

WAIPOUA ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT STAGES II AND III:
MANAGEMENT AND RESEARCH UNDERTAKEN DURING 1985-87

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Department of Conservation

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CONTENTS

1.0	INTRODUCTION	1
1.1	<u>Site Management and Research</u>	5
1.2	<u>Logging and Archaeological Sites</u>	7
1.3	<u>Te Roroa-Waipoua Archaeological Advisory Committee</u>	8
1.4	<u>Traditional Maori Sites</u>	9
1.5	<u>Department of Conservation and Timberlands</u>	10
2.0	COMPARTMENT 5	11
2.1	<u>Survey</u>	16
2.2	<u>Protection</u>	17
2.3	<u>Modification</u>	18
2.4	<u>Investigation</u>	19
2.5	<u>Future Management</u>	20
3.0	COMPARTMENT 14	21
3.1	<u>Survey</u>	25
3.2	<u>Future Management</u>	26
4.0	COMPARTMENT 15	27
4.1	<u>Survey</u>	27
4.2	<u>Protection</u>	30
4.3	<u>Modification</u>	30
4.4	<u>Investigation</u>	31
4.5	<u>Future Management</u>	31

5.0	COMPARTMENTS 23, 27, AND 36 -THE KAWERUA COAST	32
5.1	<u>Survey</u>	39
5.2	<u>Protection</u>	40
5.3	<u>Modification</u>	41
5.4	<u>Investigation</u>	41
5.5	<u>Future Management</u>	41
6.0	COMPARTMENT 58	43
6.1	<u>Survey</u>	43
6.2	<u>Protection</u>	47
6.3	<u>Future Management</u>	48
7.0	COMPARTMENT 65	49
7.1	<u>Survey</u>	52
7.2	<u>Protection</u>	52
7.3	<u>Future Management</u>	52
8.0	COMPARTMENT 66	54
8.1	<u>Survey</u>	57
8.2	<u>Future Management</u>	58
9.0	WAIPOUA KAURI SANTUARY	59
9.1	<u>Survey</u>	59
9.2	<u>Future Management</u>	61

10.0	WAIRAU RIVER VALLEY	62
10.1	<u>Survey</u>	62
10.2	<u>Protection</u>	64
10.3	<u>Future Management</u>	64
11.0	SUMMARY	65
12.0	REFERENCES	67

13.0 APPENDICES

- Appendix I: News reports of Waipoua Archaeological Project.
- Appendix II: Compartment 5 new site record forms and additional Information Sheets.
- Appendix III: Compartment 14 new site record forms and additional information sheets.
- Appendix IV: Compartment 15 new site record forms and additional information sheets.
- Appendix V: Kawerua and Waipoua Coast; Compartments 23, 27 and 36.
- Appendix VI: Compartment 58 kauri management.
- Appendix VII: Compartment 58 new site record forms and additional information sheets.
- Appendix VIII: Compartment 65 additional information sheets.
- Appendix IX: Compartment 66 new site record forms and additional information sheets.
- Appendix X: Kauri Sanctuary new site record forms.
- Appendix XI: Wairau River new site records forms.

FIGURES

Figure 1:	Waipoua Forest Map showing compartment divisions.....	4
	General Key to Figures 2-12.....	12
Figure 2:	Compartment 5 showing archaeological site locations.....	13
Figure 3:	Compartment 14 showing archaeological site locations.....	23
Figure 4:	Compartment 15 showing archaeological site locations.....	28
Figure 5:	The Kawerua Coast-Compartment 23 showing site locations.....	33
Figure 6:	The Kawerua Coast-Compartment 27 showing site locations.....	34
Figure 7:	The Kawerua Coast-Compartment 38 showing site locations.....	35
Figure 8:	Compartment 58 showing archaeological site locations.....	44
Figure 9:	Compartment 65 showing archaeological site locations.....	50
Figure 10:	Compartment 66 showing archaeological site locations.....	55
Figure 11:	Kauri Sanctuary showing area surveyed and site locations.....	60
Figure 12:	Wairau River Valley showing area surveyed and site locations.....	63

TABLES

Table 1:	Summary of archaeological sites in Compartment 5.....	14
Table 2:	Summary of archaeological sites in Compartment 14.....	23
Table 3:	Summary of archaeological sites in Compartment 15.....	29
Table 4:	Summary of archaeological sites on the Kawerua Coast.....	36

Table 5: Summary of archaeological sites in Compartment 58.....	45
Table 6: Summary of archaeological sites in Compartment 65.....	51
Table 7: Summary of archaeological sites in Compartment 66.....	56

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report describes the archaeological research and management work undertaken in Waipoua State Forest 13 (Fig. 1) as Stages II and III of the Waipoua Archaeological Project from November 1985 to May 1986 and November 1986 to April 1987. Summary reports outlining this work have already been distributed (Taylor 1986, Taylor 1987).

The work had the support of the Tangata Whenua, Te Roroa, and was initiated and funded by the N.Z. Forest Service (FS). Since 1 April 1987 the work has been undertaken for the Department of Conservation.

The project is being undertaken as a series of stages of management and research, each building on the other. Stage I involved detailed surveys and site recording in Compartments 5 and 15 both of which were under development threat. Stage II involved continuation of the extensive surveys in the valley, site recording and the undertaking of a series of research orientated excavations. Stage III continued with detailed mapping of sites and with the logging of archaeological sites.

The work to be undertaken as Stage II of the project was detailed at the completion of Stage I (Taylor and Sutton 1985; Taylor 1985), the scope of which had in turn been derived from earlier recommendations on management and research (Papworth 1980; Pierce 1981; Coster 1983; Moore 1984; Lawlor 1984). Similarly Stage III extended from Stage II (Taylor 1986).

Both Stages I and II of the project were carried out under the

direction of Michael Taylor with the primary assistance of Annetta Sutton. The assistant director during Stage III was Bruce Cramond. Ian Lawlor has overseen all work undertaken. Ian Smith (University of Auckland) was also invited to participate in selected fieldwork which at that point was beyond the resources of the FS.

The work for Stage II involved extensive excavations which were undertaken in Compartment 5; on five sites under the direction of Michael Taylor and two by Ian Smith. Tangata whenua, archaeology students from the University of Auckland, and graduate archaeologists working for the FS assisted with both excavations. Detailed reports will be presented elsewhere and only brief outlines will be included here.

Stage II also focused on the definition of an area to be set aside as a Traditional and Historic Reserve (Fig. 1). The definition of the reserve involved the relocation of known sites in the Waipoua River valley and the survey or resurvey of areas not previously intensively covered, in addition to discussions and field inspections with tangata whenua and FS staff. The 645ha reserve includes at least 71 recorded archaeological sites as many more remain unrecorded in the portion of indigenous forest. About 48ha of the reserve is at present in pine and this will eventually be removed from exotic timber production. Copies of the report describing the proposal for the reserve were distributed in 1986 (Taylor 1986c) and all of the proposed area was transferred to the Department of Conservation on 1 April 1987.

During Stage III work was focused in Compartments 5 and 15 on detailed

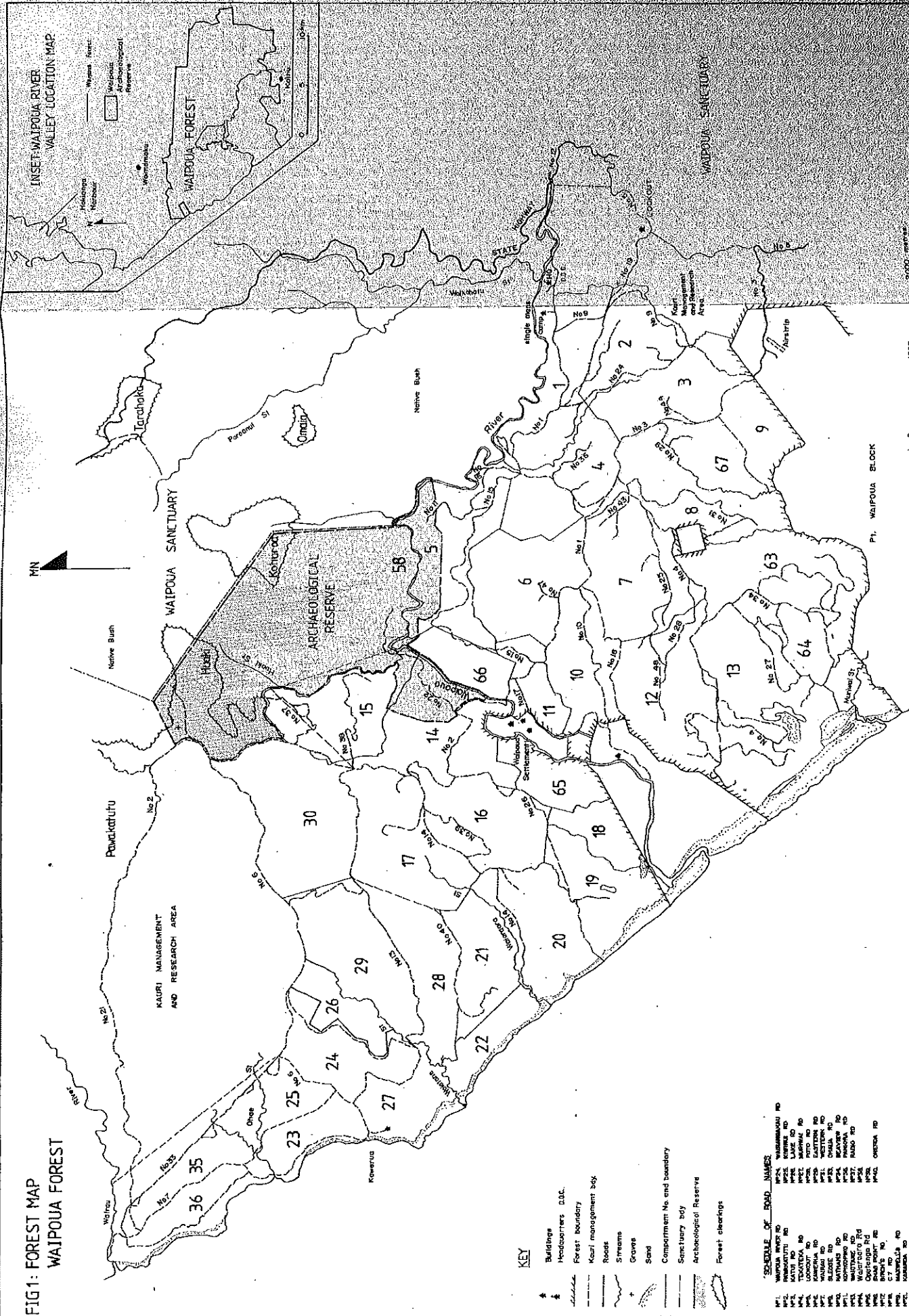
planning and investigations of sites, and the removal of pines from sites.

While access to the sites has been restricted by resolution of the Te Roroa-Waipoua Archaeological Advisory Committee (See section 1.3) numerous visitors have inspected the main excavations and areas to be included in the reserve . FS visitors during Stage II included the Conservator of Forests, Peter Herrick, his deputies, Mason Potter and Peter McElroy, the retiring FS District Ranger, Colin Sutherland, the acting District Ranger, Tony Russell, Laurie Powell and Russell Dale from the FS Auckland office, and Cecil Hood from FS Head Office, Wellington.

Archaeologists who visited the sites during Stage II included Peter Ads (Maori Studies Department, Victoria University, Wellington), Dr Harry Allen (Anthropology Department, University of Auckland), Dr Susan Bulmer (HPT Regional Archaeologist), and almost the entire N.Z. Archaeological Association (NZAA) Council (Louise Furey, Wendy Harsant, Mary Jeal, Garry Law, Bruce McFadgen, Brenda Sewell, Lynn Williams) with Nigel Prickett.

During Stage II news media visits included a tour of the sites by Glenys Hopkinson (Tourist and Publicity Department) and Bill Kier (Appendix I) as well as television crews from "The Natural World of the Maori", Te Karere, and Top Half Regional News. The two articles by Glenys Hopkinson were published widely including most N.Z. daily papers, the N.Z. News (U.K.) in Britain, and a Cook Islands newspaper. Other media representatives spoke to Ned Nathan and Ian

FIG 1: FOREST MAP
WAIPOUA FOREST



- KEY**
- Buildings
 - Headquarters D.O.C.
 - Forest boundary
 - Kauri management box
 - Roads
 - Streams
 - Graves
 - Sand
 - Compartment No. and boundary
 - Sanctuary boundary
 - Archaeological Reserves
 - Forest clearings

SCHEDULE OF ROAD NAMES

W1	WAIPOUA RIVER RD
W2	WAIPOUA RD
W3	WAIPOUA RD
W4	WAIPOUA RD
W5	WAIPOUA RD
W6	WAIPOUA RD
W7	WAIPOUA RD
W8	WAIPOUA RD
W9	WAIPOUA RD
W10	WAIPOUA RD
W11	WAIPOUA RD
W12	WAIPOUA RD
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W61	WAIPOUA RD
W62	WAIPOUA RD
W63	WAIPOUA RD
W64	WAIPOUA RD
W65	WAIPOUA RD
W66	WAIPOUA RD
W67	WAIPOUA RD

Tracing and additions by A. Sutton 23/8/86.

Lawlor (Appendix I).

The number of visitors during Stage III was more limited but included Ken Piddington, Director General of DOC, Don McKenzie and Lisa Forester, FS botanists from Kaikōhe, Rod Wallace, Technical Officer from the University of Auckland, Department of Anthropology and most of those who attended the Advisory Committee meetings.

News media interest continued during Stage III (Appendix I). A television crew from Communicado Television filmed logging and on sites for a new programme, "That's Fairly Interesting". Michael Taylor also provided interviews with Radio Northland.

1.1 Site Management and Research

All management and research undertaken on archaeological sites is summarised in the following sections (2.0 to 10.0) by Forest Compartment (See Figure 1).

Historic Places Trust (HPT) permits and authorities have been obtained for all archaeological and forest development work. However, not all permits and authorities issued were required during 1985-87 as logging of most sites was not undertaken and some archaeological work was postponed.

During the project the basic archaeological survey method employed required relocating known sites and then traversing the areas between them. In addition, in unsurveyed areas or areas with no sites, the ridges and other main natural features were walked until the whole

terrain had been covered at close intervals.

Practices used for site definition during past surveys have not been consistent throughout the forest. During the current work, when site numbers were already allocated, site boundaries were redefined for management purposes where necessary; for example, to distinguish sites in pines from those in bush. Elsewhere, where new sites were recorded, such as in Compartment 58, site definition was made on the basis of similar features been intervisible. When different types of features were not intervisible the locations were recorded as separate sites. This was done to facilitate the relocation of scattered features in dense bush.

Some replanting of sites with indigenous seedlings and seed on/or within the reserve area will be both desirable and necessary. Collection of seedlings and seed from within the logging zones should be undertaken prior to logging and planted out in winter.

Following logging, a close watch should be kept for the development of problems with soil erosion especially on the steeper slopes. Until vegetation is re-established, regular checks should be made to ensure that erosion does not occur on or in the vicinity of sites.

Investigations for both management and research should continue to focus on those sites that are under the most immediate threat from logging. Progress with these investigations will be slow because the dense vegetation which covers all sites makes surveying, mapping, and excavation slow and difficult especially when compared with

archaeology carried out in an open landscape.

1.2 Logging and Archaeological Sites

Logging of several archaeological sites during 1985-87 (compare Taylor and Sutton 1985: Tables 4 and 5 and Tables 1 and 3 in this volume) did not proceed as planned as logging fell behind schedule. Rates of timber removal are difficult to predict exactly because of a variety of factors including market fluctuations, orders required, species being felled, timber volumes produced, wetness of the ground, and mechanical breakdowns.

Only two sites N18/112 and 183, have had all timber removed (See sections 2.1 to 2.3). Several sites, N18/111, 140, 179, 185 and 186 were partially logged. Damage to sites was minimal and no significant damage occurred to features.

Archaeologists should continue to be present to help plan and supervise the logging of sites (and surrounding areas), to both prevent damage to site features, and to record and investigate further features that are likely to be uncovered during logging operations. Measures agreed to by the FS and HPT that can be taken to minimise site damage are outlined elsewhere (Anderson 1985; Lawlor 1986; Smith 1986a; Taylor and Sutton 1985:7-9,17-21,26-28). Once logging has commenced protection techniques are likely to develop rapidly with experience.

Following logging, sites should be reinspected to assess the impact and then site perimeters should be remarked with red paint and/or tape

to prevent further damage while work is continuing nearby. Most sites also should be marked permanently with tanalised fence posts bearing their N.Z. Archaeological Association (NZAA) site numbers to ensure that they are able to be relocated in the future.

1.3 Te Roroa-Waipoua Archaeological Advisory Committee

Representatives from the tangata whenua, the FS, and HPT have continued to meet as the interim Te Roroa-Waipoua Archaeological Advisory Committee to oversee and advise on site management and research in the forest. Four meetings were held during Stage II of the project (See minutes: 15 October, 11 December 1985, 20 February, 11 June 1986).

Three meetings of the Advisory Committee were held during Stage III (on 5 November 1986 , 5 February 1987, 18 March 1987), and minutes for these meetings have been distributed by Ian Lawlor.

All work on the sites has continued to be carried out under the auspices of the committee. Proposed archaeological work has been outlined and results of fieldwork already undertaken have been reported to the Committee.

The Committee has resolved that visitors to the sites be limited to tangata whenua and necessary professional or scientific personnel. Visits by school groups, tour parties, or the general public will not be allowed until the sites can be presented with the dignity that they warrant.

Discussions are continuing over the most appropriate methods to formally establish the Committee and the Traditional and Historic Reserve.

Future management and research of the archaeological sites on the land which has been taken over by both the Department of Conservation and Forestry Corporation should be subject to discussion with the Te Roroa-Waipoua Archaeological Advisory Committee.

1.4 Traditional Maori Sites

A map and complementary list of 60 named places of traditional Maori importance in the forest was prepared in co-operation with Gracie Kereopa, Alex Nathan and Freda Sowter. As most of the places identified in this work are wahitapu or urupa strict limits have been placed on the distribution of the information. It is anticipated that many more places will be identified as time passes. The list and map were presented to the Te Roroa-Waipoua Archaeological Advisory Committee.

A list of places of traditional Maori importance and archaeological sites was also prepared for inclusion in recommendations for areas to be set aside from commercial production in the land proposed to go to Timberlands (Forester and McKenzie 1987:8-12). The main focus of this report was on areas of biological value, but many of these coincided with areas of traditional importance and archaeological sites.

1.5 Department of Conservation and Timberlands

This report is the final work to be carried out for the FS as after 1 April 1987 administration of Waipoua Forest was split between the new Department of Conservation (DOC) and Timberlands, a subsidiary of the Forestry Corporation. DOC controls the indigenous forest, including the Kauri Sanctuary and Traditional and Historical (Archaeological) Reserve, and Timberlands manages the exotic plantations. Final land allocations have still to be made.

The Archaeological Project is administered by DOC.

Timberlands still is obliged to manage archaeological sites on land under its control and close liason remains necessary.

Timberlands is responsible for the logging of pines from archaeological sites on DOC land, specifically in Compartments 5 and 15 within the area to be reserved (Taylor 1986c). Logging of these two Compartments will probably take another 3 summers (1987-1990). In Compartment 14, a portion of which has been allocated to DOC in the Archaeological Reserve, logging is due to take place until the 1990's.

2.0 COMPARTMENT 5


This compartment consists of a series of north facing slopes, gullies and ridges which were planted in a variety of pine species in the late 1930's and early 1940's (Fig. 2; Table 1). Areas of indigenous bush, containing much archaeological evidence, remain near the river. Pines in the eastern portion of the compartment were logged in the mid 1970's and logging is now underway in the western portion.

Soils within the compartment are variable, with Waipoua clays and loams dominant on the lower levels, and sand on the upper slopes and ridges. In the past, the areas where sand and loam meet may have been favoured for gardening as the mixed soils would have both the lightness of sand and the fertility of the loam.


Old and large Pinus radiata mark the route of the historic horse track that runs through the compartment. These trees were used for seed collecting in the 1950's but most likely date from the gum digging era. Forester (1985:24) has recommended that the historical significance of the older planted pines should be considered before their removal is contemplated.


The first archaeological sites in Compartment 5 were noted by forest staff and the compartment was surveyed with "some thoroughness" in 1980 (Papworth 1980:2). Other work has included the ringbarking of pines on N18/93 and one pine on N18/94 (Coster 1979), test excavations of 3 storage pit sites (Charters 1982a), and further site surveying (Moore 1984; Taylor and Sutton 1985).

General Key to Figures: 2 - 12.

 N18/102 archaeological sites.

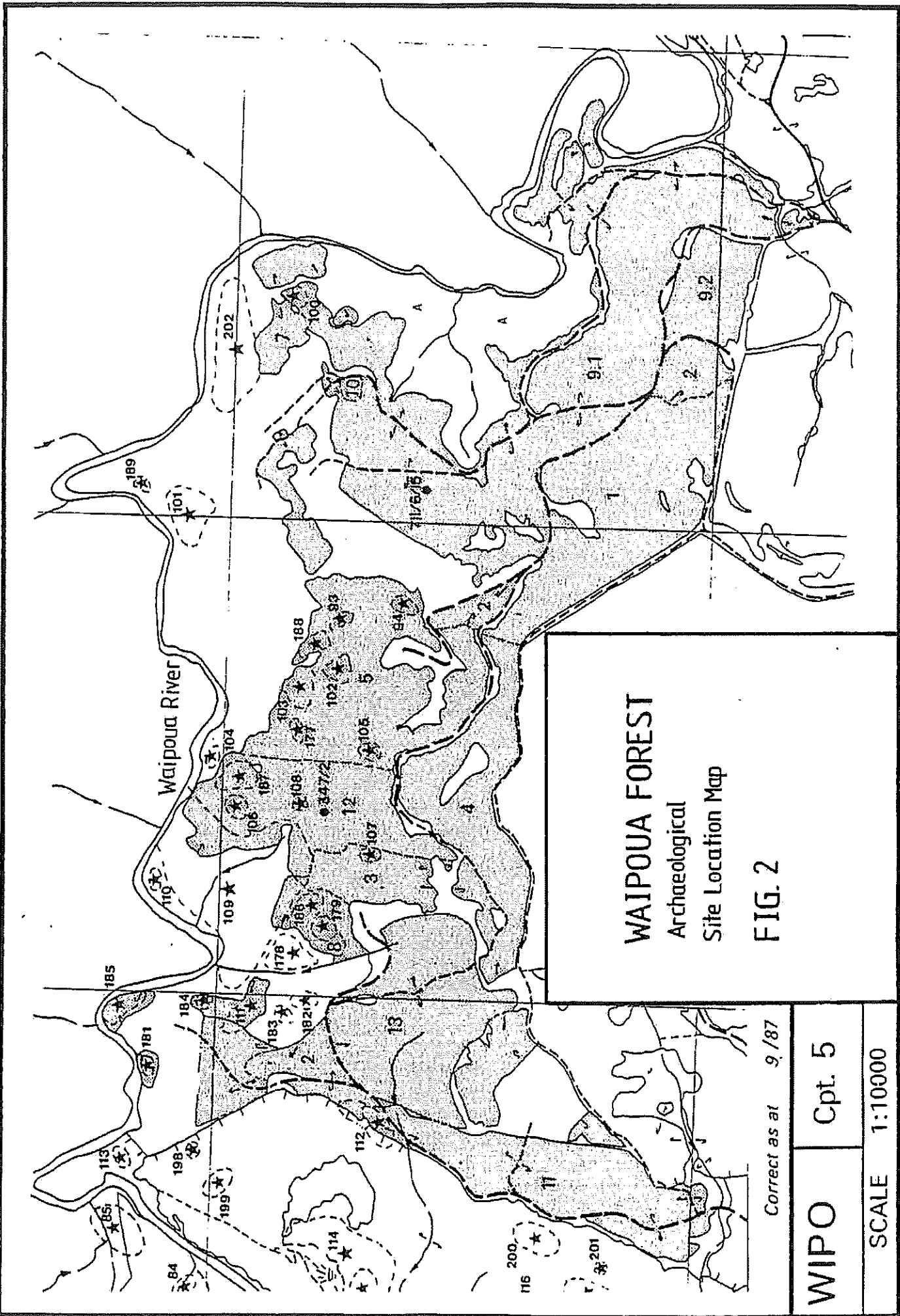
 exotic plantings (mainly pines)

 roads / tracks

 streams

CPT6  compartment No's and boundaries.

See Fig.1 for key to Compartment locations



WAIPOUA FOREST
 Archaeological
 Site Location Map

FIG. 2

Correct as at 9/87

WIPO Cpt. 5

SCALE 1:10000

TABLE 1 SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES IN COMPARTMENT 5

EV ETHNIC NUMBER	OLD IMPERIAL NUMBER	SITE TYPE	VEGETATION	STATUS*	AUTHORITY	LOGGING DATE	POST	MANAGEMENT UNDERTAKEN
06/0095	N18/15	Reputed pa	<i>Pinus palustris</i> (1937) Firebreak	C	-	-	-	Findspot 1985
06/0162	N18/93	12 pits	<i>Pinus echinata</i> (1940)	R	1985/2	1987-88	-	Sketch mapped 1979. 60 ringbarked and understorey cleared 1979
06/0163	N18/94	4 pits 1 Terrace	<i>Pinus echinata</i> (1940)	R	1982/5	1987-88	-	Planned 1979. Excavated (Charlors 1982) Pig damage 1986
06/0168	N18/100	2 pits	Bush edge	R	-	-	-	Not relocated despite repeated searches 1985-87
06/0169	N18/101	Stone structures	River edge bush	R	-	-	-	Some pig damage 1986
06/0170	N18/102	7 pits 1 terrace	<i>Pinus echinata</i> (1940)	R	1985/2	1987-88	-	Most pines cleared for planning and excavations 1986 (Taylor n.d.). Findspot obsidian flakes 1986
06/0171	N18/103	3 pits 1 terrace stone heaps	<i>Pinus echinata</i> (1940)	R	1985/2	1987-88	-	Earthworks mapped 1986. Excavated (Taylor n.d.)
06/0172	N18/104	5 stone heaps	River edge bush	R	-	-	1 post 1986	See Appendix II
06/0173	N18/105	8 pits	<i>Pinus echinata</i> (1940)	-	1985/3 also 1982/5	1987-88	-	Sketch plan 1980. Excavated (Charlors 1982)
06/0174	N18/106 Te Kopao	4 terraces	<i>Pinus radiata</i> (1940)	R	1985/2	19897	-	Undergrowth cleared 1985. Mapped 1985, 1987.
06/0175	N18/107	4 pits	<i>Pinus taeda</i> (1939)	-	1985/2 1982/5	1988	-	Excavated (Charlors 1982)
06/0176	N18/108	1 pit	<i>Pinus radiata</i> (1940)	R	1985/2	1988-89	-	-
06/0177	N18/109	Extensive site. 2 pits 1 terrace, c400 stone heaps, stone facings, stone channel	Bush <i>Pinus radiata</i> (1940) <i>Pinus taeda</i> (1939) <i>Pinus patula</i> (1938)	R	1985/2	1988-89	2 posts 1986	Pine perimeter mapped 1985-87. Test excava- tions (Taylor n.d.)
06/0178	N18/110	1 pit	Riverside bush	R	1985/2 Not needed	-	1 post 1986	Relocated accurately 1985. Sketch plan 1986 See Appendix II
06/0179	N18/111	26 pits 2 terraces	<i>Pinus patula</i> (1949) <i>Pinus radiata</i> (1940)	R	1985/2	1987-88	-	Sketch plan 1980, understorey cut 1986. Partially logged 1986-87. Excavation 1987, (Taylor n.d.)

TABLE 1 SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES IN COMPARTMENT 5 CONTINUED

NEW METRIC NUMBER	OLD IMPERIAL NUMBER	SITE TYPE	VEGETATION	STATUS*	AUTHORITY	LOGGING DATE	POST	MANAGEMENT UNDERTAKEN
006/0180	N18/112	15 pits 1 terrace	Part Scrub Part <i>Pinus radiata</i> (1966)	-	-	Logged 1985	1986	Logged 1985. Relocated and sketch planned 1986. Partially in Compartment 66. See Appendix II
006/0181	N18/113	Stone faced terrace	Scrub below pine	R	-	-	-	Site relocated 1986. See Appendix II
-	N18/177	1 terrace	<i>Pinus ochinata</i> (1940)	R	1985/2	1988-89	-	Site planned and excavated 1986 (Taylor n.d.)
-	N18/178 Pawhorowai	2 terraces Stonework	Bush adjacent to <i>Pinus patula</i> (1938)	R	1985/2 Not needed	-	-	Site definition clarified to include only features in bush 1986
-	N18/179 Pawhorowai	3 'pits' and modified knoll	<i>Pinus patula</i> (1938)	R	1985/2	1987-88	-	Site planned and excavated 1985 (Smith 1986). Partially logged 1986-87
-	N18/181	Stone structures	<i>Pinus radiata</i> (1940)	R	1985/33	1987-88	-	Sketch mapped 1985
-	N18/182	Stone structures	<i>Pinus patula</i> (1949)	R	- 1986/48	1987-88	-	Partially cleared and sketch mapped 1986. Undergrowth felled 1986.
-	N18/183	1 pit	<i>Pinus patula</i> (1938)	R	1986/48	Logged 1987	Post 1987	Logged 1987
-	N18/184	2 terraces	<i>Pinus patula</i> (1949)	R	1986/48	1987-88	-	Sketch planned 1985
-	N18/185	Stone heaps and river flat	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	R	1985/33	1987-88	-	Mapped and excavated (Taylor n.d.) Undergrowth felled 1986. Partially logged 1987.
-	N18/186 Pawhorowai	Stone heaps on flat and and slope. Pond	<i>Pinus patula</i> (1938) Few <i>Pinus taeda</i>	R	1985/33	1987-88	-	Undergrowth cleared 1985. Mapped and excavated (Smith 1986). Partially logged 1987
-	N18/187 Te Kopae	Stone faced terracing and heaps	<i>Pinus radiata</i> (1940)	R	Needed	1989	-	Undergrowth cleared 1985. Planned 1985
-	N18/188	6 pits 3 terraces	<i>Pinus echinata</i> (1940)	R	Needed	1987-88	-	Planned 1985
-	N18/189	4 pits	Bush	R	-	-	-	-
-	N18/197	Findspot (obsidian flake)	Track between stands of <i>Pinus radiata</i>	-	-	-	-	Now site located 1986. See Appendix II
-	N18/202	Stone heaps and lines	Riverside bush	R	-	-	-	Now site located 1986. See Appendix II

* A, B, C are FS management grades. R indicates the site is to included in the archaeological reserve.

About 24.8ha at present in pine, plus areas of bush on the lower slopes of Compartment 5, are to be included in the archaeological reserve and therefore excluded from future pine plantings.

2.1 Survey

Two areas of riverside indigenous bush at the eastern end of Compartment 5 were surveyed for sites. The eastern-most area (See Area A, Fig. 2) consisted of very steep slopes with some medium sized kauri trees, both standing and fallen, but no evidence of archaeological sites. However, a new site N18/202, was located in the other survey area and further exploration of this area is warranted.

Two new sites, N18/197 and N18/202, were recorded and two other sites (N18/112 and 113), that may be affected by logging, were included in sites listed for Compartment 5 (Appendix II):

Site type	Site no.	Grid reference
Pits	N18/112	027-055
Stone work	N18/113	028-059
Findspot	N18/197	027-057
Stone heaps	N18/202	043-058

Site N18/112 was recorded originally as a single pit and terrace site but 15 pits and one terrace were identified during Stage II (Appendix II). The site probably originally included over 20 pits but a portion of the site was destroyed when a firebreak was bulldozed through it in the 1950's.

2.4 Investigations

Detailed mapping of the extensive site, N18/109, was continued during Stages II and III and most of the pine perimeter has now been mapped. Individual features have also been planned and photographed. Test excavations in N18/109 showed some evidence of gardening.

Detailed mapping and excavations also were carried out on sites N18/102, 103, 109A, 177 and 185. These excavations will not be described here as the results have been outlined elsewhere (Taylor 1986a) and will be described further after analyses are completed.

During Stage II excavations were also undertaken by the University of Auckland, Department of Anthropology field school on N18/179 and 186 and these have been summarised (Smith 1986b).

Two features uncovered during Stage III by logging operations were also investigated. An area of charcoal and burnt stone was uncovered about 20m from N18/111 by a bulldozer hauling logs. This was cleared of debris, planned, photographed, and then fully excavated. Two large charcoal samples were collected for wood identification and possible dating. Near N18/182, a skidder cut through a small knoll uncovering an ambiguous feature which upon excavation appeared to be a burnt root. Charcoal was also collected from this isolated feature and it was planned and photographed.

A small area of stonework on site N18/182 also was uncovered and planned. However, it was considered best to leave most of the low stonework buried under the thick duff layer that conceals it as this

affords an excellent protection against damage during logging.

Bruce Cramond has established a traverse network to enable a detailed contour map of sites N18/106, 109 and 187 to be prepared. This will tie together maps prepared during all three stages of the project.

2.5 Future management

Logging in this compartment will continue to progress at a faster rate than in previous years and inspection of logged areas and supervision of logging will require a greater proportion of the forest archaeologists' time. Sites N18/93, 94, 102, 103, 105, 107, 108, 109, 111, 177, 179, and 181 to 186 may be affected by logging in the near future.

Detailed archaeological recording of site N18/109 and investigation of N18/109, and 187 is necessary before logging approaches their perimeters. Major excavations on N18/106 and 187 were planned in December 1986 by Ian Smith but these were not able to be undertaken at that time. Tangata whenua have requested that no excavations on N18/106 are undertaken.

3.0 COMPARTMENT 14

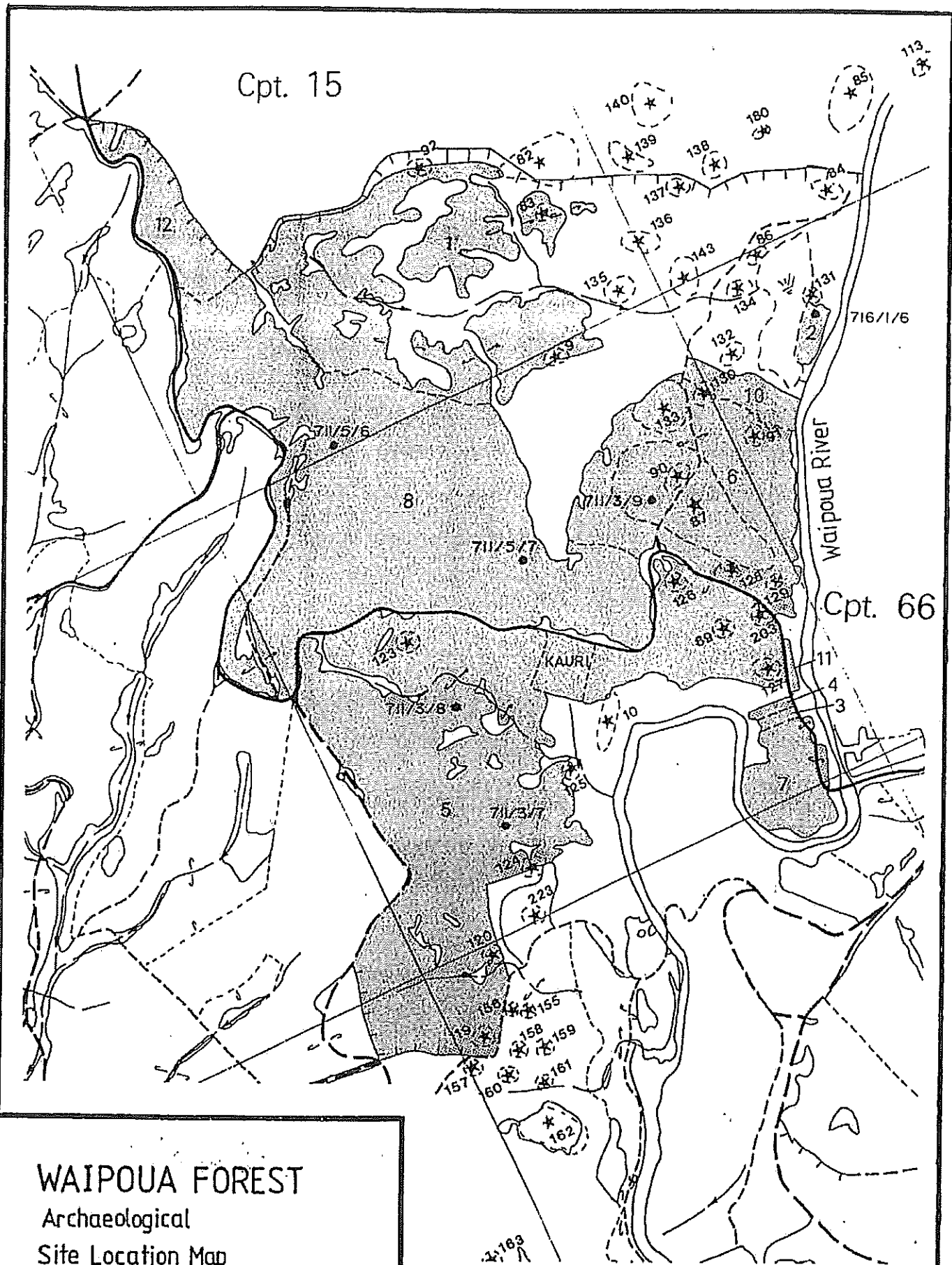
Compartment 14 (Fig. 3; Table 2) comprises south facing slopes running down to river flats. Where there are large flats, or gentle slopes, pine is usually planted, but where the land is steep it usually retains a bush or scrub cover. Most of the areas planted in pine were burnt off in 1963.

Soils are generally Waipoua clays and loams, but these are overlaid in many places with sand. Rock outcrops only near the beginning of Papatea Road (No.22). A large area of active slips, situated above the site N18/87, needs to be watched to ensure the slope is stabilised.

The compartment is transected by Pawakatutu Road (No. 2) which leads to Kawerua. The eastern and upriver half of the compartment is traversed by Papatea Road (see Fig. 1), construction of which begun in March 1958. At the time, the Officer in Charge recorded in the Forest Diary that it was named "'Papatea Road' after the old Maori name for the area covered by much of the souther portion of Compartment 58" into which the road leads.

The principle survey in the compartment was carried out by Papworth (1980) whose survey team spent seven days there. Prior to this Coster and Johnston had confirmed the presence of several sites reported by FS staff (Coster 1979).

Other archaeological work carried out in the compartment has included the clearing of the stone wall and alignment in N18/87 and the marking of 13 sites with posts by Helen Charters and Robert Pollock (Charters



WAIPOUA FOREST
Archaeological
Site Location Map

FIG. 3

Correct as at 9 / 87

WIPO	Cpt. 14
SCALE	1:10000

TABLE 2 SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES IN COMPARTMENT 1A

NEW METRIC NUMBER SITE	OLD IMPERIAL SITE NUMBER	SITE TYPE	VEGETATION	STATUS*	AUTHORITY PERMIT	LOGGING DATE	POST	MANAGEMENT UNDERTAKEN
006/0091	N18/79	Reputed pa. 2 pits and terrace	<i>Pinus palustris</i> (1942) <i>Pinus radiata</i> (1972)	C	-	-	-	Pits and terrace located off the peak 1986. See Appendix III
006/0092	N18/10	15 pits	Scrub & <i>Pinus radiata</i> (1965)	A	-	-	5 posts 1979	Sketch plan of site 1986. See Appendix III
006/0152	N18/83	4 pits	<i>Pinus palustris</i> (1942)	R	-	-	1 post 1982	-
006/0153	N18/84	3 pits	Scrub in firebreak	R	1985/2 Not needed	-	1 post & battens 1982	Sketch plan 1979
006/0155	N18/86	1 pit	Bush	A	-	-	1 post 1982	-
006/0156	N18/87	Area of varied stone structures- heaps, wall, alignment.	<i>Pinus radiata</i> (1966)	R	HP12/9/12 (1979)	-	2 posts 30 battens 1982	Includes extraordinary stone- work. Requires detailed recording
006/0158	N18/89	5 pits	<i>Pinus radiata</i> (1966)	R	-	-	-	Sketch plan 1979
006/0159	N18/90	4 pits	<i>Pinus radiata</i> (1966)	A	-	-	1 post 1982	Sketch plan 1979
006/0160	N18/91	4 pits	<i>Pinus radiata</i> (1966)	C	HP12/9/12 (1979)	-	-	Sketch plan 1979
006/0186	N18/119	Terrace, drain	<i>Pinus radiata</i> (1965)	C	-	-	-	Sketch plan 1980. Recorded drain is a track. May have been bulldozed since recording
006/0187	N18/120	4 pits, drain	<i>Pinus radiata</i> (1965)	C	-	-	-	Sketch plan 1980 The recorded drain is probably a track
006/0188	N18/121	29 Gunholes	<i>Pinus radiata</i> (1965)	C	-	-	-	Sketch plan 1980
006/0189	N18/122	34 Gunholes	<i>Pinus radiata</i> (1965)	C	-	-	-	-
006/0190	N18/123	2 pits	<i>Pinus radiata</i> (1965)	C	-	-	-	Sketch plan 1980
006/0191	N18/124	3 pits	<i>Pinus radiata</i> (1965)	C	-	-	-	Sketch plan 1980
006/0192	N18/125	3 pits 2 terraces	<i>Pinus radiata</i> (1965)	A	-	-	1 post 1982	Sketch plan 1980
006/0193	N18/126	2 stone heaps	<i>Pinus radiata</i> (1966)	R	-	-	-	-
006/0194	N18/127	2 stone heaps	<i>Pinus radiata</i> (1966)	R	-	-	-	Additional site location plan. See Appendix III

TABLE 2. SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES IN COMPARTMENT 1A CONTINUED

EW ETRIC NUMBER ITE	OLD IMPERIAL SITE NUMBER	SITE TYPE	VEGETATION	STATUS*	AUTHORITY PERMIT	LOGGING DATE	POST	MANAGEMENT UNDERTAKEN
06/0201	N18/134	2 pits 1 terrace drain	Bush	K	-	-	1 post 1982	Planned 1980. North-south reversed on original site record form
06/0202	N18/135	1 pit 3 terraces	Bush	K	-	-	1 post and ballons 1982	See Appendix III
06/0203	N18/136	6 pits 2 terraces	Bush	K	-	-	1 post and ballons 1982	Pits planned 1980 Visited 1986 - impressive terrace location beside waterfall. Extra terrace located
06/0204	N18/137	2 pits	Scrub in firebreak. Thick tottoi	K	1985/2 Not needed	-	2 posts 1985	Relocated and marked with posts and red tape, sketch plan 1985. Post tagged November 1985.
06/0205	N18/143	9 pits (in 2 groups)	Bush	K	-	-	2 posts 1982	Planned 1986 See Appendix III
06/0195	N18/128	1 pit	<i>Pinus radiata</i> (1966)	K	-	-	-	Possible terrace and site location recorded. See Appendix III
06/0196	N18/129	2 pits 1 stone heap	<i>Pinus radiata</i> (1966)	K	-	-	-	Sketch plan 1980
06/0197	N18/130	20+ stone heaps	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> B (1980) <i>Pinus radiata</i> (1966) Bush	-	-	-	-	-
06/0198	N18/131	1 stone heap	Bush	A	-	-	1 post 1982	-
06/0199	N18/132	1 stone faced terrace 7 stone heaps	Light bush (hangahanga)	K	-	-	1 post and ballon 1982	Sketch plan 1980
06/0200	N18/133	2 faced terraces. 50+ stone heaps	<i>Pinus radiata</i> (1966) Bush	K	-	-	1 post and ballons 1982	Requires mapping in detail.
-	N18/203	1 terrace 1 pit	<i>Pinus radiata</i> (1965)	-	-	-	-	New site 1986 See Appendix III
-	N18/223	3 pits	<i>Pinus radiata</i> (1965)	-	-	-	-	New site 1986. Sketch plan. See Appendix III
-	N18/224	Pindspot (of obsidian flake)	Track through various pines	-	-	-	-	New site, See Appendix III

1982b).

The compartment east of Pawakatutu Road contains some impressive sites which include the extensive stonework of sites, N18/87 and 133, (in pine) and a series of terrace and pit sites, N18/134 to 138, and 143, (in bush) which probably represent dwelling areas.

Most of Compartment 14, upriver from the Pawakatutu Road is to be included in the Traditional and Historic Reserve. This includes about 15.0 ha of land at present in exotic species. These trees include 13.4ha of P. radiata (1966), 1.3ha of Acacia melanoxylea (1980), and 2.8ha of scattered P. palustris (1942). Plans for the removal of these trees have not yet been formulated.

3.1 Survey

Most of Compartment 14 was resurveyed during Stage II by relocating known sites and then walking the ground between them. Areas not surveyed include: Taniwhanui, the steep bush covered slopes and flats on the bend downriver from the ford; the eastern edge of the P. radiata (1968); and the slopes immediately below Kaitieke Pa (N18/82).

All known sites, except N18/130, were relocated and four new sites were recorded (Appendix III):

Site type	Site no.	Grid reference
Terrace and pit	N18/203	017-050
Pits	N18/223	009-047
Find spot	N18/224	009-045
Pit	N18/225	009-052

3.2 Future Management

Most sites in bush in Compartment 14 are already posted, mapped or sketch planned, and the site records have been updated. Therefore no action is required to protect these sites and attention can be focused on the sites located in pines.

Consideration needs to be given by the Te Roroa-Waipoua Archaeological Advisory Committee on the future management of the sites in pine along Papatea Road (N18/87,90 and 133) as these are to be included in the Traditional and Historic Reserve and are of major traditional importance. Previous reports (Pierce 1981:6) have recommended ring-barking the pines on N18/87. If this option is to be pursued the sooner it is done the better. However, some other management option may be preferred. Before any action is taken the site needs to be mapped, recorded and photographed in detail.

Sites down-river from Pawakatutu Road should be reinspected at least 3-4 years before logging commences (possibly in about 1995) so that necessary mapping and investigation can be undertaken. Once logged a reassessment of recorded sites will be necessary and most sites should not be replanted with exotic species.

4.0 COMPARTMENT 15

Compartment 15 (Fig. 4; Table 3) consists of a series of south facing steep to easy slopes bounded in the east by the Huaki Stream and in the west by the prominent ridge which demarcates it from Compartment 14.

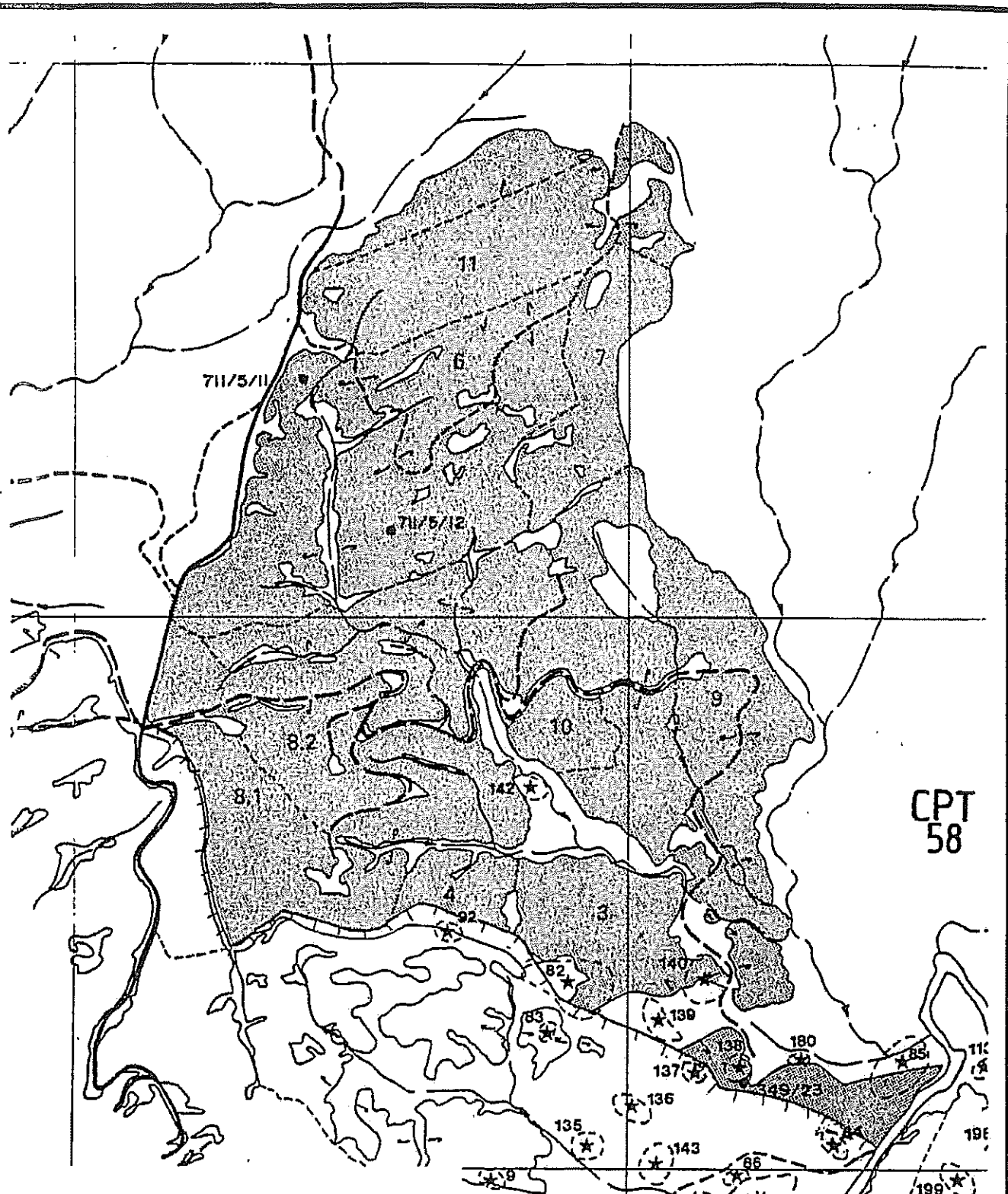
Recorded archaeological sites are concentrated near the river in the south-eastern area of the compartment which is characterised by basaltic clay-loams.

The first archaeological site recorded in Compartment 15 was Kaitieke Pa, N18/82. Fieldwork involving site management and research have continued more recently with the ringbarking of more than 200 P. elliotii on and adjacent to Kaitieke Pa, N18/82 (Coster 1979), intensive surveys (Papworth 1980; Pollock 1982; Taylor and Sutton 1985), the permanent marking of 4 sites (Charters 1982b; Taylor and Sutton 1985), the experimental logging of site N18/142 (Pierce 1982), a test excavation on N18/140 (Taylor and Sutton 1985), and the mapping of several sites (Charters 1982b; Taylor and Sutton 1985).

In Compartment 15 one logging skid and about 5.7ha of land planted in P. elliotii (1942) are to be included in the archaeological reserve.

4.1 Survey

One new site was recorded in Compartment 15 during Stage III of the project. This was the findspot of three stone flakes; one each of obsidian, yellow chert, and red jasper. The findspot, GR 022-060, was



WAIPOUA FOREST
Archaeological
Site Location Map.

FIG. 4

Cpt. 14

Correct as at 9 / 87

WIPO	Cpt. 15
SCALE	1:10000

TABLE 3. SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES IN COMPARTMENT 13

NEW METRIC NUMBER SITE	OLD IMPERIAL SITE NUMBER	SITE TYPE	VEGETATION	STATUS*	CHIEF AUTHORITY	LOGGING DATE	POSTED	MANAGEMENT UNDERTAKEN
006/0151	N18/82 Kailieke	Pit	Scrub Ring barked <i>Pinus alliotii</i> (1942)	R	1985/7	1988-89	2 posts 1979	Over 200 pines surrounding the pit were ringbarked in 1979
006/0154	N18/85	Stone structures. River flat	Bush <i>Pinus alliotii</i> (1942)	R	1985/7	1988-89	1 post 1982 3 posts 1985	Mapped (Charlton 1982) Test excavations (Taylor n.d.) See Appendix III
006/0161	N18/92	6 pits	Scrub in firebreak	A	-	-	2 posts 1985	Sketch mapped 1985. Firebreak recut and stray pines cleared 1986.
006/0205	N18/138	13 stone heaps	<i>Pinus alliotii</i> (1942)	R	1985/3	1987-88		Mapped 1985. Understorey cleared 1986
006/0206	N18/139	20 stone heaps	Bush	R	1985/3 Not needed		1 post 1982	Bush edges and individual features marked 1985
006/0207	N18/140	20 stone heaps	Bush <i>Pinus alliotii</i> (1942)	R	1985/33	1986-87	1 post 1982 2 post 1985	Features cleared and mapped in 1985. Test excavations 1985. Understorey felled. Partially logged 1987.
006/0208	N18/141	1 pit	<i>Pinus radiata</i> (1980)	-	-	logged 1982	-	Not relocated. Assumed to be destroyed by track construction.
006/0209	N18/142	3 pits 1 terrace findspot	Thick scrub	A	-	logged 1982	1 post 1982	Findspot of adze and flakes 1982, 1985, 1986. Site planned 1980
-	N18/180	2 terraces 1 stone hearth	Bush	R	-	-	1 post 1985	Hearth planned and photographed 1985
-	N18/233	Findspot	On track	R	-	-	-	New site 1987 See Appendix IV GN 022-060

between N18/138 and N18/181 (See Appendix IV).

Two small stone flakes were picked up on the ridge above N18/142, a previously recorded find spot (Taylor and Sutton 1985: Appendix III).

4.2 Protection

Tags bearing the NZAA site numbers were attached to permanent posts at sites N18/85, 92, 137, 140, and 180.

Naturally regenerated pines were removed from N18/92 and a vehicle track cut outside the site perimeter.

A large tree which had fallen and knocked over a permanent post on N18/140 was removed and the post restored to its original position.

4.3 Modification

Most forest development work planned for compartment 15 in 1985-87 did not proceed. However, a trial logging was undertaken on one stonework site, N18/140, using a FS logging specialist, Don Taingahue, and an FS gang. Over 120 trees were direction felled and removed from the site and its perimeter. Damage occurred to an area of modified soils on the western edge of the site where it was necessary to haul logs off the site. One stone heap was also damaged when trees fell the wrong way into the bush. Recovery of detailed archaeological information from the damaged features has yet to be undertaken.

Undergrowth was cut down amongst the pines on sites N18/138 and part of 140 to help prevent damage to archaeological features during future

logging.

4.4 Investigations

Investigations were carried out on one site, N18/85, during Stage III to determine the extent and significance of possible features on two flat areas adjacent to the main area of stonework at the site. No evidence of modification of soil was revealed on the upper flat although a small stone heap was present. However, a gardened soil was discovered on the lower flat. A transect through an area of stone immediately below Papatea Road was also cleared to determine if it had been modified. This appeared to be entirely natural.

4.5 Future Management

Logging should proceed and be completed in Compartment 15 over the next two seasons (1987-89). Further logging of P. elliotii (1942) on site N18/140 is necessary to clear all pines from the site and supervision by archaeologists will be necessary. The site and reserve boundaries will need remarking after logging.

Both sites N18/82 and 92 are outside areas planted in pine but could be affected by logging if care is not taken. Archaeological supervision is desirable.

N18/82, Kaitieke Pa should be mapped in the near future.

Features damaged during the logging of N18/140 need to be investigated.

5.0 COMPARTMENTS 23, 27 AND 36 -THE KAWERUA COAST

Kawerua and the Waipoua Coast (Figs. 5 to 7; Table 4) have considerable Maori and European histories.

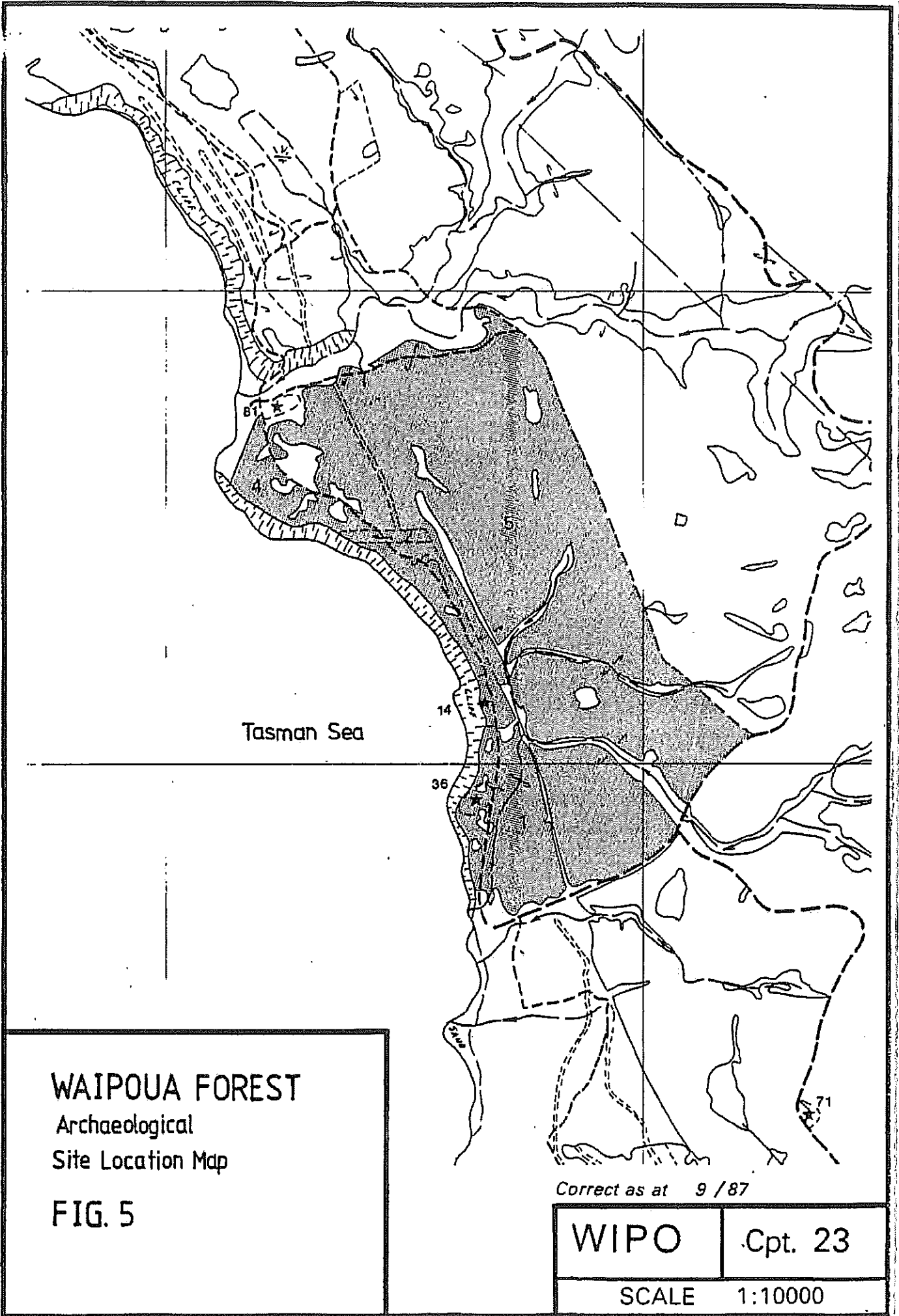
Specific localities at Kawerua are associated with Maori tradition including the Mahuhu canoe and the ancestors Rongomai and Whakatau (N. Nathan and R. Paniora pers. com. Also see Appendix V. Most of these locations have not been recorded as archaeological sites.

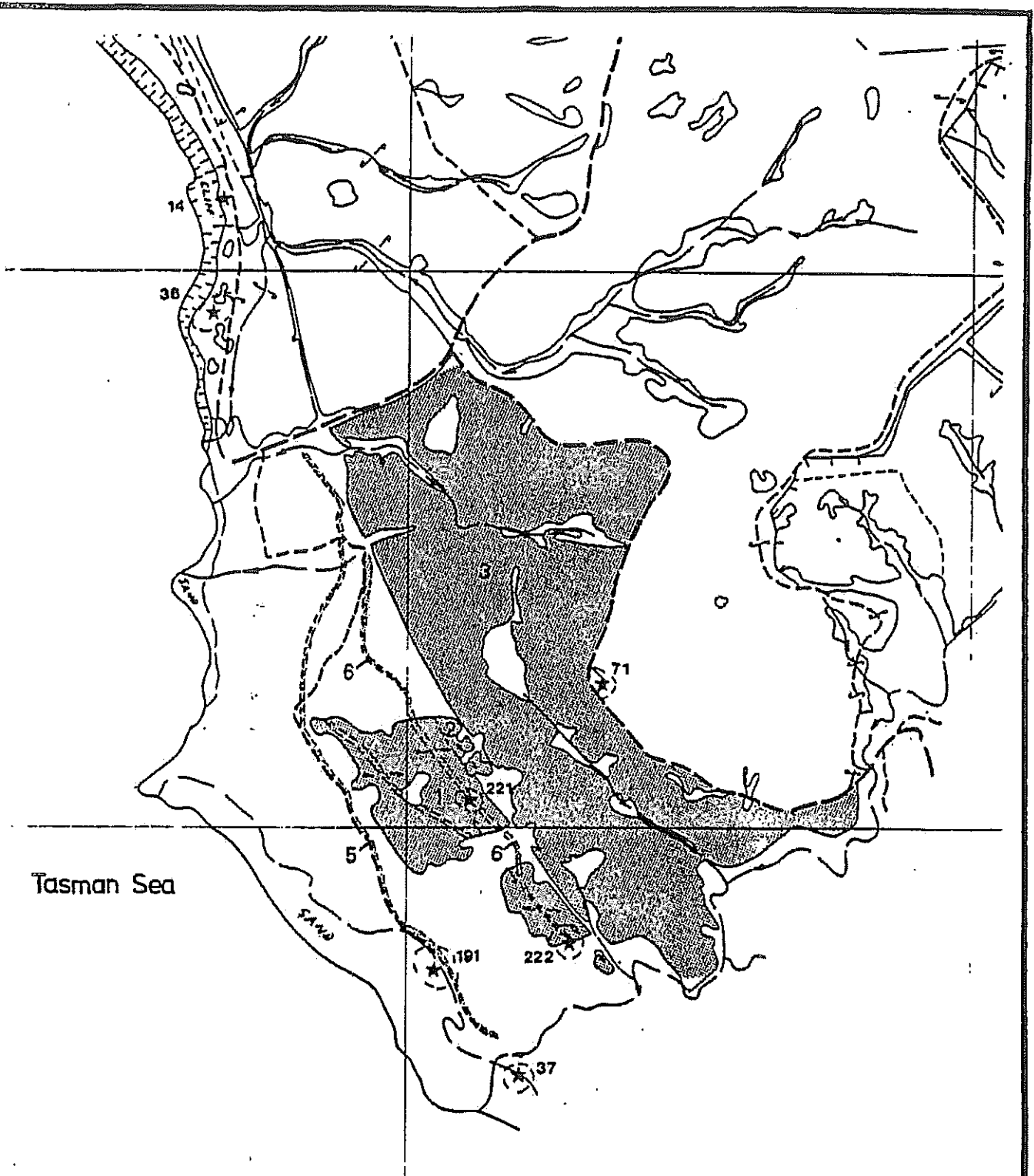
At Kawerua, archaeological remains are less conspicuous than in the Waipoua River valley, but as the main archaeological survey took place following burn-offs and before pine planting many sites were located (Coster and Johnston 1980).

Coastal sites have suffered from damage and destruction -from both natural erosion and forestry development. No pre-European sites on the coast remain intact and protected. This is not consistent with the aim of preserving a representative proportion of sites for scientific reasons, nor with the high Maori traditional values along the coast.

The sites recorded along the coast, mainly middens and pa, are site types that are rare in the Waipoua River valley. The two pa, Owetenga N18/14, at Kawerua, and Pakiri, N18/73, at the mouth of the Wairau River, are the only two pa on the seashore between Hokianga South Head and Maunganui Bluff. Both pa have suffered damage from past bulldozing, particularly Owetenga.

Only seven coastal sites, including the two pa, were rated "A" (Coster



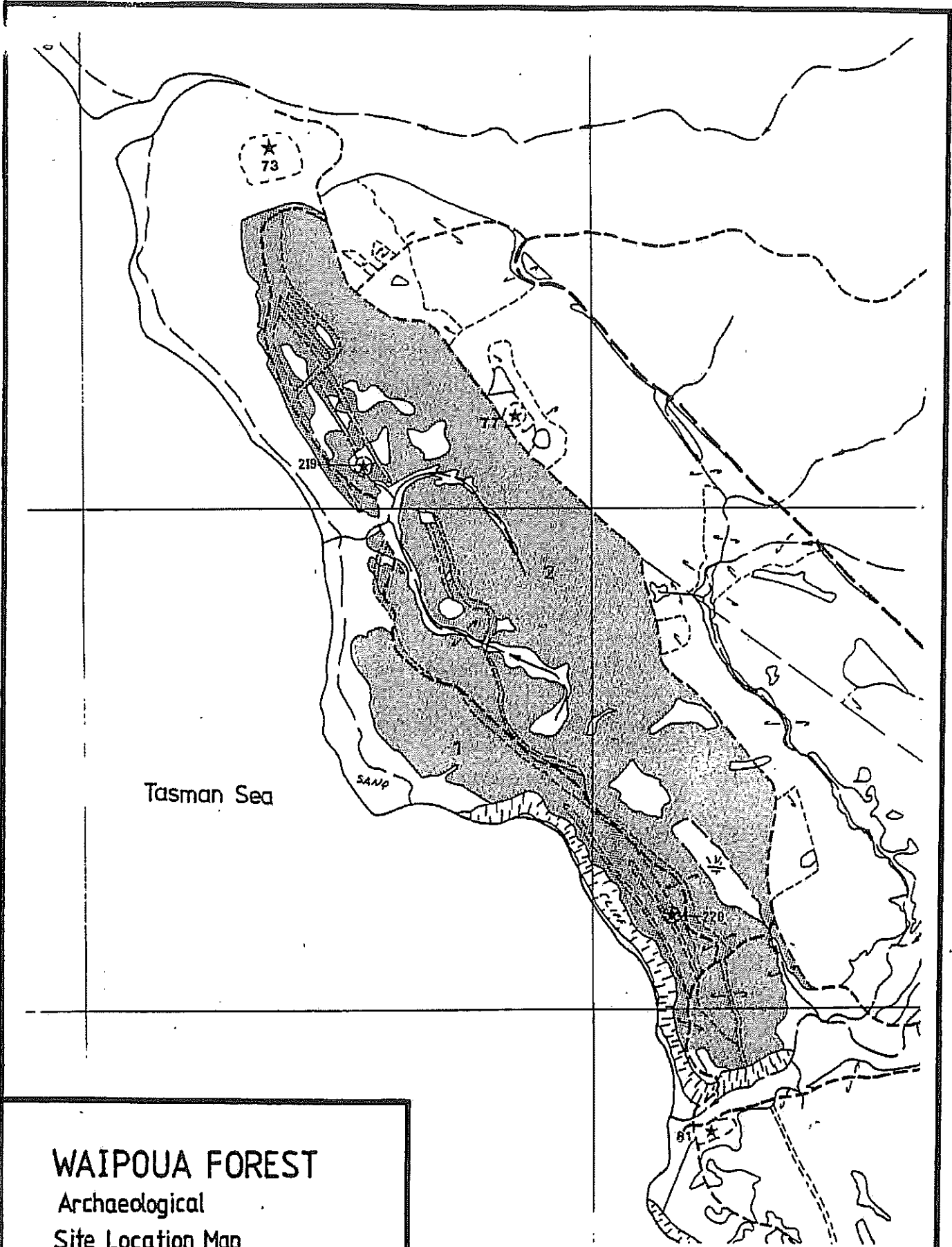


WAIPOUA FOREST
 Archaeological
 Site Location Map

FIG. 6

Correct as at 9 / 87

WIPO	Cpt. 27
SCALE	1:10000



WAIPOUA FOREST
 Archaeological
 Site Location Map

FIG. 7

Correct as at 9 / 87

WIPO	Cpt. 36
SCALE	1:10000

TABLE 4 SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES ON THE KAWERUA COAST

COMPARTMENTS 23, 27 AND 36

NEW METRIC NUMBER	OLD IMPERIAL NUMBER	SITE TYPE	VEGETATION	STATUS*	AUTHORITY PERMIT	LOGGING DATE	POST	MANAGEMENT UNDERTAKEN
006/0096	N18/14 Owetonga	Pa	<i>Pinus pinaster</i> (1951)	A	-	-	3 posts 1979	Posts removed by vandals 1985.
006/0114	N18/34	Hearth stones	Coastal scrub	C	1981/21	-	-	Not relocated. Possibly destroyed. Hidden visible
006/0115	N18/35	Ovenstones	-	C	1981/21	-	-	Probably destroyed by erosion. Not relocated.
006/0116	N18/36	Hidden, terrace	<i>Pinus pinaster</i> (1951)	A	-	-	2 posts 1979	Samples (Spencer 1969; Puch 1974). Serious erosion is rapidly destroying the site.
006/0117	N18/37	Hidden	Voreshore dune	A	-	-	-	Eroded. Sampled (Puch 1974)
006/0118	N18/38	Hidden	Voreshore	A	-	-	-	Eroded. Sampled (Puch 1974)
006/0121	N18/47	Gunholes	<i>Pinus radiata</i> (1978)	C	1978/8	-	-	-
006/0132	N18/6A	4 terraces	<i>Pinus radiata</i> (1977)	C	1981/21	-	-	Not able to be relocated at present
006/0134	N18/65	1 terrace	<i>Pinus radiata</i> (1977)	C	1981/21	-	-	Not able to be relocated at present
006/0135	N18/66	2 terrace	<i>Pinus radiata</i> (1977)	C	1981/21	-	-	Not able to be relocated at present
006/0136	N18/67	Terrace 7 pit	<i>Pinus radiata</i> (1977)	C	1981/21	-	-	Not able to be relocated at present
006/0137	N18/68	3 terraces	<i>Pinus radiata</i> (1977)	C	1981/21	-	-	Not able to be relocated at present
006/0140	N18/71	7 pits	Not planted	A	-	-	4 posts 1979	Visited 1986.
006/0141	N18/72	Hidden (post-European)	Excluded from ripping and planting	B	1978/8	-	-	Not relocated.
006/0142	N18/73 Pakiri	Pa	Thick coastal scrub	A	-	-	3 posts 1979	-
006/0143	N18/74	Hidden (Post-European)	Road edge	C	1979/3	-	-	Bulldozed
006/0144	N18/75	Hidden	<i>Pinus radiata</i> (1979)	C	1979/3	-	-	Ripped
006/0145	N18/76	Hidden (Post-European)	<i>Pinus radiata</i> (1979)	C	1979/3	-	-	Ripped. European artefacts collected.
006/0146	N18/77	Hut site Hidden (Post-European)	Coastal scrub? Not planted	D	1979/3	-	-	-

TABLE 4. SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES ON THE KAWHEUA COAST

COMPARTMENTS 23, 27 AND 36 CONTINUED

NEW METRIC NUMBER	OLD IMPERIAL NUMBER	SITE TYPE	VEGETATION	STATUS*	AUTHORITY PERMIT	LOGGING DATE	POST	MANAGEMENT UNDERTAKEN
006/0147	N18/78	Hidden (Post-European)	<i>Pinus radiata</i> (1979)	C	1979/3	-	-	Ripped. Artefacts collected.
006/0148	N18/79	Hidden	<i>Pinus radiata</i> (1979)	C	1979/3	-	-	Bulldozed
006/0149	N18/80	Findspot	<i>Pinus radiata</i> (1979)	C	1979/3	-	-	Bulldozed
006/0150	N18/81	Hidden	Scrub?	C	1981/21	-	-	Bulldozed
006/0164	N18/95	Burial Cave	Scrub	A	1980/14	-	Post	Gazetted as Wakitapu Remains To Pahinui
006/0165	N18/96	Hidden	Foreshore dune	C	-	-	-	Eroding
006/0166	N18/97	Hidden (Post-European)	<i>Pinus radiata</i> (1980)	C	-	-	-	Eroding onto track
006/0221	N18/98	Hidden	<i>Pinus radiata</i> (1980)	C	1980/40	-	-	Ripped
006/0167	N18/99	Hidden (Post-European)	<i>Pinus radiata</i> (1980)	C	1980/40	-	-	Bulldozed
-	N18/191	Findspot	Sand dune Sparse vegetation	-	-	-	-	Eroding. Continuing damage by 4WD vehicles.
-	N18/192	Hidden	<i>Pinus pinaster</i> (1948)	-	-	-	-	Bulldozed. Photographs, sketch plan 1985
-	N18/219	Hidden/ findspot	Coastal scrub	-	1986/18	-	-	Bulldozed. Sketch planned. New site 1986. All remains were excavated 1986. See Appendix V
-	N18/220	Findspot	Coastal scrub	-	-	-	-	Bulldozed. New site 1986. See Appendix V
-	N18/221	Hidden	<i>Pinus pinaster</i> (1950)	-	-	-	-	Bulldozed. New site 1986 See Appendix V
-	N18/222	Hidden	<i>Pinus pinaster</i> (1950)	-	-	-	-	Bulldozed. New site 1986 See Appendix V

and Johnson 1980), meaning that they should be permanently protected. All three protected middens have suffered from serious erosion. In particular, N18/36, probably the deepest midden on the coast, with a wide range of rocky and sandy shore shellfish and fish (Puch 1974; Spencer 1969), is rapidly eroding out from the cliff edge. A major portion of the site has slumped into the sea over recent years and unless remedial action is taken the site is likely to be lost.

A Maori fishing reserve was set aside at Koutu in 1876 and this was demarked by the FS in 1952 (Appendix V).

The modern whanau gatherings along the coast in summer, and the abundance of middens and other archaeological sites in the vicinity reflect the importance of Kawerua as a traditional source of kaimoana to the tangata whenua.

Kawerua was also the site of an historic gumstore, post office, hotel and homestead providing for up to 600 gum diggers working the gumfields as well as other traffic along the coast (which once was the main north-south route). Gum was shipped out via the weekly Rawene to Onehunga steamer.

In 1902 after the wreck of the S.S. Ventnor the bodies of 32 Chinese goldminers (which were being shipped back to China for burial) were buried just south of the Kawerua hotel but the exact location is not recorded.

No archaeological remains were located on the summit of Pukenuiorongo,

a place of traditional Maori importance (Coster and Johnston 1980). However, the traditional importance of the hill and general area and the presence of other sites in the vicinity (Leahy and Walsh 1977) suggest that the archaeological importance should be reassessed.

An adze from Kawerua, (in the Bollons collection of the National Museum, Wellington) collected about the beginning of the century, is an early form (Type 4A: Duff 1956) and probably derives from early Maori settlement in the area, as may other artefacts found in the vicinity (Coster and Johnston 1980:4).

Kawerua has also been recently recommended to be included in a marine reserve (Forester 1985:24).

Land at Kawerua and along the coast are proposed to be transferred to both the new Forest Corporation and the DOC. Final allocations have yet to be made.

5.1 Survey

During Stage II survey along the coast focused on walking V-bladed lines bulldozed for planting shelter belts of Norfolk Pine (Araucaria heterophylla), karo(Pittosporum crassifolium), flax(Phormium tenax) and Norfolk Island hibiscus (Lagunaria pattersonii). During 1985 and 1986 bulldozed transects were walked from above the Waipoua River to the Wairau mouth (except in the stream gullies)(See also Taylor and Sutton 1985:29). Four new sites were discovered during Stage II (Appendix .V):

Site type	Site no.	Grid reference
Midden/findspot	N18/219	945-091
Findspot	N18/220	952-082
Midden	N18/221	965-057
Midden	N18/222	967-054

Other sites, N18/14, 36, 73, and 191 were relocated and their condition checked.

Three obsidian flakes and one other stone flake were found on the surface at N18/220.

5.2 Protection

During Stage II inspection of site N18/14, Owetenga Pa, revealed that the permanent posts marking the site had been removed along with one post from the associated terrace and midden, N18/36. The other post from N18/36 had been thrown into the gully across the road but was restored to its original hole.

N18/36 is eroding into the sea and much of the site has disappeared. As this is the only remaining site of its type recorded on the coast, steps to control the erosion should be undertaken or an investigation would be desirable before the site disappears.

A single post on, Pakiri, N18/73 was relocated only with difficulty as the site is now under very dense scrub. No damage has occurred to this site.

The intact portion of N18/191 is eroding, partly because motor vehicles are causing erosion by running up the steep slopes off the track which crosses the dunes. This should be discouraged, not only to protect the site, but also because birds nest on the sand in the vicinity.

Replanting the area in species such as pingao (Desmoschoenus spiralis) may be appropriate.

5.3 Modification

All four new sites listed in section 5.1 were discovered after disturbance by the V-blading of shelter belt planting lines. Retrospective authorities to modify these sites have not been applied for from the HPT.

5.4 Investigations

The midden from site N18/219 was sieved in the field and removed for analysis. Preliminary sorting showed that shellfish, particularly pupu or cats'eye (Turbo smaragdus) was most abundant. Fish bones from snapper, labrids, and at least one other species were present. Also identified were several bones from a dog, a tui bone, and bones from a larger unidentified bird.

A broken portion of the blade of a black argillite adze, most probably originally a 1A type (Duff 1956:146-156b), was found near the midden.

5.5 Future Management

Greater attention needs to be given to increasing the protection given to coastal sites, and/or recovering information where practical

protection can not be achieved.

Protection and excavation of N18/36 should be given priority as large middens are rare along the coast and this site is eroding rapidly. An investigation would provide valuable information on current questions relating to the management of sea-food at Kawerua.

Archaeological and natural remains can be seen eroding from the cliff tops along the coast and recording and sampling of these remains would be useful. Samples from numerous charcoal horizons and concentrations would be informative for identifying and dating a coastal vegetation sequence.

A reassessment of sites at Pukenuiorongo and the surrounding area is necessary.

A decision on the replacement of the posts removed from N18/14 and 36 needs to be made. If the posts are replaced it may be wise to set them in concrete or use some other kind of foot to hinder their removal again.

Future management of the coastal lands should give higher priority to the considerable traditional, archaeological and historical values.

6.0 COMPARTMENT 58

Compartment 58 consists of a series of south facing ridges, valleys and steep gullies running from the Kauri Sanctuary in the north to the Waipoua River (Fig. 6; Table 5). The soils are mainly Waipoua clays and loams derived from the basaltic sub-stratum.

Vegetation is thick indigenous bush which remains unmodified only in parts. On the flats and near the river the bush has been cleared for gardening by the Maori within the past few hundred years. The forest has been described as bearing "a strong resemblance to the secondary growth on soil degraded by cultivation in lowland tropical rainforest" (Beveridge 1959). Areas also have undergone considerable modification during kauri planting trials (See Appendix VI).

Little archaeological work has been undertaken in Compartment 58 although abundant archaeological remains occur there. Inspections and surveys by FS archaeologists have identified many new sites and expanded previous site descriptions (Coster and Johnston 1979; Papworth 1980; Moore 1984).

6.1 Survey

Attention was focused during Stage II on the eastern portion of this compartment in an area of bush dominated by very large and mature kanuka which extends north from the river. This area was chosen as it was known to contain a number of unrecorded sites and because it could be easily delineated on the ground and aerial photographs.

Thirteen new sites were recorded during Stage II (Appendix VII):

WAIPOUA FOREST

Archaeological
Site Location Map

FIG. 8 CPT 58

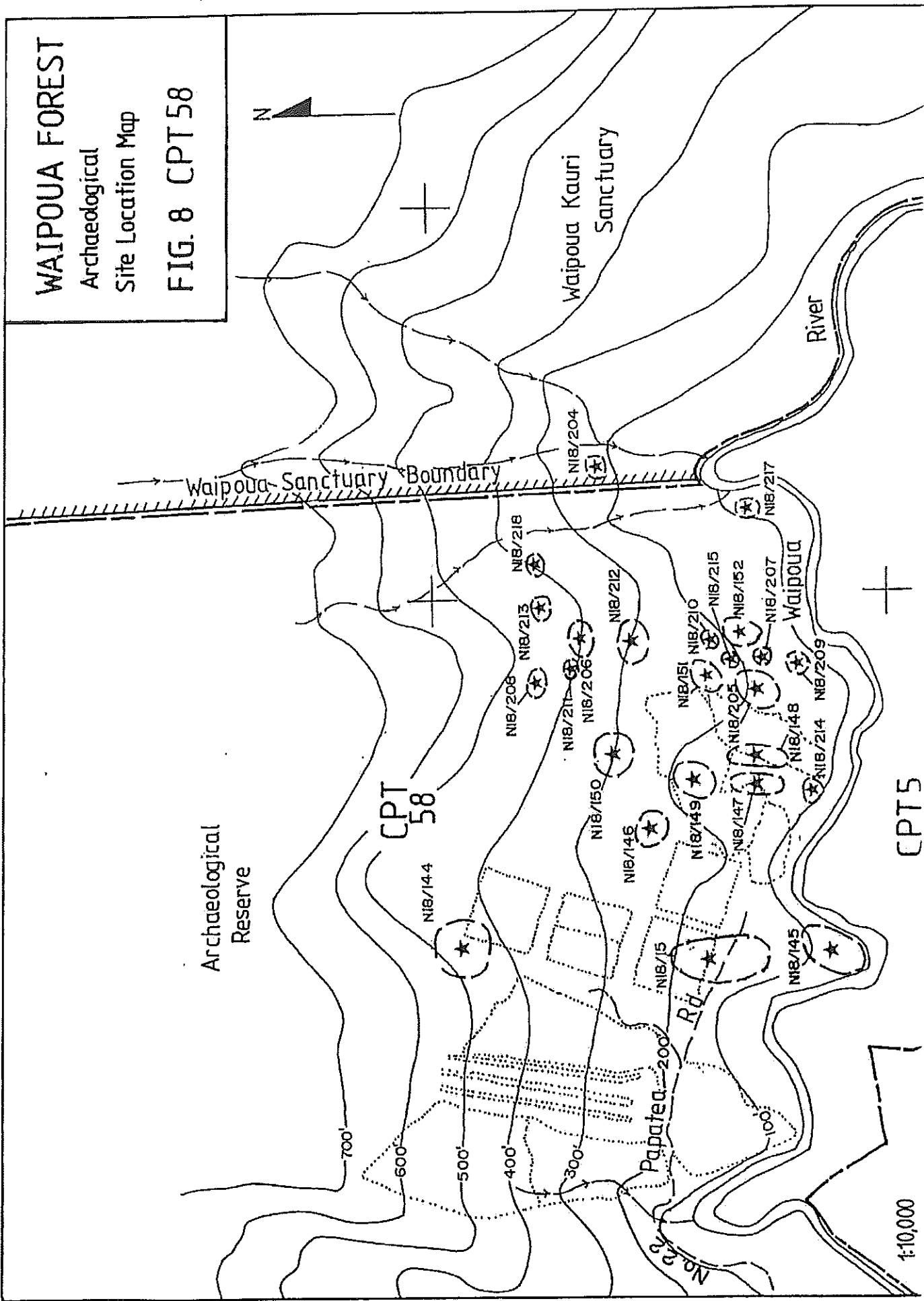


TABLE 1 SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES IN CONTACT WITH

NEW METRIC NUMBER	OLD IMPERIAL NUMBER	SITE TYPE	VEGETATION	STATUS*	HPY AUTHORITY	LOGGING DATE	POST	MANAGEMENT UNDERTAKEN
006/0097	N18/115	Stone structures pits, terraces	Bush	R	-	NA	1 post 1986	Sketch plan
006/0211	N18/144	3 pits 30 stone heaps	Bush, scrub	R	-	NA	-	-
006/0212	N18/145	20 stone heaps	Bush	R	-	NA	-	-
006/0213	N18/146	16 stone heaps	Bush	R	-	NA	1 post 1986	-
006/0214	N18/147	11 pits	Eucalyptus sp.	R	-	NA	1 post 1986	Site plan 1986. See Appendix VII
006/0215	N18/148	9 pits	Eucalyptus sp.	R	-	NA	-	Site plan 1986, See Appendix VII
006/0216	N18/149	Stone heaps	Bush, Swamp.	R	-	NA	-	-
006/0217	N18/150	pits, terraces	Bush	R	-	NA	-	Sketch plan 1980.
006/0218	N18/151	2 pits	Bush. Large Kanuka	R	-	NA	1 post 1986	Site plan 1986. See Appendix VII
006/0219	N18/152	2 pits	Bush. Large Kanuka	R	-	NA	1 post 1986	Site plan 1986. See Appendix VII
-	N18/205	7 pits 1 terrace 1 stone heap	Bush	R	-	NA	-	New site, planned 1986. See Appendix VII
-	N18/206	10 pits	Bush	R	-	NA	-	New site, planned 1986. See Appendix VII
-	N18/207	Terrace with stone hearth	Bush. Large Kanuka	R	-	NA	-	New site, sketch planned, 1986. See Appendix VII
-	N18/208	Stone heaps	Bush	R	-	NA	-	New site, 1986. Damage by pig rooting 1987. See Appendix VII
-	N18/209	1 terrace	Bush	R	-	NA	-	New site, planned 1986. See Appendix VII
-	N18/210	1 terrace	Bush. Large Kanuka	R	-	NA	-	New site 1986. Damage by pig rooting 1987 See Appendix VII
-	N18/211	3 pits	Bush	R	-	NA	-	New site 1986 Pigs using pit as wallow. See Appendix VII
-	N18/212	7 stone heaps	Bush	R	-	NA	-	New site, sketch planned 1986. See Appendix VII
-	N18/213	2 pits 1 terrace	Bush	R	-	NA	-	New site, sketch planned 1986. See Appendix VII

TABLE 5. SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES IN COMPARTMENT 50, CONTINUED

NEW METRIC NUMBER	OLD IMPERIAL NUMBER	SITE TYPE	VEGETATION	STATUS*	HPT AUTHORITY	LOGGING DATE	POST	MANAGEMENT UNDERTAKEN
-	N18/214	2 pits	Riveredge bush	R	-	NA	-	New site, planned 1986. See Appendix VII
-	N18/215	4 stone heaps	Bush	R	-	NA	-	New site, sketch plan. See Appendix VII
-	N18/217	7 stone heaps	Bush	R	-	NA	-	New site, sketch planned 1986. See Appendix VII
-	N18/218	1 pit	Bush	R	-	NA	-	New site, sketch planned 1986. See Appendix VII

Site type	Site no.	Grid reference
Pits and terrace	N18/205	036-059.5
Pits and terrace	N18/206	037-063
Terrace with a stone hearth	N18/207	037-063
Stone heaps	N18/208	036-064
Terrace	N18/209	037-059
Terrace	N18/210	037.5-061
Pits	N18/211	036-063.5
Stone heaps	N18/212	036-062
Pits and terrace	N18/213	037-064
Pits	N18/214	034-059
Stone heaps	N18/215	037-061
Stone heaps	N18/217	040-061
Pit	N18/218	038-065

Other areas in Compartment 58 were not surveyed and all known sites were not relocated. Many sites in this compartment remain unrecorded.

During Stage III only one day was spent in Compartment 58, inspecting sites and collecting karaka seed. The karaka seed is to be sown in the logged areas within the Traditional and Historical Reserve.

6.2 Protection

Six pit sites were permanently marked with tanalised fence posts bearing a tag with their NZAA site number. These form a series of identifiable points from which other sites can be relocated.

No sites in this compartment are at risk from further development, although pigs have caused widespread damage to both archaeological sites and indigenous bush through rooting up the ground. If hunters fail to decrease the pig population within a short time further measures should be considered.

Both site N18/147 and 148 are planted in Eucalyptus sp. and removal of some or all of these trees may be necessary to protect the sites.

6.3 Future Management

This area warrants further detailed scientific study to provide an understanding of past relationships between Maori forest usage including clearance for gardening, tree management and natural vegetation sequences.

Pigs present a major threat to sites and further measures to control them will be necessary.

Survey, recording and permanent marking of sites in this compartment should continue as time and circumstances permit.

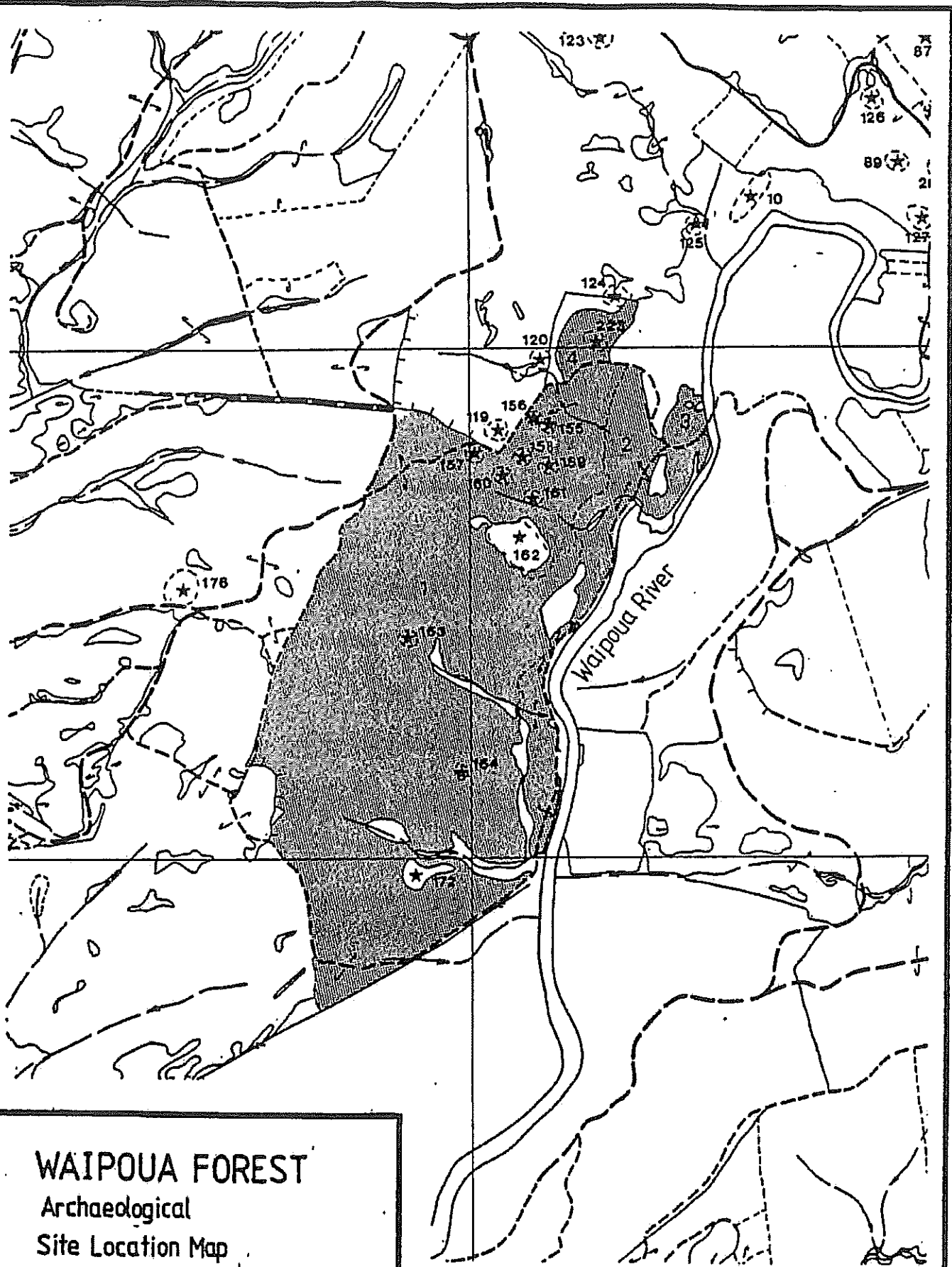
However, as no other development in this compartment is planned only limited continuing management to prevent further damage to archaeological features by new trees is necessary.

7.0 COMPARTMENT 65

The topography of Compartment 65 (Fig. 7; Table 6) consists of steep south facing sand ridges with some moderate slopes and small gullies above the riverside flat. The soils on the slopes are a poor consolidated sand but fertile alluvium occurs on the flats which were farmed by the Pumpi's before they were acquired by FS. A collapsed whata remains beside the forest track on the river flat.

Prior to burning off and pine planting, the compartment was examined "only marginally" by archaeologists as it was under very dense manuka up to 3m high which made visibility and progress through it difficult (Papworth 1980:2). Subsequent to burning, but prior to planting, the compartment was resurveyed with good visibility and 18 new sites were recorded (Pierce 1981). However, the locations of sites N18/165 to 172 are incorrectly recorded. Accurate relocation has not been possible and these sites are not marked on the map (Fig.7). Considerable damage by machinery was reported on sites N18/161, 170, 171, and 172. Sites N18/155 to 161 and 163 to 171 were then planted in P.radiata in 1981.

Old tracks down the ridge near the Compartment 14 boundary are visible on the 1956 aerial photograph (1011/C6). These probably follow the old foot and horse route from Whenuahou settlement to the coast, and may be the route described by Polack in the 1830's (Polack 1838:74). These tracks are recorded as site N18/157 but were erroneously described as possible gum digging trenches.



WAIPOUA FOREST
 Archaeological
 Site Location Map

FIG. 9

Correct as at 9 / 87

WIPO	Cpt. 65
SCALE	1:10000

TABLE 6 SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES IN COMPARTMENT 65

NEW METRIC SITE NUMBER	OLD IMPERIAL SITE NUMBER	SITE TYPE	VEGETATION	STATUS*	AUTHORITY PERMIT	LOGGING DATE	POST	MANAGEMENT UNDERTAKEN
006/0226	N18/155	Midden	<i>Pinus radiata</i> (1981)	C	-	2000+	-	-
006/0227	N18/156	Terrace	<i>Pinus radiata</i> (1981)	C	-	2000+	-	-
006/0228	N18/157	Trenches	<i>Pinus radiata</i> (1981)	C	-	2000+	-	Probably horse tracks.
006/0229	N18/158	2 pits 2 trenches	<i>Pinus radiata</i> (1981)	C	-	2000+	-	-
006/0230	N18/159	Terrace Findspot	<i>Pinus radiata</i> (1981)	C	-	2000+	-	Damaged by gunholes
006/0231	N18/160	3 terraces 2 pits Findspot	<i>Pinus radiata</i> (1981)	C	-	2000+	-	-
006/0232	N18/161	6 pits, 5 terraces Findspot	<i>Pinus radiata</i> (1981)	C	-	2000+	-	Machine Damage 1981
006/0233	N18/162	8 terraces 10 pits findspots	Not planted scrub	A	-	-	5 posts 20 battens 1982	Planned 1981, 1986. See Appendix VIII. Erosion control is necessary
006/0234	N18/163	Terrace	<i>Pinus radiata</i> (1981)	C	-	2000+	-	-
006/0235	N18/164	5 pits terraces midden	<i>Pinus radiata</i> (1981)	C	-	2000+	-	Mislocated on FS maps.
006/0236	N18/165	4-5 pits	<i>Pinus radiata</i> (1981)	C	-	2000+	-	Mislocated on FS maps.
006/0237	N18/166	2 pits	<i>Pinus radiata</i> (1981)	C	-	2000+	-	Mislocated on FS maps.
006/0238	N18/167	3-5 pits	<i>Pinus radiata</i> (1981)	C	-	2000+	-	Mislocated on FS maps.
006/0239	N18/168	Findspot	<i>Pinus radiata</i> (1981)	C	-	2000+	-	Mislocated on FS maps.
006/0240	N18/169	2 terraces 3 pits	<i>Pinus radiata</i> (1981)	C	-	2000+	-	Mislocated on FS maps.
006/0241	N18/170	3 pits 3 terraces findspot	<i>Pinus radiata</i> (1981)	C	-	2000+	-	Machine damage 1981 Mislocated on FS maps.
006/0246	N18/171	8 pits	<i>Pinus radiata</i> (1981)	C	-	-	-	Machine damage 1981 Mislocated on FS maps.
006/0242	N18/172	5-8 pits 3 terraces midden findspot	Not planted in pine. Scrub	A	-	-	5 posts 20 battens (1982)	Machine damage 1981
-	-	findspot	On track	-	-	-	-	New site 1987. See Appendix VIII (CR 004-039)

7.1 Survey

Site N18/162 was easily relocated as it is not planted in pine and is clearly marked with posts. Several stone scatters and possible hangi had eroded out on the slope below the pits on the northern spur and these features were planned (Appendix VIII). Two stone flakes were also picked up on the ground surface.

Sites, N18/155, 156 and 158 to 161, on the ridge adjacent to N18/162 were in unthinned P.radiata (1981) and although some features were located the individual sites could not distinguished.

N18/172 which is posted and not planted in pine, can be seen on aerial photographs and from across the river, but was not inspected.

7.2 Protection

The upriver portion of N18/162 (on the northern spur) is eroding badly as revegetation has been poor since burning off. Following thinning and pruning of pines in the area, slash was laid over the eroding surfaces to help regeneration occur. However, it may be necessary to seed the area. The southern spur is covered with thick low scrub which has protected the ground.

7.4 Future Management

N18/162 should be reinspected during the next fieldwork season and if erosion is continuing then seeding with suitable ground cover such as lupin or manuka of the exposed surfaces should be undertaken.

N18/172 should also be inspected to ensure erosion is not damaging the

site.

All other sites in Compartment 65 are planted in pine and should be reassessed toward the end of the current rotation. Detailed planning and, if necessary excavations, should be undertaken on all sites before any further modification occurs. Where warranted sites should then be excluded from future development.

A comprehensive resurvey of the western portion of Compartment 65 will be necessary to accurately relocate the sites.

8.0 COMPARTMENT 66

This compartment (Fig.8: Table 7) consists of west facing slopes planted in P. radiata (1966,1980) and a river flat planted in both Eucalyptus sp. (1971,1980) and poplars (Populus sp.)(1967). Areas in scrub include steep slopes and swamps.

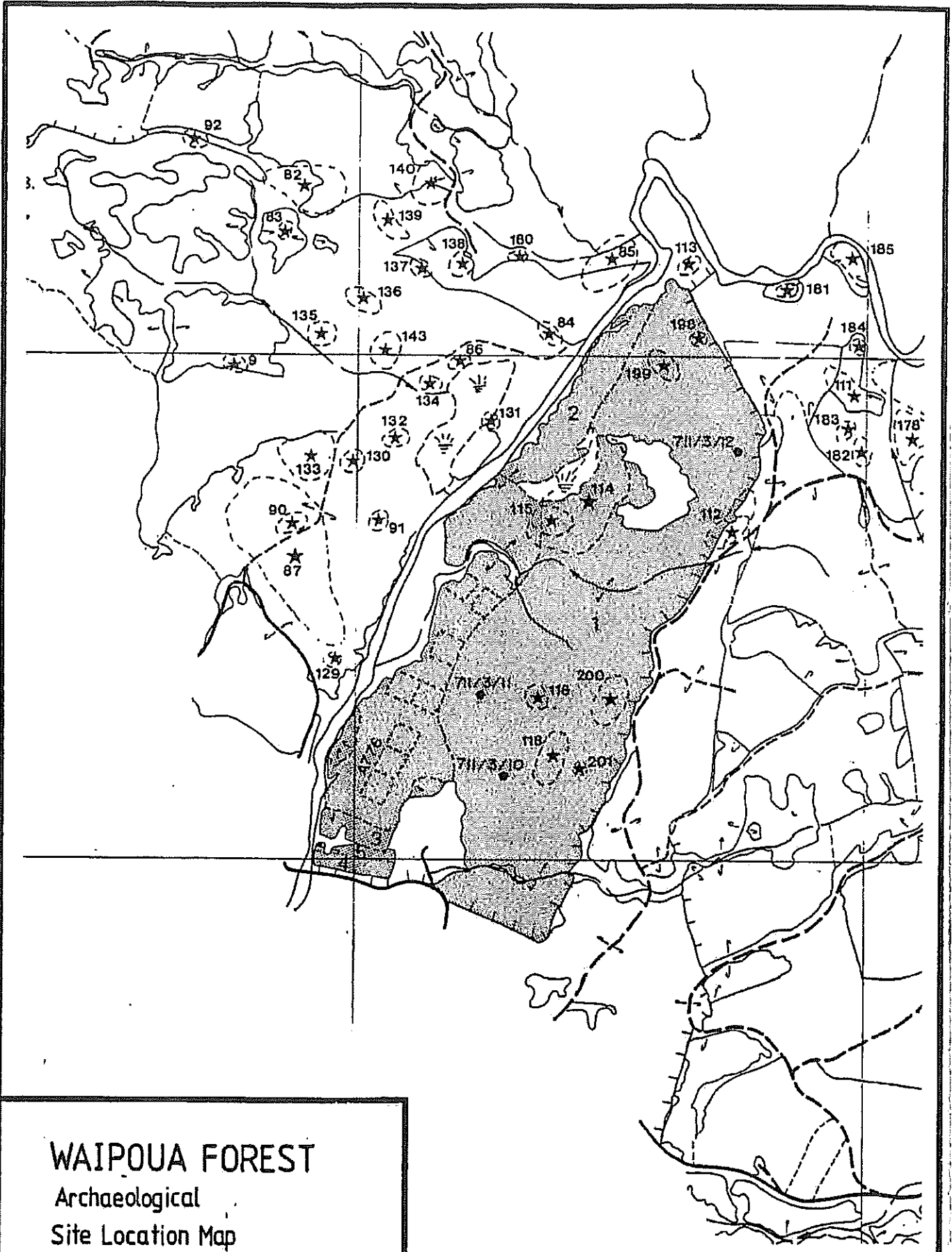
Prior to 1961 most of the land was farmed by Nick Yakas, a well known Waipoua personality. The Yaka's house was at the western end of the compartment on a prominent knoll now used by the FS as a road metal dump. Other remains from farming also occur on the flats.

The soils on the hills consist of weathered Waipoua clays and outcrops of basalt overlaid in places by sand. Fertile alluvial clay-loam soils cover the river flats.

Site surveys in Compartment 66 have been limited as there is no immediate threat to the sites. Seven sites were recorded prior to Stage II of the Waipoua Project (Papworth 1980) but only the pit site N18/118 has since received additional attention (Charters and Pierce 1981).

A gundiggers camp was recorded in the compartment near the riverbank during an early survey (Survey Fieldbook 2848) but this has not been relocated.

No modification, protection, or investigation of sites has been undertaken in Compartment 66 except on site N18/112 which is also partially in Compartment 5 (See 2.1 to 2.3).



WAIPOUA FOREST
 Archaeological
 Site Location Map
FIG. 10

Correct as at 9 / 87

WIPO	Cpt. 66
SCALE	1:10000

TABLE 7 SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES IN COMPARTMENT 66

NEW METRIC SITE NUMBER	OLD IMPERIAL SITE NUMBER	SITE TYPE	VEGETATION	STATUS*	AUTHORITY PERMIT	LOGGING DATE	POST	MANAGEMENT UNDERTAKEN
006/0180	N18/112	15 pits 1 terrace	Scrub	C	-	Logged	1 post 1986	See Compartment 5 (Section 2)
006/0181	N18/113	Stone faced terrace	Bush below pine	R	-	-	-	See Compartment 5 (Section 2)
006/0182	N18/114	11 stone heaps	<i>Pinus radiata</i> (1966)	R"	-	1990s	-	Needs to be cleared and reassessed prior to logging. Site is considerably more complex than originally recorded
006/0183	N18/115	8 pits and 5 stone heaps	<i>Pinus radiata</i> (1966) Scrub	A	-	1990s	-	Enclosed by N18/114 following 1986 inspection
006/0184	N18/116	5 pits	<i>Pinus radiata</i> (1966)	C	-	1990s	-	-
006/0222	N18/117	1 pit drain	<i>Pinus radiata</i> (1966)	C	-	1990s	-	Probably a natural feature i.e., unlikely to be archaeological. Mislocated on map
006/0185	N18/118	35 pits	<i>Pinus radiata</i> (1966)	A	1985/33	1990s	-	-
-	N18/198	1 terrace	<i>Pinus radiata</i> (1966)	-	-	1990s	-	New site, planned 1986. See Appendix IX
-	N18/199	4 terraces	<i>Pinus radiata</i> (1966)	-	-	1990s	-	New site, sketch planned 1986. See Appendix IX
-	N18/200	20-30 stone heaps	<i>Pinus radiata</i> (1966)	-	-	1990s	-	New site, 1986. See Appendix IX
-	N18/201	2 pits	<i>Pinus radiata</i> (1966)	-	-	1990s	-	New site, sketch plan 1986. See Appendix IX

6.1 Survey

Ten person days were spent resurveying this compartment during Stage II to allow assessment of the sites. All seven known sites were relocated (Table 8) and four new sites were also recorded (Appendix IX).

Site type	Site no.	Grid reference
Terraces	N18/198	026-057
Terraces	N18/199	025-057
Stone heaps	N18/200	024-051
Pits	N18/201	025-049

Only the slopes in P. radiata (1966) were surveyed in detail. The 1980 plantings which were mainly in sandy soils were unthinned and any possible archaeological features were obscured. Thinnings and thick undergrowth in the 1966 P. radiata made survey difficult and small sites or isolated features may remain undetected.

Site N18/114 extends over a much greater area and contain much more stone work than originally recorded. It includes stone faced terracing.

Site N18/117 is probably a natural slump.

B.2 Future Management

N18/117 should be reassessed to determine if it is natural or cultural in origin. Other sites, including the portion of N18/112 in Compartment 66, should be graded B to permit continuing management of the pines. All sites should be reinspected well before cropping of the trees to enable site mapping, and investigations be undertaken. Ultimately after pine removal and reassessment most sites should be permanently protected.

9.0 WAIPOUA KAURI SANCTUARY

The Waipoua Kauri Sanctuary consists of 9105ha of protected kauri forest (See Taylor 1986c: Appendix II).

Archaeological survey in the Sanctuary was undertaken during Stage II to determine the upriver limit of archaeological sites as had been recommended (Coster 1983:7; Papworth 1980:10). No previous surveys for Maori occupation sites had been undertaken in the Sanctuary.

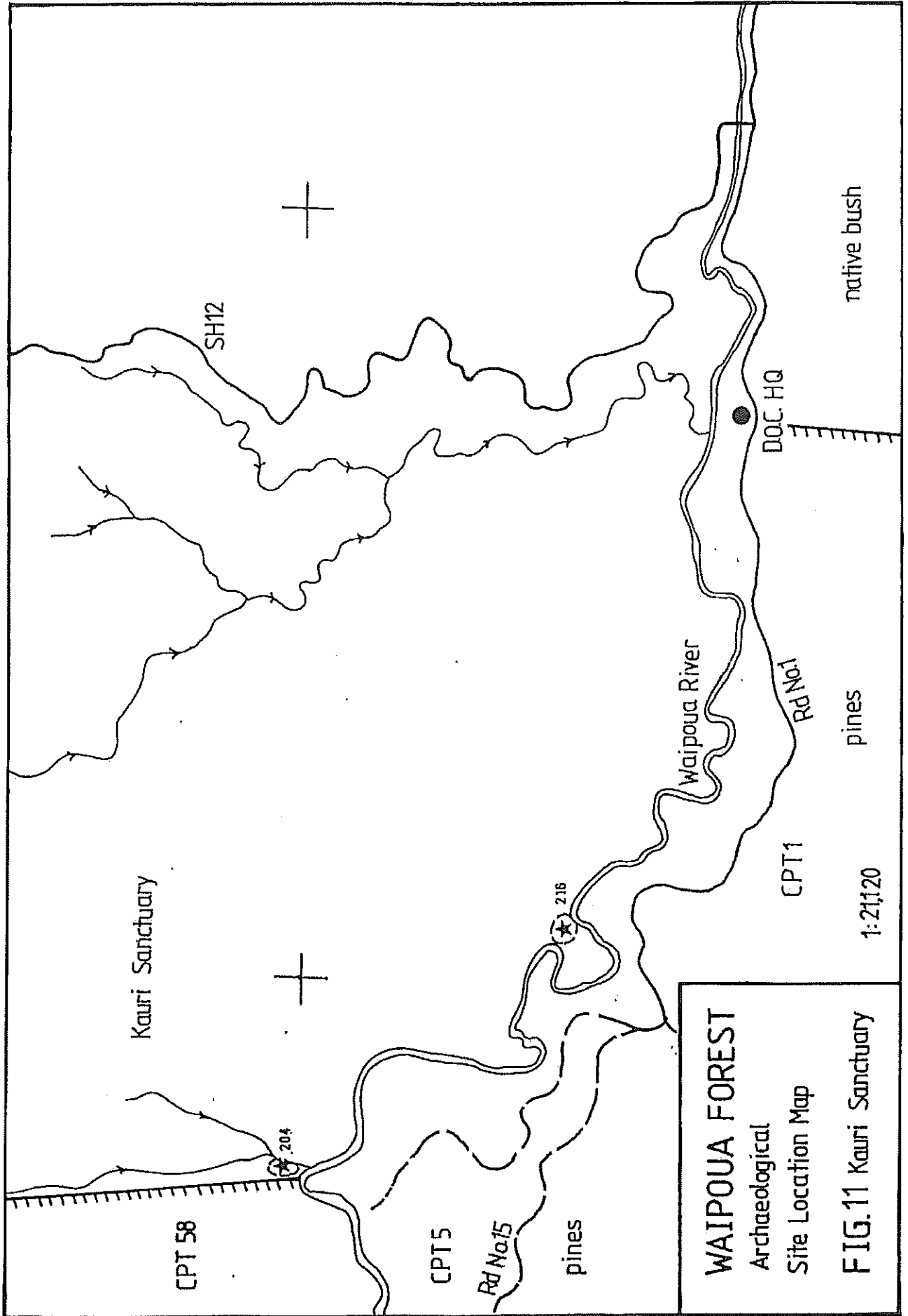
9.1 Survey

The survey covered the slopes above the Waipoua River on the north bank immediately upriver from Compartment 58 where there are abundant archaeological remains. The area surveyed (Fig. 9) consisted of slopes facing south, often steep but with some large flats high above the river. Vegetation consists of mature bush and includes some large kauri. In places the bush was quite open at ground level and easy to see and walk through.

Two pit sites were located (Appendix X):

Site type	Site No.	Grid reference
Pits	N18/204	041-063
Pits	N18/216	052-050

These are the first pre-European archaeological sites recorded in the Kauri Sanctuary. Other associated sites such as gardens and houses are likely to be present.



9.2 Future Management

Several areas between the end of Shag Point Road and the Sanctuary boundary contain mature kanuka stands, suggesting past clearance in the past. No archaeological evidence was located in these areas but a more intensive survey of them would be warranted.

Both new sites should be posted to enable them to be relocated but no further management is recommended, except occasional inspections to ensure that damage by pigs or other agents is not occurring.

10.0 WAIRAU RIVER VALLEY

The Wairau River is situated near the northern boundary of the Waipoua Forest (Fig. 10). A brief reconnaissance survey for archaeological sites was made in the Wairau River valley during Stage II following advice from the FS hunters that sites were present in the area.

Previously N18/190, a source for stone used in tool manufacture, was recorded at the river mouth (Taylor and Sutton 1985: Appendix IV).

10.1 Survey

The survey was limited to the flats in the narrow river valley which are mainly under regenerating bush. The valley slopes which are steep and covered with thick scrub were not surveyed.

Three sites were located (Appendix XI), all consisting of river flats with stone structures and drains:

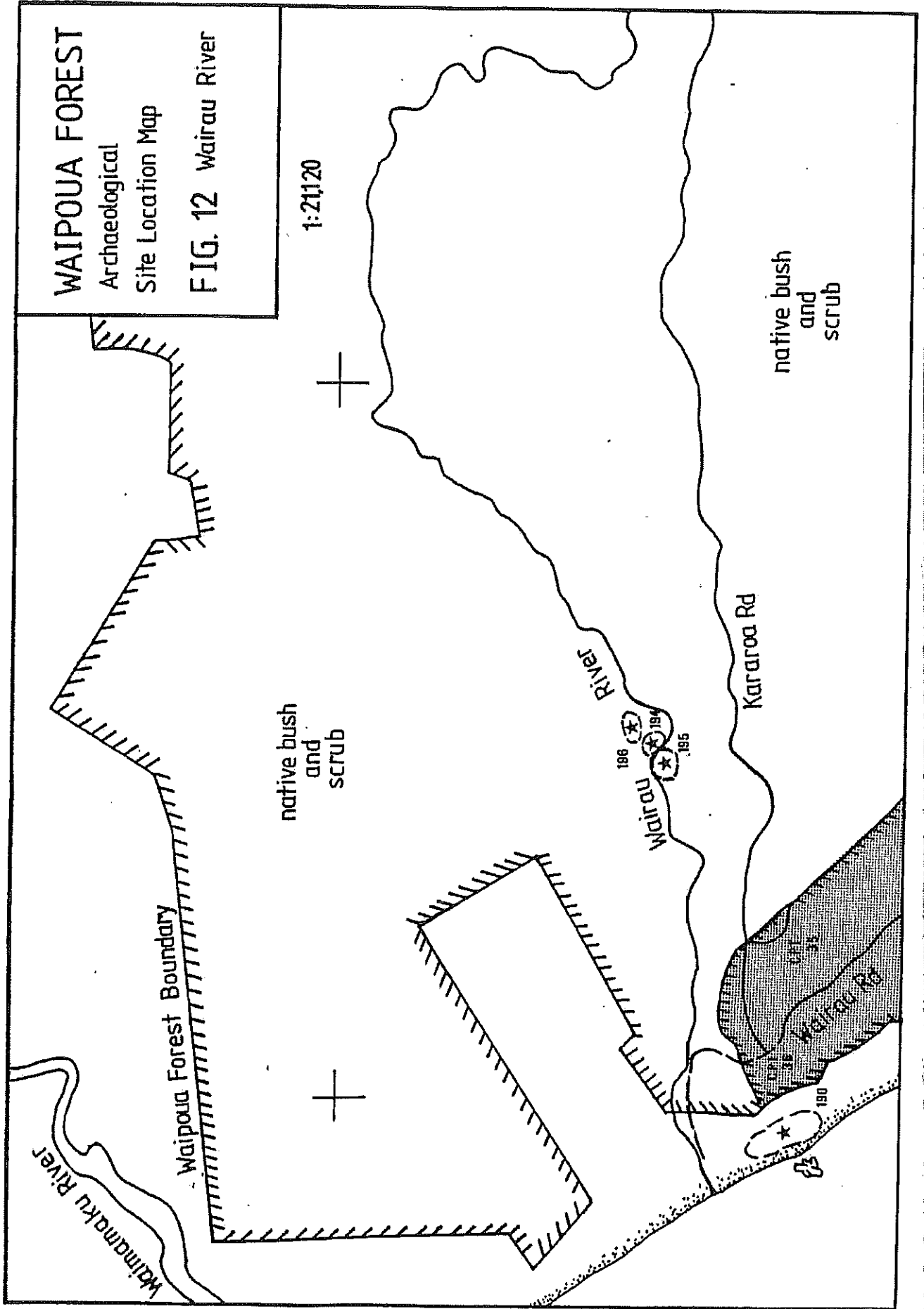
Site type	Site no.	Grid reference
Stone heaps and drain	N18/194	981-098
Stone heaps and drain	N18/195	959-098
Stone heaps	N18/196	962-099

These are most likely old gardens and associated sites can be expected to be present. Further downriver from N18/194 on the north bank are more flats in scrub and grass. Large stone heaps there appear likely to be related to modern stock grazing and were not recorded as archaeological sites.

WAIPOUA FOREST

Archaeological
Site Location Map

FIG. 12 Wairau River



Remains of an old homestead are located near the mouth on the north side of the river.

10.2 Protection

All three sites were marked with posts bearing tags with their NZAA site numbers.

10.3 Future Management

No development is planned for the Wairau River valley apart from possible future walking tracks (Forester 1985:21-22). If a track is developed through the area tangata whenua and archaeologists should be consulted during planning to ensure that no damage occurs to archaeological features.

No other management is recommended except periodic inspections to ensure that damage to sites by wild animals does not occur.

11.0 SUMMARY

The current program of site management, survey, protection and investigation should be continued.

Investigations for both management and research purposes should be continued on those sites which are under the most immediate threat from logging. Historic Places Trust authorities to log require that archaeological excavations are carried out, prior to logging, on a sample of sites.

Logging on or about archaeological sites should be continued only under the supervision of an archaeologist.

Site damage during logging should be continued to be minimised by the use of agreed techniques.

Regular checks will be necessary to ensure that logging on or in the vicinity of sites does not cause erosion.

Areas in pines in Waipoua (eg. Compartments 65 and 66) will continue to require detailed archaeological assessment and investigation prior to logging.

The Waipoua Archaeological Project has been underway for three years now and it is anticipated that it will be three more years before current sites are cleared.

A botanical survey to assess Maori modification of indigenous areas, especially Compartment 58, is essential for the development of an understanding of the past forest and land use.

Pig control will be necessary in areas of indigenous forest if the sites are to be preserved.

A resurvey of part of Compartment 65 is necessary to accurately locate sites.

The Te Roroa Waipoua Archaeological Advisory Committee should continue to oversee and advise on all work on sites

Consideration by the Te Roroa Waipoua Archaeological Advisory Committee needs to be given to sites in Pine along Papatea Road.

Greater attention needs to be given to coastal sites, and/or recovering information, where practical protection cannot be achieved.

A higher priority should be given to protecting the considerable traditional Maori, archaeological and historical values of coastal lands.

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APPENDIX I

News Reports of the
Waipoua Archaeological Project

SCRATCHING THE SURFACE

A RCHAEOLOGIST Annetta Sutton digs up the past because she is interested in people. She says her research is a way of broadening our insights into other lifestyles.

Archaeology, she declares, is a career to which you have to be committed.

Her work takes Annetta into some remote places, and she can't just choose where to dig. Archaeological projects in New Zealand tend to be precipitated by the needs of land developers rather than by pure scientific interest. And work is scarce.

"You have to be mobile to get jobs," she says. At present she has no fixed abode.

Annetta's chosen career has already taken her to excavation sites on Indian reservations in the USA. But as a New Zealand graduate she has a special interest in the pre-European way of life of the Maori people.

As an anthropology student at Auckland University in the early 1980s she was involved in excavating Maori sites in Auckland and on the Coromandel Peninsula. And recently she has been employed by the New Zealand Forest Service to assist archaeologist Michael Taylor with investigations of the pre-European Maori village sites in the Waipoua Forest, north of Dargaville.

Nearly 200 archaeological sites have been recorded in the lower Waipoua River valley and on the adjacent coast, confirming that this area was quite heavily populated by Maoris in pre-European times (probably by several thousand people), as well as by Maori and European gum-diggers until early this century. Some of the descendants of Te Roroahapu of Ngati Whatua still live in the area and are represented, along with the Forest Service and the Historic Places Trust, on the advisory committee which oversees the management of the sites.

"At Waipoua we haven't gone far towards coming to conclusions," says Annetta. "We're really just scratching the surface you might say. And it all has to be written up yet."

"But I'd say the people who lived here in pre-European times were fairly clever — well adapted

Annetta Sutton is a detective of sorts. The 'clues' she unearths belong to the past.

to their environment — and the adaptation was very rapid when you consider Maori people occupied New Zealand only within the last 1000 years. It was a tremendous adaptation from Eastern Polynesia. They brought kumara, gourds, yams, taro and other plants with them to New Zealand and had to keep the crops going in a new environment."

ONE of the interesting features of the Waipoua village sites is the extensive area of stone structures found adjacent to house terraces and food storage pits. Over 900 structures have been found in the valley and they are believed to have been associated with gardening — garden clearance heaps, planting mounds, water reticulation systems, boundary markers, enclosures, as well as house platforms, fighting terraces and tuahu (ceremonial altars). Although the structures are in ruins there is still evidence of their careful construction.

Annetta Sutton points out that the records of early European visitors from Captain Cook onwards refer to the neat, well tended gardens of the Maori people. Obviously, they were well organised and well attuned to nature. They had to be to survive.

The storage of food in deep pits was a well established technique ... a fact which is confirmed by the survival of such pits with almost similar construction on sites throughout New Zealand. Annetta Sutton and Michael Taylor, with their team of assistants, have recently excavated two pits at Waipoua. In one they unearthed the holes left by the posts which supported the roof structure. In the other they found the drain and sump system in the bottom of the pit.

Another exciting excavation of a terrace revealed a stone fireplace — confirming that the terrace was a house site — and a number of artefacts including a small argillite wood-carving chisel, a small grooved stone (possibly a sinker), and a quantity of stone flakes used for cutting

and scraping. However, the excavation did not reveal any material which could accurately date the site.

"I find this work fascinating," says Annetta. "I'm finding out what people did in the past. It's detective work and very interesting. But I get a bit disillusioned when I see the number of sites that disappear because of private development. Once sites are gone they are gone forever. There's no way you can preserve all sites, it's silly to try, and that's not the aim. The aim is, firstly, to get all the sites you can survey marked on a map — at least you know where they are, know their condition and the pattern of the sites."

"Secondly, what archaeologists strive for is to retain and protect a representative sample of all the different types of sites in a landscape. We also try to protect particularly unusual sites."

ACCORDING to Annetta the strategy used to excavate is different for each site. The Waipoua house terrace excavation involved digging through three or four layers to about 30cm. It took three weeks with an average of ten people in the team.

But a coastal cave excavation she visited in Washington State had taken six years to excavate three metres deep through 1000 layers, spanning 4000 years of seasonal occupation by Makah Indians who were specialists in whale hunting.

Another site she visited was a "wet site". This was part of an Indian campsite eroding the banks of a river and exposed only for three hours a day because it was on a tidal estuary. Hydraulic spray techniques were used instead of trowels because the sediments were so wet and the remains so fragile.

Says Annetta: "Excavating is very careful work. We use small pointing trowels, hearth brushes, pans and sieves. It's very slow and tedious but you never know what you are going to find. Every site is unique. It can be boring with few finds, but it's usually not, because you have a variety of

things to do — recording, drawing scale plans, taking field notes, taking photographs, taking soil samples, often supervising other people's work.

"We like to employ local people as much as possible. Often the tangata whenua (local people) can add 50 per cent of the story, and archaeology the other 50 per cent."

According to Annetta, contact with the tangata whenua is the first priority when planning archaeological work on Maori sites.

"We contact the local people, talk with them and get their feelings, tell them what we are doing and why, get their approval. If we don't get their approval we don't dig."

Why aren't more sites being investigated and protected in New Zealand? It is largely a matter of money, along with complex factors connected with the Historic Places legislation and land tenure.

In some parts of New Zealand land containing archaeological sites has been leased by private companies for development because of pressure on the Maori owners of the land to pay their rates.

"It's quite different from America," says Annetta, "where Indian reservations are not taxed or rated, I would like to see private developers taking more responsibility for protecting archaeological sites. I think the Forest Service is taking its responsibilities seriously. The Auckland Conservancy archaeologist, Ian Lawlor, now has a staff of six full-time archaeologists. But private developers don't very often employ archaeologists."

And usually archaeological investigations are funded only if there is something in it for the developer, or if pressure of development makes the work urgent. The study of the Waipoua sites has recently become a priority because some of them are situated in mature pine plantations which are due for logging.

"The Historic Places Trust are able, under law, to prosecute people and fine them up to \$25,000 for damage to sites. They can also impose a \$500-a-day fine while the damage continues. They try not to do that because it threatens people. They prefer to do positive things. But there have been cases

Extract from " NEW ZEALAND WOMENS WEEKLY " Newspaper.

Published at AUCKLAND , on [date] 23 JUNE 1986

SUBJECT: WAIPOUA ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT.



where the developers have pulled their socks up only when threatened with a fine."

Where a site is deemed important it can be declared an archaeological reserve. Such reserves have protected status and many will come under the control of the new Conservation Department. Moves are afoot to do this with some of the Waipoua sites.

Under the Historic Places Legislation, all developers who work on land where there are archaeological sites are obliged to meet the costs of archaeological investigations. There are exceptions in the case of certain farming activities.

A developer must apply to the Historic Places Trust for an authority to modify an archaeological site, and archaeologists require a permit to excavate. Says Annetta:

"A lot of people are unaware of the law, but ignorance of the law is no justification for ruining sites."

Because of these factors, work for archaeologists in New Zealand is usually available only under some Government department. As Annetta points out, it is different from the United States where private archaeological companies compete for contracts.

But Annetta prefers to be an archaeologist in New Zealand. She says:

"In America you have to deal with rattlesnakes and grizzly bears."

— BILL KEIR

ABOVE: One of the hundreds of stone structures which have survived at the pre-European village site at Waipoua.

RIGHT: Annetta Sutton carefully scrapes soil from a stone fire place at Waipoua. Photographs: Bill Keir.



Northern Advocate, Thursday, January 16, 1986, Page 3

Historic sites in the forest

Many archaeological sites in the Waipoua Forest which have lain preserved by a blanket of pine needles for many years are under threat of damage through the logging of the trees which have protected them.

Around 100 known sites in 11 kilometres of the Waipoua Valley are being investigated by a team of archaeologists for the Te Roroa-Waipoua Archaeological Trust.

Trust spokesman Mr Ian Hawler, the head archaeologist of the New Zealand Forest Service's Auckland conservancy, says the organisation was first suggested two years ago.

The trust is made up of representatives of the tangata whenua — in this case Te Roroa — the NZ Historic Places Trust, and the Forest Service, with help from other archaeologists.

The trust is doing an initial survey of the sites in Waipoua to see what is there and what work must be done next.

"The Forest Service is prepared to preserve the major sites. So really this year we are investigating the area of the reserve," says Mr Lawler.

Trust member Mr Ian Smith, of Auckland University's anthropology department, led a team of 15 archaeology students to Waipoua in December last year.

The students, together with 10 locals, excavated two main sites in the valley.

"One was a series of Maori gardens — perhaps kumara or taro gardens," Mr Smith says.

MAORI GUMDIGGERS

"We also found a gumdiggers' camp. We knew there was a site but didn't know what it was — we thought perhaps it was a pre-European site.

"We now think it might have been a Maori gumdiggers' site because there was none of the usual European stuff around — such as bottles and tins."

The team of archaeologists currently in the forest is doing three things.

The first is looking for new sites and doing investigations on sites they have examined only briefly.

The second is looking at existing sites which are due for logging, and excavating those sites to see what is there.

The third is looking at ways to log the trees with the least damage to the sites.

"On one hand we have forestry threatening the sites by logging them, but on the other hand the sites have been protected by a blanket of pine needles which has prevented a lot of the usual damage," says Mr Smith.

"For instance, some sites in the Bay of Islands have had cattle or sheep walking on them for the last 100 years or so, which has caused a lot of damage."

NZ Herald Wed 16 April 1986.

Ancient Sites In Northland

Whangarei Staff

Archaeological finds said to be of international significance in the Waipoua Forest in Northland are unlikely to be seen by the public for several years.

About 200 sites, including village complexes, defended pa's and stone and earth works dating back 1000 years, on and around the banks of the Waipoua River, have been investigated by the Forest Service during the summer.

Although no carbon dating tests have been completed, a Forest Service archaeologist, Mr Ian Lawlor, said the best evidence showed extensive horticultural operations similar to some 700 years old in the Bay of Plenty. Some of the artefacts uncovered were similar to stone adzes found in Polynesia that dated back 1000 years.

Rectangular stone platforms similar to ones found in the Cook Islands and the remains of houses have also been found.

Importance

The sites are of national and international significance, Mr Lawlor said, "because they are extensive, and very well preserved. They are an interesting example of how a tropical people adapted to subtropical and temperate climates, and we will be able to compare one village complex with another

to get ideas about the social structures of the society."

The importance of the sites was realised during an archaeological survey before logging in 1980. Mr Lawlor said the sites were considered more important than the pine trees on and around them, and the trees would be removed using conservation techniques such as aerial wires and helicopter logging.

"The pines were planted in the 1930s and if they are left to grow bigger they are even more likely to do damage when they fall. The best thing to do is to remove them as carefully as we can."

Dignity

Mr Lawlor said that an advisory trust had been set up to advise the Forest Service, including members of the local Te Roroa people, the Forest Service and Historic Places Trust staff. He said the Maori community believed the area had to be presented to the public with full dignity, and until such time as they considered the sites presentable, access would be restricted.

A Te Roroa elder, Mr Ned Nathan, of Dargaville, said he did not want to see crowds of people tramping over the sites.

"It would undo everything the archaeologists are doing and it would contravene our Maori traditions," he said.

Instead, he favoured development and restoration of a few sites for public viewing.

"It will probably be several years — depending on the logging programme and how the field work goes — before paths can be laid down and guides can control where people walk."

Satisfied

"We feel it is important that our children and grandchildren know about this before the public at large, so that they are aware of our history."

"My grandmother would not have agreed to the release of these sites. Imperialism did a lot of harm — people of that generation didn't think our traditional things would be observed, and so information wasn't released. I am very pleased and satisfied that the work is now being done in accordance with our thinking."

He said that it was not part of Maori ethics to investigate places where forebears had lived just to satisfy personal curiosity.

Surprised

"So although we knew the sites were there, nobody of my generation had been on any expeditions to define how far the sites extended — the number of them surprised me."

Although Mr Nathan said he knew the genealogy and names of many of the village complexes, he hoped to find old maps that would help to give information on ones he did not know about.

Maori elder sees change

For Northland Maori elder Ned Nathan, times have changed.

He remembers his grandmother pleading with the authorities not to plant trees on her tribe's sacred ground.

Now, two generations later, Mr Nathan says New Zealand Forest Service staff are doing all they can to heal the wounds and right the wrongs of the past.

Mr Nathan is descended from Chief Manumaru, of the Ngati Whina tribe, and is an elder of the Te Roroa tribe, which still lives in the Waipoua River valley in the heart of Waipoua Forest. He is a retired businessman and a member of the Waitangi Tribunal.

The archaeological sites which are being rediscovered in Waipoua Forest were inhabited by his ancestors.

"Our ancestors came here about 400 years ago," he said. "It was an ideal site. They found all they needed — rich soil for growing food, wood pigeons and a plentiful supply of shellfish."

"Our chiefs called it Whanau Hou — the New Land. One translation of the name, Waipoua, is 'the water of the shellfish'."

Mr Nathan said before the 1950s relationships between Maoris and pakehas were not good.

"In 1876 my tribe sold 35,000 acres of Waipoua land for £2000 — one shilling and one pence (about 11 cents) an acre.

"The authorities enforced bureaucratic rules.

"I can remember my grandmother and all the elders of their time went to officialdom and begged them not to plant on our sacred sites. It was very humiliating."

Today he describes the relationship between pakeha and Maori as "beautiful" as they work together on arrangements for excavating the old Maori villages and sacred sites.

He describes the Forest Service's officer in charge of Waipoua Forest, Rod Young, as "a very understanding officer."

"There hasn't been the domination of the past," he said. "The change in attitude by officials is impressive. It is so harmonious. Our social attitudes to each other are excellent."

Mr Nathan says evidence from the archaeological dig suggests 3000 to 5000 people previously lived in the Waipoua River valley. Today there are four families of 19 people.

"In the past, one mile inland from the sea, they could catch snapper, there were pua, that is big cockles with a taste between a cockle and a toheroa. There were mussels at the river mouth and prolific gardens of kumara and taro."

For Mr Nathan, unravelling the past from the evidence found at the archaeological sites is "a beautiful feeling."

He is assisting the archaeologists with identifying the pa sites, terraced gardens and stone heaps as they are uncovered.

He says there is little doubt some of the stone heaps which have been uncovered were sacrificial altars.

His ancestors had held ritualistic ceremonies before harvesting or fishing, or any activity involving robbing nature, such as felling a tree to fashion a canoe.

"These ceremonies would have included the sacrifice of enemies and prisoners," said Mr Nathan.

"It's an old Polynesian thing. It must have happened."

He admits he is departing from tradition by accepting these things occurred.

But, as he says: "The time has come to uncover them all."

Mr Nathan is keen to see a trust formed to administer the archaeological sites. Plans are under way to form a trust made up of members from the Maori people, the Forest Service and the Historical Places Trust.

This will put his mind at rest. Because, as he says: "Who is to say future officialdom will have the same humanitarian attitude as those of today?"

"My grandmother and her sisters cried for days over their land."

Rare forest finds

Rare historical ruins are being uncovered among pine trees in Northland's Waipoua Forest.

The remains of former Maori and European habitation could be between 150 and 600 years old, with some possibly 1000 years old. They cover about 300 hectares and may be the most extensive archaeological find in New Zealand to date.

The pine trees which have sheltered the area for decades are now mature and ready for logging.

Forest ranger in charge of Waipoua Forest, Rod Young, said every tree would be examined before felling to ensure there was a minimum of damage to the historic remains. A specialist crew would be trained to do the felling.

The Forest Service plans to set aside the main archaeological area, along the lower slopes and river terraces of the Waipoua River

Valley, as an archaeological reserve.

An advisory trust is being formed to manage the site.

The advisory trust will be made up of district Maori people of the Te Roroa hapu of the Ngati Whntua tribe, who have inhabited the area for centuries, as well as Forest Service and Historic Places Trust personnel.

Some Maori people are assisting with the archaeological excavations.

Auckland Forest Service archaeologist Ian Lawlor says the finds, which appear to include ancient Maori villages, are of international significance.

A stone adze, of a very early form, suggests settlement in the valley could go back 1000 years.

"Protection of the sites will come ahead of commercial contract logging," said Mr Lawlor.

The excavations have revealed elaborately-constructed stonework terraces, kumara pits, taro gardens and some unusual drainage systems.

Among recent finds was the hearth of a house, a rectangular stone structure, found on a raised area in the forest.

Perhaps the most unusual finds have been rectangular stonework platforms which Maori elder, Ned Nathan identifies as sacred altars used in ritualistic ceremonies.

The altars are at the Papatea site, "the place of divinity," which, Mr Nathan says, is regarded as an ancient and significant location.

The altars would have been used for making sacrifices prior to planting, harvesting, fishing or tree-felling — any activity involving robbing nature, he said.

The altars would probably also have been used for human sacrifices of enemies and prisoners.

Waipoua Forest archaeologist Michael Taylor, who is supervising on-site excavations, says many aspects of the sites are unique, partly because they have been in the forest and have not been farmed over.

"The pine forest has done only limited damage," he said. "It has probably preserved the ruins.

"The archaeologists are trying to work independently from history or legend.

"It will not be until more excavations have been done that we will get a better knowledge of what was here."

Old gundiggers' camps had also been uncovered, said Mr Taylor, along with clay pipes, fire scoops and gum scrapings.

The natural setting of the sites, among both native

and pine forests, added mystique to the finds. The uncovering of these remnants of the past would tell a lot about how the people had lived many years ago.

Mr Taylor said the Forest Service was doing everything possible to ensure Maori people were involved in decision-making about logging the trees and the future of the sites.

On logging, Mr Young said all the options for removing the trees without

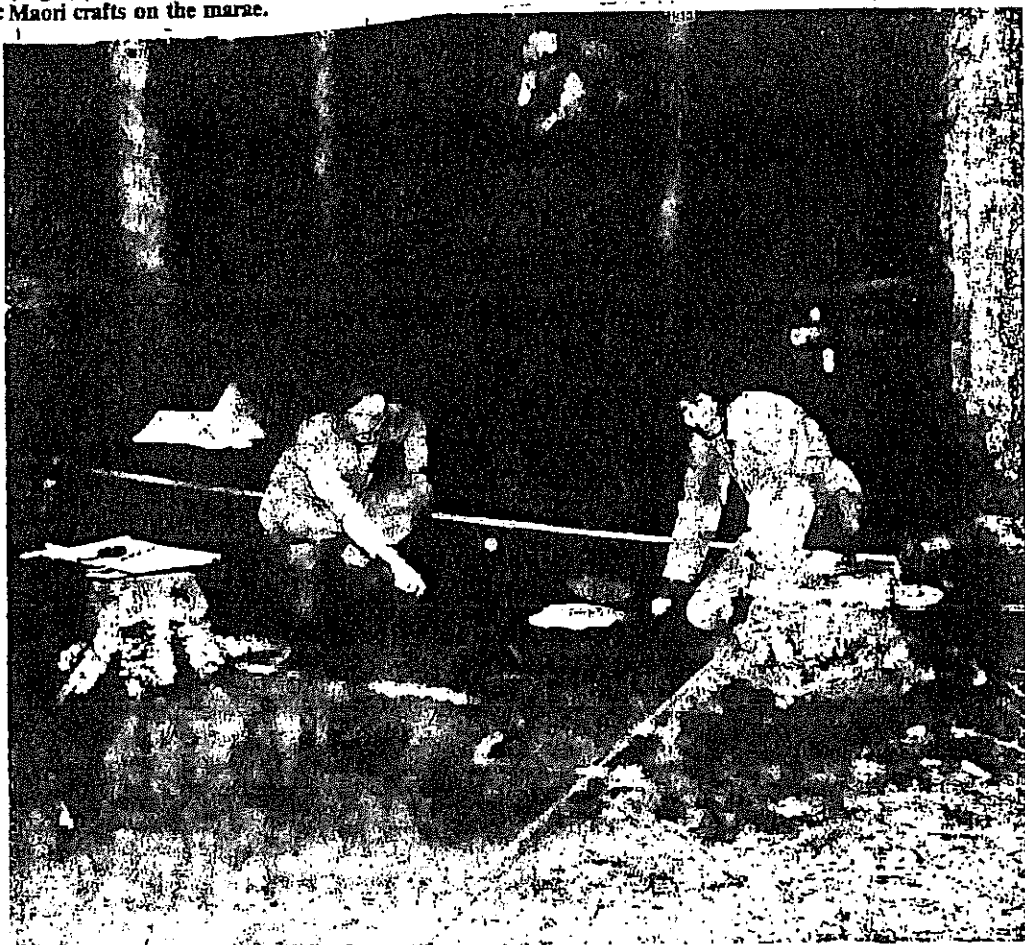
damaging the sites were being studied. It would be possible to fell some of the pine trees to land away from the sites in areas of underground remains, such as kumara pits. But in areas where remains were above the ground, such as fragile stone terraced walls, felling the trees would be more difficult.

Using bulldozers or skidders for removing the trees was the first and cheapest option, said Mr Young. But if this was likely to cause damage, other more expensive options, such as aerial rope systems or helicopters, might have to be used.

Extract from " MOST NEW ZEALAND NEWSPAPERS" Newspaper.
Published at N.Z. WIDE, on [date] MARCH-APRIL 1986
SUBJECT: WAIPOUA ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT



Ned Nathan, right, with his sons, Alex, left, and Manos at the Matatina marae in the Waipoua River valley. Alex and Manos are teaching ethnic Maori crafts on the marae.



↑ MAORI
ELDER
SEES
CHANGE

← RARE
FOREST
FINDS
←

Archaeologist Michael Taylor with assistant Richard Panlora excavating in Waipoua Forest.

WAIPOUA FOREST ARCHAEOLOGY

Ancient Occupation Clearly Indicated By Diggings

Early New Zealand occupation, possibly as long ago as 1,000 years, is daily revealing itself in the archaeological diggings in Waipoua Forest, 50 kilometers north of Dargaville.

In the forest there is a cool shaded spot, isolated from the whine of chainsaws and the crashings of timber, where people work, painstakingly reconstructing the past.

They work slowly, brushing away loose dirt from the stone heaps and terraces that were built and later deserted probably before Europeans had settled the land.

There is much to do. Site archaeologist Michael Taylor talks of being able to walk for three days over the head of the Waipoua River Valley and coming across different sites.

Indeed, the proposed historical reserve is huge — certainly the largest in New Zealand. On the 645 hectares of former forestry land are some 175 known sites of pre-European and historic importance.

UNIQUE

The setting of the site is unique. The small bush wrapped valley offers the scientist unusual potential to study land use and settlement patterns because it is relatively undisturbed.

Although some of the sites were planted in pine a number of years ago, others are in natural Kauri forest.

The bush and forest have preserved the ruins well and, unlike many other New Zealand sites which have been farmed over often for the past 150 years, gives the visitor the opportunity to study them in an environment resembling that existing before or during their occupation.

This enhances their scientific value. But the natural setting adds to the aura of the area, and they seem almost part of a living history, rather than potential museum exhibits.

The sites have been classified into either earthwork or stonework for the purposes of management.

Thirty-one sites with stonework are present on the site and they contain

over 1100 stone heaps, some of extraordinary work.

The natural basalt has been used for a variety of purposes including lines marking garden plots and other land boundaries, garden heaps, facings for retaining sloping soil, and ceremonial constructions such as shrines and altars.

Further excavation and experimental reconstruction will be necessary to understand the uses of many of the structures.

Pits and terraces are the main forms of earthwork sites on the reserve.

The numerous kumara pits in the reserve, some 197, suggest a large gardening population and/or a long period of land use.

When roofed they provided a controlled condition suitable for long term storage of the vegetable, and have usually been found in well drained locations, such as on the edges of steep drops.

Five fortified pa have been located along strategic points on the Waipoua River valley, only one of which, Kaitiaka, is located on the reserve. Three others are on private land in the lower valley, while the other, Tirikohu, is located in thick scrub near the Waipoua River mouth and is partially on Forest Service and private land.

SELECTIVE FELLING

Selective felling is being carried out on some of the sites planted in pine, where the tree growth threatens to undermine or destroy the stone earthwork.

This is being done carefully, supervised contractors often dropping the trees away from the sites, leaving high stumps which the logs can be pivoted over when being dragged off.

Some sites, such as that of the Kaitiaka Pa, have had all their trees ringbarked. This causes the trees to rot while standing and then break off at ground level when they fall, minimally damaging the earth and stonework features.

Intrinsically tied to the scientific importance of



These four stones were probably the hearth of a home.

the area is the cultural value that it represents to the local people.

SPIRITUALLY SIGNIFICANT

The Maori people regard the Papatea site as the most significant as it was the tūhu (the spiritual nucleus within which ritual ceremonies were performed).

It is known to have been established over 10 generations ago as reference is made to the location in ancient chants.

The original Waipoua Block was purchased in 1876 from Tiopira Kinaki of Ngati Whatua and Parore to Awia of Ngapuhi.

When exotic afforestation began in 1874 the pleas of the Tangata Whenua to have their sacred sites excluded from planting were ignored.

Although no Carbon 14 dating has yet been done on any of the Maori sites to give them an exact age, there is an archaeological opinion that the valley was first settled perhaps 1000 years ago.

Preservation of a proportion of these sites by creating an archaeological reserve was first suggested by Colin Sutherland (then Kalkohe District Ranger) in May 1981 at a meeting between the Forest Service and the Historic Places Trust. However

further field work made it clear there were far more sites and ensuring management problems than originally envisaged.

Presently the proposed reserve is part of the Waipoua State Forest and managed by the Forest Service. But meetings between the Forest Service, the tangata whenua, and the Historic Places Trust culminated in the formation of an advisory committee made up of representatives of these three groups.

This committee, the Te Roro — Waipoua Archaeological Advisory Committee oversees the management, investigation, and development of the sites.

With the inauguration of the Forest Corporation this year the control of the proposed reserve will probably be transferred to the Department of Conservation, and the reserve will be set aside under the Historic Places Act (1980) as an Historical and Traditional Reserve.

RESTRICTED AREAS

At present access to the sites is restricted to protect the sites while they are under investigation, and because of the demands of time that visitors would make on Forest Service staff.

Any decisions to open the sites to the public

would first require careful planning and preparation. Walking tracks would have to be formed, road access improved and amenity facilities built.

Also sites would have to be made understandable to visitors by using printed brochures, signposting and the employment of guides versed in local traditions.

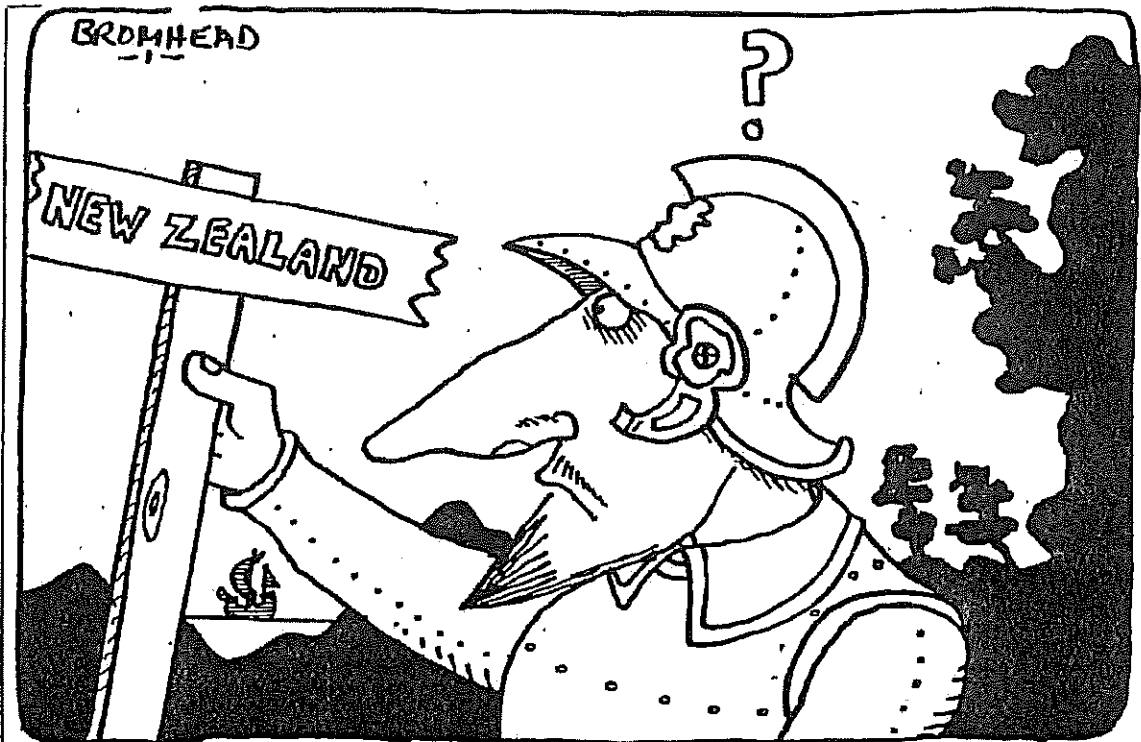
In the meantime their attractions as a scenic and historical landscape,

along with their potential for furthering the understanding of both Northland's and New Zealand's prehistory alone warrant their protection and thorough investigation.

Standing, listening to the 'whump' of falling pine as the loggers cut their way into the forest — one tends to feel very finite, looking at stones placed hundreds of years ago by unnamed hands.

But the kauri still stands.

Extract from " SUNDAY STAR " Newspaper.
Published at AUCKLAND , on [date] 27 JULY 1986
SUBJECT: SPANISH IN WAIPOUA FOREST



If you want to make name for yourself, rewrite history

LIKE to see your name in the history book? That is, without entering politics or anything bothersome? Easy. Just rewrite the chronicle. Establish that a well-recorded historical event is wrong.

You don't have to travel, the opportunity exists right here, in New Zealand. Forgive me for phrasing this frolic like a toothpaste competition, but this is what you have to do. Just prove that Abel Tasman was not the first European to visit Aotearoa.

First, a warning! Rewriting history is not a pushover. Evidence supporting radical concepts is interesting but ethereal. The premise suggested is that the Portuguese or Spanish visited these shores long before the Dutch explorer or Captain Cook.

The case for the Portuguese is strongest. They certainly were familiar with the eastern seaboard of Australia long before Cook. This is not surprising. Parts of Timor were established as a Portuguese colony in 1516. A distance of 456kms from the Australian coast.

It would have been strange if their skilled navigators had stopped at the East Indies. Two maps produced in the 16th century, called the Dauphin and Diippo, clearly show a land mass that cannot be mistaken for anything other than Australia.

What about New Zealand? Well, clue-hunters, there is no obvious affirmation in map form. An interesting theory produced by a French geographer de la Rochette suggests that a strange bulge grafted on the Australian east coast — shown on the Dauphin map — could be the east coast of the North Island. There is an uncanny correspondence in length, bearing and longitude.

Certainly the British Admiralty thought the eastern coastline was known to the Portuguese before Cook. Naval charts record Cook Strait as the Gulf of the Portuguese, 1550. Other than this snippet, there is little tangible information.



**PETER
BROMHEAD**

However, I can excite clue gatherers with a few standard props that are always produced to support the mystery. There is the finding pre-war, of the so-called Spanish helmet dredged out of the Wellington Harbour along with a cannon ball. The head-piece has been identified as a close helmet of the 16th century. Another warning! The curators of the Dominion Museum are lukewarm over its origins.

More interesting is the Tamil bell first spotted by the Rev. William Colenso in 1836. Maoris were using it as a cooking pot. It had been in their hands for many years. Characters written on the bell are in a long-disused form of Tamil.

IT was common for the Portuguese to carry such bells on their caravels, along with a mixed crew of Javanese and Malay seamen. Could this bell have found its way into Maori hands via a shipwreck? There are three tales relating to unexplained wrecks. All on the west coast of the North Island.

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from the wreck, and sent to Auckland it apparently never arrived at its destination.

Sounds like detail from the TV repeat *The Invaders*, doesn't it? Anyhow, the ship awaits anyone energetic enough to dig it up again.

Other misty recorded data centres around Dargaville. A so-called Spanish wreck was well-known to Maoris on the shores of the Kaipara Harbour. As recently as 1983 another sighting identified as possibly an ancient caravel was spotted off a Northland beach by a farmer flying a light aircraft.

This gentleman has considerable experience in underwater archaeology, and is familiar with marine architecture.

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In the South Island, Captain Cook recorded in his log a strange unexplained cross on Motuara Island. Maori tradition also spoke of men arriving in shining armour, long before Captain Cook, at Annothia Bay. Another curiosity is the Maori name for dog, "Pero-per," the Spanish is perro.

Now if you feel I've made this history writing all too easy, and you'd rather tackle something more difficult, let me take you back a few more centuries. In volumes five and six of *Le Recueil des Voyages* issued in France, it is recorded that a 12th century Arab geographer describes a cold mountainous land in the southern ocean. Far to the south-east of New Guinea, uninhabited by man and containing only giant non-flying birds covered in brown feathers.

Now that really does sound like God's own country. I wonder what happened to it?

SCRATCHING THE SURFACE

A RCHAEOLOGIST Annetta Sutton digs up the past because she is interested in people. She says her research is a way of broadening our insights into other lifestyles.

Archaeology, she declares, is a career to which you have to be committed.

Her work takes Annetta into some remote places, and she can't just choose where to dig. Archaeological projects in New Zealand tend to be precipitated by the needs of land developers rather than by pure scientific interest. And work is scarce.

"You have to be mobile to get jobs," she says. At present she has no fixed abode.

Annetta's chosen career has already taken her to excavation sites on Indian reservations in the USA. But as a New Zealand graduate she has a special interest in the pre-European way of life of the Maori people.

As an anthropology student at Auckland University in the early 1980s she was involved in excavating Maori sites in Auckland and on the Coromandel Peninsula. And recently she has been employed by the New Zealand Forest Service to assist archaeologist Michael Taylor with investigations of the pre-European Maori village sites in the Waipoua Forest, north of Dargaville.

Nearly 200 archaeological sites have been recorded in the lower Waipoua River valley and on the adjacent coast, confirming that this area was quite heavily populated by Maoris in pre-European times (probably by several thousand people), as well as by Maori and European gum-diggers until early this century. Some of the descendants of Te Roroahapu of Ngati Whatua still live in the area and are represented, along with the Forest Service and the Historic Places Trust, on the advisory committee which oversees the management of the sites.

"At Waipoua we haven't gone far towards coming to conclusions," says Annetta. "We're really just scratching the surface you might say. And it all has to be written up yet."

"But I'd say the people who lived here in pre-European times were fairly clever — well adapted

Annetta Sutton is a detective of sorts. The 'clues' she unearths belong to the past.

to their environment — and the adaptation was very rapid when you consider Maori people occupied New Zealand only within the last 1000 years. It was a tremendous adaptation from Eastern Polynesia. They brought kumara, gourds, yams, taro and other plants with them to New Zealand and had to keep the crops going in a new environment."

ONE of the interesting features of the Waipoua village sites is the extensive area of stone structures found adjacent to house terraces and food storage pits. Over 900 structures have been found in the valley and they are believed to have been associated with gardening — garden clearance heaps, planting mounds, water reticulation systems, boundary markers, enclosures, as well as house platforms, fighting terraces and tuahu (ceremonial altars). Although the structures are in ruins there is still evidence of their careful construction.

Annetta Sutton points out that the records of early European visitors from Captain Cook onwards refer to the neat, well tended gardens of the Maori people. Obviously, they were well organised and well attuned to nature. They had to be to survive.

The storage of food in deep pits was a well established technique ... a fact which is confirmed by the survival of such pits with almost similar construction on sites throughout New Zealand. Annetta Sutton and Michael Taylor, with their team of assistants, have recently excavated two pits at Waipoua. In one they unearthed the holes left by the posts which supported the roof structure. In the other they found the drain and sump system in the bottom of the pit.

Another exciting excavation of a terrace revealed a stone fireplace — confirming that the terrace was a house site — and a number of artefacts including a small argillite wood-carving chisel, a small grooved stone (possibly a sinker), and a quantity of stone flakes used for cutting

and scraping. However, the excavation did not reveal any material which could accurately date the site.

"I find this work fascinating," says Annetta. "I'm finding out what people did in the past. It's detective work and very interesting. But I get a bit disillusioned when I see the number of sites that disappear because of private development. Once sites are gone they are gone forever. There's no way you can preserve all sites, it's silly to try, and that's not the aim. The aim is, firstly, to get all the sites you can survey marked on a map — at least you know where they are, know their condition and the pattern of the sites."

"Secondly, what archaeologists strive for is to retain and protect a representative sample of all the different types of sites in a landscape. We also try to protect particularly unusual sites."

ACCORDING to Annetta the strategy used to excavate is different for each site. The Waipoua house terrace excavation involved digging through three or four layers to about 30cm. It took three weeks with an average of ten people in the team.

But a coastal cave excavation she visited in Washington State had taken six years to excavate three metres deep through 1000 layers, spanning 4000 years of seasonal occupation by Makah Indians who were specialists in whale hunting.

Another site she visited was a "wet site". This was part of an Indian campsite eroding the banks of a river and exposed only for three hours a day because it was on a tidal estuary. Hydraulic spray techniques were used instead of trowels because the sediments were so wet and the remains so fragile.

Says Annetta: "Excavating is very careful work. We use small pointing trowels, hearth brushes, pans and sieves. It's very slow and tedious but you never know what you are going to find. Every site is unique. It can be boring with few finds, but it's usually not, because you have a variety of

things to do — recording, drawing scale plans, taking field notes, taking photographs, taking soil samples, often supervising other people's work.

"We like to employ local people as much as possible. Often the tangata whenua (local people) can add 50 per cent of the story, and archaeology the other 50 per cent."

According to Annetta, contact with the tangata whenua is the first priority when planning archaeological work on Maori sites.

"We contact the local people, talk with them and get their feelings, tell them what we are doing and why, get their approval. If we don't get their approval we don't dig."

Why aren't more sites being investigated and protected in New Zealand? It is largely a matter of money; along with complex factors connected with the Historic Places legislation and land tenure.

In some parts of New Zealand land containing archaeological sites has been leased by private companies for development because of pressure on the Maori owners of the land to pay their rates.

"It's quite different from America," says Annetta, "where Indian reservations are not taxed or rated. I would like to see private developers taking more responsibility for protecting archaeological sites. I think the Forest Service is taking its responsibilities seriously. The Auckland Conservancy archaeologist, Ian Lawlor, now has a staff of six full-time archaeologists. But private developers don't very often employ archaeologists."

And usually archaeological investigations are funded only if there is something in it for the developer, or if pressure of development makes the work urgent. The study of the Waipoua sites has recently become a priority because some of them are situated in mature pine plantations which are due for logging.

"The Historic Places Trust are able, under law, to prosecute people and fine them up to \$25,000 for damage to sites. They can also impose a \$500-a-day fine while the damage continues. They try not to do that because it threatens people. They prefer to do positive things. But there have been cases

NZ Herald Wed 16 April 1986.

Ancient Sites In Northland

Whangarei Staff
Archaeological finds said to be of international significance in the Waipoua Forest in Northland are unlikely to be seen by the public for several years.

About 200 sites, including village complexes, defended pas and stone and earth works dating back 1000 years, on and around the banks of the Waipoua River, have been investigated by the Forest Service during the summer.

Although no carbon dating tests have been completed, a Forest Service archaeologist, Mr Ian Lawlor, said the best evidence showed extensive horticultural operations similar to some 400 years old in the Bay of Plenty. Some of the artefacts uncovered were similar to stone adzes found in Polynesia that dated back 1000 years.

Rectangular stone platforms similar to ones found in the Cook Islands and the remains of houses have also been found.

Importance

"The sites are of national and international significance," Mr Lawlor said, "because they are extensive and very well preserved. They are an interesting example of how a tropical people adapted to subtropical and temperate climates, and we will be able to compare one village complex with another

to get ideas about the social structures of the society."

The importance of the sites was realised during an archaeological survey before logging in 1980. Mr Lawlor said the sites were considered more important than the pine trees on and around them, and the trees would be removed using conservation techniques such as aerial wires and helicopter logging.

"The pines were planted in the 1930s and if they are left to grow bigger they are even more likely to do damage when they fall. The best thing to do is to remove them as carefully as we can."

Dignity

Mr Lawlor said that an advisory trust had been set up to advise the Forest Service, including members of the local Te Roroa people, the Forest Service and Historic Places Trust staff. He said the Maori community believed the area had to be presented to the public with full dignity, and until such time as they considered the sites presentable, access would be restricted.

A Te Roroa elder, Mr Ned Nathan, of Dargaville, said he did not want to see crowds of people tramping over the sites.

"It would undo everything the archaeologists are doing and it would contravene our Maori traditions," he said.

Instead, he favoured development and restoration of a few sites for public viewing.

"It will probably be several years — depending on the logging programme and how the field work goes — before paths can be laid down and guides can control where people walk.

Satisfied

"We feel it is important that our children and grandchildren know about this before the public at large, so that they are aware of our history.

"My grandmother would not have agreed to the release of these sites. Imperialism did a lot of harm — people of that generation didn't think our traditional things would be observed, and so information wasn't released. I am very pleased and satisfied that the work is now being done in accordance with our thinking."

He said that it was not part of Maori ethics to investigate places where forebears had lived just to satisfy personal curiosity.

Surprised

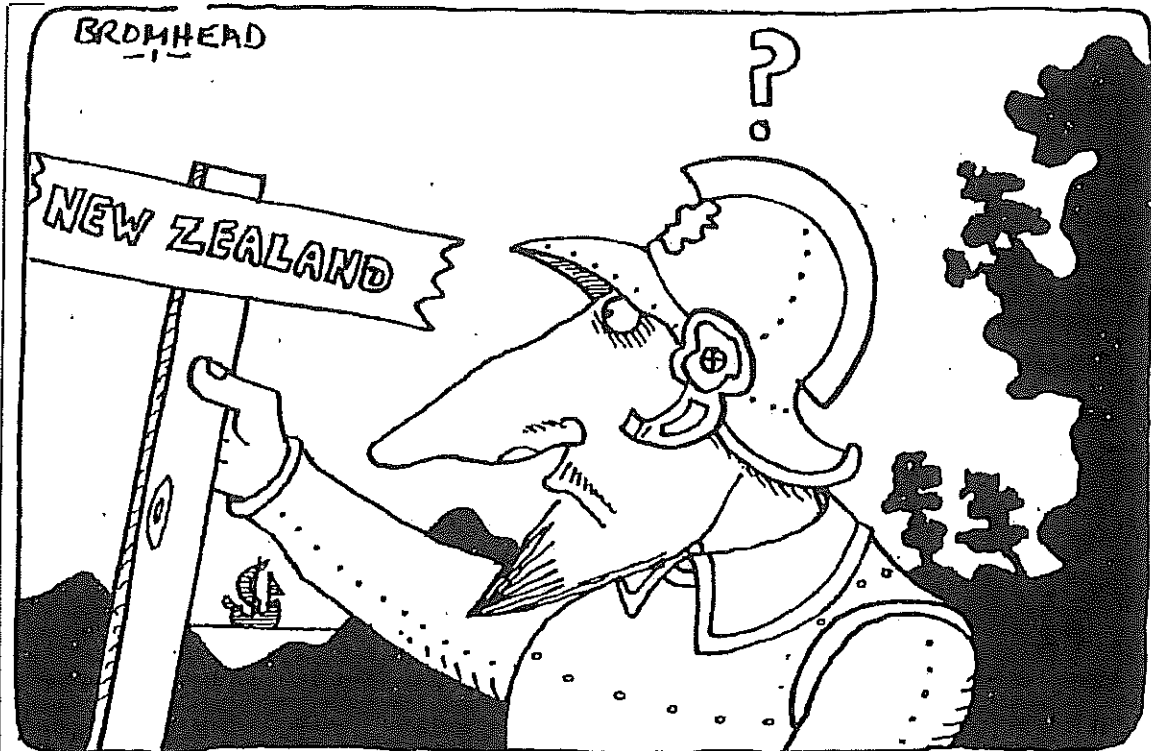
"So although we knew the sites were there, nobody of my generation had been on any expeditions to define how far the sites extended — the number of them surprised me."

Although Mr Nathan said he knew the genealogy and names of many of the village complexes, he hoped to find old maps that would help to give information on ones he did not know about.

Extract from " SUNDAY STAR " Newspaper.

Published at AUCKLAND , on [date] 27 JULY 1986

SUBJECT: SPANISH IN WAIPOUA FOREST



If you want to make name for yourself, rewrite history

LIKE to see your name in the history book? That is, without entering politics or anything bothersome? Easy. Just rewrite the chronicle. Establish that a well-recorded historical event is wrong.

You don't have to travel, the opportunity exists right here, in New Zealand. Forgive me for phrasing this frolic like a toothpaste competition, but this is what you have to do. Just prove that Abel Tasman was not the first European to visit Aotearoa.

First, a warning! Rewriting history is not a pushover. Evidence supporting radical concepts is interesting but ethereal. The premise suggested is that the Portuguese or Spanish visited these shores long before the Dutch explorer or Captain Cook.

The case for the Portuguese is strongest. They certainly were familiar with the eastern seaboard of Australia long before Cook. This is not surprising. Parts of Timor were established as a Portuguese colony in 1516. A distance of 456kms from the Australian coast.

It would have been strange if their skilled navigators had stopped at the East Indies. Two maps produced in the 16th century, called the Dauphin and Dleppo, clearly show a land mass that cannot be mistaken for anything other than Australia.

What about New Zealand? Well, clue-hunters, there is no obvious affirmation in map form. An interesting theory produced by a French geographer de la Rochette suggests that a strange bulge grafted on the Australian east coast — shown on the Dauphin map — could be the east coast of the North Island. There is an uncanny correspondence in length, bearing and longitude.

Certainly the British Admiralty thought the eastern coastline was known to the Portuguese before Cook. Naval charts record Cook Strait as the Gulf of the Portuguese, 1550. Other than this snippet, there is little tangible information.



PETER BROMHEAD

However, I can excite clue gatherers with a few standard props that are always produced to support the mystery. There is the finding pre-war, of the so-called Spanish helmet dredged out of the Wellington Harbour along with a cannon ball. The head-piece has been identified as a close helmet of the 16th century. Another warning! The curators of the Dominion Museum are lukewarm over its origins.

More interesting is the Tamil bell first spotted by the Rev. William Colenso in 1836. Maoris were using it as a cooking pot. It had been in their hands for many years. Characters written on the bell are in a long-disused form of Tamil.

IT was common for the Portuguese to carry such bells on their caravels, along with a mixed crew of Javanese and Malay seamen. Could this bell have found its way into Maori hands via a shipwreck? There are three tales relating to unexplained wrecks. All on the west coast of the North Island.

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APPENDIX II

Compartment 5 - new site record forms
and additional information sheets

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

SITE DESCRIPTION FORM

Map Number N18
Map Name WAIPOUA
Map Edition 3rd, 1975
Grid Reference 035-058.5

SITE NUMBER N18/104

SITE NAME: MAORI
OTHER

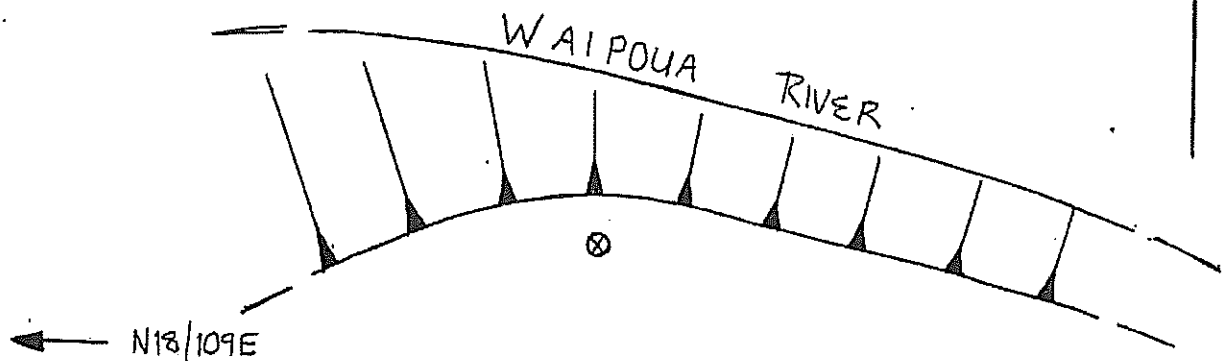
SITE TYPE Stone heaps/rata tree

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

Stone heaps

1. 2x1x0.5m high
2. 2x1x0.7m high
3. 0.8m diam.x 0.15m high
4. 3x1x0.5m high

MN



KEY

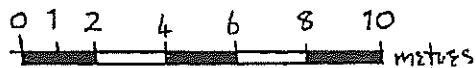
▲ slope lines

⊗ post

⊙ Rata

⊗ stone heap

Compartment 5



NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
 SITE DESCRIPTION FORM

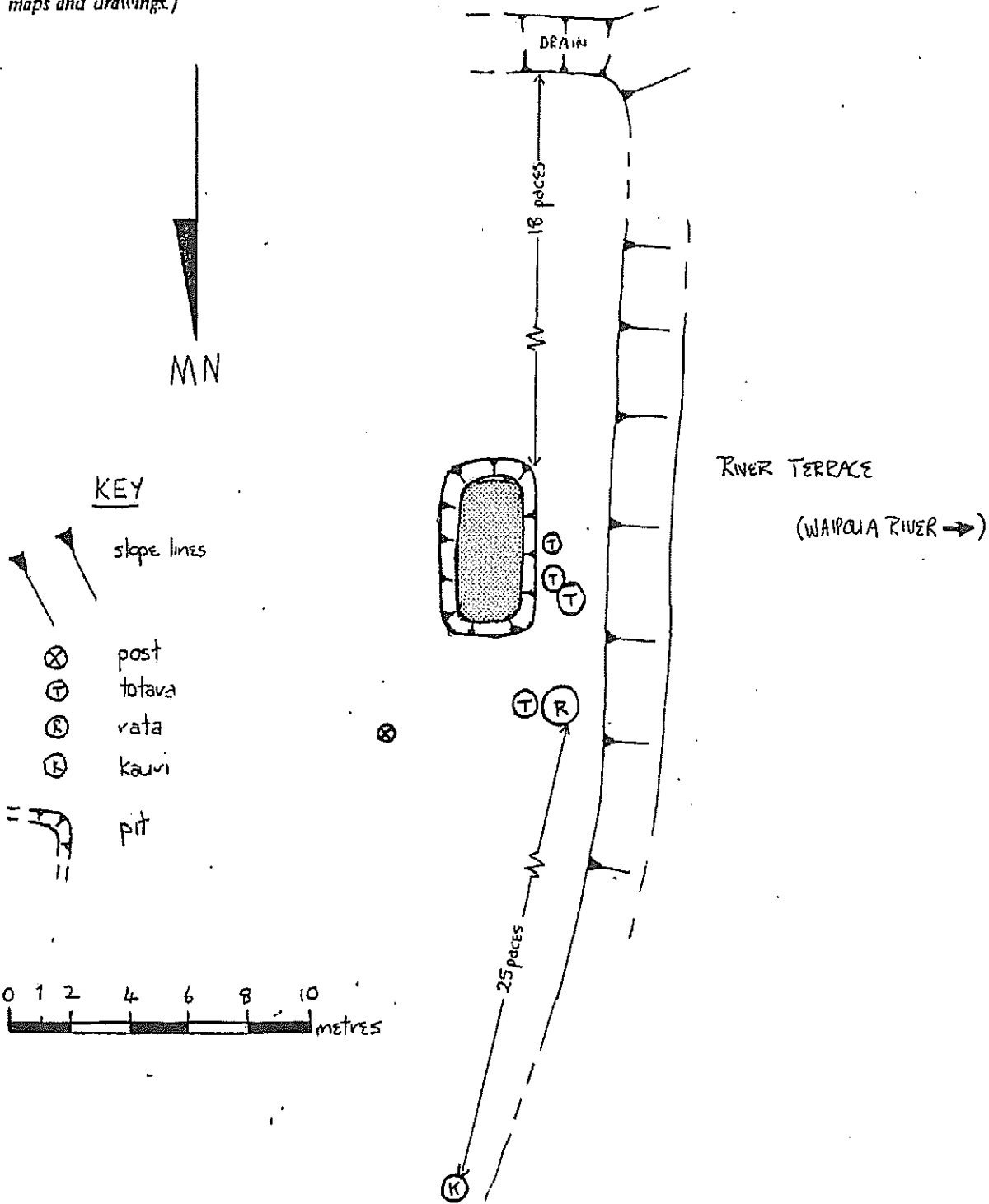
SITE NUMBER N18/110

Map Number N18
 Map Name Waipoua
 Map Edition 3rd 1975
 Grid Reference

SITE NAME: MAORI
 OTHER

SITE TYPE Pit and drain

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



NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
SITE DESCRIPTION FORM

SITE NUMBER N18/112

Map Number N18
Map Name Waipoua
Map Edition 3rd, 1975
Grid Reference 027-055

SITE NAME: MAORI
OTHER

SITE TYPE Pits and terrace

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

This site was recorded originally in 1980 as an ill-defined pit and terrace.

Relocation of the site in 1986 subsequent to logging identified 15 pits and a terrace (see plan).

The site probably originally included over 20 pits but the central portion of the site was destroyed and the site divided into two separate portions when a deeply cut fire-break was bulldozed through it in the 1950's.

The original location of the site marked on forest maps was not accurate and the site is partly in both Compartments 5 and 66. Ten pits are in Cpt. 5 and 5 are in Cpt. 66.

The portion of the site in Compartment 5 was left unplanted during 1986 pine restocking and the perimeter was marked with a tanalised fence post bearing the NZAA site number.

The portion of the site in Compartment 66 remains planted in P. radiata (1966) and there are no immediate plans for logging.

The promontory on which the site is located could have been defended and it is possible that the location was fortified.

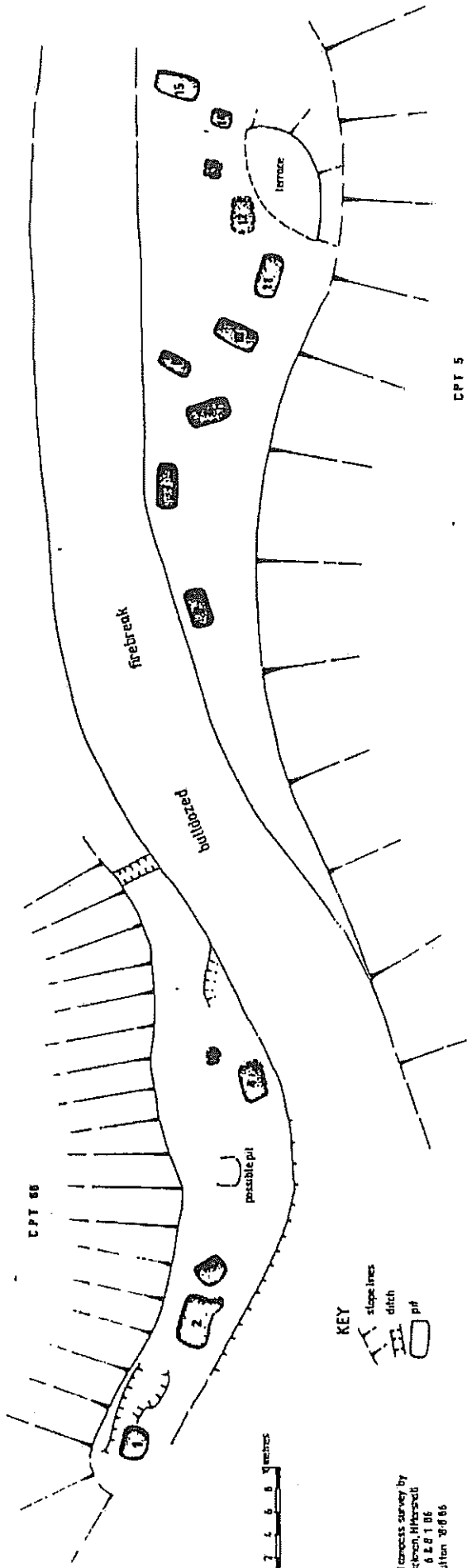
The site location forms a prominent land mark when viewed from the settlement. Post located 23.3m at 274° from the corner of Opatonga and skid roads.

Pit Dimensions

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. 2.0x2.5x0.3m deep | 11. 4.0x2.0x0.5m deep |
| 2. 4.5x2.0x0.8m deep | 12. |
| 3. 3.0x2.0x0.3m deep | 13. |
| 4. 3.0x1.5x0.3m deep | 14. 2.0x1.5m |
| 5. 1.5x1.5x0.3m deep | 15. 4.0x2.0m |
| 6. 2.0x3.5x1.0m deep | |
| 7. 4.0x2.0x1.0m deep | |
| 8. 4.0x2.0x0.8m deep | |
| 9. 3.0x1.5x1.0m deep | |
| 10. 4.0x2.0x1.0m deep | |

Michael Taylor 15-8-86

WAIPOUA SF 13
 CPTS 5 & 66
 SITE N8/112
 PITTS & TERRACE



Plan lines and contours survey by
 P. H. G. Jackson, H. H. H. H. H.
 and Phillips & R. T. 06
 Drawn by A. Sullivan 8/8/66

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

SITE DESCRIPTION FORM

Map Number N18
Map Name Waipoua
Map Edition 3rd, 1975
Grid Reference O26-059

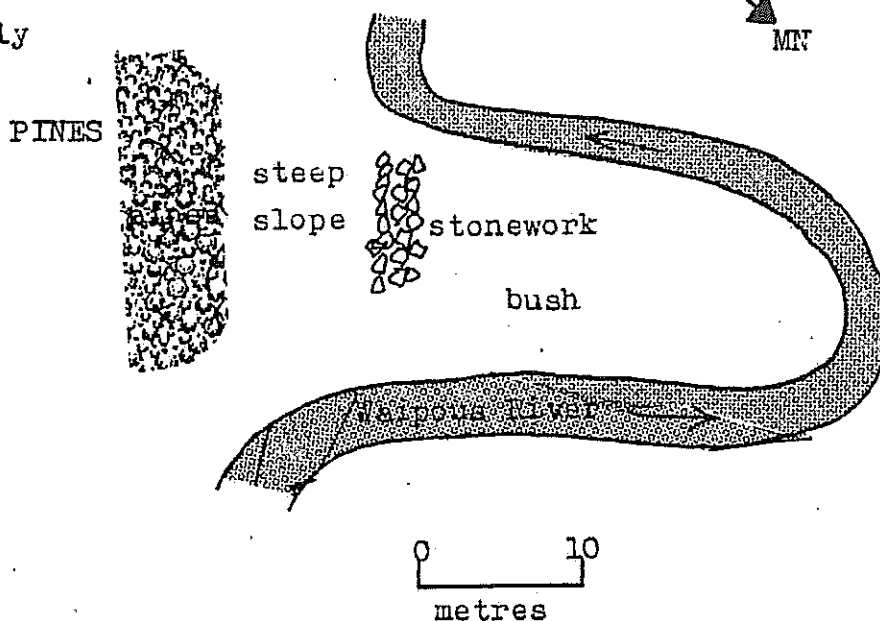
SITE NUMBER N18/113

SITE NAME: MAORI
OTHER

SITE TYPE Stone facing

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

Sketch only



This site was revisited by P. Bristow and R. Pollock on 6 January 1986. It is located on the eastern end of a river terrace at a sharp bend in the Waipoua River, under second growth bush. The stone work is near the boundary of Compartments 66 and 5 and approximately 20m below the lower limit of the pines.

The site does not appear to be two stone heaps as originally recorded but rather an area of stone facing running across the back of the terrace. The facing is approximately 10x2m.

Vegetation consists of young native trees including totara, tane-kaha, rewarewa, manuka, hangehange, tree ferns, and blechnum ferns.

Just above the site on the ridge top and sides three or more tracks about 40cm wide and 20cm deep wind their way across the slopes. These are probably old horse tracks as the 1915 survey plan(ML 10004) shows tracks descending this ridge.

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION SITE DESCRIPTION FORM	SITE NUMBER N18/ 179
Map Number N18 Map Name Waipoua Map Edition 3rd, 1975 Grid Reference 030-056	SITE NAME: MAORI Pawherowai OTHER
	SITE TYPE PITS

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

The definition of sites N18/178, 179 and 186 requires clarification.

Site N18/178 includes two terraces and an area of stone structures which are located in indigenous bush. It includes all the features in the bush and excludes features in pine.

N18/179 is an earthwork site consisting of an elongated knoll or ridge adjacent to N18/178 and the bush. It includes the "dry pond" which now contains permanent water as removal of nearby pines appears to have affected run-off. This site was excavated by the University of Auckland and includes a gundigger's camp and possible tree planting trenches. Older Maori occupation identified by the presence of obsidian flakes was not defined.

N18/186 is a stonework site in P.patula adjacent to sites N18/178 and 179. Excavation by the University of Auckland identified garden soils on the site.

This division of the sites has been made for management purposes. The original site numbers were allocated before it was realised that the sites were continuous. The dense undergrowth and duff layer concealed most features entirely.

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION SITE DESCRIPTION FORM		SITE NUMBER N18/186
Map Number N18	Map Name Waipoua	SITE NAME: MAORI Pawherowai OTHER
Map Edition 3rd, 1975	Grid Reference 031-056	SITE TYPE Stone heaps/gardens

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

The definition of sites N18/178, 179 and 186 requires clarification.

Site N18/178 includes two terraces and an area of stone structures which are located in indigenous bush. It includes all the features in the bush and excludes features in pine.

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NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

SITE RECORD FORM (NZMS1)

NZMS 1 map number N18
 NZMS 1 map name Waipoua
 NZMS 1 map edition 3rd, 1975

NZAA NZMS 1 SITE NUMBER N18/ 197

DATE VISITED 9 January 1986

SITE TYPE Find spot

SITE NAME: MAORI
 OTHER

Grid Reference Easting

0	2	7
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 Northing

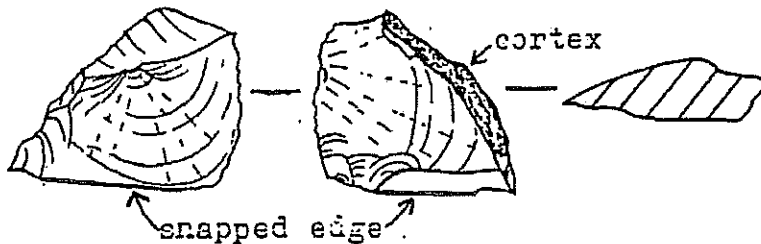
0	5	7
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1. Aids to relocation of site (*attach a sketch map*) Waipoua SF 13. On track that marks the boundary between Compartments 5 and 66. Access via north-western skid on west Oputonga Road. Flake was picked up 150m from edge of skid on right hand side of track (facing downhill). The compartments' boundary follows the ridge to the river from the skid.

2. State of site and possible future damage Find spot was on a track used for log hauling which will face further disturbance. No surface features were visible prior to logging commencing.

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

Find spot of one obsidian flake found on ground surface. No other evidence of human occupation was evident either prior to the ground being disturbed by log hauling, nor during the continued use of the track.



4. Owner
 Address NEW ZEALAND FOREST SERVICE
 WAIPOUA FOREST
 P.B. DARGAVILLE

Xerox/Manager Rod Young
 Address O/C Waipoua SF 13

5. Nature of information (*hearsay, brief or extended visit, etc.*) Brief visits by Michael Taylor & G. Jackson

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

Nil

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

Nil

6. Reported by MICHAEL TAYLOR
 Address P, O. BOX 3931
 AUCKLAND

Filekeeper *[Signature]*
 Date 28/1/86

7. Key words
 Waipoua, obsidian find spot

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 N18
 NZMS 1 map name Waipoua
 NZMS 1 map edition 3rd, 1975

NZAA NZMS 1 SITE NUMBER N18/202
 DATE VISITED 9 January 1986
 SITE TYPE Stone heaps
 SITE NAME: MAORI
 OTHER

Grid Reference Easting

0	4	3
---	---	---

 Northing

0	5	8
---	---	---

1. Aids to relocation of site (*attach a sketch map*) Waipoua SF 13. Compartment 5, eastern end. Access via NE(lower) skid on Kopikopiko Road(No.11). Follow ridge to north into native bush. Site is on eastern side where the ground levels out towards the river. East and over ridge from site N18/101. See location sketch.

2. State of site and possible future damage Heaps are in mature native trees and are in good condition. No future damage is likely.

3. Description of site (*Supply full details, history, local environment, references, sketches, etc. If extra sheets are attached, include a summary here*) Heaps cover an area of approximately 200m parallel to the river and about 150m from the river up to the ridge slope. Heaps appear to be localised in two separate areas where stone occurs naturally.
 At least 25 heaps were counted including one "C" shaped structure and a "wall" running 3-5m up the slope.
 The site is in light bush which is easy to move through. Trees include mature totara, rata, taraire, nikau, mamaku, supplejack, plus smaller ferns etc. Several large trees have fallen.

4. Owner N.Z. Forest Service
 Address Waipoua Forest
 Private Bag
 Dargaville
 Tenant/Manager Rod Young
 Address O/C Waipoua

5. Nature of information (*hearsay, brief or extended visit, etc.*) Visited by R. Pollock, P. Bris-
 tow, and H. Marshall, and walked over thoroughly.
 Photographs (*reference numbers, and where they are held*) Nil
 Aerial photographs (*reference numbers, and clarity of site*) Nil

6. Reported by Michael Taylor
 Address P.O. Box 3931
 Auckland
 Filekeeper *[Signature]*
 Date 29/1/86

7. Key words
 Waipoua, stone heaps

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

<table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>							Type of site	<table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>							Present condition and future danger of destruction
<table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>							Local environment today	<table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>							Security code
<table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>							Land classification	<table border="1"><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr><tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr></table>							Local body

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

SITE DESCRIPTION FORM

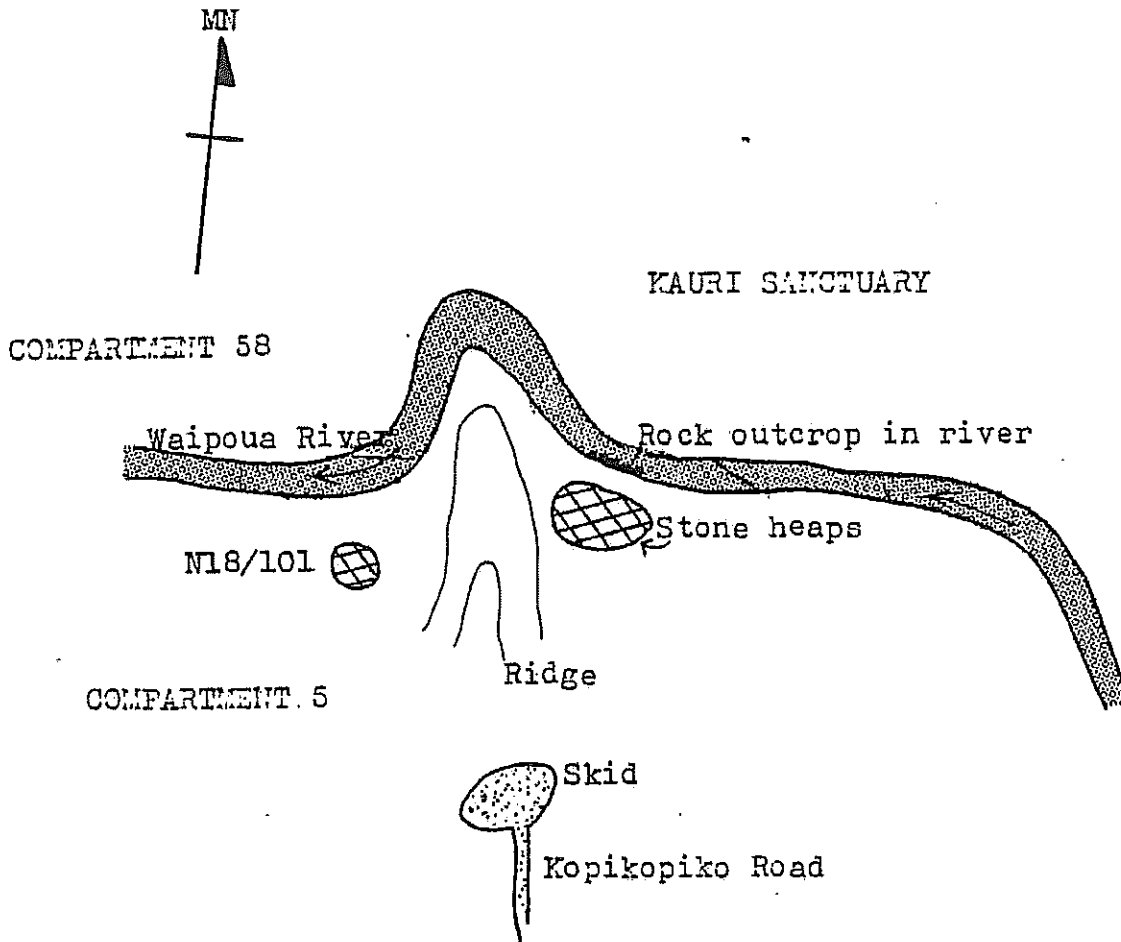
Map Number N18
Map Name Waipoua
Map Edition 3rd, 1975
Grid Reference 043-058

SITE NUMBER N18 /202

SITE NAME: MAORI
OTHER

SITE TYPE Stone heaps

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



APPENDIX III

Compartment 14 - new site record forms
and additional information sheets

<p style="text-align: center;">NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION SITE DESCRIPTION FORM</p> <p>Map Number N18 Map Name Waipoua Map Edition 3rd, 1975 Grid Reference 018-058</p>	<p>SITE NUMBER N18/9</p> <p>SITE NAME: MAORI OTHER</p> <p>SITE TYPE Pits, terrace, reputed pa</p>
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(This form may be used for recording any descriptive information or other supplementary information on the site, or for maps and drawings.)

See plan.

The area was resurveyed by Robert Pollock and Michael Taylor on 3 January 1986. Two pits and a terrace were recorded (see plan). The features are distinct but the pits are very shallow (30-40cm).

The plan was drawn using a tape as a baseline with paced offsets.

The vegetation is mature *Pinus palustris* (1942). Larger indigenous trees include rewarewa, makamaka, and various broadleaf species. Mingimingi is also plentiful and flax and bracken fern cover the area.

During the 1915 survey of the area, the surveyor, J. Davis, wrote in his field notebook with reference to this hill: "Puketurutu. Remains of old trenches found this hill highest point." Notebook 2848, page 6.

Michael Taylor
10 June 1986

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
SITE DESCRIPTION FORM

SITE NUMBER N18/9

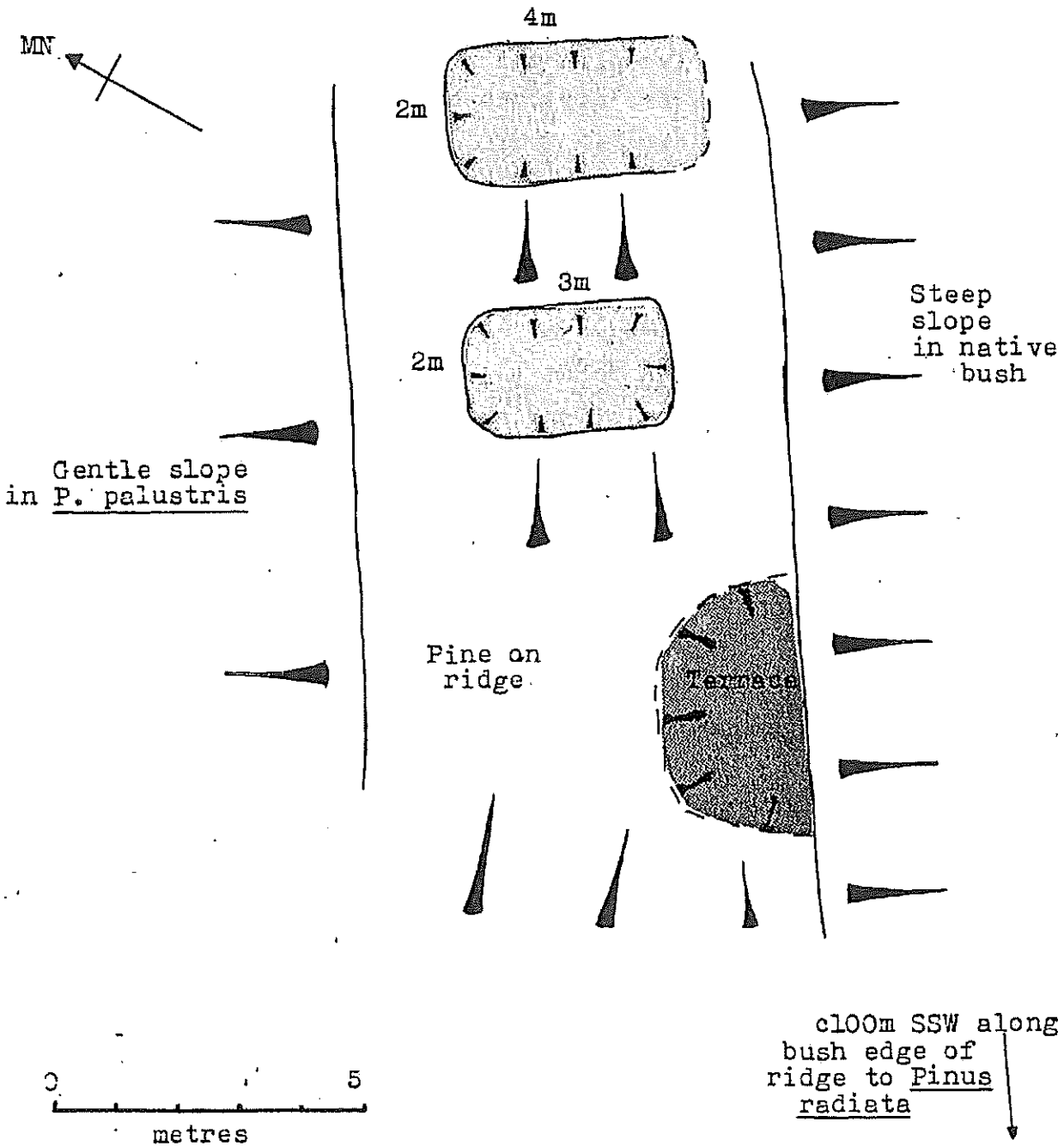
Map Number N18
Map Name Waipoua
Map Edition 3rd, 1975
Grid Reference 014-058

SITE NAME: MAORI
OTHER

SITE TYPE Pits/Reputed pa

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

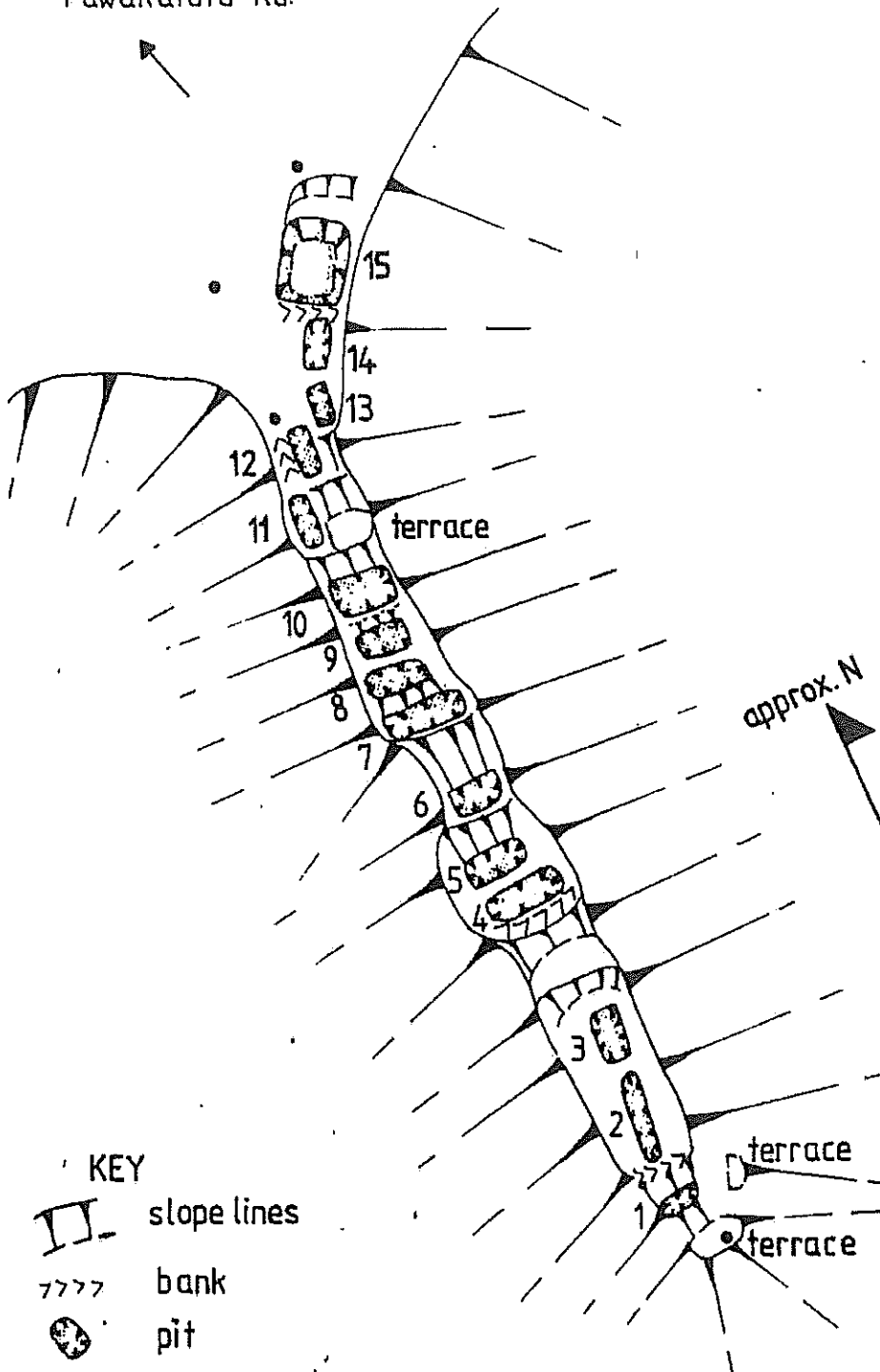
Compartment 14







SKETCH ONLY NOT TO SCALE

WAIPOUA SF13
CPT 14
SITE N18/10
PITS

Pawakatutu Rd.



- KEY
-  slope lines
 -  bank
 -  pit
 -  post

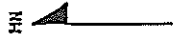
Pace and compass survey
by M.Horwood and A.Sutton
5.3.86.
Drawn by A Sutton 31.6.86

WAIPOUA S.E. 13

CPT. 14

SITE N°18/10

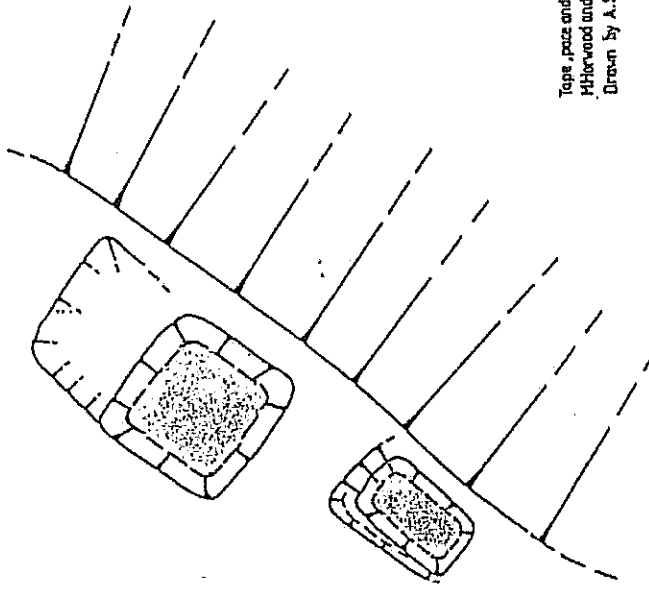
MARKED POST POSITIONS



• POST

• POST

• POST



13 pits
continue
down spur

Tape, pace and compass survey by
Hilderwood and A. Sullivan 5-5-86.
Drawn by A. Sullivan 25-7-86.

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

SITE DESCRIPTION FORM

Map Number N18
Map Name Waipoua
Map Edition 3rd, 1975
Grid Reference O17-050

SITE NUMBER N18/89

SITE NAME: MAORI
OTHER

SITE TYPE PITS

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

This site was visited by R. Paniora and P. Bristow on 23 December 1985. The 5 pits are located about 75-100m west of Pawakatu Road and 250m south of its junction with Papatea Road, on the edge of a low ridge.

The 5 pits are well defined as planned on the site record plan.

The area is planted in Pinus radiata(1966) With an understorey of manuka, mamaku, bracken fern, and small native shrubs. Thinned pines lie over the site.

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

SITE DESCRIPTION FORM

Map Number N18
Map Name Waipoua
Map Edition 3rd, 1975
Grid Reference O17-049

SITE NUMBER N18/127

SITE NAME: MAORI
OTHER

SITE TYPE Stone heaps

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

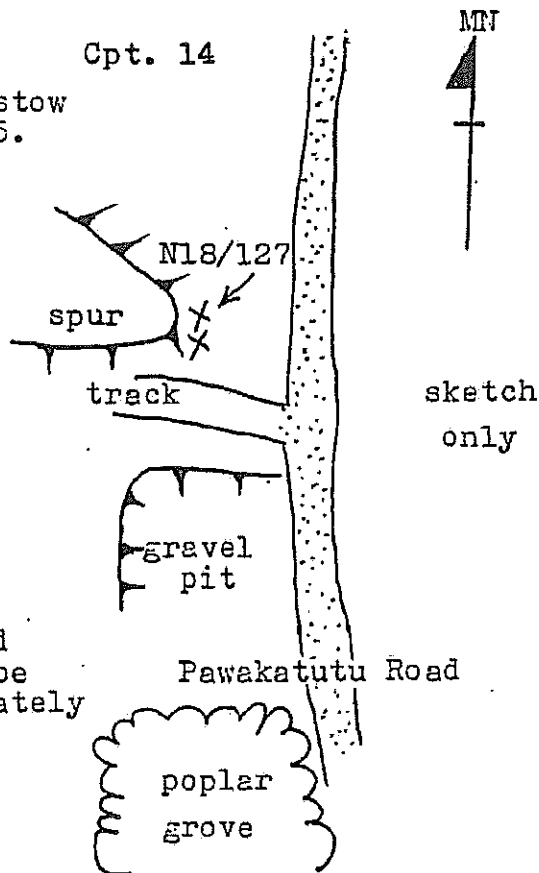
The site was revisited by P. Bristow and R. Paniora on 23 December 1985.

The site is approximately 30m west of Pawakatutu Road and about 50m north of the gravel pit at the northern end of the poplar grove by the Waipoua River ford. The stonework is located at the base of the spur (not on it as shown on the site record form).

Only one stone heap could be discerned plus an area of stones. The heap is approximately 2x1m and 0.66m high. The other stones may be a collapsed wall running approximately east-west for about 8-10m and about 3-4m wide.

The site is planted in Pinus radiata (1966) and pine thinnings obscure the ground surface. Small native shrubs and bracken fern are also growing on the site.

The stonework is not very impressive.



NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
SITE DESCRIPTION FORM

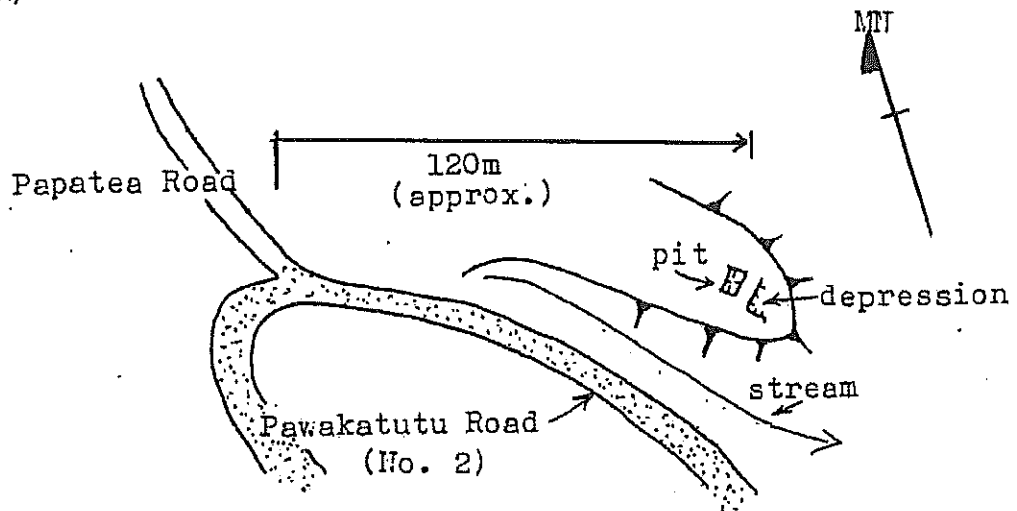
Map Number N18
Map Name Waipoua
Map Edition 3rd, 1975
Grid Reference O18-052

SITE NUMBER N18/128

SITE NAME: MAORI
OTHER

SITE TYPE PIT

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



This site was revisited on 23 December 1985 by R. Paniora and P. Bristow. It is located north east of Pawakatutu Road approximately 120m south of the junction with Papatea Road and about 30m into the pines from No. 2 road across a small steep gully. The site consists of a pit associated with a depression which is probably a small terrace. The site is very obscured by bracken fern and thinned pines. Vegetation cover is P. radiata (1966), tree ferns, cordyline, and small native shrubs. Areas of stone to the north west of the pit may be parts of site N18/87.

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION
SITE DESCRIPTION FORM

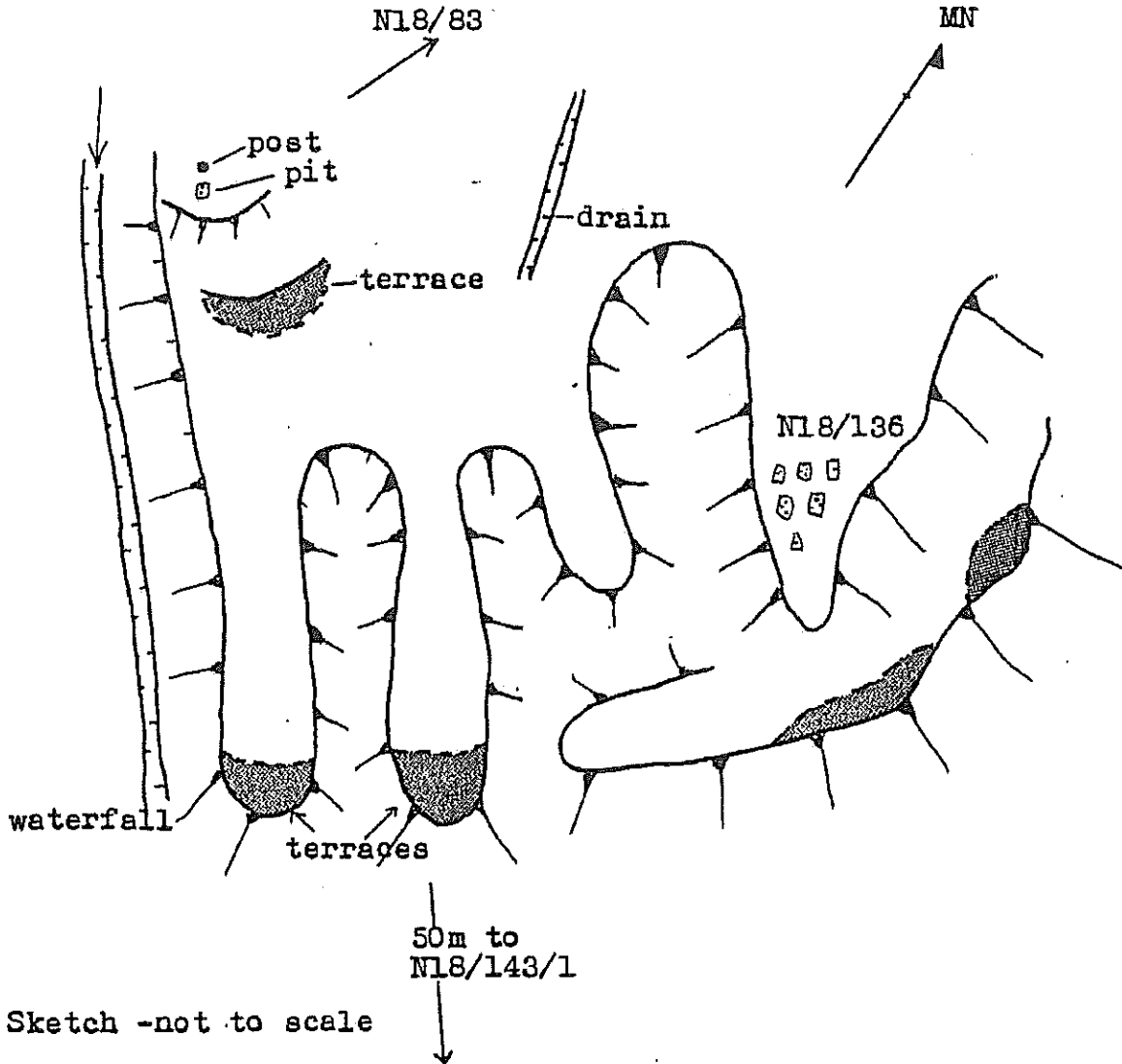
Map Number N18
Map Name Waipoua
Map Edition 3rd, 1975
Grid Reference O17-059

SITE NUMBER N18/135

SITE NAME: MAORI
OTHER

SITE TYPE Pits, terraces

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



Two new features were recorded on this site; the terrace and the drain, south-east and east of the N18/135 post. There is also a large waterfall beside the southwestern terrace. This can be located by following up the stream from the culvert on Papatea Road. The terrace recorded as a "lookout" by Papworth would accommodate a small house.

M. Taylor 10-11-86

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION SITE DESCRIPTION FORM Map Number N18 Map Name Waipoua Map Edition 3rd, 1975 Grid Reference 018-058	SITE NUMBER N18/143
	SITE NAME MAORI OTHER
	SITE TYPE Pits

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

See plan.

N18/143 is located 60m NW from the batten making access to N18/131 from Papatea Road.

The pits are dry and in good condition. There is no threat to the site.

The site is in indigenous bush with large kanuka the dominant upper storey. Other upper storey trees include kauri, mapou, five finger, rewarewa, and small rata. The undergrowth includes the above species, plus totara, tanekaha, kiekie, mingimingi, coprosma sp., kohekohe, akeake and others.

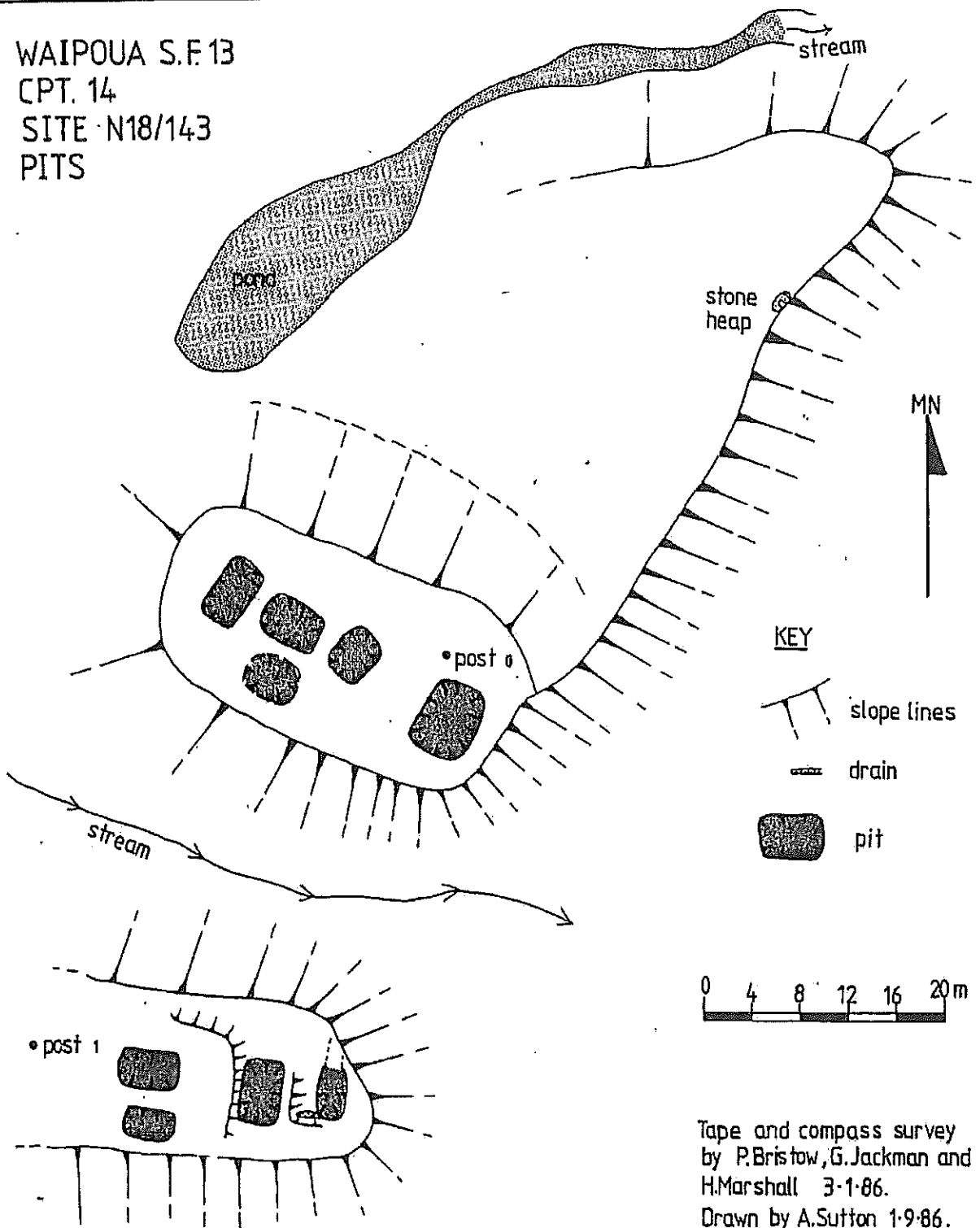
The first terrace and post of N18/135 is about 50m up the same ridge that N18/143/1 is on.

See also N18/135 additional information sheet.

Michael Taylor

10 June 1986

WAIPOUA S.F.13
CPT. 14
SITE N18/143
PITS



Tape and compass survey
by P.Bristow, G.Jackman and
H.Marshall 3-1-86.
Drawn by A.Sutton 1-9-86.

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

SITE RECORD FORM (NZMS1)

NZMS 1 map number N18
 NZMS 1 map name Waipoua
 NZMS 1 map edition 3rd, 1975

NZAA NZMS 1 SITE NUMBER N18/ 203
 DATE VISITED 23 December 1985
 SITE TYPE Terrace & pit
 SITE NAME: MAORI
 OTHER

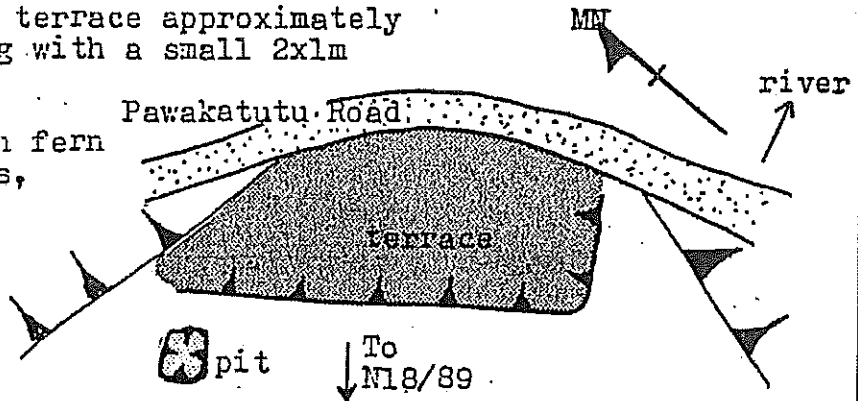
Grid Reference Easting 017 Northing 050

1. Aids to relocation of site (*attach a sketch map*) Waipoua SF 13. Compartment 14. On a prominent knoll directly above and cut through by Pawakatutu Road (No.2), approximately equidistant from the Waipoua River ford and Papatea Road. North east along ridge from N18/89.

2. State of site and possible future damage Clearly defined but planted in Pinus radiata with some damage likely when felling takes place.

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 terrace approximately 10-12m wide by 15m long with a small 2x1m pit just above it. The site is under pine mamaku, manuka, bracken fern and small native shrubs,



4. Owner Address NEW ZEALAND FOREST SERVICE
 WAIPOUA FOREST
 P.B. DARGAVILLE
 xManager/Manager Rod Young
 Address O/C Waipoua SF 13

5. Nature of information (*hearsay, brief or extended visit, etc.*) Brief visit by R. Paniora and P. Bristow
 Photographs (*reference numbers, and where they are held*) NIL
 Aerial photographs (*reference numbers, and clarity of site*) NIL

6. Reported by MICHAEL TAYLOR Filekeeper *[Signature]*
 Address P, O. BOX 3931 Date 28/12
 AUCKLAND

7. Key words Waipoua, pit, terrace

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