



Underground
Overground | Archaeology

Burnham Quarry - 139 Grange Road

An archaeological assessment

Report prepared for Winstone Aggregates

Author: Lydia Mearns

Reviewed by: Tristan Wadsworth

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Report prepared by:
Underground Overground Archaeology Ltd
P.O. Box 388 | Christchurch 8140
T: 0800 654 686 | E: admin@underoverarch.co.nz
www.underoverarch.co.nz

Project Details

Archaeological Site No.	Yet to be recorded
Site Address	139 Grange Road, Burnham (Rural Sections 19387, 25412, 27724, 27776, and 27777)
Client	Winstone Aggregates
Client Contact	Dan McGregor
Report Authors	Lydia Mearns
Reviewed By	Tristan Wadsworth
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Ownership and Disclaimer

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Executive Summary

Underground Overground Archaeology Ltd (UOA) has been commissioned by Winstone Aggregates to undertake an archaeological assessment of the property at 139 Grange Road, Burnham. Although the property is located within a wider area of known Māori occupation and European pastoral pursuits, there is no activity in the recorded history that indicates that the section had any specific use before 1900 that would be likely to result in the presence of archaeological remains on the property. As such, the works should proceed under an archaeological discovery protocol. Any archaeological features or material uncovered during works should be immediately reported to an archaeologist for investigation.

Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Definition
Heritage New Zealand	Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga
NZAA	New Zealand Archaeological Association
RMA	Resource Management Act (1991)
UOA	Underground Overground Archaeology Ltd.

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1 Introduction

Underground Overground Archaeology Ltd (UOA) has been commissioned by Winstone Aggregates to undertake an archaeological assessment of the property at 139 Grange Road, Burnham (Figure 1-1 and Figure 1-2). This assessment has been prepared to identify any potential archaeological sites which may be affected by future works for the development of a quarry. Archaeological sites are areas that witnessed human occupation prior to the year 1900 and are protected under the *Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014*. It has been prepared in accordance with Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga's (2019) guidelines on preparing an archaeological assessment.

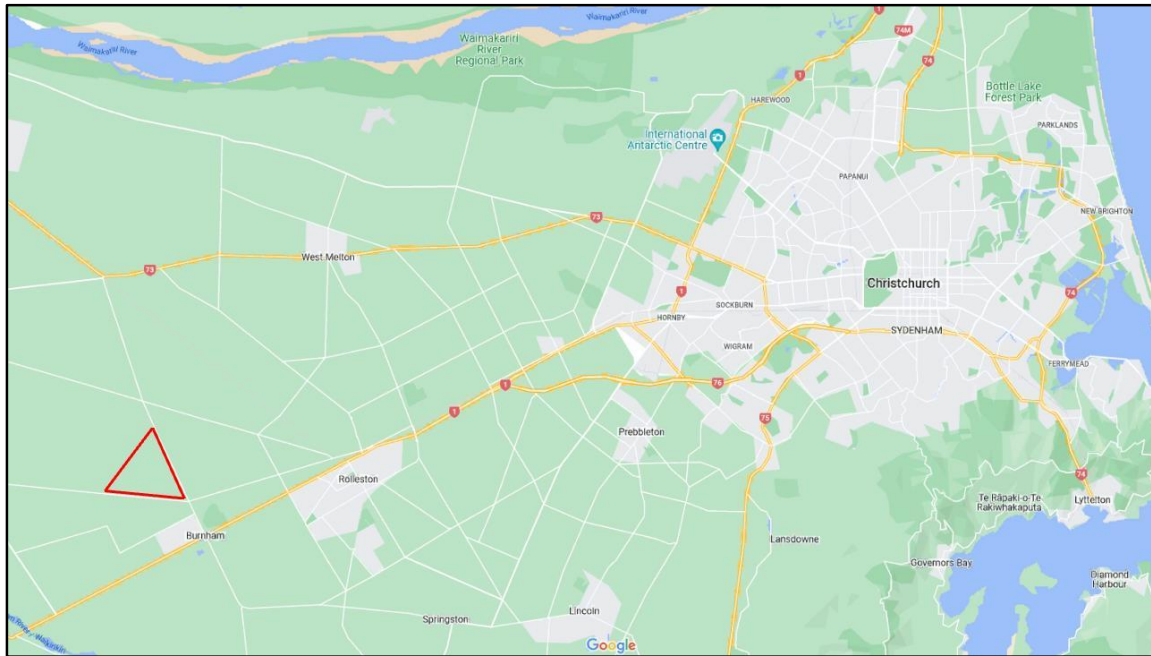


Figure 1-1. Map of central and western Christchurch showing the location of the current project area (outlined in red). Image: Google Maps, 2022.

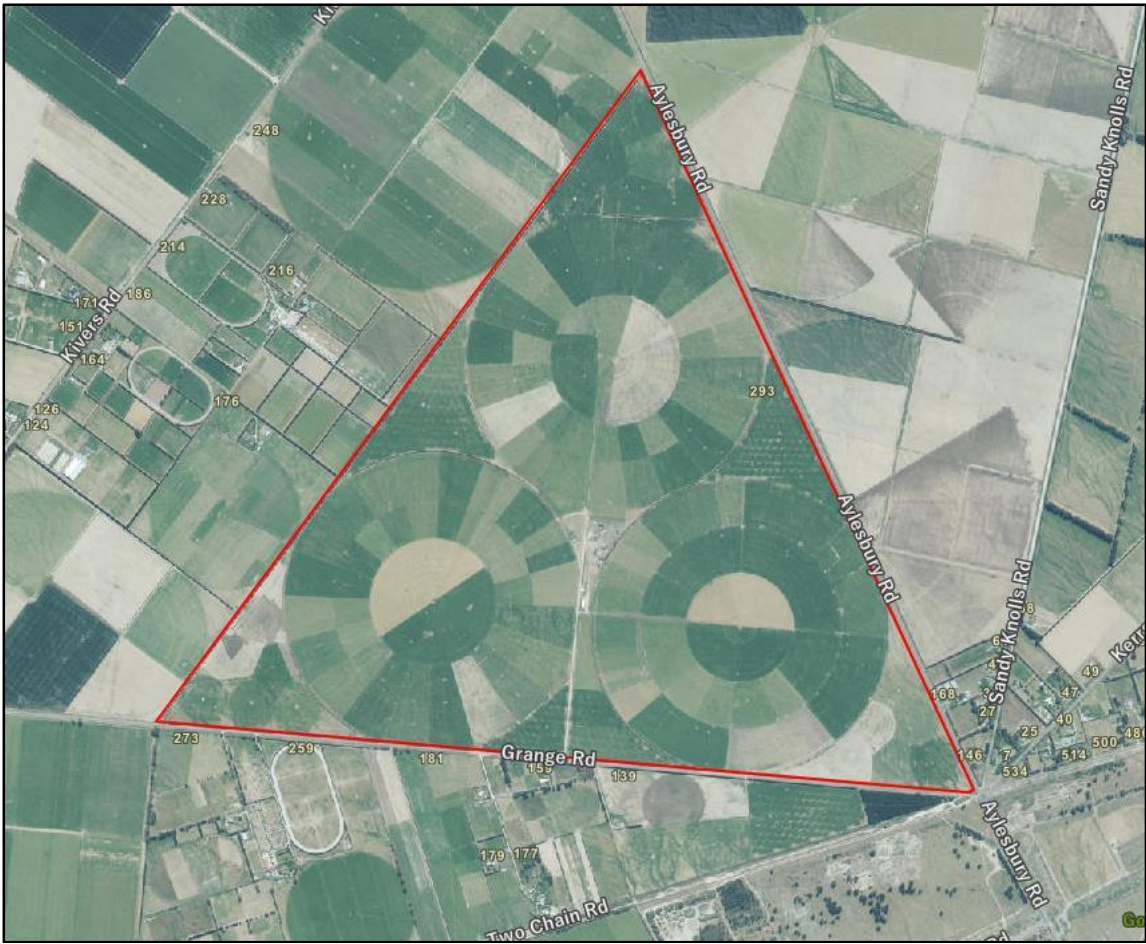


Figure 1-2. Aerial image of the current project area (outlined in red). Image: Canterbury Maps, 2022.

2 Statutory Requirements

The legislative requirements relating to archaeological sites and artefacts are detailed in the following sections. There are two main pieces of legislation that provide protection for archaeological sites: the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 and the Resource Management Act 1991. Artefacts are further protected by the Protected Objects Act 1975.

2.1 Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014

The Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 came into effect in May 2014, repealing the Historic Places Act 1993. The purpose of this act is to promote identification, protection, preservation, and conservation of New Zealand's historical and cultural heritage. Heritage New Zealand administers the act and was formerly known as the New Zealand Historic Places Trust (Pouhere Taonga).

Archaeological sites are defined by this act as

- (a) any place in New Zealand, including any building or structure (or part of a building or structure), that:
 - (i) was associated with human activity that occurred before 1900 or is the site of the wreck of any vessel where the wreck occurred before 1900; and
 - (ii) provides or may provide, through investigation by archaeological methods, evidence relating to the history of New Zealand; and
- (b) includes a site for which a declaration is made under section 43(1)

Additionally, Heritage New Zealand has the authority (under section 43(1)) to declare any place to be an archaeological site if the place

- (a) was associated with human activity in or after 1900 or is the site of the wreck of any vessel where that wreck occurred in or after 1900; and
- (b) provides, or may be able to provide, through investigation by archaeological methods, significant evidence relating to the historical and cultural heritage of New Zealand.

Archaeological sites are protected under Section 42 of the act, and it is an offense to carry out work that may “modify or destroy, or cause to be modified or destroyed, the whole or any part of that site if that person knows, or ought reasonably to have suspected, that the site is an archaeological site”, whether or not the site has been previously recorded. Each individual who knowingly damages or destroys an archaeological site without having the appropriate authority is liable, on conviction, to substantial fines (Section 87).

Any person wishing to carry out work on an archaeological site that may modify or destroy any part of the site, including scientific investigations, must first obtain an authority from Heritage New Zealand (Sections 44(a,c)). The act stipulates that an application must be sought even if the effects on the archaeological site will be no more than minor as per Section 44(b). A significant change from the Historic Places Act (1993) is that “an authority is not required to permit work on a building that is an archaeological site unless the work will result in the demolition of the whole of the building” (Section 42(3)).

Heritage New Zealand will process the authority application within five working days of its receipt to assess if the application is adequate or if further information is required (Section 47(1)(b)). If the application meets the requirements under Section 47(1)(b), it will be accepted and notice of the determination will be provided within 20 to 40 working days. Most applications will be determined within 20 working days, but additional time may be required in certain circumstances. If Heritage New Zealand requires its own assessment of the Māori values for the site, the determination will be made within 30 working days. If the application relates to a particularly complex site, the act permits up to 40 days for the determination to be made. Heritage New Zealand will notify the applicant and other affected parties (*e.g.*, the land owner, local authorities, iwi, museums, *etc.*) of the outcome of the application.

Once an authority has been granted, modification of an archaeological site is only allowed following the expiration of the appeals period or after the Environment Court determines any appeals. Any directly affected party has the right to appeal the decision within 15 working days of receiving notice of the determination.

Heritage New Zealand may impose conditions on the authority that must be adhered to by the authority holder (Section 52). Provision exists for a review of the conditions (see Section 53). The authority remains current for a period of up to 35 years, as specified in the authority. If no period is specified in the authority, it remains current for a period of five years from the commencement date.

The authority is tied to the land for which it applies, regardless of changes in the ownership of the land. Prior to any changes of ownership, the land owner must give notice to Heritage New Zealand and advise the succeeding land owner of the authority, its conditions, and terms of consent.

An additional role of Heritage New Zealand is maintaining the New Zealand Heritage list, which is a continuation of the Register of Historic Places, Historic Areas, Wāhi Tapu, and Wāhi Tapu Areas. The list can include archaeological sites. The purpose of the list is to inform members of the public about such places and to assist with their protection under the Resource Management Act 1991.

2.2 Resource Management Act 1991

The Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) defines historic heritage as those natural and physical resources that contribute to an understanding and appreciation of New Zealand's history and cultures, and it may include historic sites, structures, places, and areas; archaeological sites; and sites of significance to Māori. It should be noted that this definition does not include the 1900 cut-off date for protected archaeological sites as defined by the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014. Any historic feature that can be shown to have significant values must be considered in any resource consent application.

The heritage provisions of the RMA were strengthened with the Resource Management Amendment Act 2003. The Resource Management Amendment Act 2003 contains a more detailed definition of heritage sites and now considers historic heritage to be a matter of national importance under Section 6. The act requires city, district, and regional councils to manage the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources in a way that provides for the well-being of today's communities while safeguarding the options of future generations.

Under the RMA, local authorities are required to develop and operate under a district plan, ensuring that historic heritage is protected. This includes the identification of heritage places on a heritage schedule (or list) and designation of heritage areas or precincts and documents the appropriate regulatory controls. All heritage schedules include, but are not limited to, all items on the New Zealand Heritage List/Rārangi Kōrero. Additional sites of significance to the local authority may also appear on the schedule.

The regulatory controls for historic heritage are specific to each local authority. However, most local authorities will require RMA resource consent for any alterations, additions, demolition, or new construction (near a listed place) with Heritage New Zealand being recognised as an affected party. Repair and maintenance are generally considered permitted activities.

2.3 Protected Objects Act 1975

The Protected Objects Act 1975 was established to provide protection of certain objects, including protected New Zealand objects that form part of the movable cultural heritage of New Zealand. Protected New Zealand objects are defined by Schedule 4 of the act and includes archaeological objects and taonga tūturu. Under Section 11 of the Protected Objects Act 1975, any newly found Māori cultural objects (taonga tūturu) are automatically the property of the Crown if they are older than fifty years and can only be transferred from the Crown to an individual or group of individuals through the Māori Land Court. Anyone who finds a complete or partial taonga tūturu, accidentally or intentionally is required to notify the Ministry of Culture and Heritage within:

- (a) 28 days of finding the taonga tūturu; or
- (b) 28 days of completing field work undertaken in connection with an archaeological investigation authorised by the Heritage New Zealand.

3 Methodology

An archaeological assessment is required to accompany an application for an archaeological authority, as stipulated in the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014. In order to assess the archaeological resources of the project area, UOA conducted detailed documentary research and examined records of previously recorded site within the vicinity of the project area. A site visit to the area was not undertaken as potential sites were initially determined to be below the ground surface and would not be visible.

UOA consulted numerous sources of documentary evidence in order to determine the historical context of the project area. The results of the documentary research are provided in Section 4. The sources utilised in this research include:

- sources regarding the Māori occupation and developments
- local histories
- 19th century newspapers available through the Papers Past website
- LINZ survey plans and land titles
- historic aerial photographs

Previously recorded archaeological sites near the project area can provide information that is valuable for assessing the archaeology. UOA carried out a search of ArchSite to identify if there are any previously recorded sites on or near the project area. The results of the ArchSite search are documented in Section 5.

The assessment of archaeological and other values is based on criteria established by Heritage New Zealand (2019):

- The **condition** of the site(s).
- Is the site(s) unusual, **rare or unique**, or notable in any other way in comparison to other sites of its kind?
- Does the site(s) possess **contextual value**? Context or group value arises when the site is part of a group of sites which taken together as a whole, contribute to the wider values of the group or archaeological, historic or cultural landscape. There are potentially two aspects to the assessment of contextual values; the relationship between features within a site, and the wider context of the surroundings.
- **Information potential**. What current research questions or areas of interest could be addressed with information from the site(s)? Archaeological evaluations should take into account current national and international research interests, not just those of the author.
- **Amenity value** (e.g., educational, visual, landscape). Does the site(s) have potential for public interpretation and education?
- Does the site(s) have any special **cultural associations** for any particular communities or groups (e.g., Māori, European, Chinese.)

The overall level of significance was determined based on the evaluation of the criteria listed above; however, it is not possible to fully understand the archaeological significance of subsurface sites, features, and materials uncovered during the site works. It is important to recognise that the significance of a site may change on the basis of what is found during the work programme.

After determining the history of the site(s) and evaluating its archaeological value, UOA assessed the effects of the proposed work on the site. Specifically, UOA considered the following matters as outlined by Heritage New Zealand (2019):

- How much of the site(s) will be affected, and to what degree, and what effects this will have on the values of the site(s).
- Whether the proposed work may increase the risk of damage to the site(s) in future. For example, change from farming to residential use may make sites vulnerable to increased pedestrian and vehicular activity.

- Whether a re-design may avoid adverse effects on the site(s). It is recognised that detailed evaluation of alternatives may be beyond the scope of the archaeological assessment, however, some consideration of alternatives should be considered where possible.
- Possible methods to protect sites, and avoid, minimise or mitigate adverse effects should be discussed. These will form the basis of any recommendations in the final section.

Measures of reducing the potential adverse effects on the site(s), management of the archaeological resources, and mitigation of information loss were considered.

4 Historical Background

Traditional accounts relate to successive migrations to Te Wai Pounamu (the South Island) from Te Ika a Māui (the North Island). The earliest groups noted in oral traditions include Kāhui-Tipua, Hawea and Te Rapuwai, and Ngāi Tahu scholars have considered these groups as at least semi-mythical, as traditions regarding them are typically aetiological narratives explaining the origins of such things as kūmara or the Moeraki Boulders. Traditions regarding later groups (Waitaha, Ngāti Māmoe, and Ngāi Tahu) are by contrast primarily related to human events, rather than the supernatural (Tau and Anderson, 2008).

The first human settlers of Te Wai Pounamu for which traditional accounts and whakapapa are clear were Waitaha, descendants of the explorer Rākaihautū who arrived in the waka *Uruao*. They were followed later by Ngāti Māmoe, who migrated from Te Ika a Māui to the South Island around the late 16th/early 17th centuries. The relationship between Waitaha and Ngāti Māmoe was complicated, with periods of peace and intermarriage as well as conflict, but Ngāti Māmoe gradually came to establish mana whenua through both means over much of the South Island. In the early to mid-17th century, Ngāi Tahu migrated to the South Island from the lower North Island, and traditions recount their whakapapa to the East Coast and the *Tākitimu* waka. As with their predecessors, Ngāi Tahu came to establish mana whenua over most of the South Island through both conflict and intermarriage (Anderson, 1998; Tau and Anderson, 2008).

During the exploration of the Canterbury coast, Te Waihora (Lake Ellesmere) was found to be a plentiful source of fish and birds and attracted many Māori settlers to the area. Similarly, the Waikirikiri (Selwyn River) which flows from the Canterbury foothills across Kā Pākihi-whakatekateka-a-Waitaha (the Canterbury Plains) into Te Waihora, was also found to be a plentiful source for tuna (eels), inaka (whitebait), pūtakitaki (paradise duck), pārerā (grey duck), pākura/pūkeko (swamp hen), pora (Māori cabbage), tutu, and aruhe (bracken fernroot). Numerous kāinga and mahinga kai were therefore established along its course, including the key settlement of Te Waikari, near modern-day Chamberlains Ford (Mahaanui Kurataiao Limited, 2019; Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, 2022).

Although the Waikirikiri and its surrounds are known to have been a treasured landscape for local Māori, as the current project area is located over 5 km away from the current footprint of the Selwyn River, it is unlikely that Māori archaeological material will be uncovered during the current project.

Following the acquisition of the land by the British Crown under the Kemp purchase in 1848, the land directly adjoining the city of Christchurch was surveyed into small rural sections while the surrounding land was taken up as large pastoral runs in the early 1850s. The land comprising the current project area appears to have been taken up at this time as part of Pastoral Run 40, which formed part of the Broadlands Station (Figure 4-1).



Figure 4-3. Detail from Survey Plan 2541, showing the boundaries of Rural Sections 19387 and 25412 (outlined in blue). Image: LINZ, 1879.

Margaret Cross, wife of William Peter Cross, purchased Rural Sections 19387 and 25412 from Crop/Cross in 1892 and continued to own the sections until her death in 1923 (LINZ, 1878; *Press*, 27/2/1923: 13). It is possible that the Cross family are related to the previous owner of the property (Crop/Cross) though any such familial relationship is at present unknown. William Cross had arrived in Canterbury on board the *Lancaster Witch* in 1868 and after a few years farming in Brookside he decided to move to the Burnham area (MacDonald, 1952-1964: C827). Cross obtained a Crown Grant for Rural Section 14056 in 1872, which is located on the opposite side of Grange Road to the current project area (Figure 4-4; LINZ, 1870: 812). Cross is believed to have constructed a cob cottage on Rural Section 14056 in the c.1870s, which he called Burnham Grange, and the Cross family continued to reside in the dwelling for the remainder of William's life. The Burnham Grange cob cottage is still extant on the property today and is listed by Heritage New Zealand as a Category 1 Historic Place (Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga, 2007). The extant building is located outside of the current project area and will not be affected by the proposed development. Although it is likely that the Cross family occupied Rural Sections 19387 and 25412 for agricultural purposes as part of their Burnham Grange premises, no information could be found to indicate that the two rural sections were developed beyond agricultural purposes during the 19th century. The Courtenay District Valuation Register, recorded in December 1908, indicates that Rural Sections 19387 and 25412 were fenced and laid out in grass but no buildings were present on the property at this time (Archives New Zealand, 1906-1911: 472).

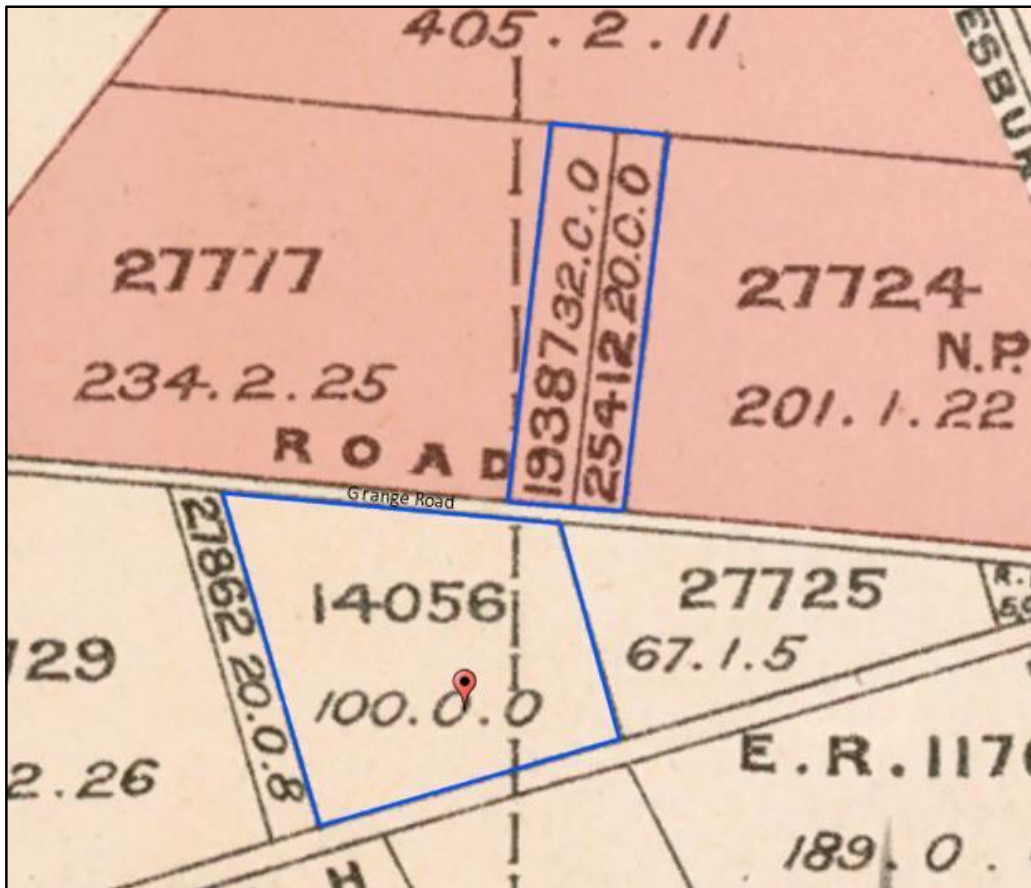


Figure 4-4. Detail from a map of the Leeston Survey District in 1895, showing three rural sections owned by the Cross family from 1892 (outlined in blue) and indicating the location of Cross's Burnham Grange cob cottage residence (red pin) outside of the current project area (indicated in red). Image: McCardell, 1895.

Following the death of Margaret Cross in 1923, ownership of Rural Sections 19387 and 25412 was taken up by John Johnston and Andrew Young, two farmers, who sold the sections to Charles Munro Smith in 1926 (LINZ, 1878). The development of Rural Sections 19387 and 25412 following the purchase by Charles Smith is continued in Section 4.4.

4.3 Rural Section 27724

Rural Section 27724 comprises just over 201 acres of land fronting Grange Road and Aylesbury Road (Figure 4-5). Edward John Tite Ford, a land agent, was granted Rural Section 27724 by the Crown in June 1886 (LINZ, 1886). Although no information could be found to indicate Ford occupied Rural Section 27724 during his ownership, Ford was recorded calling for tenders to sink a well in Burnham in July 1877 which may suggest he had taken ownership of Rural 27724 prior to the date of the Crown grant or that Ford, being a land agent, owned a number of properties in the Burnham area (*Star*, 17/7/1877: 2).

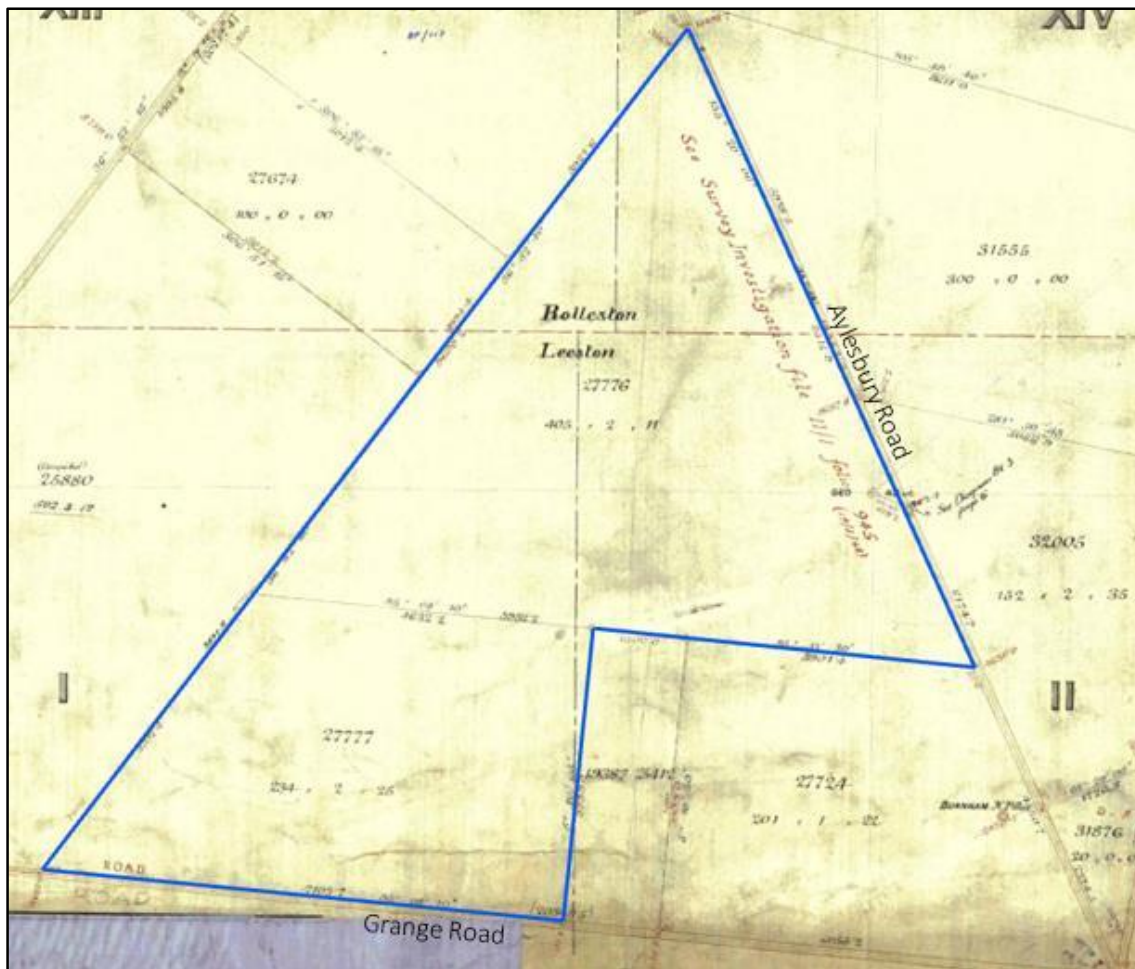


Figure 4-6. Detail from Survey Plan 2541, showing the boundaries of Rural Section 27776 and 27777 (outlined in blue). Image: LINZ, 1879.

George Michael Topham, a farmer in Upper Riccarton, purchased Rural Sections 27776 and 27777 in July 1878 and continued to own them until August 1885 (LINZ, 1884). Topham owned a number of properties in the Templeton, Yaldhurst, and Riccarton areas which he farmed (*Lyttelton Times*, 2/5/1876: 1). No information could be found to indicate Topham occupied or developed Rural Sections 27776 and 27777 during his ownership, however, evidence does suggest that he let the land to tenants during his ownership. In June 1878, Topham had advertised 100 acres of land in the Burnham area for lease, which either suggests Topham owned the two relevant rural sections prior to the date recorded on his certificate of title or that he owned a number of sections in the Burnham area as investments. Topham was recorded leasing Rural Sections 27776 and 27777 to a tenant in January 1881 (LINZ, 1884). Unfortunately, the name of the leaseholder is illegible on the certificate of title. It is not known if the tenant occupied the premises beyond agricultural purposes during their tenancy. Topham sold Rural Sections 27776 and 27777 in August 1885, at which time the sales notice indicates that it was purchased for £3 3s per acre, but no information is provided to indicate if the property contained any buildings or other developments (*Lyttelton Times*, 3/8/1885: 4).

Edward Salter, a land agent, and his son, Charles Edward Salter, a solicitor, purchased Rural Sections 27776 and 27777 in August 1885 (LINZ, 1884). It is likely that the Salters purchased the property as an investment, as no information could be found to indicate they occupied the property during their ownership. The 640 acres of land comprising Rural Sections 27776 and 27777 was offered for sale in September 1886, at which time the property was described as being covered in freshly laid grass, but there was no indication that the property contained any buildings or other developments (*Lyttelton Times*, 22/9/1886: 8). The property did not initially sell in 1886, and the Salters again offered it for sale in March 1888 (*Press*, 21/3/1888: 4).

William Moir, a merchant, purchased Rural Sections 27776 and 27777 in May 1888 (LINZ, 1884). Moir offered 640 acres of land in Burnham for lease in September 1888, at which time the property was described as being subdivided into convenient paddocks and laid down in English grass but no information was found to suggest the property contained any buildings or other developments at this time (*Press*, 28/9/1888: 8). Moir does not appear to have found a tenant for the property in 1888, as a few months later in March 1889, Moir offered the 640-acre property for sale, describing it only as being subdivided into eight paddocks divided by live and dead fences and covered in English grass or native tussock (*Lyttelton Times*, 13/3/1889: 7).

William Acton Adams, a solicitor, purchased Rural Sections 27724, 27776, and 27777 in November 1889 and continued to own the properties until 1906 (LINZ, 1884; LINZ, 1889). Adams owned a significant holding of land in Canterbury and Nelson, but no information could be found to indicate he occupied Rural Sections 27724, 27776, and 27777 during his ownership (MacDonald, 1952-1964: A36). However, Adams does appear to have let at least part of the premises to tenants. In July 1890, at the meeting of creditors in the bankrupt estate of William Sommerville, Sommerville stated that he farmed 201 acres of land at Burnham (likely a reference to Rural Section 27724) which he leased from William Adams from a term of 5 years. Sommerville further states, that his landlord (Adams) induced him to purchase iron from Matson and Struthers and wood from E. W. England to erect a stable, shed, and fencing on the property (*Lyttelton Times*, 3/7/1890: 3). Although Sommerville indicates that he was induced to purchase the materials, there is no further evidence to suggest that he erected any buildings on the premises during the tenure of his lease.

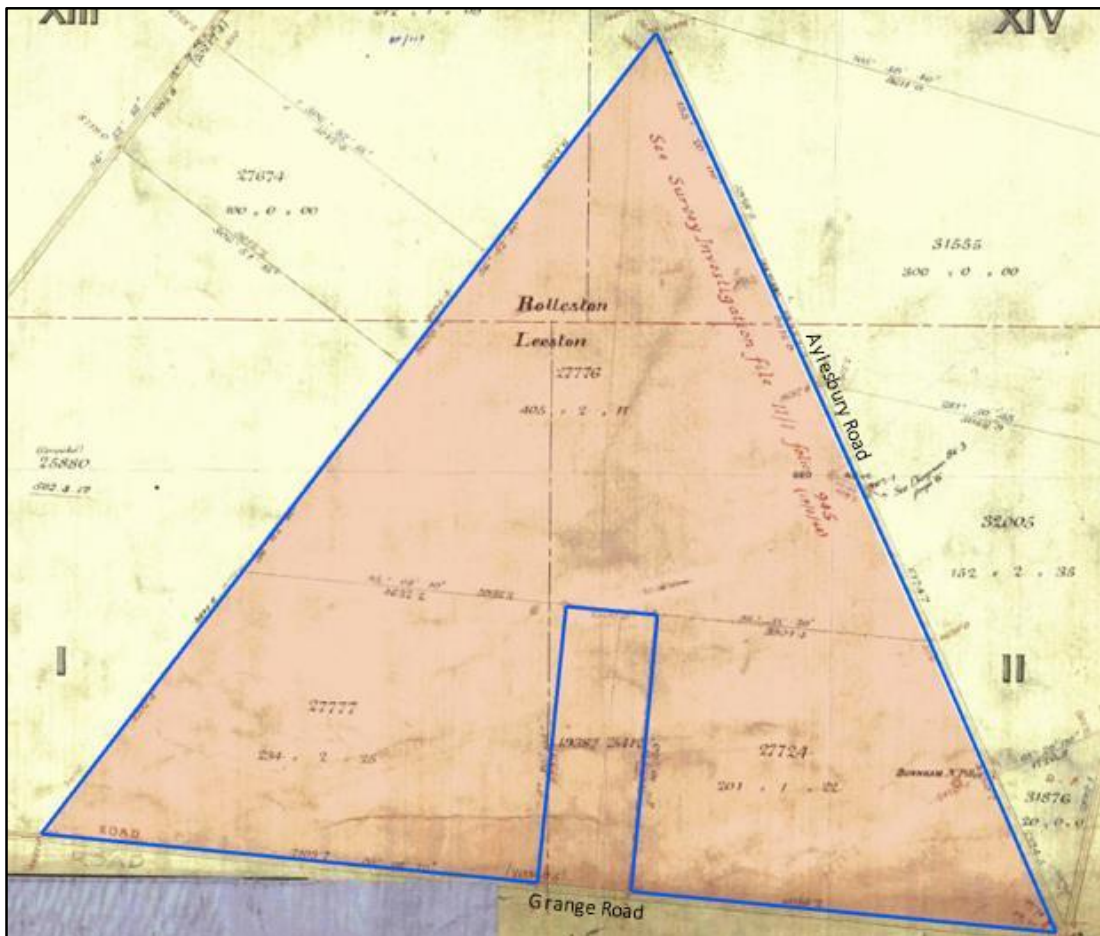


Figure 4-7. Detail from Survey Plan 2541, showing the boundaries of William Adams property (outlined in blue) and indicating the project area (coloured red). Image: LINZ, 1879.

William Frederick Conway, a farmer from Cust, purchased Rural Sections 27724, 27776, and 27777 from Adams in 1906 and continued to own them until 1913 (LINZ, 1884; LINZ, 1889). The Courtenay Road District Valuation Register, recorded in December 1908, indicates that Rural Sections 27724, 27776, and 27777 were

fenced and laid out in grass but no buildings were present on the property at this time (Archives New Zealand, 1906-1911: 493). This further suggests that no developments occurred on the property during the 19th century. Eli Scott, a farmer from Omihi, purchased Rural Sections 27724, 27776, and 27777 from Conway in 1913 and continued to own them until 1919 (LINZ, 1884; LINZ, 1889). Charles Munro Smith, a Lincoln flour miller, purchased Rural Sections 27724, 27776, and 27777 in 1919 and extended the boundaries in 1926 by purchasing the adjoining Rural Sections 19387 and 25412 in 1926 (LINZ, 1878). Smith was the first owner to combine all of the land comprising the current project area into one property.

His Majesty the King purchased the whole project area in 1936, and in 1937 he vested the land in the Selwyn Plantation Board for the purposes of planting, officially conveying it to them in 1994 (LINZ, 1878; LINZ, 1884; LINZ, 1889). Aerial imagery from 1942 shows the majority of the project area as pasture, suggesting that the land was being used for agricultural purposes at this time (Figure 4-8). The aerial imagery further reveals a dwelling and outbuildings present on part of Rural Section 27724, located at the corner of Aylesbury Road and Grange Road (Figure 4-9). As these buildings were not indicated to be present on the property in the 1908 valuation register, it suggests that the buildings were erected between 1908 and 1942. By the 1970s, portions of the project area were being used for forestry purposes (Figure 4-10). The 20th century dwelling house remained on the corner of Aylesbury Road and Grange Road until the c.1980s when it was removed (Canterbury Maps, 2022). The land comprising the project area was converted from a forestry block into an irrigated sheep and beef finishing farm by the Selwyn Plantation Board in 2005 and subsequently has been used as dairy grazing for Camden Group dry stock since 2010 (Camden Group, 2020).



Figure 4-8. Aerial imagery from 1942, showing the developments present within the current project area (outlined in red). Image: LINZ, 1942a; LINZ, 1942b.



Figure 4-9. Aerial imagery from 1942, showing the dwelling and outbuildings present on part of Rural Section 27724 on the corner of Aylesbury Road and Grange Road. Image: LINZ, 1942b.



Figure 4-10. Aerial imagery from 1974, showing the developments present within the current project area (outlined in red). Image: LINZ, 1974.

5 Previous Archaeological Investigations

There are no previously recorded archaeological sites located within the current project area (Figure 5-1). There are three recorded archaeological sites in the vicinity of the current project area, all of which are located within the site of the Burnham Military Camp. Archaeological site M36/412 records the site of the Burnham Industrial School which operated on the site of the Burnham Military Camp between 1873 and 1918. Archaeological site M36/270 records the location of the former 19th century Burnham Industrial School office building which was demolished in 2013. Archaeological site M36/408 records the site of the c.1864 All Saints Church which was moved onto the Industrial School site in 1903. None of these archaeological sites will be affected by the current project.



Figure 5-1. Map showing the recorded archaeological site in the vicinity of the project area (outlined in red). Image: ArchSite, 2022.

6 Constraints and Limitations

The historical narrative of the current project area is hindered by the limited information regarding the large farming properties in rural Canterbury. As it was common for large landowners to hire overseers to manage their estates, it is often difficult to find information regarding who was occupying these large properties and what developments they undertook on them.

7 Conclusions and Recommendations

Although there is a wider history of Māori and European occupation in the Burnham area, insufficient evidence was found during the research to suggest that the proposed area of works was occupied beyond pastoral uses prior to 1900. As such, it is considered unlikely that pre-1900 archaeological material would be uncovered during works in the area.

As such, UOA makes the following recommendations:

1. As a first principle, every practical effort should be made to avoid damage to any archaeological site discovered during the earthworks on the site.
2. The project should proceed under the Archaeological Discovery Protocol, outlined below. Any archaeological material encountered during the works should be reported to an archaeologist and Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga. Local iwi should be consulted in the first instance if Māori material is encountered.

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In the event that an unidentified archaeological site is located during works, the following applies:

1. Work shall cease immediately at that place and within 10 m around the site.
2. The contractor must shut down all machinery, secure the area, and advise the Site Manager.
3. The Site Manager shall secure the site and notify Underground Overground Archaeology Ltd. Further investigation by an archaeologist may be required.
4. If the site is of Māori origin, the Site Manager or project archaeologist shall notify the Heritage New Zealand Regional Archaeologist and the appropriate iwi groups or kaitiaki representative of the discovery and ensure site access to enable appropriate cultural procedures and tikanga to be undertaken, as long as all statutory requirements under legislation are met (*Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act*, Protected Objects Act).
5. If human remains (kōiwi tangata) are uncovered the Site Manager or project archaeologist shall advise the Heritage New Zealand Regional Archaeologist, NZ Police and the appropriate iwi groups or kaitiaki representative and the above process under 4 shall apply. Remains are not to be moved until such time as iwi and Heritage New Zealand have responded.
6. Works affecting the archaeological site and any human remains (kōiwi tangata) shall not resume until Heritage New Zealand gives written approval for work to continue. Further assessment by an archaeologist may be required.
7. Where iwi so request, any information recorded as the result of the find such as a description of location and content, is to be provided for their records.
8. The project archaeologist, in consultation with Heritage New Zealand, will determine if an archaeological authority under the *Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014* is required for works to continue.

It is an offence under S87 of the *Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014* to modify or destroy an archaeological site without an authority from Heritage New Zealand irrespective of whether the works are permitted or a consent has been issued under the Resource Management Act.

Contact details

Underground Overground Archaeology Ltd

Director

Hayden Cawte

Hayden.cawte@underoverarch.co.nz

027 600 6152

Branch Manager

Kirsa Webb

kirsa.webb@underoverarch.co.nz

(03) 365 4686

Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga

Area Archaeologist

Frank van der Heijden

archaeologistCW@heritage.org.nz

(03) 363 1884