



NEW ZEALAND
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Fieldwork and Other Activities

Otago & Southland

In Dunedin, the New Zealand Heritage Properties team has recorded several interesting buildings recently. A stable in Mornington built in the 1870s revealed wonderfully tangible links to one of its equine occupants, fondly dubbed 'Stampy', in the form of kick marks on the wall and floor of one stall. A small patch of chestnut leg hair was also found caught in a gap between two wall planks amongst the hoof marks, allowing an even clearer picture of the orange impatient steed to be formed. Just down the road in central Dunedin the team recorded a two and a half storey residential property that potentially dates to the 1860s. This particular house was constructed using balloon framing, the result of which was a bouncy top floor that resulted in mild sea sickness for several archaeologists.



The 1870s stables in Mornington, Dunedin (Naomi Woods).

Elsewhere in Dunedin NZHP recorded approximately 25 metres of a stone culvert along Allandale Road in Forbury exposed during road safety improvement works. The culvert follows the original edge of the road prior to its widening in the early twentieth century and was no longer functional. The cap stones were removed and the exposed section of culvert filled in following recording.

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In Invercargill and Southland New Zealand Heritage Properties have been busy as usual over the last few months. In October the main phase of archaeological works for the Invercargill Central Redevelopment was completed, which has kept the team busy for most of this year. Highlights from this project were the foundations of a sergeant's cottage, basement of an early brick bonded store, a possible foundation pit for a printing press and twenty wells, many of which were packed with artefacts. The NZHP labs are now filling up with the 600 or so boxes of material as they await analysis.

Invercargill's stormwater is still serviced by in-use nineteenth century brick drains and timber boxed drains in places. NZHP continues working with ICC on managing archaeological sites during infrastructure renewal works including around options to avoid and protect nineteenth century brick barrel drains which are scheduled for renewal. NZHP has also been monitoring earthworks at Monkey Island camping area for SDC, which was the site of the first 1860s mining township of Orepuki and for the Invercargill to Bluff cycle trail, the final leg of the nationwide Te Araroa Trail. NZHP are also poised to open their Invercargill office soon following the restoration of their twentieth century scheduled heritage building.



A brick drain in Invercargill (Amy McStay).

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In Central Otago Peter Petchey and Hallie Buckley of Otago University directed bioarchaeological excavations at the Drybread Cemetery, and also searched for the lost goldfields township of Drybread. The Drybread Cemetery Trust asked for the research to be carried out as the cemetery records had mostly been destroyed in the 1930s, and there was the risk that any new graves being dug might encounter old ones. The four week excavation identified 20 grave cuts, of which 12 were investigated, revealing 10 adult burials and two infant/child burials. Six of the burials were probably Chinese, of which one had been historically exhumed (and was almost certainly on the ill-fated SS Ventnor). The settlement search identified the probable location of the 1860s township, which is now buried under tailings from the Drybread diggings, as well as other individual occupation sites scattered around the workings. The ruin of the mudbrick Matakani Welcome Hotel still stands, and Jeremy Moyle practised his buildings recording on this.



Les and Maisie Wong performing a Chinese blessing ceremony at Drybread Cemetery.

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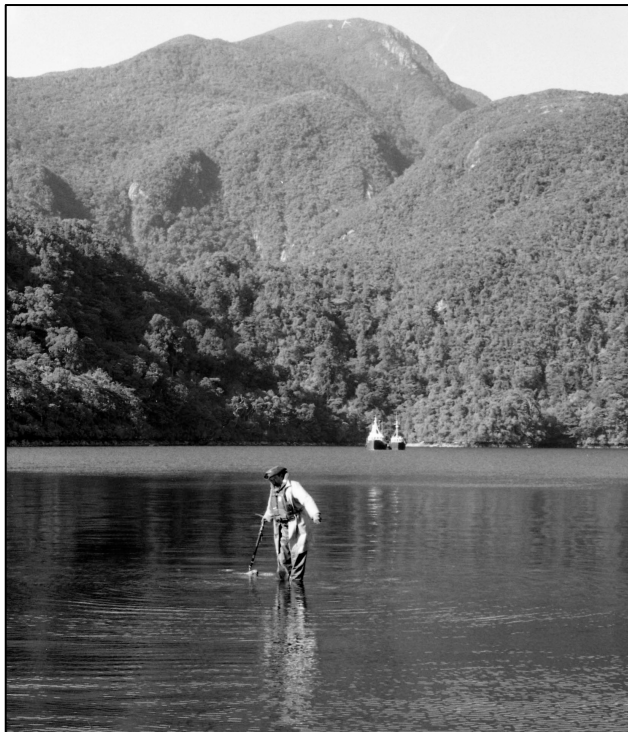
Meriam van Os and Bridget Sheehan wet sieving at Drybread, using water pumped up from a water race.



Jeremy Moyle, Brad Goodall and Jessie Garland inside the ruins of the Matakanui Welcome Hotel at Drybread.

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In July a team from Toitū Otago Settlers Museum along with archaeologists Matt Carter and Kurt Bennet visited Dusky Sound to film a documentary series for the museum and to record historic sites there. They visited Luncheon Cove and Facile Harbour (sites of Otago University excavations in the late 1990s), and carried out an underwater survey of the wreck of the *Endeavour* (not Cook's ship, but an East Indiaman of the same name that was run ashore in 1795 to become New Zealand's first European shipwreck).



The almost-exposed ballast of the wreck of the Endeavour at low tide. Not the 2020 expedition, but the late Karl Gillies during the 1997 Otago University expedition.

Canterbury & West Coast

In Canterbury Clara Watson reports that it's been a very busy past couple of months for Underground Overground Archaeology. Some highlights have been the discovery of a time capsule by Jamie Hearfield. The time capsule

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was found within the foundation stone of an 1875 Sunday School building in Addington. The time capsule consisted of a wide mouth pickle jar, inside of which was a book. The book was in a fragile state and is awaiting conservation.

Angel Trendafilov discovered a Turkish Bath on his Cashel Street site (see the front cover of this issue of *AINZ*). The bath consisted of a brick structure with angled sides and a concrete base, with metal pipes for water heating and spraying surrounding the feature. Historic research has indicated that the 'Oriental Turkish Baths' were opened in 1884, and many of the details described in newspaper stories on the baths were seen on site (expect a blog post with more details next year).



The ruins of the 'Oriental Turkish Baths' on Cashel Street, Christchurch.

Michael Healey has been monitoring works on Griffiths Ave, which lies on top of a 19th century landfill that extends the entire 300 m of the Avenue. The archaeology has consisted of a large, continuous, primary deposit below the present roading layer that ranges from 100-800 mm in depth and contains typical 19th century material. A sampling strategy has been employed, with test pits dug at 10 m intervals.

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Clara Watson discovered a gully running through the middle of her Oxford Terrace site. The gully's location matched one shown on an 1850 map, and the feature was similar in form to other gullies previously excavated in Christchurch. Very unexpectedly, a human femur was found near the base of the gully. Works on site stopped and the police and a pathologist visited the site and confirmed the bone as human. The bone was found within a 19th century context, with black beer bottle fragments and writing slate lying nearby. The site was a doctors' surgery for most of the 19th century, and it has been suggested that the bone is from a skeleton owned by one of the doctors. No other human remains were found at the site and the bone remains in police custody.

Wellington & Central North Island

Andy Dodd (Subsurface Ltd) and Dave Carley have been carrying out advance investigation work for the replacement Mangaweka Bridge on Ruahine Road (Nov 2020). Archaeological sites affected include the original 1897 cylinder and low bridges (T22/27), a turn of the century workers' camp (T22/32) and a creamery (T22/31). This is a combined Manawatu/Rangitikei District Council roading project and provides for the heritage truss bridge (constructed 1904) to be retained while upgrading the river crossing for heavier traffic by constructing a new bridge alongside. Andy Dodd and Victoria Grouden were commissioned by Wellington City Council to prepare archaeological site evaluations for the district plan (Aug-Oct 2020). Previously sites have been included in the heritage schedule as part of listings for built heritage. Sites selected for inclusion were on public land and included the 1847 Burnham water drainage tunnel (R27/461), the 1876 Karori puddle earth dam (R27/276), Karori goldfields mining sites in Zealandia (R27/201), and the Kau Point 8-inch BLHP battery and fire command post (R27/168) on the Miramar peninsula. Andy Dodd, Michael Kelly and Peter Cooke were also commissioned by Wellington City Council to carry out historic research and archaeological assessment of the proposed Motukairangi Historic reserve on the Miramar peninsula (Jun 2020). This area includes Kai-whakara-waru (R27/95), Mataki-kai-poinga pa (R27/112) Kau Point battery (R27/168), Fort Gordon (R27/180), Fort Ballance (R27/161), the Mt Crawford musketry parapet (R27/151) and the land behind Mahanga and Shelly Bays (R27/592-594).



Inside the Kau Point Battery casemate and ammunition store in 1997 (Peter Cooke).

In the Wairarapa, Andy Dodd has been working with Nicola Litchfield from GNS Science to identify suitable sites for the investigation of uplifted coastal terraces in eastern Palliser Bay as part of the ‘Its our Fault’ project which aims to research and better understand earthquake and tsunami risk in the Wellington region (Oct 2020). These investigations seek to minimise or avoid negative impact on archaeological features but are of necessity in close proximity to horticultural sites at Whatarangi (S28/43), Te Humenga (S28/66) and Kawakawa (S28/92) which were identified during the 1970s ‘Wairarapa Archaeological Research Programme.’ Andy Dodd has also been working on the Wakamoekau reservoir project for Wairarapa Water Ltd which is intended to improve water supply to a large part of the Masterton area (Oct 2020). Andy Dodd and Kurt Bennett have been involved in archaeological monitoring of fencing work on Motutapu Island in the Hauraki Gulf for the Ngai Tai ki Tamaki nursery and for the Department of Conservation wetland fencing (Nov 2020). Two midden sites (R10/1486; R11/3283) have been sampled as part of this work.

Mary O’Keeffe has been working on an inner city site in Wellington where the piles of the 1890s Loan and Mercantile building have been revealed. She has completed an assessment for another inner city site, noting among other things, the presence of a roller coaster on site In 1894. Mary has also

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completed an assessment for a golf links course at Ohau, on the west coast near Levin. Mary recently took Heritage NZ wellington staff on a walk through inner city Wellington, talking about consulting archaeology and looking at the stories from various sites she's worked on.



A pile of the 1890s Loan and Mercantile building in Wellington (Mary O'Keeffe).

Waikato & Bay of Plenty

Alexy Simmons of Simmons & Associates Ltd. recently assessed Turata Reserve (Kihikihi Redoubt Site S14/235) and the Government Paddock Military Stockade (Armed Constabulary site S15/236) for Waipa District Council. The Kihikihi Redoubt site was modified by construction of a tennis court in 1913, insertion of a water tower in the late 1940s and partial cultivation in the 1970s. In 1979 the site was heavily fossicked, and in 1984 Nigel Prickett carried out a brief investigation using shallow trenches. Investigation of the history of the Government Paddock/ Military Stockade



The remains of a probable aerial ropeway bucket (Dave Wilton).



Endpiece
On the Banks Peninsula fieldtrip of the 2001 NZAA Akaroa Conference.

NOTES FOR CONTRIBUTORS

Manuscripts

Manuscripts may be submitted to the Editor at any time. Papers of less than c. 3000 words will be given preference. Electronic submission of papers is preferred. Typescripts should be double spaced on one side of A4 paper, and there may be a delay in publication as the paper will need to be transcribed. Abstracts will not be printed. Authors should retain a good copy of the paper in case of loss or damage in transit.

Archaeology in New Zealand is prepared on a Mac using Microsoft word software. Papers should be emailed to the editor as an attachment. Please keep all formatting simple, as the paper will have to be completely reset for *AINZ*. Please do not use footnotes or endnote, and do not link figures and text. Save all text files as 'normal.'