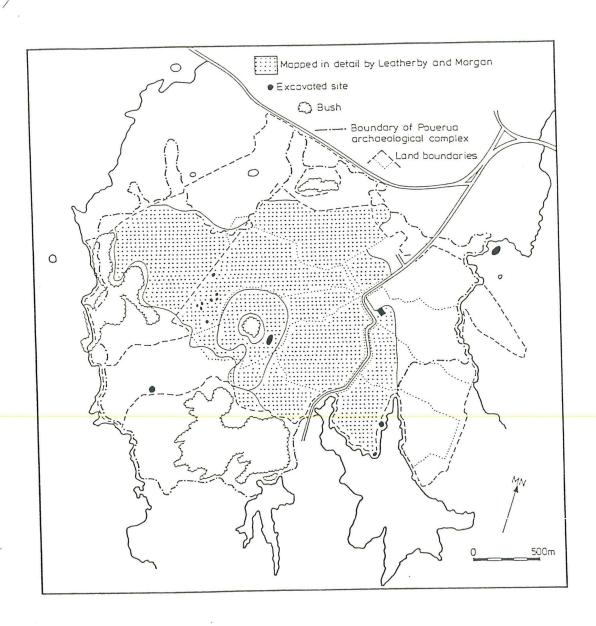
8. Relatedness of registration to authority applications under Section 46

The recommendation that an area be registered or not be registered on the Trust's register as an archaeological site is not intended as a guide to whether authority to modify under Section 46 of the Historic Places Act 1980 should be declined or granted. Any such issues would have to be dealt with quite separately.

Dr A.J. Challis

Senior Archaeologist

For Director, Science & Research Division



The Pouerua Archaeological Complex

