

**Archaeological Assessment
of the Extension to the Sarjeant Art Gallery,
Pukenamu/Queen's Park, Site R22/440,
Whanganui**

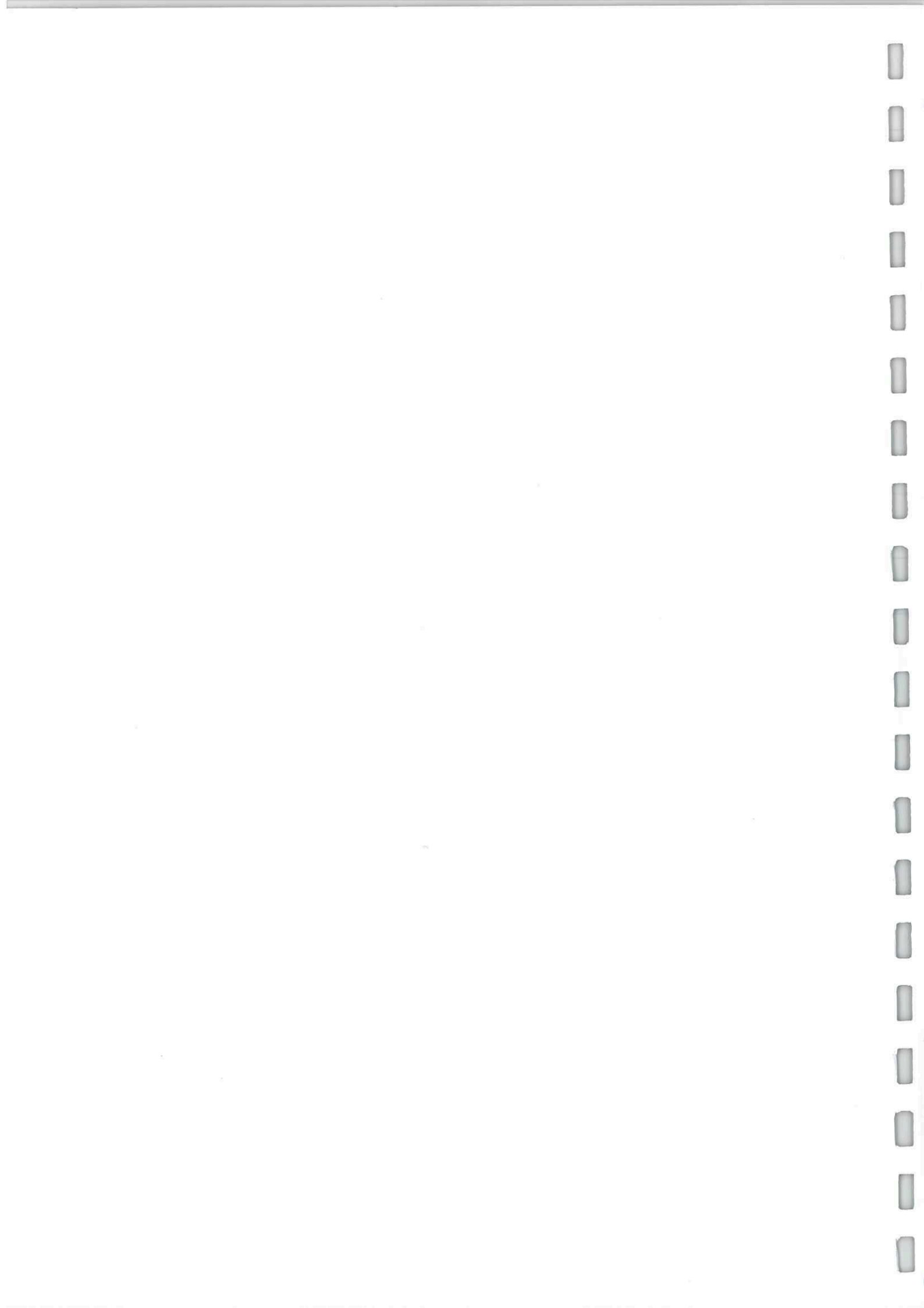


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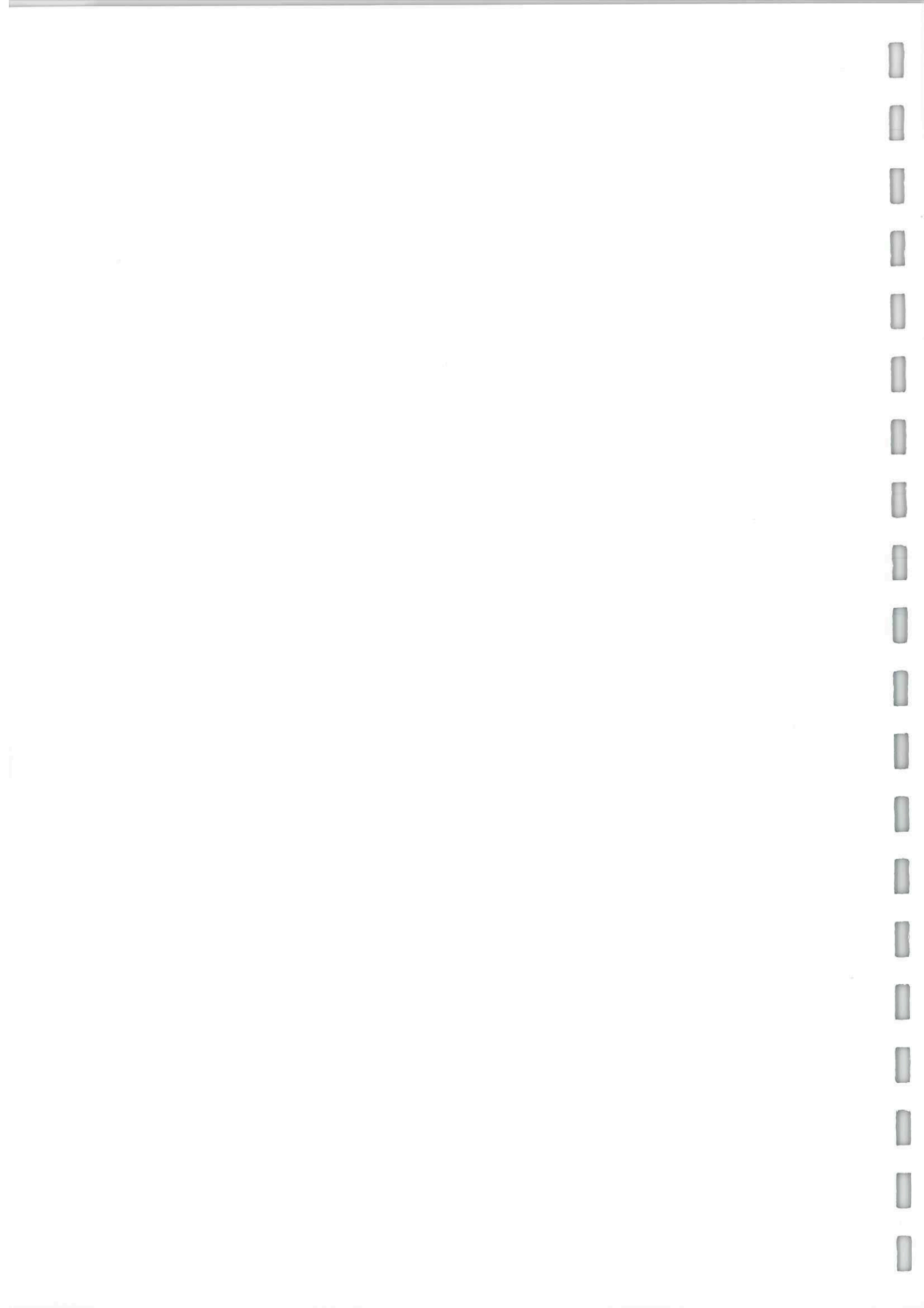
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1.0 Executive Summary

The Whanganui District Council (WDC) is proposed to undertake work on the Sarjeant Art Gallery in Pukenamu/Queen's Park in central Whanganui. The work includes earthquake strengthening the existing building as well as refurbishing both the stone exterior and interior. The project also includes the construction of a substantial new three-level extension to the gallery at the rear of the existing building and ancillary works.

Pukenamu/Queen's Park is recorded as an archaeological site as it was once the site of a pa, and later the Rutland Stockade and the associated soldiers' settlement. Whare or cottages for married troops were located in the vicinity of the proposed gallery extension. The cottages were later occupied by squatters and the area became called "The Rookery." The stockade and associated archaeological remains, including those in the development area, are recorded with the New Zealand Archaeological Association as archaeological site R22/440.

The Sarjeant Art Gallery is included in the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (HNZPT) List (No. 167). It is also listed in the Wanganui District Plan Heritage Inventory. Queen's Park is a local purpose reserve vested in the WDC .

The new development will also require removing mature trees, excavating nearly 11,000 m³ of sand, providing new and upgraded services and access to the gallery, including the new basement, and other related work.

This report presents the results of an archaeological assessment of the proposed in Pukenamu/Queen's Park, in central Whanganui. Earthworks for the gallery development will destroy most archaeological remains that are encountered. An HNZPT Authority will be necessary and a general HNZPT Authority should be applied for. It is recommended that HNZPT issue an Authority subject to standard conditions.

2.0 Introduction

This report presents the results of an archaeological assessment of works at the Sarjeant Art Gallery at Pukenamu/Queen's Park in central Whanganui (Figs. 1 & 2). The work proposed by the Whanganui District Council (WDC) includes refurbishing the interior and exterior of the existing gallery as well as earthquake strengthening the building; constructing a substantial three-level new gallery extension at the rear of the building; removing protected mature trees; providing new and renewing services and access to the gallery; extending the car park; and making associated changes to the landscape and roading. See Appendices C and D for detailed drawings.

The Sarjeant Art Gallery is listed under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 (HNZPTA 2014) as a Category I building in the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (HNZPT) List (HNZPT List No. 167). It is also listed in the Whanganui District Plan Heritage Inventory.

Queen's Park was once the site of a pa, and later the Rutland Stockade and the associated soldiers' settlement with huts or cottages for married troops located in the vicinity of the proposed gallery extension. The huts were later occupied by squatters and became called "The Rookery." The stockade and associated archaeological remains, including the development area, are recorded with the New Zealand Archaeological Association (NZAA) as archaeological site R22/440.

Queen's Park is a local purpose reserve vested in the WDC that covers 7.2 ha with about 5 ha of open space. Only one title is involved in the development, which is Section 547, Town of Whanganui.

There are a number of other significant heritage buildings and structures located in the park (WDC 2018)¹. Three of the structures in the park, namely the Cenotaph (HNZPT List No. 974), Veteran Steps (HNZPT List No. 995), and the War Memorial Hall (List No. 7442) are also on the national HNZPT List. Four of the HNZPT listed structures are listed in the Whanganui District Plan. Other civic buildings located in the park include the Whanganui Regional Museum, the Alexander Heritage and

¹ The 2018 Pukenamu/Queen's Park Management Plan replaced the earlier WDC 1992 Queen's Park Management Plan.

Research Library, and the Whanganui Central (Davis) Library and the Brass Whanganui Brass Inc, band rooms.

Under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 all archaeological sites are protected and no person 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. Any person wanting to modify or destroy an archaeological site must apply to the HNZPT in Wellington for an Authority to do so. Mitigation is usually required by HNZPT. The Sarjeant Art Gallery itself is not an archaeological site as defined by the HNZPT Act 2014 as it was constructed after 1900, but because of the 19th century history of occupation in the area around the gallery there is a reasonable expectation that archaeological remains will be located within the footprint of the new building and related works. There may also be archaeological under the Sarjeant Art Gallery itself.



Figure 1: Showing the location of Pukenamu/Queen's Park in central Whanganui. The figure is extracted the [Pukenamu/Queen's Park Management Plan 2018](#) (WDC 2018). The whole of the reserve is recorded as NZAA site R22/440.

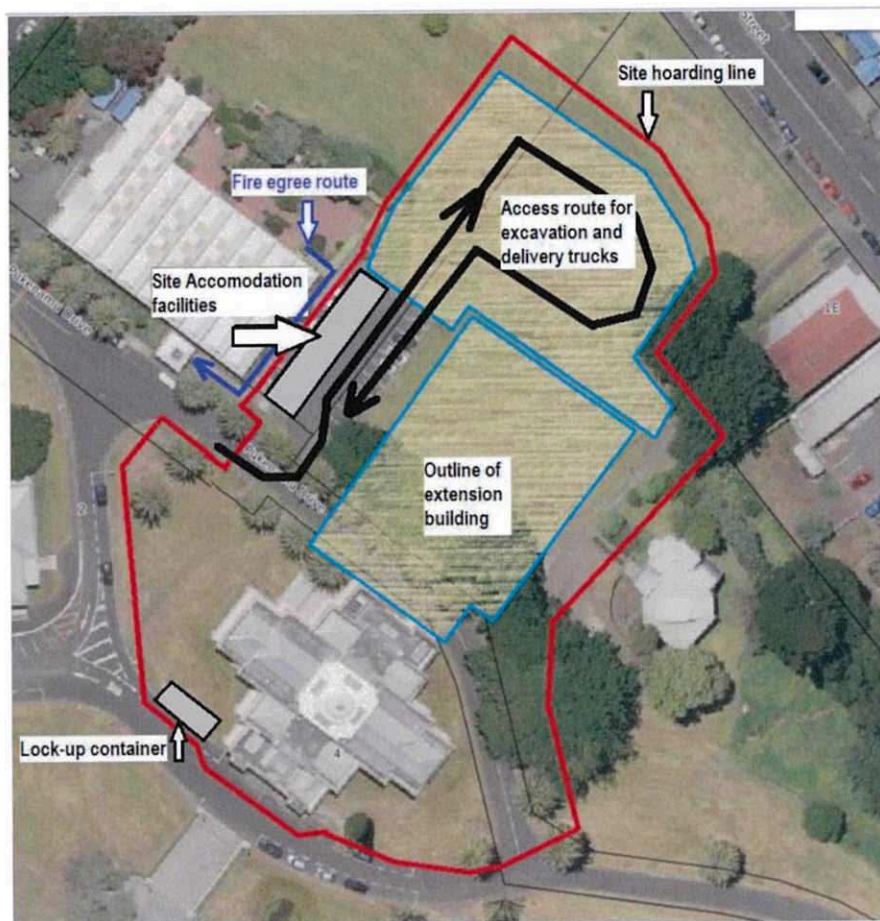


Figure 2: Extracted from lead contractors McMillan & Lockwood Construction Management Plan for the Sarjeant Art Gallery development showing the area to be fenced (the red line), the extent of the main excavations, & the operating area. New services, access, & other ancillary facilities are not shown on this figure. See Appendices C & D for detailed drawings of the construction & services.

Archaeological sites are a finite and non-renewable resource. They are often very fragile and vulnerable. Each archaeological site is unique and once the archaeological values are damaged or destroyed they cannot be restored or replaced. Most archaeological remains are below the ground surface and are not visible so any disturbance of the earth on an archaeological site has the potential to cause damage or destruction to the remains under the ground.

This archaeological assessment was commissioned by WDC and the report researched and written by Archaeology North Ltd., to meet requirements for an application for an HNZPT Authority to damage or destroy an archaeological site (Gumbley 1995; HNZPT 2019).

Te Runanga O Tupoho is mana whenua, or the traditional authority, to speak for Pukenamu. Tupoho consider Pukenamu to be a site of spiritual, cultural and historic significance.

3.0 Statutory Requirements

There are three main pieces of legislation in New Zealand that control work affecting archaeological sites located in a reserve. These are the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 (HNZPT Act 2014), the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA 1991) and the Reserves Act 1977.

Heritage New Zealand administers the HNZPT Act. It contains a consent (archaeological Authority) process for any work affecting archaeological sites, where an archaeological site is defined 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).

Any person who intends to carry out work that may modify or destroy an archaeological site must first obtain an Authority from Heritage New Zealand. The process applies to all archaeological sites on land of all tenure including public, private and designated land. The HNZPT Act 2014 contains penalties for unauthorised site damage or destruction.

The archaeological Authority process applies to all archaeological sites, regardless of whether:

- The site is recorded in the NZAA Site Recording Scheme or included in the HNZPT List;
- The site only becomes known about as a result of ground disturbance; and/or

- The activity is permitted under a district or regional plan, or a resource or building consent has been granted.

HNZPT also maintains the HNZPT Heritage List/Rarangi Korero of Historic Places, Historic Areas, Wahi Tupuna, Wahi Tapu and Wahi Tapu Areas. The List can include archaeological sites. Its purpose is to inform members of the public about such places and to assist with their protection under the RMA 1991. The Sarjeant Art Gallery is listed as Category I under the HNZPT Act 2014. This means that it is a 'place of special or outstanding historical or cultural heritage significance or value'.

The RMA 1991 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 wellbeing of today's communities while safeguarding the options of future generations. They are also required to recognise and provide for the following matters of national importance:

- the relationship of Maori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, wahi tapu, and other taonga;
- the protection of historic heritage from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development.

Historic heritage is defined as those natural and physical resources that contribute to an understanding and appreciation of New Zealand's history and cultures, derived from archaeological, architectural, cultural, historic, scientific, or technological qualities.

Under the RMA 1991 historic heritage includes:

- historic sites, structures, places, and areas;
- archaeological sites;
- sites of significance to Maori, including wahi tapu;
- surroundings associated with the natural and physical resources (RMA section 2).

These categories are not mutually exclusive and some archaeological sites may include surface structures or may also be places that are of significance to Maori.

Where resource consent is required for any activity the assessment of effects is required to address cultural and historic heritage matters (RMA 4th Schedule and the district plan assessment criteria).

A Resource Consent for the work was issued on 25 August 2014, after a commissioners hearing. It contains no specific recommendations or conditions concerning archaeology, but does have an advice note which states:

“There are recorded archaeological sites in the vicinity of the proposed work. The consent holder is advised to contact Heritage New Zealand for further information. Work affecting archaeological sites is subject to a separate consent process under the Historic Places Act 1993. If any activity associated with this consent, such as earthworks, fencing or landscape planting, may modify or damage or destroy any archaeological site(s), an authority from Heritage New Zealand must be obtained for the work prior to commencement. It is an offence to damage or destroy a site for any purpose without an authority. The Historic Places Act 1993 details penalties for unauthorised damage to archaeological sites.”

The Sarjeant Art Gallery is located in Pukenuamu/Queen’s Park and gazetted under the Reserves Act 1977. The Reserve is vested in the WDC. It was re-classified in 2018 as a ‘local purpose reserve (culture and heritage)’ under Section 24 of the Act to ensure it more closely aligned with the use of the park. The inclusion of words ‘culture and heritage’ were seen as appropriate given the significance of the reserve. The change was gazetted on 1st November 2018.

Reserves managed under the Reserves Act are required to have a Management Plan. In 2018 a new Pukenuamu/Queen’s Park Management Plan replaced the earlier 1992 plan. The 2018 plan recognises and protects the archaeological values of the park and identifies the whole of Pukenuamu/Queen’s Park as an archaeological landscape and that protected archaeological remains are present over much of the Reserve. The plan has a comprehensive list of all known present and past buildings and structures of historical, archaeological and cultural value in the park. The 2018 Management Plan provides for the extension of the Art Gallery. Objective 1 of the Plan is:

“To protect Pukenamu/Queens Park in its entirety as an archaeological landscape and protect sites, features and structures of heritage and cultural value.”

4.0 Methodology

The assessment included both field inspections and archival research. The first field inspection of the proposed work at the gallery was carried out in November 2011 with Bruce Falk, then Building Services Officer for the Property Group of WDC, and the author has subsequently revisited the site on several occasions, with the most recent inspection of the development area in October 2019 carried out with representatives from RCP, the project management company for the development.

A meeting to discuss the archaeological implications of the Sarjeant Art Gallery extension development was convened by WDC with John Maihi, (mana whenua liaison) and other mana whenua representatives on 6 September 2018. Assistance and technical details and plans for this assessment were provided primarily by RCP, WSP (Opus) and WDC.

The archaeological assessment included a comprehensive review of published and unpublished historical information and archaeological sources concerning the park and its development history. Sources consulted included:

- ArchSite² – the on-line NZAA database was used to identify recorded archaeological sites.
- The WDC District Plan heritage lists and District Plan³ 2018 were used to check for the location of heritage and archaeological sites.
- The HNZPT List⁴ and digital archaeology library⁵ were checked for relevant listings.
- NZAA and other archaeological publications were checked for relevant reports and information.

² <http://www.archsite.org.nz/>

³ <https://www.whanganui.govt.nz/our-services/planning-services/districtplan/Documents/Appendices/18%20Appendix%20K%20Archaeology%20%20as%20amended%20by%20PC46.pdf>

⁴ <https://www.heritage.org.nz/the-list>

⁵ <https://www.heritage.org.nz/protecting-heritage/archaeology/digital-library>

- Published regional and local histories were consulted for relevant information. These included the relevant Waitangi Tribunal reports.
- Other unpublished reports pertaining to the history of Pukenamu/Queen's Park and the Sarjeant Gallery were consulted. In particular these included the following: Sarjeant Gallery 1919, Queen's Park, Wanganui, Heritage Assessment by Chris Cochran (2012); A History of Pukenamu Queen's Park Whanganui by Kyle Dalton (2018); British Forces in Whanganui 1846-1870, by Randal Springer (2001); The Pukenamu/Queen's Park Management Plan 2018 by WDC (2018) and the C. L. Lovegrove Papers, NZC15, held at the Alexander Heritage and Research Library.
- Early Whanganui photographs were sought on-line at the Alexander Turnbull Library, Whanganui Regional Museum, Whanganui Public Library, and the George Grey Collection at the Auckland Public Library.
- Historic maps and survey plans of Petre and Whanganui held in the National Archives in Wellington, the Whanganui Regional Museum, the Whanganui Alexander Heritage and Research Library and the Whanganui District Council Archives were utilized.
- PapersPast, the National Library website that has on-line editions of 19th century newspapers was searched for historic reports on Rutland Stockade, Queen's Park, the Rookery and other key words. Copies of the Wanganui Herald digitalized and on-line date from 1867-1920 and for the Wanganui Chronicle for 1874-1910.

Queen's Park was first landscaped for use as a park before 1900 and consequently examination of 20th century aerial photographs and maps was not likely to show early historic features.

All modern photographs used in this report were taken by Michael Taylor of Archaeology North Ltd., unless otherwise referenced.

No ground disturbance such as test hole digging or probing was undertaken by the archaeologists in the preparation of this assessment.

This assessment report is for the purposes of recording and documenting archaeological evidence and is not intended to represent a Maori cultural perspective or significance; an assessment of this should be sought separately.



Figure 3: Pukenamu/Queen's Park showing the existing use of Pukenamu/Queen's Park. The figure is an extract from the Pukenamu/Queen's Park Management Plan 2018 (WDC 2018).

5.0 Physical Environment or Setting

5.1 Introduction

The Maori name for the dune ridge which is included in Queen's Park was "Pukenamu" (meaning sand-fly hill). The European name of "The Queen's Park" for the reserve was provided by the New Zealand Company and recorded on the company's first maps of the proposed town. This was later shortened to "Queen's Park". It was also variously referred to as Rutland Hill, Stockade Hill, Queen's Gardens, Queen's Hill and other names.

The development history of the archaeological site is summarized in the NZAA site record:

"The site was landscaped from 1880 and the Sarjeant Art Gallery (1919), Whanganui Regional Museum (1928), Garrison Band Rooms, Cenotaph, Veteran Step (1892 & 1919) and Queen's Park School 1879 (demolished 1971) have all been constructed on site".

The park is used for a wide range of community historic, cultural, and artistic activities with valuable facilities in the libraries, the art gallery, museum and other cultural facilities there (Fig. 3). The park is also a focus of war memorials, which reflect Whanganui's military origins and history. It is also popular for passive recreation. The park is surrounded on all sides by urban development with the main commerce and business areas on the southwestern and western sides.

Cochran (2012) wrote a comprehensive heritage assessment for WDC on the Sarjeant Gallery and affirmed it was the centre piece of the park and of great heritage value.

5.2 Location

The park is located on high ground on the end of a long dune that overlooks a bend in the Whanganui River, where Pakaitore is located (Figs. 1-2). Figures 4-9 are modern photographs of the development area.

In a straight line the park is about 5 km from the sea, but is over 7 km following the river inland from its mouth.

The ridge is formed from black wind-blown sand, which runs northwest to Kaiherau/St John's Hill (or Wood). Visibility of the dune ridge has been obscured by urban development, and it has been reduced by the removal of sand, including for road cuttings. Large areas have been levelled and otherwise modified since the mid-19th century. Pukenamu The hill generally has steep sides, with more level and rolling areas on the hilltop.

5.3 Waterways

The Whanganui River is the main water body in the vicinity. The sand on the park is free draining with no permanent waterways. The Mangawhero or Nixon's Stream, a small stream, enters the Whanganui River just upriver from Pukenamu hill. It was used for eeling by Maori (Smart and Bates 1972: 33) (See Figures in Section 6.4). The watercourse is now entirely contained in culverts. The swamp lands through which the Mangawhero once flowed have been drained and urbanised.



Figure 4: Looking towards the Sarjeant Art Gallery showing the level area where the new gallery extension will be constructed. Most of the trees in the image will be removed. All archaeological remains in the building footprint and associated batter will be destroyed.



Figure 5: Looking south towards the Sarjeant Art Gallery showing the area where the ground rises to the road passing behind the gallery. Possibly the raised ground is fill from when the gallery hill was levelled. The road behind, and to the left of, the gallery will be removed.



Figure 6: Looking south towards the back of the gallery. The existing loading bay (the square grey addition to the gallery), path and road will be removed and backfilled. A new footpath and bike park is planned to be built here.



Figure 7: Looking south towards Cenotaph Hill, between the band rooms on the left (behind the fence) and the gallery, out of view on the right. This area is proposed for the loading bay, turning area and parking. Also it is one of the two options for an access road to the new gallery extension delivery and loading bay. Archaeological remains in this area are likely to be destroyed.



Figure 8 The same area as the previous image (Fig.7), but looking the other way (north). The gallery is visible on the left. The new gallery extension will be built on the flat grassed area in the centre of the image through to the library carpark. The sloping area in the foreground is an option for accessway to the loading bay in the basement of the new extension. The band room is on the right and a new car park will be necessary in the vicinity of the present parking area.



Figure 9: Looking east, facing away from the back of the Sarjeant Art Gallery, and showing the existing foot track down to Bell Street. New services will follow the track down to the street. Option 2 for a truck access to the basement of the new gallery extension would require widening the pathway.

Historically the level areas between the sand hills in the town were very wet and swampy. Whanganui historian T. W. Downes (1915: 206) wrote that

“...where the township now stands was little better than a swamp, with flax, raupo, and patches of high fern. The whole of Victoria Avenue was a perfect swamp, frequently knee-deep and seldom quite dry, even during the heat of summer.”

The 1992 Whanganui District Council Queen’s Park Management Plan states that an artesian aquifer occurs in a shingle, shell and sand uplifted marine layer below the park and a well was sunk into the aquifer in the 1870s to provide water for the troops at the Rutland Stockade. The well is believed to be located in grass near to the entrance of the Whanganui Davis Library.

5.4 Geology and Soils

The basement rock deep beneath Pukenamu/Queen’s Park is probably a greywacke, which is overlain by uplifted thick ancient marine sediment. This in turn has become largely buried by black iron-sand dunes, formed during the Holocene, which have been blown inland from the coast after drifting along the shore from Taranaki.

Both Pukenamu/Queen’s Park and nearby Papatuhou/Cooks Gardens are situated on these black sand dunes. Historic photographs show that Pukenamu/Queen’s Park was once rough ground with drifting wind-blown sand (Figs. 10 & 11). There are comments in the press about “The City of the Sandhills” (Whanganui Herald 22 March 1889).

On the river flats that adjoin the park there are deep deposits of pumice that was transported down the Whanganui River after the massive Taupo eruption about 1800 years ago. There are deposits on the flats of alluvial sediment from flooding of the Whanganui River. There are also low sand drifts on the flats.

5.5 Vegetation

Today the main vegetation in the park is mainly grass with a skyline dominated by large pine trees, palm trees, pohutukawa, oak and other trees. Some of these large specimen trees have high amenity and historical value. Oak trees on the development site were planted about 1930. Several of the trees are listed in the District Plan, including some affected by the present development.

The secondary vegetation is a wide mix of both native and exotic species. The 2018 Reserve Management Plan contains a detailed map and listing of existing trees and shrubs in the park (Ogden 2018). Little if any of the original natural vegetation has survived.

Early historical accounts describe the dune as drifting sand. One of the earliest written descriptions of the vegetation in the vicinity was provided by Edward Jeramiah Wakefield (known as Jerningham) of the N. Z. Company, who visited and resided in Whanganui from 1839. He described the area at the back of the settlement (the front was focused along the river bank) as “*swamps and fern-ridges.*” (Wakefield 1845b: 6) suggesting the sand ridges were mainly in fern.

Since the settlement of the town the civil authorities tried to stabilise the dune with a succession of planting programmes. The sand was partly stabilised by the civil administration with large scale planting of *Mesembryanthemum* or ice plants (*Carpobrotus edulis*) over the park from the early 1880s (visible in Figures 10 and 11). Then most of the park was planted in pine trees in the 1890s.

5.6 Development of Queen’s Park

Modification of the original Pukenamu dune formation has occurred during the European residence in Whanganui. This has included excavation, quarrying, levelling and filling for a variety of developments. However, the dune’s original form is still apparent in the park and dominates its topography.

Following European arrival the hill top was levelled from late 1846 onwards to build the Rutland Stockade. Later the high point where the main stockade blockhouse was

located was used as the site for a band rotunda and is now the site of the World War I Cenotaph. Further, levelling of the adjacent area of ridgetop was undertaken for the construction of the Sarjeant Art Gallery in 1919.

The flat area overlooking Bell Street (to the north) and located behind the Art Gallery and the Davis Library was levelled mainly in the late 19th or early 20th century. The slopes facing Maria Place (to the south) were terraced and landscaped from the 1880s onward, with the Veterans Steps constructed in 1919.

There were also tennis courts located on the current flat area behind the gallery. The Mahoe Lawn Tennis Club was formed in 1905 and applied to the Borough Council to install four or five courts and an ornamental pavilion in Queen's Park. The request was granted and the Borough gardener instructed to facilitate the work which included the cutting down of trees levelling of the site and then "*claying the same*" that is putting a layer of clay over the surface of the sand (Wanganui Herald 5 April 1905, p.7; Wanganui Herald 19 April 1905 p. 7). The courts may have been located on the flat behind the Sarjeant Art Gallery, where the new gallery extension is to be constructed. In 1906 the club name was changed to Queens Park Tennis Club (Wanganui Herald 20 October 1906, p.7). The courts were in close proximity to the Lion Soldiers' Monument, which was later moved. The club continued until at least 1909 (McKinnon 1980).

A large volume of sand was quarried from the south-eastern Ridgway Street end of the park, in 1879-80 for use as fill in the reclamation of the river edge between the town side of Taupo Quay to Moutoa Quay from the River Boat Museum (1A Taupo Quay) to Victoria Avenue (Springer 2001a).



Figures 10 & 11: Two images merged. Looking from the large stockade blockhouse in early October, 1883, across the site where the Sarjeant Gallery now stands (centre). Queen's Park Girls' School (on the right) is now the site of the Davis Library. Note the clumps of ice plant growing in the foreground of the images. (Alexander Turnbull Library Ref: 1/2-011845-F).

6.0 Historical Background

6.1 Maori Background

Whanganui has a long history of residence by Maori. The Whanganui River is the home of the Whanganui River tribes, known as Te Ati Haunui-a-Paparangi, a confederation of three ancestral groups with of Hinengakau of the upper river, Tama Upoko of the middle reaches and Tupoho of the lower reaches (Downes 1915; Smart & Bates 1972: 17-44; Waitangi Tribunal 2015).

The Whanganui River formed a major route into the interior of the North Island using poled and paddled canoes, and provided food as well as access to fertile areas for gardening. Villages and fortified pa were concentrated along its banks (Fig. 12). The people of the river say, "*E rere kau mai i te Awa nui, Mai i te Kahui Maunga ki Tangaroa, Ko au te Awa, ko te Awa ko au*" (The Great River flows from the Mountains to the Sea, I am the River, and the River is me) (Waitangi Tribunal 2015: 2-3 & 5; Young 1998).

The main Maori settlement at Whanganui in pre-and post-European times was Putiki (a contraction of Te Putiki Wharanui a Tamatea Pokai Whenua), home to the Ngati Tupoho and Ngati Tumango hapu. Putiki is about 1.5 km downriver from Pukenuamu-Queen's Park on the opposite bank.

The lower Whanganui River and the river mouth were focus for seasonal fishing. Up-river hapu and coastal iwi congregated in villages, in the river estuary, that were mainly occupied seasonally when school fish such as kahawai were abundant and fine weather allowed fishing from canoes (Power 1849: 49; Wakefield 1845a: 242-243; Smart 1960: 29-31; Smart & Bates 1972: 28, 33; Waitangi Tribunal 2015: 275-290). Pakaitore (R22/580), between Pukenuamu and the Whanganui River, was one such settlement (Fig. 12).

Whanganui was always a focus for war parties, migrations and most other travellers along the west coast. The river stopped those travelling on foot. Also the Whanganui River was the main route from the central North Island, parts of Taranaki and beyond in the past and lead to the river mouth.

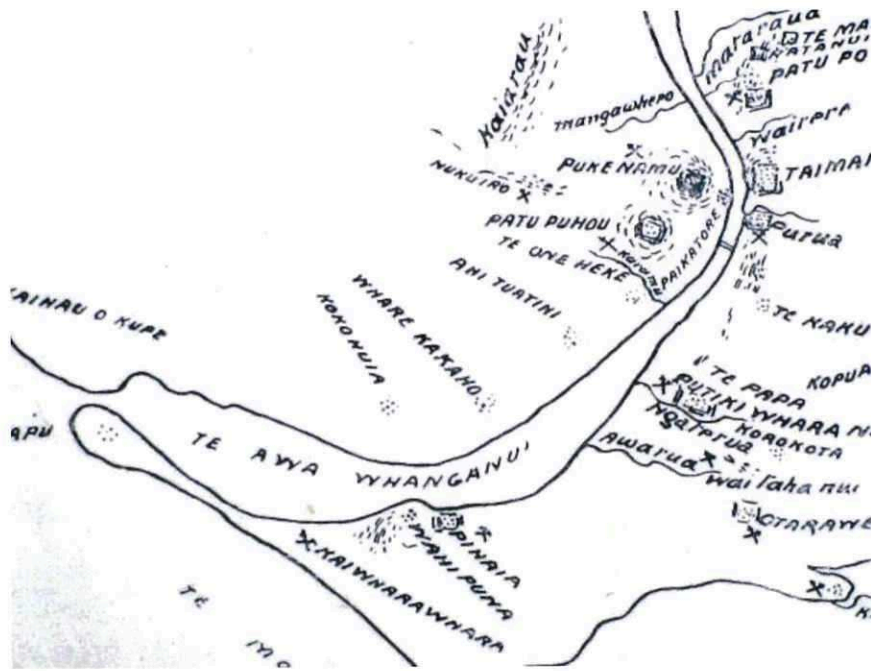


Figure 12: A portion of a sketch map of the Whanganui River before 1840 extracted from *Old Whanganui* (Downes 1915). Note Pukenamu, Patupuhou & Purua are marked as battlegrounds on the map (top right).

One such group, a northern Ngapuhi, Ngati Toa and Te Roroa war party, travelling south in 1819, came upon some Whanganui and Ngati Apa people unexpectedly at Purua Pa⁶, and a battle ensued. Nine Ngati Apa chiefs, including Tihi, Hoani Hipango's father, were killed (Ballara 2003: 155). Purua was located directly across the river from Pukenamu, on the east bank. On their return north the war party again stopped at the mouth of the Whanganui River to discover a new pa had been constructed by this Whanganui people. Accounts indicate this pa was at Purua (Smart and Bates 1972: 38; Smith⁷ 1910b: 119-120). (Purua can be seen on Figure 18 and is also named on Figures 12 & 19). The original informant stated that they saw a new pa had been built so they assaulted, stormed and took it, and killed the people.

Whanganui people were cited as saying that at the time the pa was taken:

⁶ In the area where Anzac Parade (SH4), Purua Place and Portal Streets intersect.

⁷ S. Percy Smith was a surveyor, who became Surveyor General. He was a recognised scholar of the Maori language and co-founded the Polynesian Society in 1892, and was co-editor of and a regular contributor to the *Journal of the Polynesian Society*.

<https://teara.govt.nz/en/biographies/2s33/smith-stephenson-percy>

“The people of Pukenamu (Rutland Stockade, town of Whanganui), Patupo and Taumahaute (on top of Shakespeare's Cliff, Whanganui), and all the other pas in the neighbourhood of the mouth of the river, fled inland as soon as the northern taua appeared, taking in their canoes all the property they could manage, for the recollection of the previous visit of the invaders a few months before, and the devastation they then caused, were fresh in their minds.”(Smith 1910a: 306; 1910b: 120-121).

This is the earliest reference to Pukenamu as a village or pa located in this research.

The local people fled up the river, but Te Roroa and their leader Tuwhare, from the northern expedition, followed them up the river. Ngati Toa and Nga Puhi stayed near the river mouth. Eventually, after Tuwhare was fatally injured at Kaiwhakauka by Hamarama with his taiaha Te Roroa retreated down river and proceeded homeward up the coast (Smith 1910a:309).

6.2 The Battle of Pukenamu

In early winter 1832 some 2000 -3000⁸ people of Ati Awa and other Taranaki tribes from between Mokau to Patea, left Taranaki in a migration called Te Heke o Tama Te Uaua and travelled to Horowhenua and Kapiti. This followed a history of hostilities with Waikato tribes, which included the battles of Motunui, (1821-2), Pukerangiora (1831), and Nga Motu (1832). Taranaki tribes anticipated further attacks and in a series of heke or migrations moved to the southern north island (Riwaka 2000).

Details of Te Heke o Tama Te Uaua were provided in 1887 by Rangipito⁹ of Ngati Rahiri, a hapu of Ati Awa, who was a boy at the time of the heke. In an interview he described to S. Percy Smith and Alexander Shand¹⁰ the various heke of Ngati Toa and Te Ati Awa between 1820 and 1833 (Smith 1910a: 487-497).

⁸ Other accounts state that there were some were some 3000 people in Te Heke o Tama Te Uaua, of whom over 1000 were toa (Grace 1966:256).

⁹ MS-Papers-1187-128, ATL.

¹⁰ Alexander Shand was a licensed Maori interpreter who published a history of *The Moriori people of the Chatham Islands*

<https://teara.govt.nz/en/biographies/2s16/shand-alexander>

Te Heke o Tama Te Uaua started out at Kapuataitu, on the upper Waiongana River. They followed the ancient Te Whakaahurangi track to Ketemarae (near to Normanby) where they stayed a month (Smith 1910a: 488-491; Sole 2005: 134-135).

Te Ati Awa and other hapu migrating included Nga Motu, Puketapu, Manukorihi, Pukerangiora, Ngati-Tu, Ngati-Hine-uru Ngati Kaitangata, Te Whakarewa Ngati Rahiri, and some from Ngati Mutunga, Ngati Tama and other tribes (Smith 1910a: 488). Those migrating included some pakeha whalers, including Dickey Barrett, Jacky Love and Billy Keenan and their families who had fought with Ati Awa at Otaka Pa against Maniapoto and Waikato tribes.

The Ati Awa migration arrived in Whanganui in August 1832, to find that Whanganui iwi under Te Pehi Turoa had travelled south to Horowhenua and Kapiti with a large war party of Ngati Maniapoto (under leader Poutama), Waikato, and Ngati Tuwharetoa, including the paramount chief Te Heu Heu Mananui¹¹, and his brother Iwikau. They were escorting some migrating Ngati Raukawa from Taupo. Only a few Whanganui people had stayed behind, with the canoes, in which they had travelled down the river, on the south side of the river (Grace 1966: 256, Smith 1910a: 490; Waltz 2017: 103-106).

The Taranaki migrants camped at Te Karamuramu (between modern Wilson and Hatrick Streets) remaining there about a month, most likely near to the Karamu (or Churton's) Stream. On the return of Whanganui and their Taupo and Waikato allies they found Te Ati Awa in occupation across the Whanganui River at Karamu.

Rangipito's account recited how some Whanganui men crossed the Whanganui River in a little canoe to investigate, and when Te Ito (Rangipito's father) went to meet them, he was shot from the waka. The death ignited hostilities (Grace 1966: 349). The next morning Whanganui and their allies crossed the river in force and attacked. The battle became called the Battle of Pukenamu although Whanganui authors Smart and Bates (1972: 32-33) name it as the Battle of Patupuhou.

¹¹ <https://teara.govt.nz/en/biographies/1t31/te-heuheu-tukino-ii-mananui>

Grace recorded that Taranaki had occupied the heights of Pukenamu (Grace 1966: 257). Elsewhere he stated the:

“The battle fought at a spot a little eastward of the hillock Pukenamu, which stands in the middle of the present city of Whanganui” (Grace 1966: 350).

Percy Smith wrote:

“The above fight took place to the eastward of Pukenamu, which is the Maori name of the hill in the town of Whanganui and now used as a park, and on which formerly stood the Rutland Stockade—in fact, the fighting occurred in what is now the densest part of the town, between the Stockade and the river” (Smith 1910a: 492).

The men from Ngati Tawhirikura, a hapu of Ati Awa, commenced shooting¹² and Te Heu Heu and his younger brother Te Popo returned fire (Grace 1966: 349). The Taupo and Waikato iwi were attacked aggressively by the Taranaki hapu, particularly those under Te Rangiwahia and Onemihi. Ngati Tawhirikura advanced on Whanganui, fighters who had occupied a “thicket” (meaning a dense or tangled growth of small trees or bushes or brush), but were driven off and fell back. Ngati Tama and Te Ati Awa then advanced on Tuwharetoa, led by Te Onemihi, a principal chief who used a broad battle axe. Te Onemihi killed a companion of Te Popo (Te Heu Heu’s younger brother) and so Te Popo shot Te Onemihi. Te Popo was in turn shot and killed by Te Ketu of Ngati Tama.

The fighting was described as intense and at close quarters (Crosby 1999: 257; Smith 1910a: 491). Ngati Tawhirikura then rallied and renewed their attack and with the rest of Ati Awa drove Whanganui and Tuwharetoa back to the river. Whanganui and Taupo people retired taking to the river in their canoes or swimming, while Te Ati-Awa fired after them (Grace 1966: 359). Barrett and the other Europeans assisted their Ati Awa friends in the fighting.

Ngati Tuwharetoa lost Te Popo, as well as three other chiefs Tahawai, Tawhana and Tutawa (Grace 1966: 350). The chief men of Te Ati Awa killed there were Tamakiteroa, Te Makere, Maramara, Rangi-tuaka, Tutaiaroa, Te Ito, together with

¹² Rangipito used the term “Uruuru-purumu” to describe the 19th century musket used by Maori. The guns used were flint lock muskets firing lead balls, rocks or other suitable objects.

Tutawa and Te Rangiapukea of the Patutokotoko hapu, and 30-40 other men (Smith 1910a 492; Waltz 2017: 105). Many Ngati Maniapoto were killed at Pukenamu (Smith 1910a: 494-495).

The Te Ati-Awa and others remained on the Pukenamu battle field under direction of the old chiefs Rangiwhia, Rauakitua, and Te Hautehoru. As evening dawned, Te Ati Awa recited the ngeri, or war-song, of Waikato, used by them during the expedition to Pukerangiora, as a foretelling of their victory (Smith 1910a: 492-494).

In a slightly varying account Smith continued:

"After the events above related, the people of the place and their allies returned to their pa at Pukenamu, whilst we remained in our camp at Kokohuia, near where the old Maori track leaves the beach (? of the river), and came inland to Pukenamu" (Smith 1910a: 495).

Smith continued citing Rangipito:

"After the fight the Ati-Awa returned to their camp and at once commenced fortifying it, at which they worked right on through the night, putting up palisades interwoven with flax leaves,¹³ and completed the whole by digging a trench and making a parepare or wall.

"The next morning¹⁴ the Taupo and Whanganui tribes advanced to the attack; but after trying an assault they failed in carrying the Ati-Awa defences. They advanced down a ridge near the place now called St. John's Wood, having crossed the river higher up, and then came across the flats now covered by the town of Whanganui, and occupied Pukenamu hill. Iwikau and Papaka, principal chiefs of the Taupo people, led the advance, but they did not come very near the AtiAwa position, being afraid of the muskets, but some skirmishing took place outside" (Smith 1910a: 493).

During this second battle Te Ati Awa suffered heavy losses. Early that evening an often cited verbal exchange took place between the leading men Te Heu Heu and Te

¹³ Flax leaves bundled thickly were almost impervious to bullets fired from muskets.

¹⁴ Grace (1966: 350) says the next fighting took place two days later.

Rangiwahia concerning those who had fallen in the fighting (Grace 1966: 351; Smith 1910a: 493-494). In the still evening their voices could be heard for some distance.

On the first day of the fighting at Pukenamu Ati Awa had dispatched messengers to Kapiti and Horowhenua to inform the people of the death of Te Ito and Te Onemihi. Soon 2,000 Ngati Ruanui, under Te Hanataua (the principal chief from Patea and surrounding area) arrived to assist Ati Awa. They were followed by 1600 Ngati Toa and Te Ati-Awa warriors with many guns, from Kapiti and Waikanae coming up the coast to Whanganui. On arrival the reinforcements were ferried across the Whanganui River, most likely near to Kokohuia.

With all of the reinforcements there were over 4,000 men supporting Te Ati Awa camped in separate places along the northern banks of the Whanganui River.

Rangipito narrative outlined how, after the reinforcements arrived, it was proposed by many in the assemblage to attack Pukenamu, where the Taupo and Whanganui people still remained. However, strong objections were raised by Rauakitua and Tautara and the allied forces simply decided to leave, so as not to delay their arrival at Kapiti. It was now about the month of August the time for planting of crops.

The majority of Tama-Te-Uaua heke continued south by land. The women and children, older people, and some warriors went by sea using the canoes taken from Whanganui. Hanataua ordered his people to return home. The Waikato and Taupo people also went home (Smith 1910a: 496).

By contrast Smart and Bates offer a varying account which place this battle at Patupuhou, or in the vicinity of Cook's Gardens with the Tuwharetoa warriors advancing from near the outfall of the Karamu Stream and meeting the Ati Awa party at Patupuhou (Smart & Bates 1972: 32-33). There were heavy losses on both sides, and later the battle shifted to Pukenamu where the Taranaki Maori made another stand. They record that both sides suffered severe casualties but Te Heu Heu lifted the siege and let Te Ati Awa proceed southward, while the Taupo people returned home.

Another visit by a Tuwharetoa war party is noted in Whanganui history when Te Heu Heu and his brother, Iwikau, lead Ngati Turumakina, Ngati Hinemihi, Ngati

Rangiita, Ngati Te Aho as well as reinforcements from Waikato, Ngati Maniapoto and Te Arawa travelled down the Whanganui River to attack Ngati Ruanui and Nga Rauru (Grace 1966: 370-374). Grace wrote that early in January 1845 they:

“... reached Pukenamu, the hillock on which the art gallery stands. They camped close to the European settlement and there they remained making further preparations for their journey to Waitotara” (Grace 1966: 371).

After some uncertainty the visit ended quietly with the Tuwharetoa travelling to Waitotara and then to Kapiti before returning upriver (Chapple & Veitch 1939: 53-56).

In both accounts Pukenamu is recognised as a named landmark.

6.3 Other sites on Pukenamu

There have been human skeletal remains found at a number of locations in Pukenamu/Queen's Park, but only one of these may be in the vicinity of the current project. An 1875 report noted that a skull and bones of a human being had been found “... at the back of the Rutland Stockade” (Fig. 13). The location description could mean the side of the Stockade facing Bell Street. Other reported burial locations are away from the gallery project.

REMAINS OF A MAORI. — Sergeant-Major Bezar informs the “Wanganui Herald” that he discovered on the 18th at the back of the Rutland Stockade, the skull and bones of a human being. From the formation of the skull (the teeth of which are in excellent preservation) Sergt.-Major Bezar conjectures that the remains are those of a Maori; probably one of those concerned in the affair of 1847.

Figure 13: Newspaper report of finding human remains at the back of the Rutland Stockade. Potentially this may have been in the vicinity of the proposed works (Wanganui Chronicle 2 July 1875, p.2).

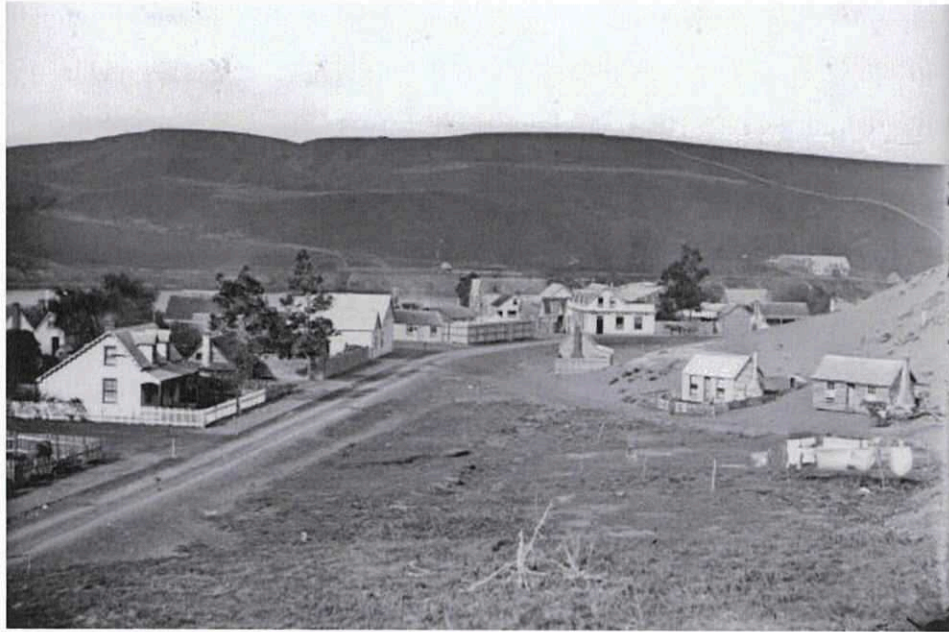


Figure 14: Bell Street looking towards the intersection with Ridgway Street. The early historic jail is located on the corner, adjoining the courthouse. The small cottages (on the right) are possibly military or squatters' cottages. Note the white area partially obscured just beyond the second cottage. This is a large shell midden from earlier Maori occupation. The midden is on the edge of a terrace or level area that has been inundated by sand (Harding Collection Ref. No: 1/1-000190-G, Alexander Turnbull Library).



Figure 15: The Bell and Ridgway Street intersection beside the early Whanganui courthouse and jail, which stood from 1855 to 1871. Note the area of shell midden above the court house to the right. The midden is the same one visible in Figure 14 from an earlier Maori occupation. The Whanganui River edge is in the foreground. The current gallery development is on the upper right in the photograph in the blacked out area (Harding Collection Ref. No: 1/1-000238-G, Alexander Turnbull Library).

Historic photographs of the Pukenamu/Queens' Park sandhill also show evidence of past occupation there. A prominent shell midden, for example, is visible in photographs which were probably taken in the 1860s (Figs. 14 & 15), but the site now has been dug away with developments at the foot of the hill.

An unusual observation reported in the Auckland Star (10 March 1928, p. 12) concerned a tradition preserved among the Maori people that at one time there was a volcano located under Pukenamu in the centre of Whanganui, and there was a tepid lake in the vicinity. The reporter offered that the early Europeans at Whanganui had noted sulphurous fumes coming from nearby cliffs during a number of earthquakes and that this "*lent colour to such a possibility.*"

6.4 European Arrival and Development

The European development of and history of the town and ports of Whanganui are well described in a number of published texts and reports (Attwell 2006; Chapple & Veitch 1939; Downes 1915; King 1970; McLauchlan 2012: 56-69; Smart & Bates 1972).

The Treaty of Waitangi was signed in Whanganui in May 1840 and later that month the New Zealand Company completed its "purchase" of approximately 40,000 acres (16,200 hectares) of land in the district.

Whanganui is significant historically as an early city and as the second New Zealand Company settlement in New Zealand (Chapple & Veitch 1939; Smart and Bates 1972: 48-56). European missionaries settled in Whanganui from 1840 with the first New Zealand Company settlers arriving in February 1841. The town was planned and surveyed by New Zealand Company at the start of the settlement. A plan from 1848 shows the town lay-out, the district sections and land reserved for Maori (Fig. 16).

The town initially was named Petre by the New Zealand Company. Most of the early occupation was close to the river and was focused in what is now the central area of the modern city. Each settler normally had a "town" section and house as well as a rural farm land allocation.



Figure 16: Figure shows the 1848 Map of the Settlement of Wanganui, New Zealand showing the land purchased from the Whanganui & other Maori as finally completed by Donald McLean in May 1848. This map shows the land reserved for Maori in the 1848 negotiation (Whanganui Regional Museum).

A regular shipping service to the settlement at Whanganui was begun in 1841 by Jock McGregor after his first voyage to Whanganui in 1840 carrying passengers and stores from Wellington and returning with pigs and potatoes in the schooner *Surprise*.

The first plans of the proposed town at Whanganui were drawn by the N. Z. Company surveyors from 1842. The plans either show the town or the district (Figs. 17-19). The various plans show the Pukenuamu/Queen's Park Reserve, but only some of them name the reserve. None of the maps show significant detail of the park. Most of the maps do show the pa or villages of Putiki, the Putiki mission, Purua Pa, Pakaitore Pa, as well as Oneheke or Karamu village. Pakaitore and Purua pa are named on some of the maps. Some settler's houses are also shown.

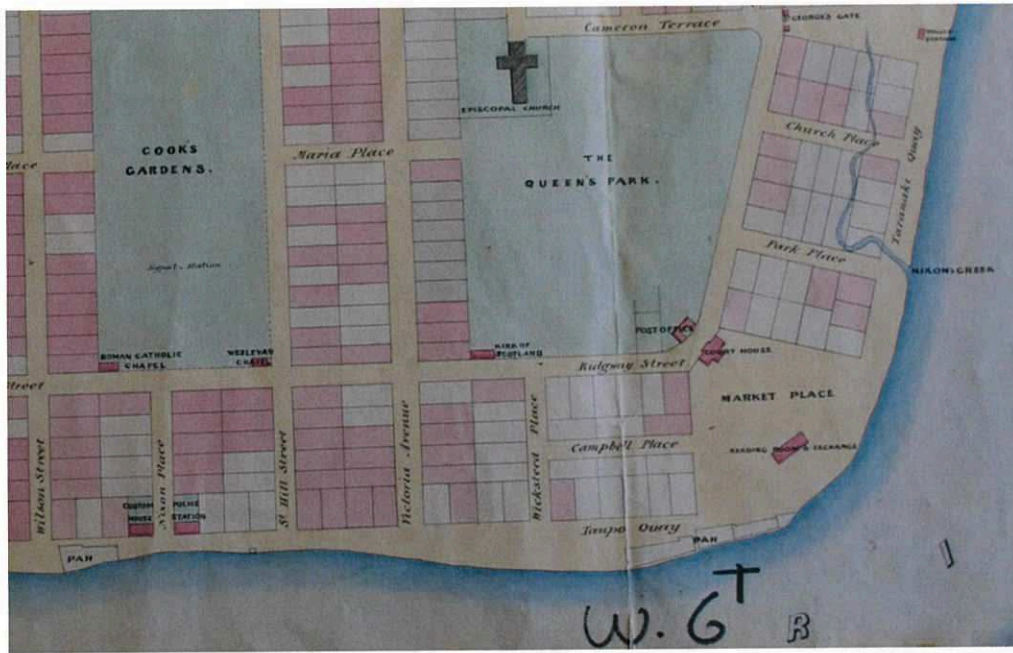


Figure 17: An 1842 N. Z. Company plan entitled “Map of the Town at Wanganui” W6t. “The Queen’s Park” and “Cooks Gardens” are marked and named. Allocated sections are marked with pink & proposed buildings in red (Archives N. Z.).

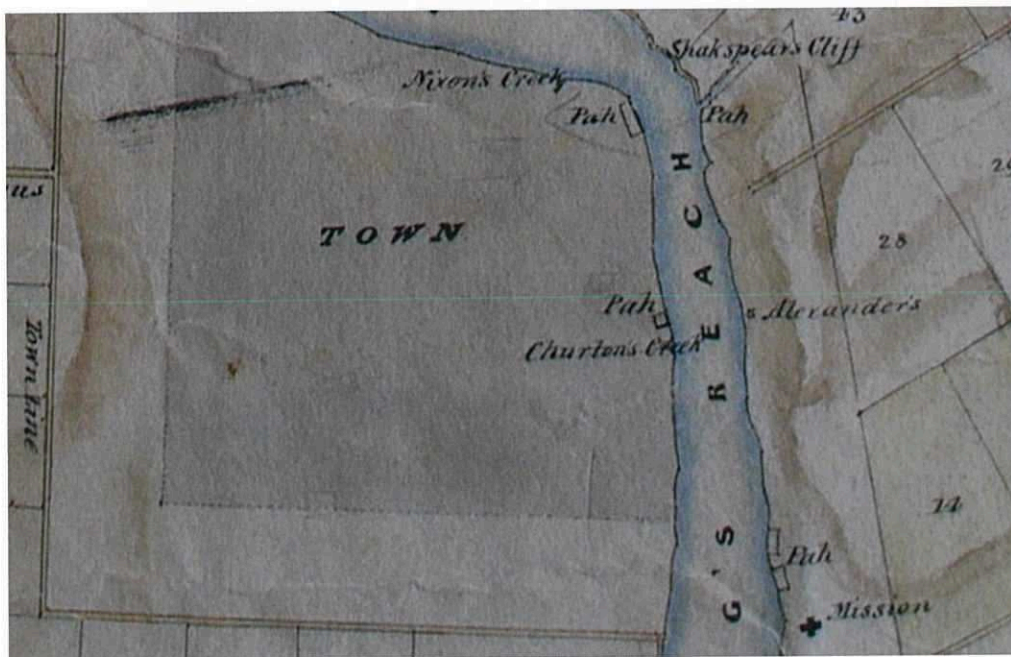


Figure 18: Extract from N. Z. Company map, W6, Country Sections in the District of Wanganui, dated 16 May 1842. It does not show Queen’s Park, but does show pa, streams & other features (Archives N. Z.).

One 1842 plan entitled “Map of the Town at Wanganui” “shows the original N. Z. Company design for the town (Fig. 17). It names “The Queen’s Park” and shows a “PAH” on the river bank. This pa is Pakaitore. The map was signed by N.Z. Company’s Principal Surveyor, Charles Brees, on 11 October 1842.

Another N. Z. Company map that shows country sections, (Fig. 18) was signed by Charles Brees, on 16 May 1842. It shows “Pah” at Purua, Pakaitore and another pa at the mouth of Churton’s (Karamu) Creek, possibly Oneheke. The pa and Pukenamu are not named. Settler Alexander’s house, Putiki Pah and the Rev Richard Taylor’s mission at Putiki are also shown. The Waitangi Tribunal concluded the faint line that demarcates a larger area around the Pakaitore may represent a fence, and that the enclosed area was Pakaitore kainga (Waitangi Tribunal 2015: 282-283).

Figure 19 shows a slightly later plan marked as a copy held at the N. Z. Company Land Office in Wellington. It shows contouring on Queen’s Park, but does not name the park it. Pa and other places are marked and named.

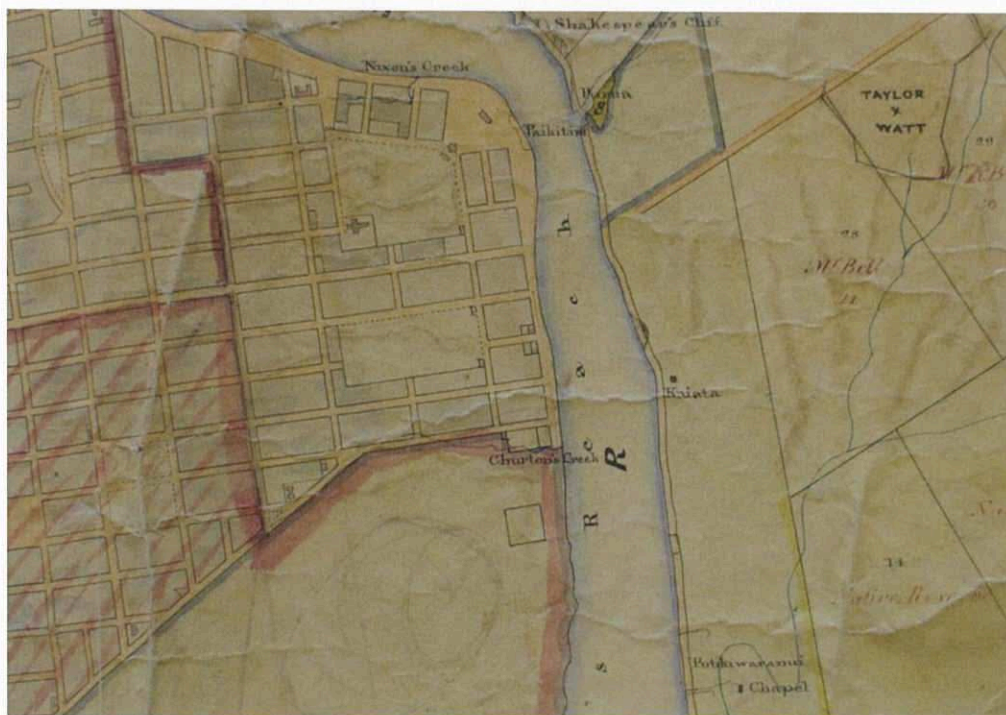


Figure 19: N. Z. Company Land Office copy of map SO 10447, RP 550B, dated, 18 April 1844. The map shows the Queen’s Park Reserve with some contours (but does not name it). It also shows Shakepear’s Cliff, Nixon’s Creek, Paikitari [Pakaitore], Purua, Churton’s Creek, Kaiata, Putikiwanui, & the chapel at Putiki (Archives N.Z.).

6.5 Land and Conflict at Whanganui

The original purchase of the land caused tensions and efforts to renegotiate the deal were not successful. The land issue continued to cause dissatisfaction between all the parties and the settlers requested protection from the Crown.

Governor Grey responded by sending a British military force to Whanganui (Fig. 20). Troops from the 58th Rutlandshire Regiment and Royal Artillery with two 12-pounder guns¹⁵ were landed in Whanganui on 13 December 1846 under the command of Captain Laye. The group included Lieutenant Thomas Collinson¹⁶ (Springer 1993) from the Royal Engineers.

On Thursday last, H.M.S. Calliope, 26, Capt. Stanley, and the Government brig Victoria, got under weigh for Wanganui, having on board 160 men of the 58th regiment, 11 of the armed police, and 5 artillerymen, the whole force being under the command of Capt. Laye. The following are the officers— Capt. Laye, Lieuts. Balnevis, Hay, Pelder, Ensign Barker, Dr. Alleyne, and Lieut. Collinson, R.E.

Figure 20: Newspaper clipping describing the departure of forces sent to Whanganui in December 1846 (Wellington Independent 12 December 1846, p.1 1).

On landing the force entrenched and commenced building fortifications, including the Rutland Stockade (See Section 6.6)¹⁷. The families of the soldiers did not accompany the detachment. The stockade was sufficiently completed for the troops to move in by 22 March 1847 (Wellington Independent 27 March 1847, p. 3).

In April 1847 the accidental wounding of Ngarangi minor chief resulted in an attack on the Gilfillan farm killing members of the family (Cowan 1955a: 137). Five of the perpetrators were captured, tried by a military court, and four were executed for murder in the Reserve on 26 April 1847. Their bodies were buried near to the location of the gallows.

¹⁵ These two guns remain in Whanganui in Maria Place outside the local N. Z. Army facility.

¹⁶ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Bernard_Collinson

¹⁷ Springer (2001b: 3) notes that at the time construction of the stockade was started the hill was occupied by an abandoned pa.

Up-river Maori were disaffected after the fighting in Wellington and the execution of their relatives. They formed a united expedition to attack the town with five or six hundred warriors, many armed with muskets or double barrelled guns. The principal chiefs were Topine te Mamaku, of Ngati-Hau-te-Rangi; Pehi Turoa; Mawae, of Ngati Ruaka; Tahana of Patu-tokotoko; Ngapara, and Maketu (Cowan 1955a: 138-140).

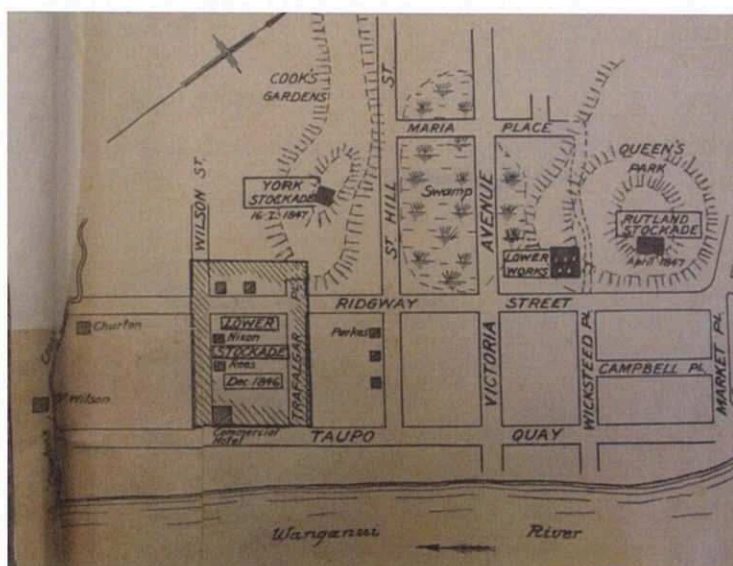


Figure 21: A modern sketch plan of Whanganui in the 1847. It shows the Queen's Park, Rutland Stockade (Upper Stockade), the Lower Works, the York Stockade & the Lower Stockade. This is a draft map comparable to that shown in Smart and Bates (1972: 69) (Maxwell Smart papers, MS 1008, Alexander Turnbull Library).

Tensions heightened and those settlers, who had not left for elsewhere, took refuge in the town and within its' new defences with the troops (Fig. 21). The military remained alert and prepared for an attack. In May 1847 the up-river warriors began to raid and burn the out-lying rural settlers' homes and then to besiege the town.

Further military reinforcements arrived on 5 May 1847 on the brigantine *Scotia* and the schooner *Edward Stanley*. The ships brought 100 men of the 58th Regiment. Captain Lye offered free passage to Wellington on the *Scotia* to the town's women and children. On its arrival in Wellington there were 28 passengers, mostly women and children, on board. It was hoped that the remainder would follow them. A newspaper report described how:

“At Wanganui the natives are in open rebellion against the authority of the Government. A large body of them, whose number is variously stated, but who are believed by those competent to form an opinion, to be near four hundred strong, are assembled before the stockade at Wanganui under Ngapara and Maketu, and Mamoku [sic] had either joined them, or was daily expected among them” (New Zealand Spectator and Cook's Strait Guardian 19 May 1847).

The article continued stating that:

“They come down in large numbers daily towards the stockade, firing their muskets after the Maori fashion, and taunting troops” (New Zealand Spectator and Cook's Strait Guardian 19 May 1847).

The same day it was reported:

“On the 8th [May 1847], it was asserted that the hostile natives were employed making covered ways in all directions in order to approach the stockade” (Wellington Independent 19 May 1847, p. 2).

Captain Laye's official dispatch on events stated that on 19 May 1847 large groups of Maori approached the town from different directions and took possession of the hills and several clay houses about the outskirts of town from. From here they kept up firing at the Upper Stockade, the Town (Lower) Stockade and the gun boat on the river. Captain Laye wrote that some of the attackers came within 30 yards (27.5 m) of the stockade. Most of the fighting took place near to the Lower Stockade. Next day the troops attacked the clay houses but found them empty. On 21 May 1847 Captain Laye reported that the enemy were *“sitting on the hills”* mourning the loss of their leaders Maketu and Tutua, who had been killed in the shooting, and their wounded (Wellington Independent 5 June 1847).

By June 1847, with more reinforcements, there were 24 officers and 770 men from the 58th and 65th Regiments, Royal Artillery, Naval Brigade plus 50 “Ngatiawa” allies to protect the town (Collinson 1853: 39-40).

On 20 July 1847 “The Battle of St John's Wood” was fought between 400 British soldiers who advanced from the Rutland Stockade (along what is now Glasgow Street) and engaged a similar number of the Maori forces on the edge of St Johns

Hill¹⁸. After a day of fighting, and no decisive victory, with limited fatalities on both sides, a truce was called, and the parties withdrew and the fighting came to an end (Cowan 1955a: 141-144; Pugsley 1995).

In November 1847 the barque *Eleanor Lancaster* brought two more companies¹⁹ of the 65th Regiment to Whanganui. There were three officers, six sergeants, and 153 rank and file, plus a detachment from the 58th Regiment (New Zealand Spectator and Cook's Strait Guardian 17 November 1847).

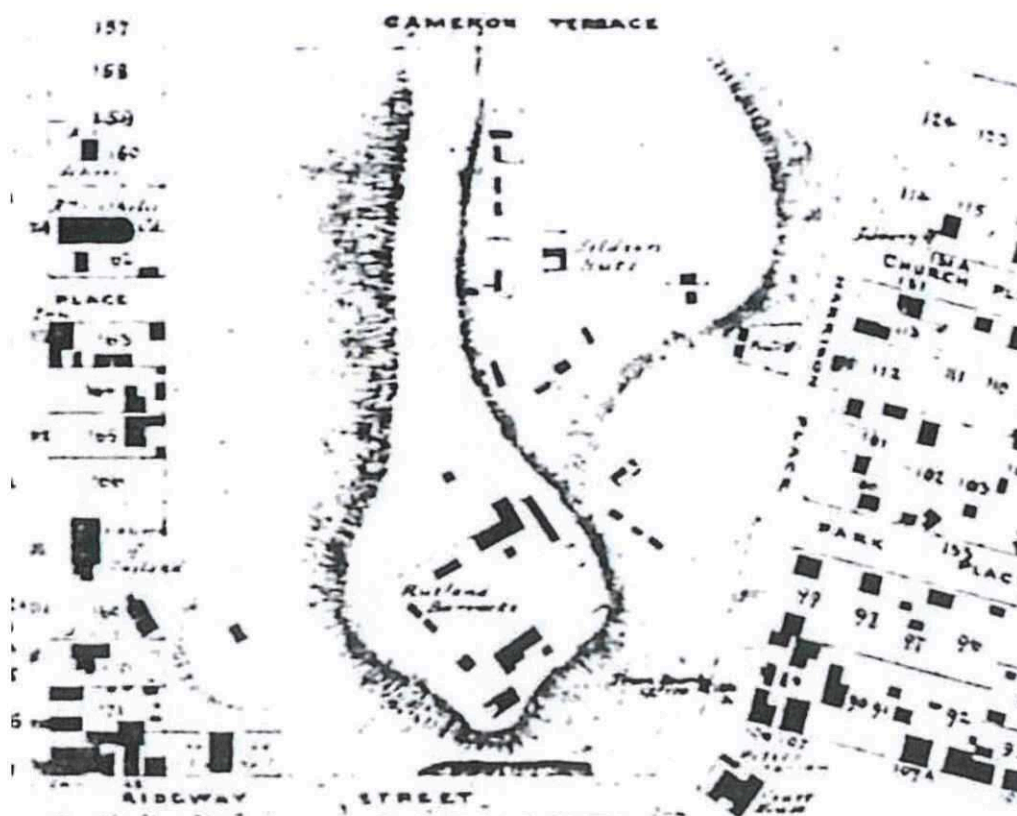


Figure 22: A part of a map of Whanganui showing Pukenamu/Queen's Park in about 1866. There are a line of buildings along the base of the sand dune, on which the art gallery is now located. These are labelled "Soldiers Huts". The plan also shows the "Rutland Barracks". There are 18 buildings outside of the stockade in the reserve. The presence of both of the two Christ Church churches on the plan dates it to 1866/67 (Barnard & Allen 1866, Whanganui Regional Museum).

¹⁸ In the vicinity of Glasgow and London Streets, the SH4 intersection, the Whanganui Collegiate golf course and Denby Place and Victoria Park.

¹⁹ A company in the British army typically had 100-200 soldiers.

Governor Grey pressed for peace and on 21 February 1848 announced that he had reached agreement with Te Mamaku to end the hostilities.

In 1852 the town became part of the Province of Wellington, which took over control of all reserves that were not under direct control of the Central Government. At that time shipping travelled 7 km up the river from the mouth to the town, where the port was established. After 1855, when Whanganui became a Port of Entry, local and overseas trade increased, particularly from Australia, and by the 1860s it was one of the busiest ports in the country (McLauchlan 2012: 62; Smart & Bates 1972: 98).

By the early 1860s, Whanganui had more than 1,000 residents, plus over 2,000 British troops were stationed there at times (Chapple and Veitch 1939: 110). In 1862 legislated local government began in Whanganui in 1872 and it was constituted a Borough.

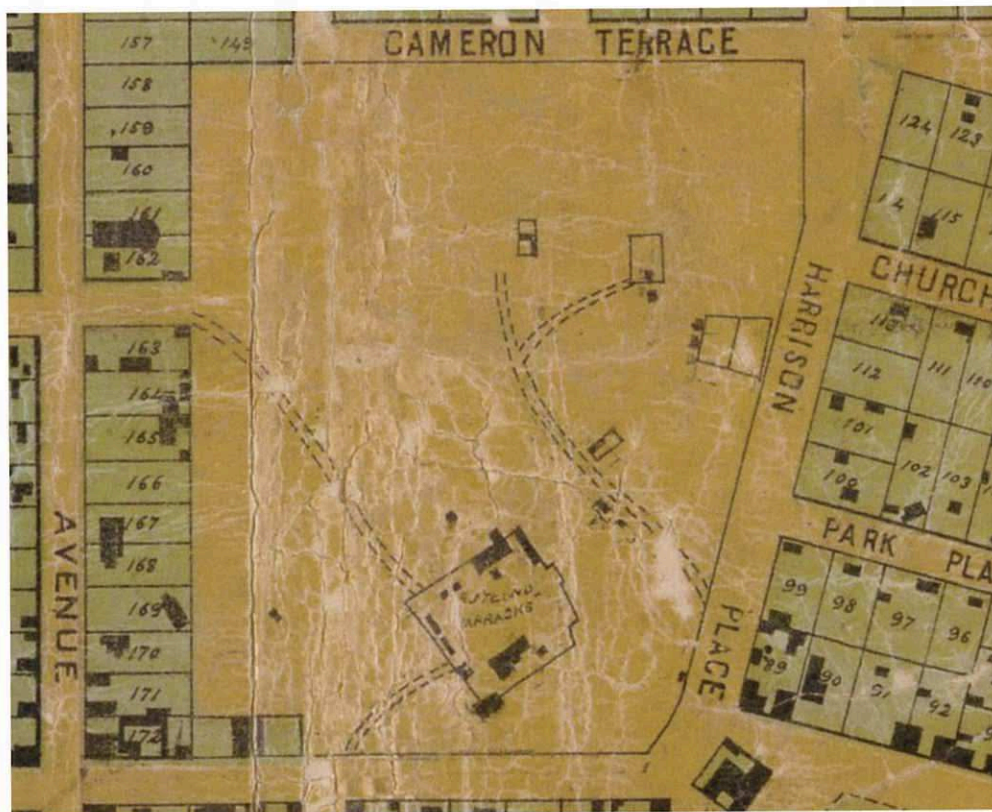


Figure 23: Part of an historic map of Queen's Park also from about 1866 or later, showing a reduced number of buildings across the flat area where the gallery extension will be located. The plan also shows the "Rutland Barracks". The presence of both of the two Christ Church churches on the plan provides a date of 1866/67, but the map may be from a later date (Doyle c. 1866, Whanganui Regional Museum).

The population continued to grow with the clearance of the surrounding land for farming. The city bridge was opened in 1871, followed by the railway bridge and Wanganui was linked by rail to both New Plymouth and Wellington by 1886. The town was incorporated as a Borough in 1872 and declared a city in 1924. It was New Zealand's fifth-largest city until 1936.

6.6 Construction of the Rutland Stockade (1846-1870)

In 1846, on arrival at Whanganui, the British military occupied Pukenamu/Queens Park, where they began by entrenching, and creating a defensive position. Then they began the construction of the Rutland Stockade on the high ground (Figs. 22-25) (Collinson 1853; Smart and Bates 1972: 67-69).

In January 1847 a Wellington newspaper reported that most of the soldiers were employed in levelling and ditching the ground for a stockade. Numerous Europeans and Maori were engaged in felling and squaring trees in the woods for the stockade's fortification (Wellington Independent 9 January 1847, p. 3).

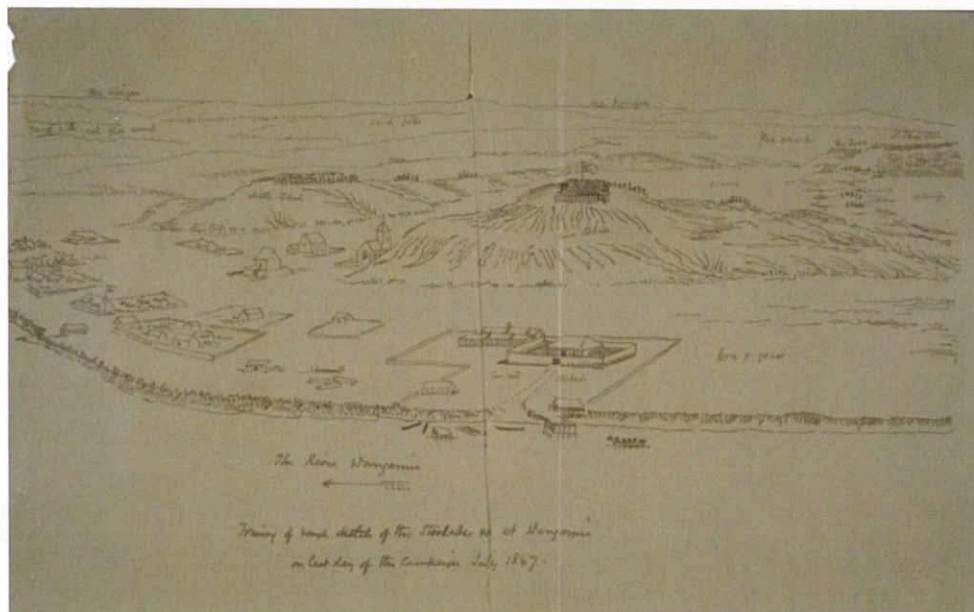


Figure 24: Lieutenant Collinson's 1847 "Tracing of rough sketch of the stockades etc. at Wanganui on last day of the campaign July 1847". The sketch shows Pukenamu hill and the Upper or Rutland Stockade as it was when first built. No other buildings are shown on the hill. The buildings and large compound on the river edge where Moutoa Gardens is now located (in the centre of the image) is the Gunboat Stockade. The gunboat (with oars) is visible in the river (Alexander Turnbull Library, Reference: A-292-069).

Wood for the construction was in short supply and Maori supplied the timber shipping it in rafts from 16 km (10 miles) up-river (where Kaiwhaiki is located).

Lieutenant Collinson, the officer lead in the stockade construction, wrote:

“As it was, there was considerable difficulty in constructing even the stockade. The only timber available was on the opposite side of the river, and a mile distant from the site; and the commander would not allow his men to go so far from the post, and the settlers, from fear of the natives, would not go even for liberal pay. Finally, the natives themselves came to our assistance, and were so roused by the unusual sight of ready money, that even some of our more doubtful friends up the river brought down rafts of timber from ten miles distance, to build a stockade for their invaders” (Collinson 1853: 39).

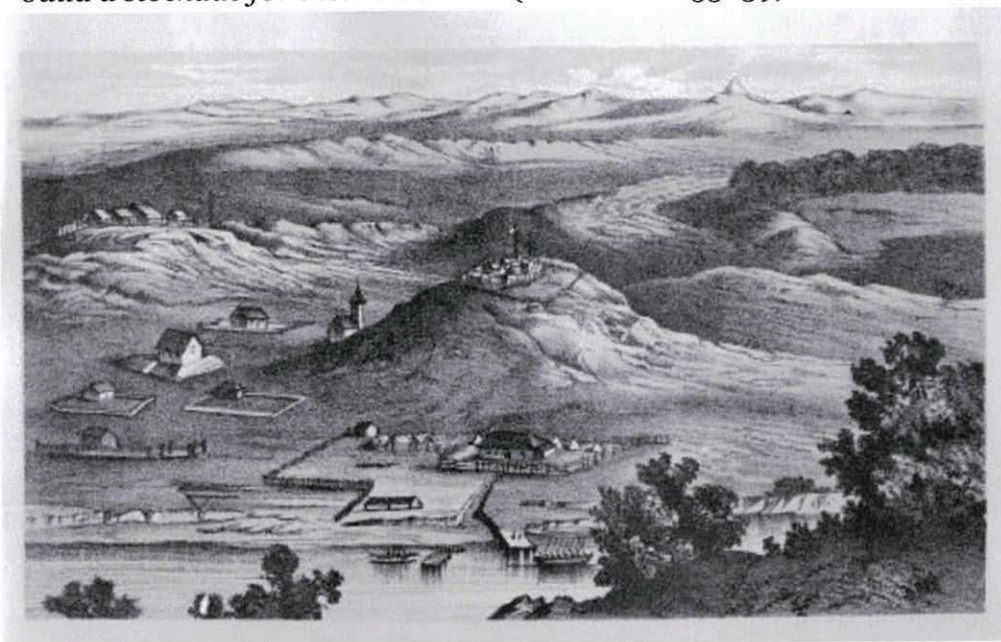


Figure 25: A lithograph published in Tyrone Power's book *Sketches in New Zealand* in 1849 entitled "English Stockades and Fortified houses, Wanganui" showing the Rutland Stockade soon after it was first completed. Note the small size of the stockade & the outer defenses. There is no indication of a settlement behind the stockade on the right where the modern art gallery is located.

By April 1847 the stockade had been completed. Illustrations from the period show that initially a small rectangular stockade was constructed on the high point of Queen's Park where the Cenotaph now stands (Collinson 1847; Fig. 24)(Power 1849; Fig. 25). The palisading surrounding the stockade initially consisted of roughly sawn timber or whole logs sharpened to a point. These were later replaced with sawn timbers. The fortification evolved into a larger stockade with two blockhouses with overhanging upper stories.

The town of Whanganui developed as a major military centre and became the third garrison town in New Zealand (Lovegrove n.d.; Springer 2001b). The stockade was manned by the British army for 23 years until 1870, after which it was used briefly by colonial troops. British Regiments associated with the stockade included the 18th (1865-1867), 57th (1861-1865), 58th (1847), and 65th (1847-1861) Regiments and the Royal Artillery.

At the beginning the troops lived in about 30 temporary raupo huts or whare built inside the stockade by local Maori in their own style. Collinson recorded that:

“...temporary huts were built inside the stockade for the men; they consisted of rough poles, thatched with grass and reeds, used by the natives for this purpose” (Collinson 1853: 40).

The roofs of these whare can be seen in Collinson’s drawing of the stockade (Fig. 24). Another description of the whare was written by Mr Tyrone Power from the military commissariat who also was involved with the building of the stockade:

“From the scarcity of wood and stone, all the huts, both for men and officers, are built of reeds, wild flax, fern stalks and rushes; and some of them are not only very comfortable, but are also highly ornamental” (Power p. 80).

The troops mainly cooked outside the stockade, using wood supplied to the stockade under contract to the commissariat, although there was cookhouse in the stockade. Water was initially to be supplied from a tank, filled by hand from the river, but when the disturbances interfered with the works, the men were obliged for some time to get water from wells sunk in the flat below (Collinson 1853: 39).

With the arrival of detachments of the 65th Regiment from Auckland and Wellington the high ground on Papatuhou/Cooks Gardens sand hill was fortified, and called the York Stockade²⁰. Collinson noted, in a letter to his mother on 7 May 1847 from Whanganui, that all the timber he had got ready for the construction of the Rutland Stockades blockhouses, including some from a mill at Auckland, was used for the

²⁰ The York Stockade is recorded as NZAA site R22/253. Only a small remnant of the site has survived. The stockade was demolished in 1869 or 1870.

York stockade" (Springer 2001b: 6). Later in 1847 timber was shipped up from Nelson to complete the stockades (Wellington Independent 4 August 1847, p. 2, 22 December 1847).

Troops of the 58th Regiment travelled to Auckland and Wellington in November 1847 ending the regiments association with Whanganui (Springer 2001b: 12). The 58th Regiment left Auckland, New Zealand in November 1858 bound for Portsmouth, U.K.

In May 1848, the government re-negotiated the purchase of the Whanganui block. The land purchased included Queen's Park and it was shown on a map produced in 1848 (based on the 1842 N. Z. Company map of Whanganui), but again it showed no details of the park.

The garrison strength in Wanganui at the end of 1847 was 500 men of the 65th Regiment. This was reduced and by the early months of 1856 it appears to have been reduced to about 200 men, a level maintained until 1864 (Springer 2001b: 12). The 65th Regiment continued to occupy the Rutland stockade, with the buildings on the York Stockade used in as an operational base in 1849 while the Rutland Stockade was rebuilt. It was also used for accommodation of married troops, as a transit camps and for stores. Occupation by Imperial troops continued in Whanganui with periodic replacement of detachments.

A census published in January 1847 (Wellington Independent 15 January 1848) gave the totals for the military population in Whanganui. It recorded 425 military adult males, 39 adult females and 49 children (28 female and 21 male).

In January 1861 the 57th (West Middlesex) Regiment, landed in Auckland having come from service in India. A detachment was sent to Whanganui in April 1861 under Major Logan to replace the 65th Regiment garrison at the Rutland Stockade. Further 57th reinforcements arrived in Whanganui in December 1861. During 1864 the 57th Regiment also moved their headquarters to Whanganui.

During 1864 the rise of the new faith Pai marire led to the Battle of Moutoa between Maori, followed by further fighting on the river in 1865 (Cowan 1955b: 30-45; Smart & Bates 1972: 101-12).

By May 1864 the troop strength at Whanganui was about 700 men (Wanganui Chronicle 28 May 1864, p. 3) with more detachments from the 57th Regiment, plus others including the 50th (Queen's Own Royal West Kent) Regiment, and the second battalion of the 18th (Royal Irish) Regiment.

Governor Sir George Grey, assembled a force for the invasion of South Taranaki in Whanganui from late 1864, bringing a large increase in the number of troops in the town (Cowan 1955b: 46-60). Redoubts were built outside the town including at Aramoho, near to Virginia Lake, Kai Iwi, and at Brunswick (Smart & Bates 1972: 116-119).

In the December 1864 the *Falcon* and the *Eclipse* arrived with a detachment consisting of 17 officers and 499 rank and file of the 50th Regiment and one officer and 29 men of the Royal Artillery with two 6-pounder Armstrong guns. These troops were accommodated in tents on Tylee's Flat in Wilson Street, and probably including the old flat area at the rear entrance to Cooks Gardens (Wanganui Chronicle 31 December 1864, p.2). By early 1865 there were 1156 men in the camp, plus medical staff, surveying staff, and the Commissariat. In addition, there were 114 men of the supply train with well over 100 horses (Springer 2012).

On 3 January 1865 the force left Whanganui for a new base at Alexander's Farm²¹ at Mowhanau Beach. It consisted of 650 men of the 50th Regiment and 380 of the 57th Regiment and two 6-pounder Armstrong guns with 20 men of the Royal Artillery. The next day further reinforcements consisting of 83 men of the 50th Regiment and 454 of the second battalion of the 18th Regiment, with 50 men of the Royal Artillery landed in Wanganui. On 6 January 35 further men and 44 horses from the Military Transport Corps landed from a steam ship, with a further 73 men and 78 horses arrived on 16 January 1865. On the 20th Lieutenant-General Cameron arrived. The

²¹ Alexander's Redoubt was built there after the force marched north. It is NZAA site R22/145, near to the end of Peat Avenue, Mowhanau.

next day another 45 men and horses of the Military Transport Corps landed (Whanganui Chronicle 21 January 1865, p.3). In total there were over 113 officers and 3315 men. A detachment of troops remained as the garrison in Whanganui.

By this time the Imperial British forces had begun to leave as the new colonial self-reliant military policy was coming into effect (Springer 2012: 21). The 65th was one of the first regiments to leave and by the end of March 1866 four of the ten regiments that had been stationed in New Zealand had left. Only one complete regiment was left in the country, with the towns of Auckland and Whanganui remaining garrisoned by the Imperial troops (Cowan 1955b: 57-58).

In 1865-66 a second campaign, under Major General Chute took place (Cameron had resigned). Chute's much smaller force consisted of 510 Imperial troops, 40 Forest Rangers, 150 Native Contingent and three 6-pounder guns. Chute's march north virtually emptied Whanganui of its garrison. His march reached New Plymouth and resulted in widespread destruction of crops, stock and most the pa and villages through South Taranaki. The force returned to Whanganui with some of the 57th Regiment arriving back at Whanganui in late March 1866. They sailed for Onehunga on 16 April 1866 (Springer 2001b: 22).

The troops of the 18th Royal Irish Regiment remained as the garrison in Whanganui, so it was not left undefended. They had limited involvement in further battles, which were being fought by the colonial forces, including their Maori allies. The 18th Regiment finally left Whanganui in January 1870, ending 24 years of continuous occupation of Whanganui by Imperial troops.

The soldiers' settlement huts remained in use by the military until August 1867 when the 18th Regiment first left and the settlement was vacated (Fig. 22). However, the Regiment returned in October 1867, finally leaving on 23 January 1870. Part of the Stockade was then used as a civil prison from 1872, with other parts used as an immigration barracks and cookhouse. These structures were all reasonably remote from the current gallery extension project. The stockade buildings were demolished between 1883 and 1887, when the beautification of the reserve began.

6.7 The Soldiers' Settlement and Army Wives and Children

Fundamental to the assessment of the soldiers' settlement is an understanding of how many families lived there, who they were, how they lived and when they arrived in Whanganui. The historic review above indicated that the standard garrison at Whanganui was about 200 imperial troops. The troops were based at Whanganui between 1846 and 1870. Married troops were provided with housing in the vicinity of the stockade. A surveyor's map from about 1866 shows the area proposed for the development of the gallery extension as 'Soldiers Huts' indicating that this was the place where a concentration of the troops live (Fig. 22). It is probable that some of the other huts scattered about the hill and between the two stockades were also occupied by married troops. Kirk (1994: 11) wrote that the married men were given an allowance and had to find their own accommodation for their wives and families.

Marriage of the rank and file within the British army was controlled and had to be permitted by the Commanding Officer. Permission was only granted to a set small proportion of men (about 7%). Almost the same proportion (6%) was allowed to bring their wives to live in barracks. The year 1867 was the first time that army regulations specified the numbers of married troops permitted. The regulations allowed all of the regimental staff sergeants to marry, 60% of sergeants, and 7% of the ranks (Trustram 1984: 46). It was necessary to have served for seven years and have at least one good conduct badge to be considered for marriage.

An estimate based on 6% of 200 troops would indicate that about 14 of the men were married. However, as more sergeants were allowed to marry the number may have been slightly higher, possibly about 20.

When the 58th Regiment reached Whanganui in 1847 the town was preparing for an attack and was soon readying for a siege. On arrival the troops created defended positions, with the (first) Rutland Stockade and the Lower Stockade. Some of soldiers were billeted in the Commercial Hotel, within the Lower Stockade (Fig. 21), and others occupied the settlers houses (many of which had been abandoned). Many of the civilian Europeans residing Whanganui had left for Nelson and Wellington as the crisis developed.

The standard tour of duty in Whanganui appears to have been two years, with replacements arriving at roughly at that interval. Those who were married brought their wives and families with them. The army at the time was noted for freeing men from their obligations to their families, as from 1837 soldiers were exempted from any obligation to provide support for their wives and children (Trustram 1984: 50).

One source of information about army wives and children is the shipping records published regularly in the newspapers. These provide a record of the movement of women and children “*belonging*” to the different regiments. Records indicate that the first military wives and children that came to Whanganui from Wellington or Auckland followed their soldier-husbands when a situation there became safe and convenient.

The first record located was from March 23 1847 when the cutter, *Hero*, departed Wellington for Whanganui with flour, rum and baggage, and 11 women and 22 children “*belonging to the 58th Regiment*” (Wellington Independent 24 March 1847, Shipping News). There were 160 troops of the 58th Regiment, so 11 women would indicate a lower ratio of marriage than generally permitted but some regiments did maintain a lower marriage ratio (and some had higher ratios) (Trustram 1984: 30, Table 3.3 & 3.5).

On 16 September 1847 the schooner *Governor Grey* arrived in Whanganui with two sergeants, two privates from the 65th regiment and 40 women and children, presumably the families of the regiment (New Zealand Spectator and Cook's Strait Guardian 18 September 1847, p.2). The *Governor Grey* repeated the voyage to Whanganui on 13 October 1847 with eight women and six children for the regiment (New Zealand Spectator and Cook's Strait Guardian 16 October 1847, p. 2).

Whanganui historical writer Athol Kirk (1994) wrote that in 1848 after the peace was made, Maori were engaged to erect 32 raupo whare on the flat area where the Davis Library now stands. The area selected as the military housing settlement in Queen's Park remained in use until the 18th Royal Irish Regiment left finally Whanganui on 23 January 1870. The regiment left Whanganui on in August 1867, but then returned in October 1867 remaining until 1870.

In their history of Wanganui Smart and Bates note that:

“Men with wives and families were given a daily allowance and expected to provide their own accommodation. The housing position was overcome to some extent by the building of several large raupo whares on the ground where the Queen’s Park School later stood. In these whares they lived in comparative comfort for some years, but the presence of the whares almost in the centre of the settlement contravened the purpose of ‘The Raupo House Ordinance Act’. It was necessary for the authorities to pass an amendment to this Act and on 7 March 1853 this notice appeared in the Press: - ‘This Act exempts certain whares constructed wholly, or in part of raupo, toi toi or similar material, situated within the boundaries of Wanganui, from the penalty of the Act of the 3rd March, 1842, so long as the above whares shall be used as barracks by Her Majesty’s troops stationed in Wanganui” (Smart & Bates 1972: 78).

Supplies for the troops still had to be maintained and tenders were frequently called for in the local paper. These notices drew attention to the fact that the supply of food and other items made the garrison a feature of the Wanganui economy. In February 1858 tenders were called for supply of food and condiments to military hospitals including that at Wanganui. Items specified were meat, bread, flour, arrowroot, sago, rice, pearl barley, green tea, black tea, coffee, sugar, oatmeal, salt, pepper (white and black), mustard, butter, potatoes, vegetables soap, cloves, ginger, cinnamon, lemons, oranges, eggs, fowls, milk, vinegar, lime juice, English ale or porter, port wine, sherry, brandy, bottled ale, lemonade and soda water (Wanganui Chronicle 11 February 1857, p.2).

The paper noted that on 2 June 1864 the *Prince Alfred* was back in Whanganui and came up to Taylor & Watt’s wharf with another 150 men of the 57th together with 20 wives and 42 children (Wanganui Chronicle 4 June 1864, p.4).

Further research in to the families of the troops and their lives would be warranted.



Figure 26: Overlooking Whanganui from Shakespeare Cliff, about 1870. The area of the proposed development is in the centre of the image to the right of the Rutland Stockade (Photograph taken by William Harding Alexander Turnbull Library Ref 1/1-000201-G).



Figure 26a: Extract from Figure 26 above showing cottages along the foot of sand dune where the Sarjeant Gallery is now located, & another group further to the east on the edge of the 'flat' area towards the right in the image. The sand dune on which the gallery is now located is behind the three cottages lightly left of centre & can be seen in Figure 26, the complete image above. The building on the right may have a whare style roof & could be earth walled. The other buildings are wood.



Figure 27: Three cottages in a row at the back of the sand dune where the gallery is now located. More are located on the flat area on the hill. The old court house just visible in photograph) was replaced and the Girl's School in Queen's Park was opened in 1871, so this photograph must pre-date 1871 (Alexander Turnbull Library 1-1-000292-G).



Figure 27a: Extract from Figure 27 showing cottages along the foot of sand dune where the Sarjeant gallery is now located, & another group further to the east on the 'flat' area on towards the right in the image. The sand dune ridge on which the gallery is now located is behind the three cottages, slightly left of centre, & which can be seen in Figure 27, the complete image above.

6.8 The Rookery and The Squatters

After the military settlement in Queen's Park was abandoned by the military the whare or cottages were subsequently occupied by squatters and the area became known as "The Rookery" (Smart & Bates 1972: 79-80). This is the area that is located behind the existing Sarjeant Gallery and where the library stands (Figs. 26 & 27).

A description of the Rookery in the Whanganui Herald in 1870 stated:

The "Rookery."—Frequent complaints have been made lately to the police, who are powerless in the matter, about the class of people who have assembled on the Rutland Hill adjoining the stockade. The soldiers, when stationed there, had erected a number of toi-toi whares, in which their families resided, and when they left Wanganui those whares were left standing and were gradually taken possession of and occupied by a number of exquisites, who have obtained for their locale the suggestive name of the 'Rookery.' There is, we believe, an act or ordinance which forbids the existence of toi-toi whares within the boundaries of the town. While the military remained an exception was formed, but there is no occasion why the law should not now be enforced... If the place is such a rendezvous for questionable characters as the police positively affirm, the authorities should put whatever law does exist in force to burn or destroy the 'Rookery' (Whanganui Herald 7 November 1870, p. 2).

In 1872 after Whanganui town was incorporated as a Borough, Queen's Park passed to the jurisdiction of the new council, and "The Rookery" was demolished and burnt (Kirk 1994: 11- 12). It was generally believed that the reserve was common ground and those without means then built wooden cottages on the reserve. By 1875 there were reported to be at least 30 cottages or shacks of these dwellings scattered over and around the hill. Some small wooden cottages are visible in photographs from the early 1870s onwards (Figs. 26 & 27). Water was obtained from the well that had supplied the Rutland Stockade. Granny Dalton is perhaps the best known of the Rookery residents (Crawford 2016; Kirk 1994: 36).

Information on the Rookery is scarce and the only other reference to the Rookery in the on-line newspapers was in a letter addressed to municipal candidates asking whether they were:

“...in favour of a report on the best means of transforming the Queens Park from huge dust heap and rookery into something worthy of the name of a Park? (Wanganui Herald 23 September 1879, p. 2).

In 1880 the Borough Council decided to level and beautify the area (Kirk 1989: 12). Prisoners were used in the planting and landscaping work. In September 1880 an article the Wanganui Herald read:

The "city of the sand-hills" is being transformed into the city of gardens. No better or healthier sites for private residences than these same unsightly sand-hills can be found, of which we have ample evidence. Their very ugliness is made an element of beauty, as the imagination, looking a few years into the future, can picture in the case of Cook's Garden (Wanganui Herald 29 September 1880, p.2).

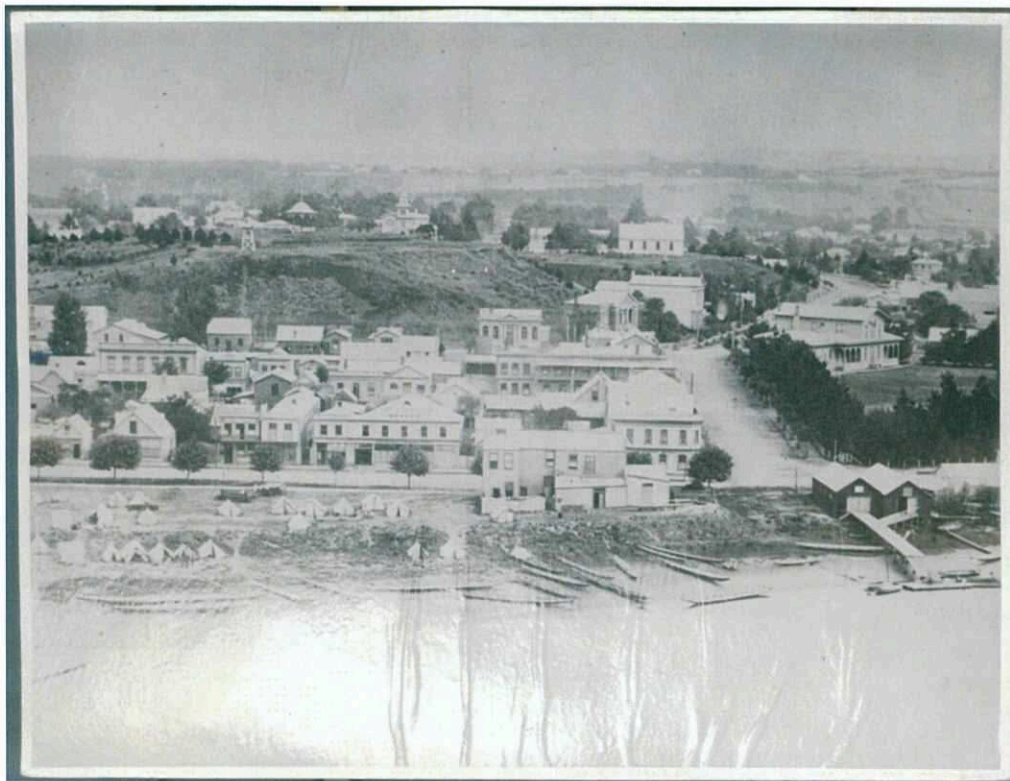


Figure 28: Photograph from the 1890s showing the school on the hill to the right of the stockade in the image. The school opened in 1879 and the stockade was demolished by 1887. No cottages are visible in the park (Wanganui Regional Museum WR-TR-129).

6.9 The Queen's Park Schools

The northeast section of the Queen's Park Reserve was given to the Education Board and several schools were on the site from 1880 until 1977. The Diamond Jubilee Booklet for Queen's Park School states that the earliest known educational establishment was an army school run by the commander of the stockade. It was set up near the site where Queen's Park School was built (Anon 1954). At that time private schools filled the need for education in Whanganui.

In 1879 the Girls' School or Girls' High School opened in the park, under Miss S. Blythe, with four assistants (Fig. 28). She retired in 1905. In February 1905 three class rooms at the school were burnt down. The same year Mr H. M. Payne was appointed as Headmaster. The school also changed its name to Queen's Park and stopped being a girls-only school. In 1903 attendance was 322. Another fire in 1917 saw the school almost destroyed. A new school was opened by the Minister of Education in 1921. The school was demolished in 1977.

6.10 Sarjeant Art Gallery and Band Rooms

The history of the construction and development of the Sarjeant Art Gallery is comprehensively covered by Cochran (2012).

Earthworks for the gallery began in 1917. During the earthworks for the construction a press report stated that "*some interesting relics*" had been found on the site (Fig. 29). The Indian coins are relevant as the 57th Regiment came to Whanganui after service in India.

As the result of the excavating work for the Art Gallery site on Queen's Park, some interesting relics of early Wanganui are being found. During the past few days a number of military buttons have been discovered, of the kind worn by the soldiers who garrisoned the town during the Maori war. Several Indian coins have also come to light. The search for treasure trove has become quite an established industry among the children.

Figure 29: Press report on the excavations at the Sarjeant Art Gallery ([Wanganui Chronicle](#) 20 June 1927).

Another newspaper reported that the workmen had been busy for several weeks carrying out finishing works on the site of the Sarjeant Gallery levelling the surface and forming roads round the building (Wanganui Herald 6 September 1919).

The foundation stone for the gallery was laid in 1917 and it was opened in September 1919 by the Prime Minister (Wanganui Herald 8 September 1919, p. 2).

The other building that stands on the development area is the band room. This will be affected by a services renewal and a change of road access and parking.

The original band room stood where the Peace Sculpture is now located. The building was moved to its present site in 1935 and extended. In 1996 the building was destroyed by fire. A new band room was built on the same site and Wanganui Brass, formed by an amalgamation of the Wanganui Garrison Band and City Brass, operates from this building. When the new band room was built the Wanganui Chronicle reported that “*two black powder musket cartridges*” were uncovered on the site of the new “*Wanganui Garrison Band Hall*” at Queen’s Park. They were found by a retired man who was reported to have been “*fossicking around in the freshly dug ground which forms the foundations for the new building*” (Wanganui Chronicle 1 October 1998).

The cartridges were later identified as “.577 Enfield cartridges”. These cartridges were used primarily in the Snider–Enfield rifle that replaced the .577 calibre muzzle-loading rifled musket, used by British forces from 1853 to 1867. The Enfield 1853 rifle-muskets were able to be converted to the cartridge-loaded Snider–Enfield rifle. The first of the new Snider rifles in New Zealand were issued to a detachment of the 18th Royal Irish Regiment who were posted to Wellington. The detachment had been “*...furnished with the new pattern Snider rifle, and for the last week have been drilled to the new mode of loading and firing*” (Daily Southern Cross 14 March 1868, p. 3). The rifles were also issued to another detachment of the 18th that arrived in Napier in March 1868 (Evening Post 18 March 1868, p. 2). The guns were reported as being used on the firing range for the first time in November of that year (Evening Post 23 November 1868, p. 2). By September 1869 the New Zealand government had received 1,900 Snider Rifles from British stores.

7.0 Previous Archaeological Work

“Pukenamu” was recorded as the archaeological site R22/440 with the New Zealand Archaeological Association (NZAA) site recording file (now on-line as ArchSite²²) in 2001 (Fig. 30). It was recorded as a “stockade/pa/settlement” in Queen’s Park Reserve. The complete NZAA original site paper record is included here as Appendix A. The current ArchSite site record is Appendix B. Some of the material on the paper NZAA form was not included when the NZAA site record system became ArchSite and was centralised and digitised.

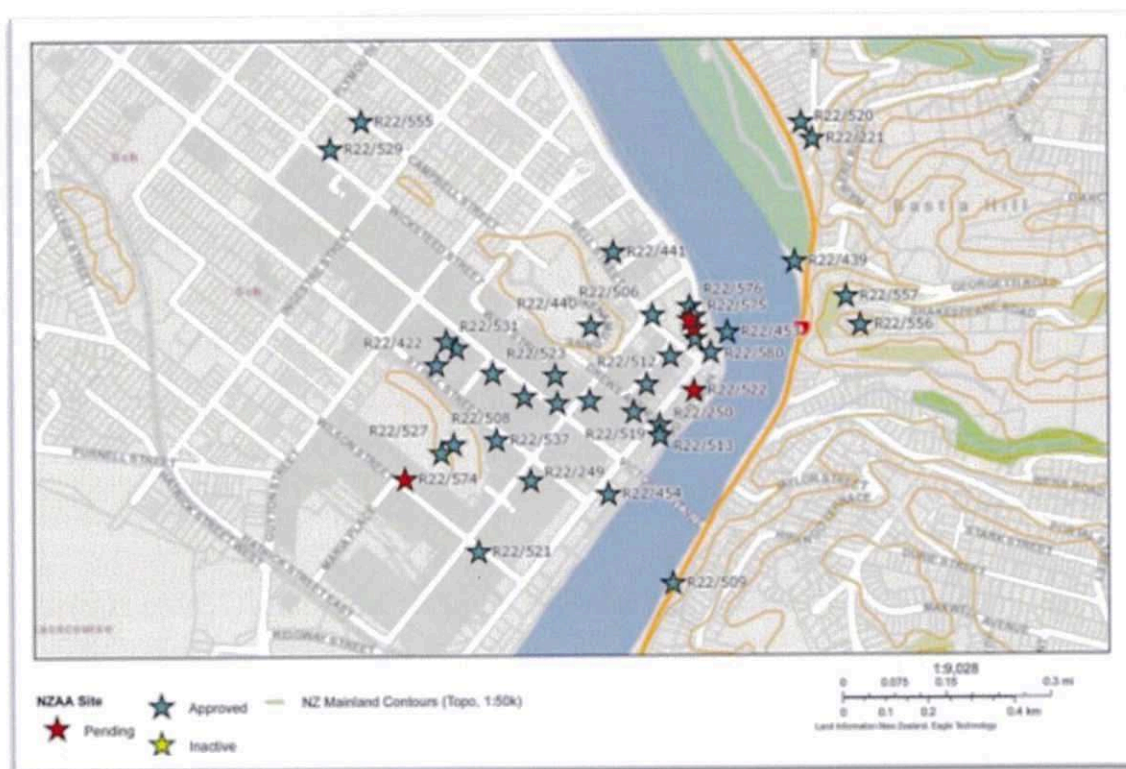


Figure 30: Map, from NZAA ArchSite, showing the location of recorded archaeological sites in the Central Business District of Whanganui town. Most of the sites are of European historic origin. Site R22/440, the archaeological remains on Pukenamu-Queens Park, is the only recorded archaeological site that will be affected by the development.

Figure 30 shows the archaeological sites recoded in Whanganui city, most of which are of historic European origin.

²² <http://www.archsite.org.nz>

Seven previous Historic Places Trust²³ (HNZPT) Authorities have been issued for work in Queen's Park. No archaeological evidence of Maori occupation has been located within the park during work undertaken under the NZHPT Authorities.

The largest scale archaeological work took place in 2002 under Authority No. 2002/175 on 70 m section of the Centennial Walk footpath, which runs from the south-eastern end of the park to the Cenotaph. Archaeological structures located during these excavations included an original stockade fence; the remains of the 1870s Wanganui prison perimeter fence, the prison floor, and other features associated with the. Quantities of artefacts, including regimental buttons and badges, bullets, percussion caps, glass, broken ceramics, clay pipes, animal bones, and a variety of other objects of historic origin were recovered during the excavations, and these are awaiting analysis for a final report (Taylor 2002).

The initial report on the Cenotaph footpath archaeological excavations concluded that the discovery of significant intact archaeological remains would have implications for future management and interpretation of Queen's Park as the park represented an archaeological landscape with considerable potential and that the survival of intact archaeological remains in the park was variable and their location does not appear to be readily predictable due to landscaping of the park over time.

The most recent work in the park was archaeological monitoring during up-grade work by WDC of the area surrounding the Cenotaph, on the high point of the reserve, under, NZHPT Authority No. 2010/218 (Taylor & Sutton 2011). The refurbishment work included replacement of the concrete paving and steps surrounding the Cenotaph, laying of replacement power cabling, and removal of a nearby large pine tree, including its stump and some of the roots. No in-situ archaeological remains were identified during the restoration of the Cenotaph. The investigations did reveal considerable detail of the Cenotaph construction and helped to ensure that the archaeological remains of the Rutland Stockade were not disturbed.

²³ The name of New Zealand Historic Places Trust was changed to Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (HNZPT) in 2014.

Other work included the construction of a wheel chair ramp to the Sarjeant Art Gallery and other work under Authority No. 2009-150. Monitoring under Authority No. 2006/222 to upgrade the Veterans Steps revealed no archaeological remains. Authority No. 2004/206, for storm water separation, and Authority No. 2002/03, for the installation of a storm water sump, uncovered limited evidence of the 19th or early 20th century use of the area. Work under Authority No. 2002/27, for the construction of the Millennium Peace Sculpture on the site of the old band rooms, uncovered considerable archaeological evidence including remains of dumping from the stockade's barracks and fireplaces and awaits analysis.

No evidence of Maori occupation has been located in the park during archaeological work undertaken under the HNZPT Authorities. Historic newspaper reports indicate that human remains have been found in the past in and near to the park (Fig. 13). Pre-1900 middens are visible in pre-1900 historical photographs (Figs. 14 & 15) and a small midden remnant was recorded under the nearby courthouse in 2010.

8.0 Scope of Gallery Work

The scope of the proposed gallery development is presented in a series of figures, with the new gallery construction and service plans provided in Appendices C and D. Summaries of the work are contained in this report as Figure 31 for the earthworks and Figure 32 for all works. An accompanying table provides details of the works (Table 1).

Briefly the gallery extension involves the excavation of an area approximately 50 m x 51 m, with a 41 m x 40 m footprint to a depth of 5.5 m, to construct a three-level addition at the rear of the existing Sarjeant Art Gallery (Figs 2, 4-9; 31-35; Appendix C). A batter about 5 m wide around the whole of the main excavation will be necessary, for practical and safety reasons, as the hole is being dug into sand.

The extension will include a new entrance to the gallery, a reception area, exhibition spaces, function and meeting rooms, a cafe, a shop, staff offices and toilets, a lift, a basement loading area, as well as new storage and exhibition preparation areas.

SARJEANT ART GALLERY

EXTENSION EARTHWORKS



Summary:

150mm Topsoil strip	778m ³
Bulk excavation	9,710m ³
Ground retention buttress beam	20m ³
Foundation detailed excavation	320m ³
Total	10,828m³

Figure 31: This plan shows the area of the main earthworks for the gallery project. The secondary earthworks including for the installation of services are not shown.

Table 1: Schedule of primary earthworks for the Sarjeant Art Gallery extension project (See Figure 32).

CIVIL & EARTHWORKS				
AREA ID	DIMENSIONS	AREA m ²	VOLUME m ³	DESCRIPTION
A	55m x 1.5m x 1m	90	90	Excavate for new watermain
B	6m x 6m x 2m	40	80	Remove existing basement entry and reinstate / landscape
C	10.5m x 10m x 2m	110	210	Excavate for new plant/services room
D	13m x 4.5m x 500mm	60	30	Remove existing road and relayed with permeable pavers
E	72m x 5.5m x 4.5m	400	1300	Excavate for new access road (Option B)
F	86m x 1.8m x 200mm	160	30	Excavate for new footpath
G	13m x 21m x 1.5m	280	410	Excavate for new terminal manholes
H	25m x 16m x 500mm	280	140	Removal of top soil
I	12m x 4m x 2m	60	120	Removal of old soak pits (2m deep)
J	50m x 51m x 5.5	2550	12000	Excavate for new building
K	78m x 8.5m x 4m	650	2400	Excavate for new stormwater and wastewater services
L	3 Poles	-	-	Three Temporary Service poles to service existing buildings during works (Augured)
M	18m x 3m x 4m	60	220	Excavate for new stormwater and wastewater services
N	15m x 14.5m x 1.5m	220	330	Excavate for new carpark
O	70m x 2m x 1.5m	140	220	Excavate for new stormwater soak pits (x2 soak pits DN900 x 6m deep)
P	15m x 3m x 1m	50	50	Excavate for new stormwater soak pits overflow(Option 1)
Q	40m x 43m x 150mm	1720	260	Removal of top soil
R	40m x 2m x 2m	80	160	Excavate for new stormwater soak pits overflow to new stormwater manhole(Option 2)
S	35m x 3m x 1.5m	110	160	Excavate for new stormwater, wastewater, gas and power services
T	22m x 2.4m x 2m	60	120	Excavate for new wastewater service
BASEMENT ACCESSWAY & CARPARK				
ACCESSWAY OPTION 1				
AREA ID	DIMENSIONS	AREA m ²	VOLUME m ³	DESCRIPTION
U	50 x 8 x 4.5	400	1800	Excavate for carpark and basement access
V	11 x 4.5 x 2.3	50	115	Excavate for batters for retaining wall
W	35 x 4.5 x 2.3	160	370	Excavate for batters for retaining wall
X	46 x 2 x 1.5	100	150	Excavate for batters
Y	15 x 2.5 x 1	40	40	Fill & excavate for batters
Z	40 x 3 x 1	120	120	Excavate for batters
AA	45 x 3 x 3	140	420	Excavate for batters
BB	8.5 x 3 x 1	30	30	Excavate for batters
CC	4 x 7 x 500mm	30	15	Excavate for access road vehicle crossing
ACCESSWAY OPTION 2				
AREA ID	DIMENSIONS	AREA m ²	VOLUME m ³	DESCRIPTION
DD	25 x 12 x 0.15	200	30	Excavate to match into existing road
EE	20 x 9 x 4.5	180	810	Excavate for access way and turning area
FF	22 x 9 x 4.5	200	700	Excavate for basement access
GG	40 x 15 x 4.5	400	800	Excavate for carpark and basement access
HH	15x 5 x 700mm	80	60	Fill area

New service installation includes water, sewerage, storm water, gas and electricity for the new building, the existing gallery, and some services to the band room. Water pipes will be trenched into the front of the gallery (Fig. 32). Waste water and other services will be trenched following the existing foot path to Bell Street as shown above (Fig. 32). This foot path is also the route for Option 2 for upgrading to a truck access way to the gallery basement and band rooms (See below). Existing stormwater for the area, including the expanded carpark and the library, will need additions, upgrades, renewal and the removal of the old soak pits (Fig. 32) (Appendix D).

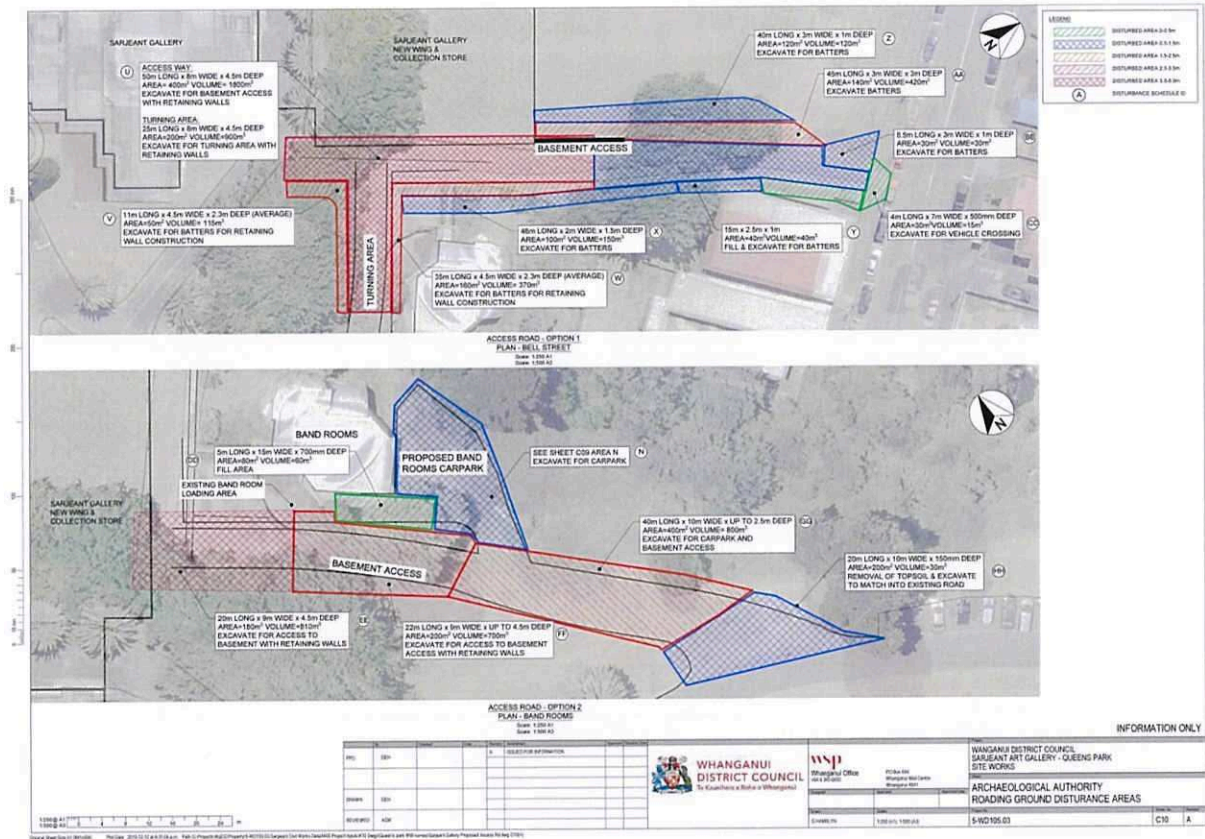


Figure 33: Options for the vehicle access to the new gallery extension basement. Option 1 follows down the existing foot path to Bell Street. This will require widening of the track to allow vehicles. Most of the new services are also following this path. Option 2 runs from the basement to the east up to the road above. Access to the band rooms is included with each option.

Two options are under consideration for the construction of an access to the new gallery basement (Fig. 33, Table 1). Option 1 is also shown in Figure 32 (the red strip to the right). The size of the excavation for the two options includes an allowance for battering of the sand slope during construction. The access will need to accommodate truck deliveries. One option will be chosen later next year.

A temporary power supply for the project will need to be installed from Bell Street to the construction site (Fig. 32). This will run beside the existing track and is expected to require three poles. Further lighting will also be added towards the completion of the project (Fig. 34)

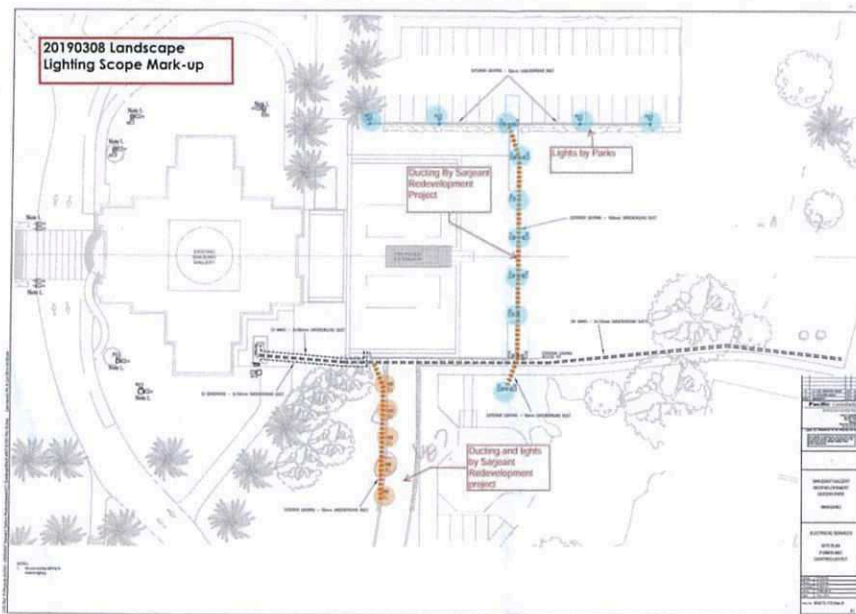


Figure 34: Showing proposed lighting and ducting necessary at the completion of the extension construction.

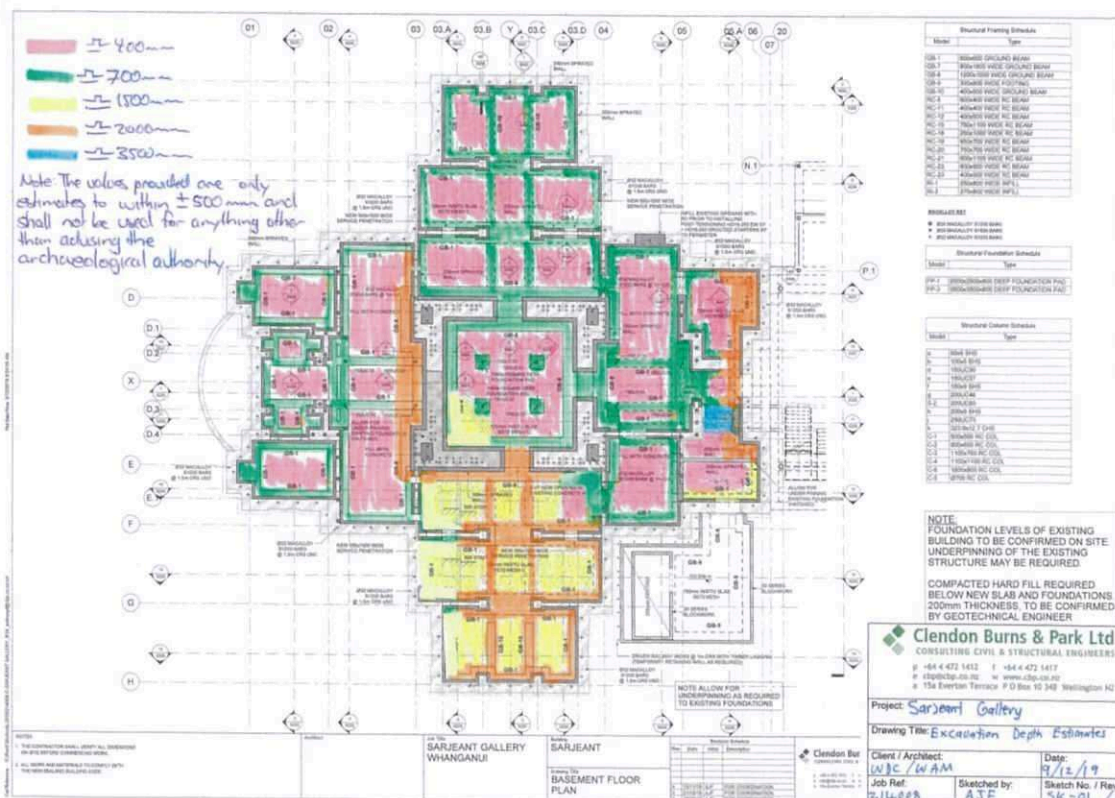


Figure 35: Plan of the existing Sarjeant Gallery showing extent of the proposed work & the estimates of excavations. Potentially some of these excavations could encounter archaeological remains.

Most of the work on the existing Sarjeant Gallery is to the structure itself, which post-dates 1900 and does not require an archaeological Authority from HNZPT. The work also involves structural and seismic strengthening to the existing gallery. This work will require some earthworks. Other works include refurbishment of the interior and exterior of the gallery and improvements to the interior environmental control, lighting and storage facilities. The scope of this work, and depth of excavation estimates, are provided in the plan and schedule in Figure 35. Strengthening of the building requires the use of multiple new ground beams and footings as detailed above. Fill will be compacted on the existing or excavated ground surface to enable new floor slabs to be laid. Final details are operational decisions made as the construction proceeds and as areas under the building are able to be accessed.

The gallery and extension work will require an area for operations, truck movement, deliveries and storage adjoining the construction site (Figs. 31 & 32). This will require top-soil stripping and then adding a hard surface such as shell-rock. It will be later restored to grass. Storm water work is also required in some of the operations. This will occur towards the end of project.

Ten or more of the trees on the construction site will be removed. Some of these are protected trees. Stumps will need to be removed.

The roads near the gallery and band rooms will be closed and removed. One of the options proposed for new gallery extension basement will also provide access to the band rooms, a band room carpark and a turning area. A temporary access to the band room may be necessary. A trench for services shown on Figure 32 and detailed in Table 1 will be necessary to connect the band room to the service trench down the old foot path to Bell Street. This will be necessary regardless of which basement access option is chosen. It is not shown on the figures.

The existing Davis Library car parking area will be extended to accommodate additional car parking spaces (Fig. 32). Some kerbside parking spaces will be removed from Pukenamu Drive in from of the Sarjeant Gallery to widen the carriageway, but this will not require earthworks. The existing loading bay and

workshop at the rear of the gallery will be removed and the ground restored (Fig. 32). The construction and installation of other minor facilities including, for example footpaths, lighting, bike parks will be undertaken.

Finally landscaping will be undertaken towards the end of the project. This will include some earth movement for restoration of the fenced area, gardens and planted areas, and new tree planting.

There will be substantial earthworks to achieve the gallery's objectives.

9.0 Research Results

The history of the site suggests a variety of archaeological evidence may be present on the development site. The area immediately at the rear of the existing Sarjeant Gallery, the public roadway covered in tar seal, the grassed slope with the trees and the flat grass beyond will all be excavated for construction and any archaeological remains there will be destroyed. Similarly the areas proposed for the new delivery access to the gallery basement and related earthworks have an archaeological risk.

The proposed operations area will be top soil stripped and backfilled, probably with shell rock. The stripping is likely to expose most of the archaeological remains that may be present. This may enable operations to be moved away from the archaeological features, which can be preserved and protected. The practicality of this will depend on the actual remains and their location. Heavy truck movements over the area over the next two years would cause any archaeological remains to be compacted or crushed thus destroying them.

Work to strengthen the existing Sarjeant Gallery involves earthworks the placement of structural ground beams and footings under the building and these could potentially encounter archaeological remains.

The building, grass and tar seal surfaces covering most of the development areas prevented an examination of most of the actual ground surface except in very limited locations, mainly around the trees and towards the band rooms. Small fragments of

brick, glass, charcoal and other potential archaeological remains are present in these locations. Past newspaper reports show that historic artefacts were found when both the gallery and the band rooms were constructed.

Two historic maps (Figs. 22 & 23), both from about 1866, when the settlement was still occupied by Imperial forces, show the location of individual cottages or whare associated with the soldiers' settlement. On one of the maps the small huts shown are labelled as "*Soldiers Huts*" (Fig. 22). These may be the raupo and nikau whare.

By the 1870s the whare have been replaced by wooden buildings, which can be seen in historic photographs (Figs. 26-28). The cottages are located along the base of the dune area at the back of the gallery and in the vicinity of the band rooms.



Figure 36: An overlay of the buildings shown on the 1866 Barnard and Allen map (Fig. 22) (in crimson) & Doyle map (Fig. 23)(in white) onto a modern aerial image. One group of buildings forms a line along the top of the dune where the Art Gallery stands. This seems an unlikely location. It appears the historic buildings are actually offset by about 20 m towards the south. The best indication of this is from the V shaped formation of buildings that stood in the small valley by Bell Street where the police station now stands. These appear above on the slopes & top of the hill.

The 1860s historic maps of Whanganui were overlaid onto a modern aerial photograph (Fig. 36). This puts a line of buildings shown on the Barnard and Allen map along the top of dune, which seems an unlikely location. Also the cottages in the V-shaped valley, facing Bell Street where the police station is now located, show on the overlays as on the slopes and top of the hill. In the historic photographs buildings in the same location can be seen to be on the flat by Bell Street and along the base of the dune. Cottages along the base of the dune were in the lee of the prevailing wind. An approximately 20 m eastward movement of the mapped historic buildings shown on the overlay places them in the same locations as later buildings that are visible in the historic photographs.

Alternatively, if the overlay locations are correct, then some of the historic buildings are under the Sarjeant Art Gallery. This would mean that a considerable amount of sand was cut off and moved in 1917, to level the dune to build the gallery. It would also mean the rear of the gallery is built on fill. It seems unlikely that this volume of sand was moved, but may be possible.

Evidence of Maori occupation or use of Pukenamu may also be present, which may date from gun battles in the 19th century or from much more distant past times. Potentially the sheltered area behind the Sarjeant Gallery may have provided shelter to Maori either living at, or visiting Pukenamu. Historic photographs show pre-1900 Maori occupation around the foot of Pukenamu. Historical accounts cited above refer to the place being called Pukenamu in 1819-1820. Similarly, in 1832 both Whanganui and their allies and their adversaries are recorded as having occupied and defended the hill, Pukenamu.

Later, in the 1840's Maori attacking the stockade are recorded as coming to within 30 m of the stockade and were digging covered trenches towards the stockade. These activities could have occurred within the area of the proposed development and may have left archaeological remains or evidence.

These combined factors provide strong evidence and a reasonable expectation that there will be archaeological remains that relate to European and possibly Maori use and occupation that pre-dates 1900 at the gallery development site. Any such

archaeological remains will be modified or destroyed by the excavations and other work for the proposed gallery extension, strengthening work and related development. Any remains will most likely be capable of scientific investigation using archaeological methods and provide evidence relating to the history of New Zealand. Therefore an archaeological Authority must be obtained from the HNZPT in Wellington before any work that may affect archaeological remains can commence.

The historic archaeological remains of the Rutland Stockade and its associated settlement are of particular local and national importance. Queen's Park is of major historic and cultural importance to Whanganui, as a central part of the heritage landscape.

Despite considerable development within Queen's Park since late in the 19th century archaeological evidence from the Rutland Stockade and associated soldiers' settlement has survived in the park. Remains found to date include stratigraphically intact layers representing various phases of the historic occupation of the hill from at least the 1846 arrival of British troops to the 1880s demolition of the stockade and creation of the park.

Much of the Queen's Park landscaping and beautification, including the levelling and terracing, was undertaken before 1900. The landscape features themselves are therefore considered to be archaeological under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014.

Whether archaeological remains are present can often be simply established with archaeological excavation using either machines or hand tools, as appropriate, at the time that the development is ready to proceed. Construction earthworks on the site should be monitored by an archaeologist.

Archaeological remains in the development area could include sites of Maori origin with, for example, posthole outlines of whare, cooking and other fires, stone or metal/glass artefact scatters, middens and human burials. Also remains from the battles in the early 19th century and evidence of the attack on the stockade in 1847 could potentially be present.

Remains of European sites could include the clay floors, posthole and wall remnants, of cottages or whare, cooking fires and kitchen ware, military items such as buttons and other paraphernalia, rubbish holes containing glass, china and food debris and other items, rubbish, and a well. Scattered or more diffuse historic deposits are also likely where old buried historic ground surfaces are encountered.

9.1 Constraints and Limitations

The primary constraint on this assessment was that the whole area being assessed is comprised of landscaped surfaces, which are under grass with large trees and a tarsealed and concreted roadway. Any surface evidence was obscured and there were no visible definite archaeological remains. Any remains may also have been concealed by the dumping of soil excavated when the gallery site was levelled in 1919 or for other purposes such as when the road at the back of the gallery was made.

Within the Sarjeant Gallery building the access to the areas below the floor was limited and the earthworks there could not be fully evaluated. The coming restoration work on the gallery will provide access to areas not generally able to be reached. This will enable archaeological assessment as the work progresses.

The paucity of historic records concerning the Maori and early European settlement of Whanganui means that much of the detail about the settlement of the town cannot be determined. There is even less information about the area affected by this development.

9.2 Archaeological and Other Values

Rutland Stockade was a major regional military facility and comparable military sites occupied from the 1840s are rare or non-existent elsewhere in New Zealand. Pukenuamu was also a major landmark to Maori in the past. This, together with the park's place in the development of Whanganui and the intact nature of significant portions of the site, gives the Pukenuamu/Queen's Park considerable archaeological value.

The archaeological of the development area is likely to increase our knowledge of Maori use of the area and the lifeways of the British troops and their families. This could make a valuable contribution to our history. Archaeology provides a unique opportunity to learn more about our historic past. The archaeological remains in the park are potentially of national value.

The Department of Conservation prepared a review of the current condition and archaeological potential of the blockhouses and stockades constructed in New Zealand during the 1840s, which included Whanganui's Rutland Stockade. The study concluded that over the last 150 years, many sites have been damaged or destroyed, and that so little survives that any remains that still exist must be regarded as archaeologically rare and nationally important (Walton 2003).

The gallery development will affect part of NZAA site R22/440 and the site has been assessed for archaeological significance using criteria provided by the HNZPT and the Department of Conservation (DOC). The HNZPT (n. d.) guide to filling in the Authority application form provides a brief outline of principles that should be assessed and the NZHPT guidelines (2019: 9-10) identify qualities of rarity or uniqueness, condition, contextual value, information potential, amenity value, period and cultural associations. Slightly different criteria are defined by DOC - period, rarity, documentation, group value, survival/condition, fragility/vulnerability, diversity, and potential (Walton 1999). Table 4 summarises the archaeological values.

Pukenamu, site R22/440, the location of the Rutland Stockade and associated facilities including the soldiers' settlement has high values that must be considered to rate on a national basis. Any archaeological remains of Maori origin will be of considerable interest. The development area is of considerable public and Maori cultural interest. There is potential to provide archaeological information of value.

Table 2: Assessment of archaeological values, R22/440.

Site	Value	Assessment
	Condition	Potentially high. Part of the site may be in excellent condition, buried under sand.
	Rarity/ Uniqueness	<p>High. The soldiers' settlement is probably unique and a nationally important site. Archaeological remains of 19th century military family quarters or settlements, and used over an extended period, are rare.</p> <p>Sites of Maori origin have not been identified in the park to date, so any discoveries could be significant.</p>
	Contextual Value	High. The archaeological remains share a context with numerous other monuments to the past of significant historical value. The stockade and settlement are closely related to historically significant events.
	Information Potential	High. There is considerable potential for archaeological evidence to be recovered concerning Maori and European occupation and use of the area. Any archaeological remains may provide significant information or represent significant events in the history of Whanganui. The potential for the recovery of information concerning the soldiers' settlement by archaeological means is high, with the extent of earthworks. Also evidence of later 19 th century squatters may be present.
	Amenity Value	High. The site area is publicly owned and has high public interest. Access to the site during construction will be limited. There is significant potential for future presentation or education on-site, outdoors and within the park, gallery, museum and library.
	Cultural Associations	High. Pukenamu and immediate surrounding area has significant Maori and European cultural associations. It is a place of significant interest to the wider community.

9.3 Assessment of Effects

The earthworks proposed for the project will destroy any archaeological remains in the footprint of the gallery construction, as well as in the areas around it that are dug out to batter the slope. All other earthworks also have potential to modify, and destroy, archaeological remains.

Archaeological remains could be present across most of the development area and any remains are likely to be destroyed during the development. Earthworks that are most likely to destroy archaeological contexts or remains include excavation of the area for the construction of the gallery extension, excavations for access and services and removal of tree stumps. Archaeological remains will also be destroyed and modified in the operation and storage area during its preparation and use. Heavy machinery operating will compact and crush in-ground archaeological evidence. It may be possible to avoid and protect archaeological remains in the operation area from truck movement and other damage.

Provision must be made to allow sufficient time to undertake any necessary archaeological investigation work if historic remains are located as top soil stripping and earthworks proceed. All earthworks have potential to uncover buried historic structures or other significant archaeological remains.

10.0 Conclusion and Recommendations

10.1 Conclusions

WDC plans to earthquake strengthen and refurbish the existing Sarjeant Art Gallery and construct a substantial three-level extension at the rear of the gallery. This will require new services and renewing existing services, and access to the gallery and band rooms. It will also require removing trees; extending and providing drainage for the carpark; and making associated changes to the footpaths, landscaping, planting and roading.

With the known history of the park and the scale of the proposed works there is a reasonable expectation that archaeological remains will be encountered during the

works associated with the strengthening and restoration of the existing gallery and the construction of the new gallery extension and associated works.

There is also a possibility that archaeological remains could be found under the existing Sarjeant Gallery during earthworks there for strengthening of the building.

Queen's Park contains nationally important archaeological remains of the Rutland Stockade and associated historic soldiers' settlement. Archaeological remains are most likely to include remains of the soldiers' settlement. There is potential for other evidence of Maori or European use to be present.

A general archaeological Authority to modify or destroy site R22/440, as well as any other archaeological features encountered, will need to be applied for by WDC from HNZPT under Section 44 of the HNZPT Act 2014. This is a legal requirement under the Act.

An archaeological Management Plan, approved by HNZPT, will be necessary before work can commence under the Authority. A Research Strategy will also be necessary.

Allowance must be made for archaeological work and investigation when archaeological remains are encountered during earthworks for the project. The contractor must be provided with a copy of the HNZPT Authority and be fully aware of the requirements of the Authority, and the Management Plan.

10.2 Recommendations

It is recommended that an HNZPT Authority for the proposed work be applied for by WDC and that such an Authority is granted by HNZPT, with conditions.

A condition should require monitoring of the earthworks that will potentially affect archaeological remains. All initial topsoil removal and shallow earthworks should be monitored, with deeper earthworks monitored at the discretion of the archaeologists according to the risks assessed in this report.

A condition should require that any archaeological evidence encountered during the exercise of the Authority should be investigated, recorded and analysed in accordance with standard archaeological practice.

Provision should be made for tikanga Maori protocols, as agreed between WDC and mana whenua, and conveyed to the archaeologist, and these should be followed during the works. This may include karakia, visits to the work site and provision for tangata whenua monitoring or involvement in the archaeological work. Tangata whenua collaboration is an objective of the WDC park management plan.

The contractor for the work should be provided with a copy of the HNZPT Authority and be fully informed of its requirements. It would be appropriate for contract specifications for the project to include provisions allowing for archaeological work.

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Appendix A
New Zealand Archaeological Association
Original Paper
Site Record Form

R22/440

Pukenamu/ Rutland Stockade

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

SITE RECORD FORM (NZMS260)

NZMS 260 map number: R22 NZMS 260 map name: WANGANUI

NZMS 260 map edition: 1st, 1987 NZAA METRIC SITE NUMBER: R22/440

DATE VISITED: June 2001 SITE TYPE: Stockade/ pa/ settlement

SITE NAME: MAORI Pukenamu OTHER Rutland Stockade

Grid References Easting 2 6 18151410 0 Northing 6 1 13191615 0

1. Aids to relocation of site Queen's Park Reserve, Wanganui City.
2. State of site and possible future damage The site was landscaped from 1880 and the Sargeant Art Gallery (1919), Whanganui Regional Museum (1928), Davis Library (1980), Alexander Room (1933), Garrison Band Rooms, Cenotaph, Veteran Steps (1892 & 1919) and Queen's Park School (1879, demolished 1971) have all been constructed on the site.
3. Description of site See attached articles. Site of the Rutland Stockade and blockhouses, constructed by British troops in 1847 and demolished in 1887.

An earlier pa occupied the eastern end of the hill (The Wanganui Story 1972:33, Smart & Bates).

A housing settlement associated with the Rutland Stockade existed in the vicinity of the Davis Library and later was a squatters settlement. In 1875 at least 30 dwellings were clustered on the slopes of Queen's Park (Smart & Bates p.79).

4. Owner Wanganui District Council Manager
Address P.O. Box 637, Wanganui.

5. Nature of information Brief visit during archaeological assessment. Published information.

Photographs (reference numbers and where they are held)

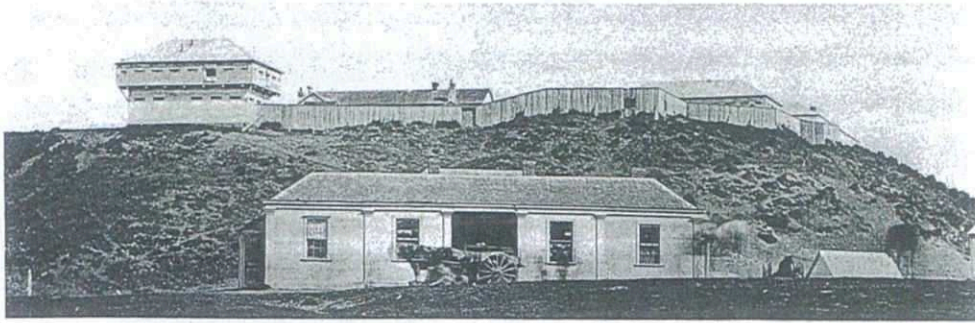
Aerial photographs (reference numbers and clarity of site)

6. Reported by Michael Taylor, Filekeeper
Address Archaeology North, Date
P.O. Box 7294, Wanganui. *D. Weston*

7. Key words historic, stockade, pa, settlement

8. Central file (for office use)

| | | | Type of site | | | | Land classification
| | | | Present condition & future danger of destruction | | | | Local body



The view from Moutoa Gardens looking toward Queen's Park in the 1860's. In the foreground is a building built in 1856 at a cost of \$1000 to contain the Court House, the office of the Chief Constable, lock-up cells and a warder's room. On the brow of Queen's Park stands the Rutland Stockade. This was built in 1846-1847 to protect the infant settlement from the district Maoris who resented the flood of European settlers who were arriving before finally had been reached over land tenure. The blockhouses included in the stockade layout, accommodated up to 100 soldiers. The total cost of the complex was \$7000. There was a corresponding stockade, the York Stockade, on the hill above Cook's Gardens but that was a much smaller unit. The Rutland Stockade was demolished in 1887.

Source: A Wanganui Photo Album, Arthur P. Bates, 1982



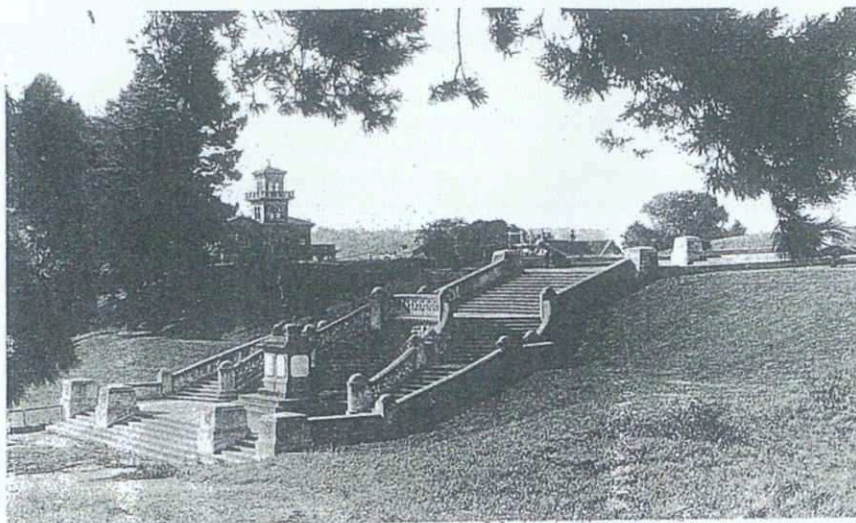
The scene inside the Rutland Stockade in 1867. At that date the stockade was also used as a military prison. Some of the Maori prisoners have been let out of their locked cells in the stockade to have their photo taken. Behind the prisoners are guards from the militia stationed in the stockade. Many of these prisoners were later sent to prisons in Otago.

12

Source: A Wanganui Photo Album, Arthur P. Bates, 1982

Ceremony Marked Bravery of Both Sides

The Veteran Steps in Queen's Park are such an integral part of the city landscape that we tend to take them for granted. However, the story behind the building of the steps is worth remembering ...



The Veterans Steps in Queens Park soon after construction.

Those who died in a crushing defeat on a British force encamped at Nukumarū on January 22, 1865 were honoured at a special ceremony in Wanganui in 1986.

At that ceremony on the Veterans Steps, a contingent of the 5th Battalion (Wellington, West Coast, Taranaki Regiment) not only remembered the dead of their allied regiment, the Queen's Own Regiment, but also the men of the Ngatihine tribe who went into battle under the leadership of Patohe.

Two British Army veterans were guests of honour as a refurbished memorial stone was unveiled.

The stone records the names of the men of the 50th Regiment (now the Queen's Own) who died at Nukumarū.

It had been hoped that an officer from the Queen's Own could attend from Britain, but it was later arranged that Lt Col. Newell and Major John Gallilee, both formerly of the West Kent Regiment and now retired in New Zealand, would represent the Queen's Own.

The WKR is now absorbed into the QOR.

ATTACK

In a prelude to the 1865 action, General Cameron had marched his 2000 troops up the coast and pitched his camp in the early afternoon.

On the right flank of his camp was bush and the flat land was covered in flax and toetoe.

The camp was suddenly attacked in daylight by a strong force of Maori supported by a large body which remained under cover.

Many years later Tu-Patea te Rongo of the Pakakohi tribe recounted his first experience of battle.

"Our warriors rose from their cover and charged on the soldiers on the command, Kokiritia! from the chiefs and then Puhia! (fire) was the word.

"When the Pakeha opened fire on us we held our right hands up on a level with the face, palm open, and cried Hapa, Hapa! (Pass over) the charm which Te Ua told us would prevent the bullets from striking us.

"Those who acted according to Te Ua's instructions were not hit.

"He had his two atua Rura and Riki; but he was

also, as I have said an atua himself.

"One of our warriors, Pita Weka, charged right into an officer's tent in the camp and shot the officer dead."

This officer was Lieutenant Thomas O. Johnstone, Adjutant General of the 40th Regiment.

He was in fact severely wounded in this attack and died next day in the hospital at the Rutland Stockade. He was buried in the Heads Rd Cemetery.

The Maori account of the action continued:

"The fighting at Nukumarū on the first day lasted well into the night. We had 23 men killed. On the second day we attacked again, when the troops were at dinner.

PICKET

"There was a British picket near the scrub in a small field work. The Maori crept up into this with their tomahawks and disposed of the picket".

Major Withell had warned General Cameron of the dangerous proximity of the bush.

To this General Cameron replied: "Do you imagine, Major Withell that any body of natives would dare attack 2000 of her Majesty's troops?"

They did with disastrous results for the British.

A detachment of the 18th Irish Regiment under Captain Hugh Shaw came under heavy fire.

They retreated to a ditch but Shaw saw that one of his men was wounded and lying out in the open.

He dashed out and rescued the wounded man and for his action was awarded the Victoria Cross.

His companions who helped him, Privates James Kearnes, George Champitt and John Brandon, each received the Distinguished Conduct Medal.

The next afternoon the Maori attack lasted two hours and it was only when the British brought into action their two 6-pounder Armstrong guns which shelled the enemy positions, that any progress was made in repelling the attack.

Patohe called off the attack, abandoning 22 dead and two wounded, and carrying away about 70 dead and wounded.

The attack had cost the British force dearly. The 18th Irish Regiment had three killed and 12 wounded, one of whom died later.

The 50th Regiment had 11 killed and 20 wounded, including both officers of their outlying pickets, Lieutenant Wilson and Ensign Grant.

Never again did the British Army camp so close to bush, but always chose a site in the open.

The soldiers were buried where they fell. The grave was enclosed with a post and rail fence.

The officers and men of the 50th Regiment arranged for a headstone to be erected over the grave to commemorate their comrades.

No such stone was erected for the men of the 18th Irish or the Maori.

HEADSTONE

The 40th Regiment arranged for the headstone on the grave of Lieutenant Johnstone in the Heads Rd cemetery.

Over the years the grave was forgotten and the fence collapsed. Finally in 1892 it was decided to remove the grave to Queens Park.

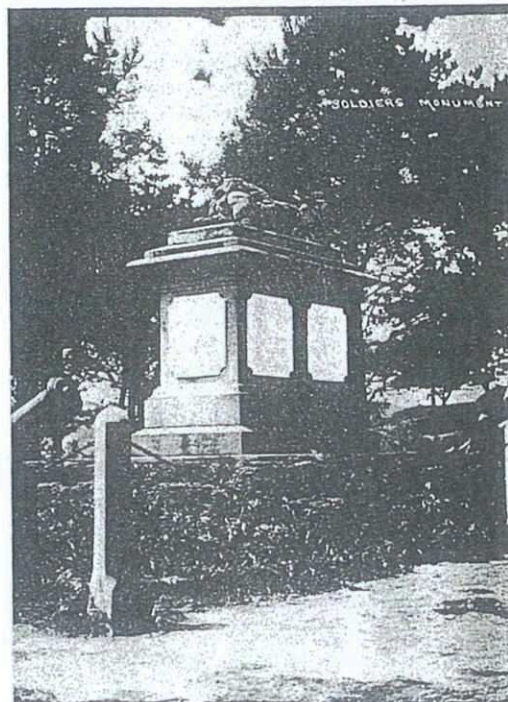
The men given the task found that the grave was far more widespread than they had anticipated. All this tends to confirm the fact that all the dead whether Maori or Pakeha were buried in a common grave.

So in March, 1892, the remains were reinterred at the Veterans Steps and the tombstone which had stood at Nukumarū was re-erected on the new site.

The action at Nukumarū was a salutary lesson for the British Army.

For the Maori they learned it was futile to sit in their hilltop pa and wait to be attacked by the British.

Instead the guerilla tactics which had proved so successful at Nukumarū were henceforth to be their means of attack.



The mausoleum of the fallen from Nukumarū soon after erection in 1892. The Veterans Steps were constructed around it in 1919.

Queen's Park - Once Wanganui's Slum

The lawns and well kept gardens of Queen's Park provide a peaceful area in the centre of Wanganui. But it was not always that way. Here is a glimpse at some of the goings-on in that area in earlier times ...

Queen's Park is today regarded as the city's cultural centre but it has had a turbulent history. It has witnessed inter-tribal wars, public hangings and was at one time the slum of Wanganui.

To see how it became such a slum one has to go back to the founding of Petre (Wanganui).

Early settlers found that the quickest and easiest way to get a roof over their heads was to engage the Maori to build them a Maori whare. Built of raupo and well thatched these whare were not only cheap but also weatherproof and warm in the winter.

Paintings of early Petre show many of these whare. However, being built of such inflammable material they were such a fire risk that in 1842 the government passed the Raupo House Ordinance Act which came into force on March 3, that year.

The main clause read:

"Due to the risk of fire, a penalty of £40 will be imposed on all houses, made wholly or in part of raupo, nikau, toi toi, kakapo, wiwi, straw, or thatch and situated within town boundaries."

The strict enforcement of the Act would have created hardship as pit sawn timber was practically unprocurable. Therefore in Petre the law was honoured in the breach.

In December 1846, with the arrival of men of the

58th Regiment, the housing situation became desperate. Single men were accommodated in the hastily erected Rutland Stockade. The married men however, were given an allowance and had to find their own accommodation for their wives and families.

The flat area where the Davis Library now stands was selected as a housing settlement and the Maori were engaged to erect 32 raupo whare. The presence of these whare contravened the Raupo Ordinance Act especially as the number grew.

To meet the situation the authorities passed an amendment to the 1842 Act on March 7, 1853 and it was duly advertised.

In August, 1867, the 18th Royal Regiment which had been garrisoning the Rutland Stockade marched out and the whare were vacated at the same time. However, they returned in October 1868, and history is silent as to whether the squatters moved in when the troops first left Wanganui or when they finally left on January 23, 1870. However, there is no doubt they were taken over in 1870.

These whare became known as "The Rookery" after the name of a slum area in London. On November 12, 1870, the editor of the Wanganui Chronicle wrote an editorial headed "The Rookery". In it he had this to say:

"Frequent complaints have been made lately to the police, who are powerless in the matter, about the class of people who have assembled on the Rutland Hill adjacent to the stockade. The soldiers when stationed there had erected a number of toi toi and raupo whare in which their families resided, and when the soldiers left Wanganui their whare were left standing. They were gradually taken possession of and occupied by a number of 'exquisites' who have obtained for their locale the suggestive name of "The Rookery".

The article concluded by stating that the area is well known as the rendezvous for questionable characters and suggested "The Rookery" should be destroyed by burning.

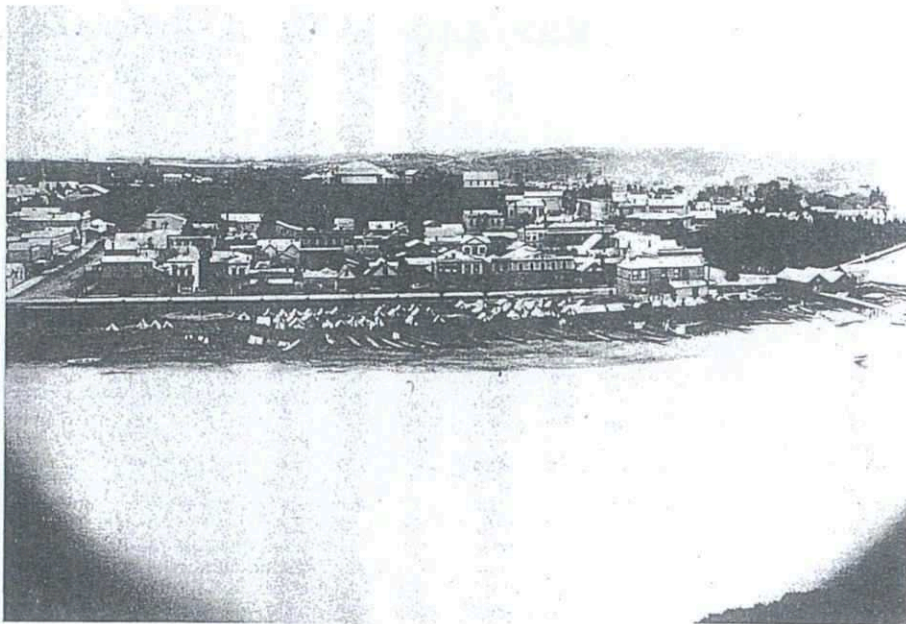
In 1872 when Wanganui became a Borough,

Queen's Park, being a reserve, passed to the jurisdiction of the new council and "The Rookery" was demolished and burned.

However, the impression got around that the reserve was common ground and many settlers without means built shacks on the reserve. By 1875 there were at least 30 of these dwellings dotted over the hill. They did not pay rates and for water used the well that formerly supplied the Rutland Stockade.

The sanitary arrangements were far from satisfactory and in 1880 the Borough Council decided to level and beautify the area. A few of the pine trees planted at that time still grow on the brow of the hill.

However, their days are numbered and with their felling will go the last reminder of "The Rookery."



Queens Park from Durie Hill in the 1880s. The Maori encampment is on riverbank.
(Photo Whanganui Regional Museum)

Appendix B
New Zealand Archaeological Association
ArchSite
Site Record Form

R22/440

Pukenamu/ Rutland Stockade

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION



Site Record Form

NZAA SITE NUMBER: R22/440

SITE TYPE: Military (non-Maori)

SITE NAME(s): Rutland Stockade

Pukenamu

DATE RECORDED:

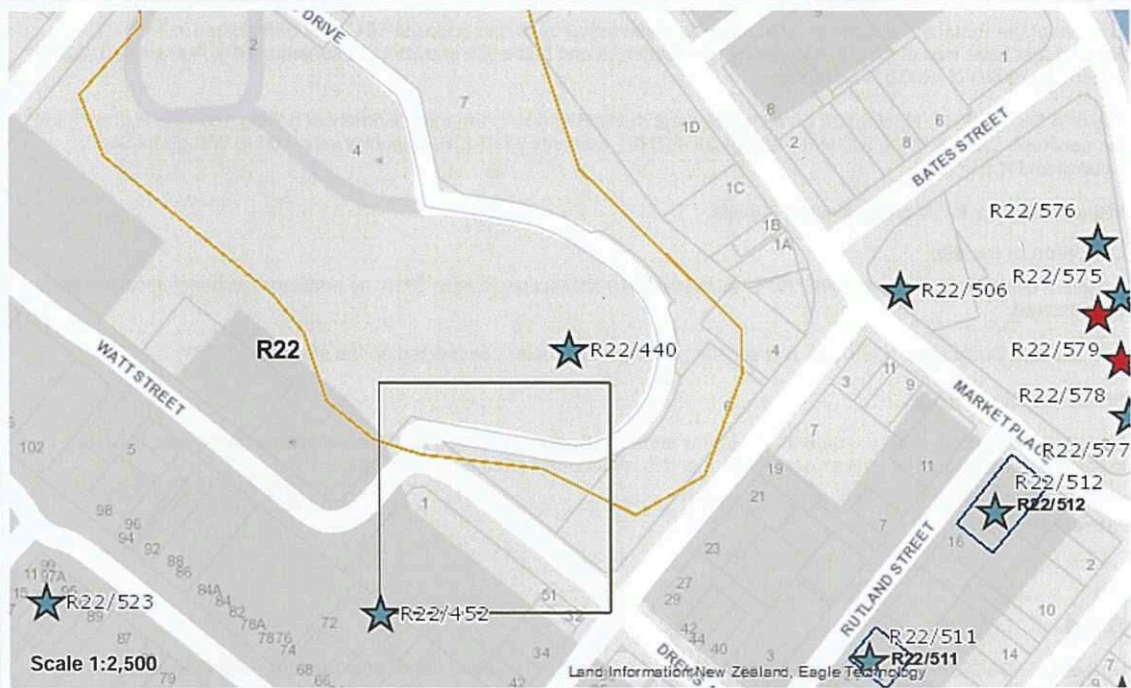
SITE COORDINATES (NZTM) Easting: 1775550

Northing: 5577760

Source: On Screen

IMPERIAL SITE NUMBER:

METRIC SITE NUMBER: R22/440



Finding aids to the location of the site

The site is located in Queens Park Reserve, Wanganui.

Brief description

Site of stockade and blockhouse.

Recorded features

Stockade

Other sites associated with this site

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

SITE RECORD HISTORY	NZAA SITE NUMBER: R22/440
<p>Site description</p> <p>Updated 07/07/2015 (other), submitted by michaelstaylor Grid reference (E1775550 / N5577760)</p> <p>The location of the stockade was up-dated to place the grid point in the approximate centre of the stockade.</p> <p>Huts and where used to accommodate married troops were located approximately 100-200m to the northwest in the vicinity of the rear of the Art Gallery and Public Library. Other remains relating to the 19th century military use have been found throughout most of Queens Park.</p> <p>Updated: 04/05/2011, Visited: 30/06/2011 - NZTM E1775470 / N5577790 (On Screen).</p> <p>The site of the Rutland Stockade and blockhouse, constructed by British troops in 1847 and demolished in 1887. The Rutland Stockade was erected in the vicinity of a former pa and battle site known as Pukenamu. HPT Authority 2010/218, 2004/206, 2002/175, 2002/27, 2002/03.</p> <p>Taylor & Sutton, 2011. Final report on archaeological monitoring during the refurbishment of paving and steps surrounding the cenotaph Queens Park, R22/440, Wanganui. NZHPT authority 2010-218. Unpublished report to Wanganui District Council and NZHPT.</p> <p>Inspected by: Taylor, Michael; Sutton, Annetta.</p> <p>Condition of the site</p> <p>Updated: 04/05/2011, Visited: 30/06/2011 - Authority 2010-218 actioned June 2010; no additional archaeological features encountered.</p> <p>The site was landscaped from 1880 and several buildings have been constructed on the site since. (2001)</p> <p>Statement of condition</p> <p>Updated: 09/05/2011, Visited: 30/06/2011 - Below surface - Surface evidence has been obliterated, however, there is likely to be subsurface material present. Note that this is different from a destroyed site.</p> <p>Current land use:</p> <p>Threats:</p> <p>Updated: 17/08/2015 - Road/ track formation or maintenance, Tree planting (other than forestry), Vegetation clearance, Fossicking, Services/ utilities, Visitor impacts/ vandalism</p>	

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

SITE RECORD INVENTORY	NZAA SITE NUMBER: R22/440
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Supporting documentation held in ArchSite

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

SITE RECORD FORM (NZMS260)

NZMS 260 map number: R22 NZMS 260 map name: WANGANUI

NZMS 260 map edition: 1st, 1987 NZAA METRIC SITE NUMBER: R22/440

DATE VISITED: June 2001 SITE TYPE: Stockade/ pa/ settlement

SITE NAME: MAORI Pukenamu OTHER Rutland Stockade

Grid References Easting 2 6 18151410 0 Northing 6 1 13191615 0

1. Aids to relocation of site Queen's Park Reserve, Wanganui City.

2. State of site and possible future damage The site was landscaped from 1880 and the Sargeant Art Gallery (1919), Whanganui Regional Museum (1928), Davis Library (1980), Alexander Room (1933), Garrison Band Rooms, Cenotaph, Veteran Steps (1892 & 1919) and Queen's Park School (1879, demolished 1971) have all been constructed on the site.

3. Description of site See attached articles. Site of the Rutland Stockade and blockhouses, constructed by British troops in 1847 and demolished in 1887.

An earlier pa occupied the eastern end of the hill (The Wanganui Story 1972:33, Smart & Bates).

A housing settlement associated with the Rutland Stockade existed in the vicinity of the Davis Library and later was a squatters settlement. In 1875 at least 30 dwellings were clustered on the slopes of Queen's Park (Smart & Bates p.79).

4. Owner Wanganui District Council Manager
Address P.O. Box 637, Wanganui.

5. Nature of information Brief visit during archaeological assessment. Published information.

Photographs (reference numbers and where they are held)

Aerial photographs (reference numbers and clarity of site)

6. Reported by Michael Taylor, Filekeeper *D. Weston*
Address Archaeology North, Date
P.O. Box 7294,
Wanganui.

7. Key words historic, stockade, pa, settlement

8. Central file (for office use)

E B Type of site

A H Land classification

B A Present condition & future
danger of destruction

P C Local body



Appendix C

Sarjeant Art Gallery

Extension Plans

SARJEANT GALLERY

Approved by the Building and Planning Authority
This project is approved with conditions.
See Conditions and Particulars of Approval.

Issue Status & No

**BUILDING CONSENT &
TENDER ISSUE**



Consultants

Project Manager
CLENDON BURNS & PARK
Structural Engineer
ARCHITECTS
PACIFIC CONSULTANTS
Fire Engineer
PACIFIC CONSULTANTS
Electrical Engineer

Client

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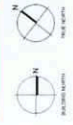
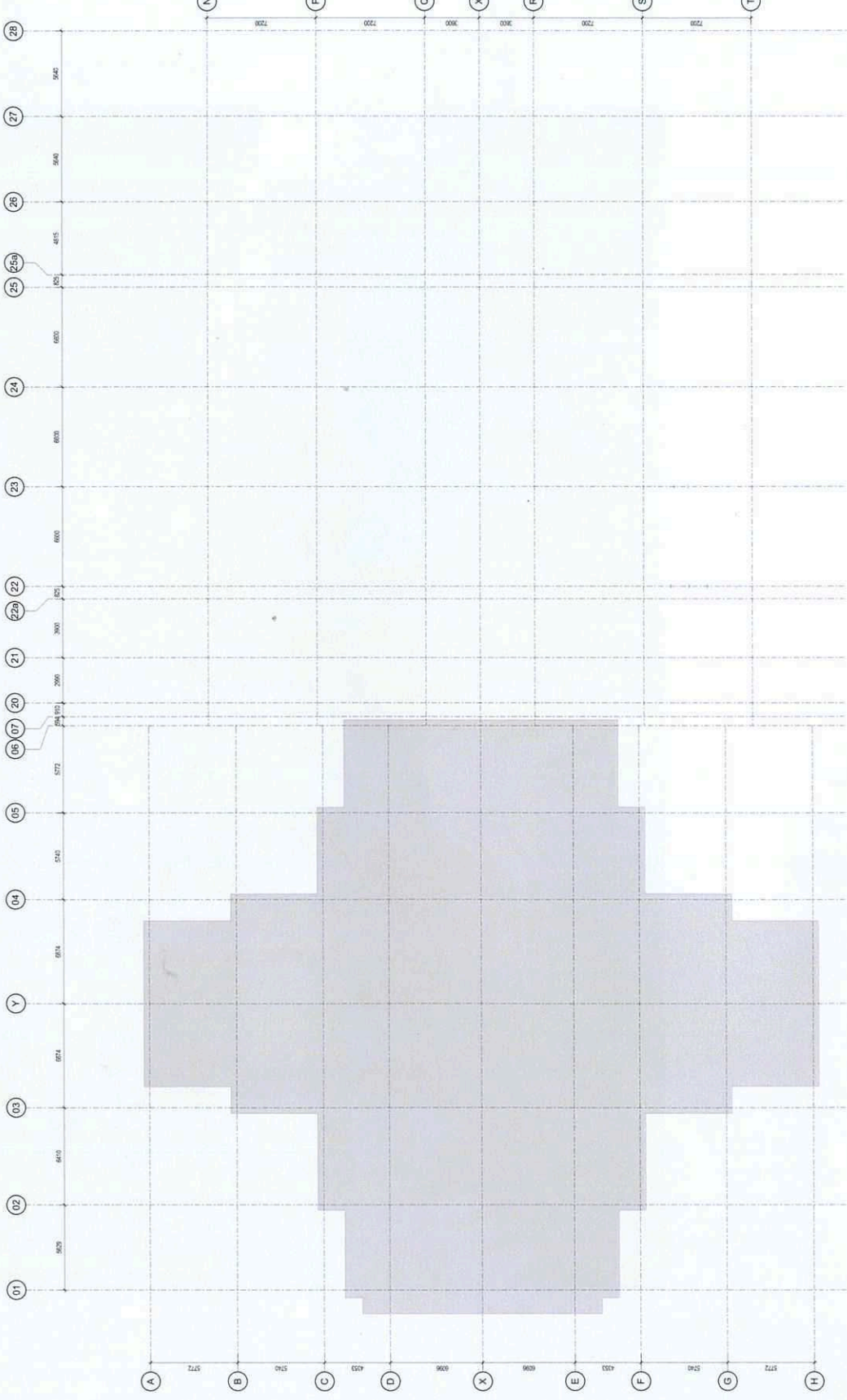
Sarjeant Gallery

Queens Park, Whangarei

All dimensions to be verified on site before proceeding.
 Do not assume the accuracy of the drawings unless
 otherwise stated. The accuracy of the drawings is not
 guaranteed.

Revisions
 0 17/06/19 CONSENT & TENDER ISSUE

Notes



Consultants

Project Manager
 CLENDON BURNS & PARK
 Structural Engineer
 PACIFIC CONSULTANTS
 PACIFIC CONSULTANTS
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 Electrical Engineer

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Registered Architects and Designers
 Project Title

Sargeant Gallery
 Queen Park, Whangarei

Drawing Title
 GRID SETOUT PLAN

Drawing Status
 BUILDING CONSENT &
 TENDER ISSUE

Drawing Details
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 Date 17/06/19
 Job No 0548
 Drawn Author
 Checked

Drawing No
 AA0-401

Revision
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WARREN AND MAHONEY

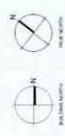
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All dimensions to centre line unless otherwise stated.
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 The contractor shall be responsible for the accuracy of the dimensions.
 The contractor shall be responsible for the accuracy of the dimensions.

Revisions

0	17.06.19	CONSENT & TENDER ISSUE
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Notes



Consultants

Project Manager
 CLENDON BURNS & PARK
 Structural Engineer

Electrical Engineer
 PACIFIC CONSULTANTS
 Mechanical Engineer

Fire Engineer
 PACIFIC CONSULTANTS
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Project Title
 Serjeant Gallery
 Queen Park, Whangarei

Drawing Title
 GA SERJEANT GALLERY & EXTENSION - LEVEL B

Drawing Status
 BUILDING CONSENT & TENDER ISSUE

Drawing Details

Scale 1:1250 @ A1
 Date 17.06.19
 Job No 6543
 Checked WAM
 Drawing No AA1-001
 Revision 0

Warren and Mahoney



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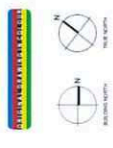
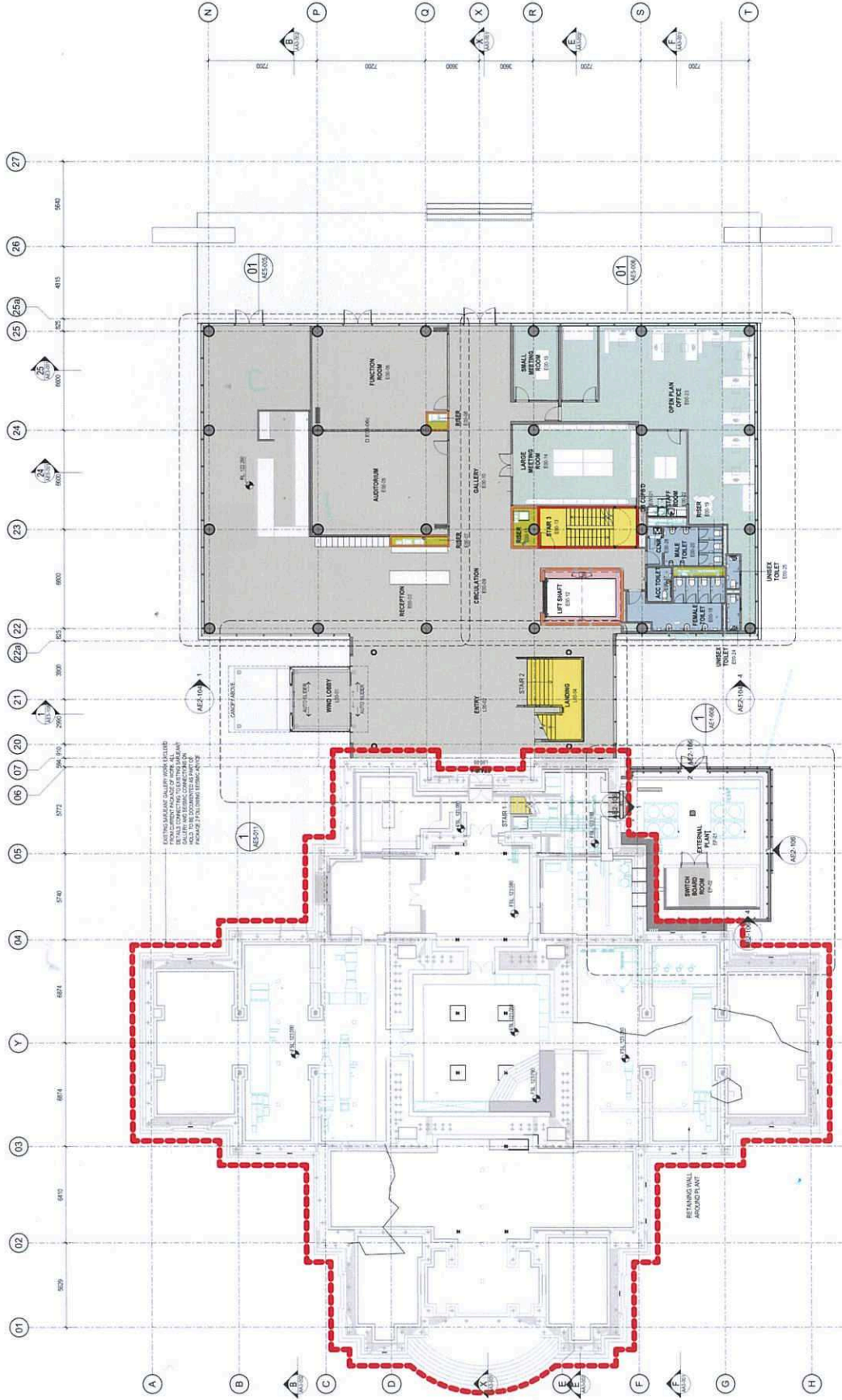
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EXISTING SERJEANT GALLERY

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 Dimensions to be indicated in millimetres unless otherwise stated.

Revisions
 0 17.05.19 CONSENT & TENDER ISSUE

Notes



Consultants
 Project Manager
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 Structural Engineer
 PACIFIC CONSULTANTS
 Civil Engineer
 PACIFIC CONSULTANTS
 Fire Engineer
 PACIFIC CONSULTANTS
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Registered Architects and Designers
 Project Title
 Sarjeant Gallery
 Queen Park, Waikeana

Drawing Title
 GA SARJEANT
 GALLERY &
 EXTENSION - LEVEL 0

Drawing Status
 BUILDING CONSENT &
 TENDER ISSUE
 TENDER DETAILS

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Date	17.05.19
Job No	6548
Client	WAIMA
Contract	10041

Drawing No
 AA1-002

Revision
 0

WARREN AND MAHONEY

Prepared by: Warren and Mahoney
 Date: 17.05.19
 Drawing No: AA1-003
 Project Title: Sarjeant Gallery

Revisions
 0 17.05.19 CONSENT & TENDER ISSUE

Notes



Consultants

- Project Manager: CLENDON BURNS & PARK
- Structural Engineer: CLENDON BURNS & PARK
- Mechanical Engineer: PACIFIC CONSULTANTS
- Fire Engineer: PACIFIC CONSULTANTS
- Electrical Engineer: PACIFIC CONSULTANTS
- Chief: WHANGAREI DISTRICT COUNCIL

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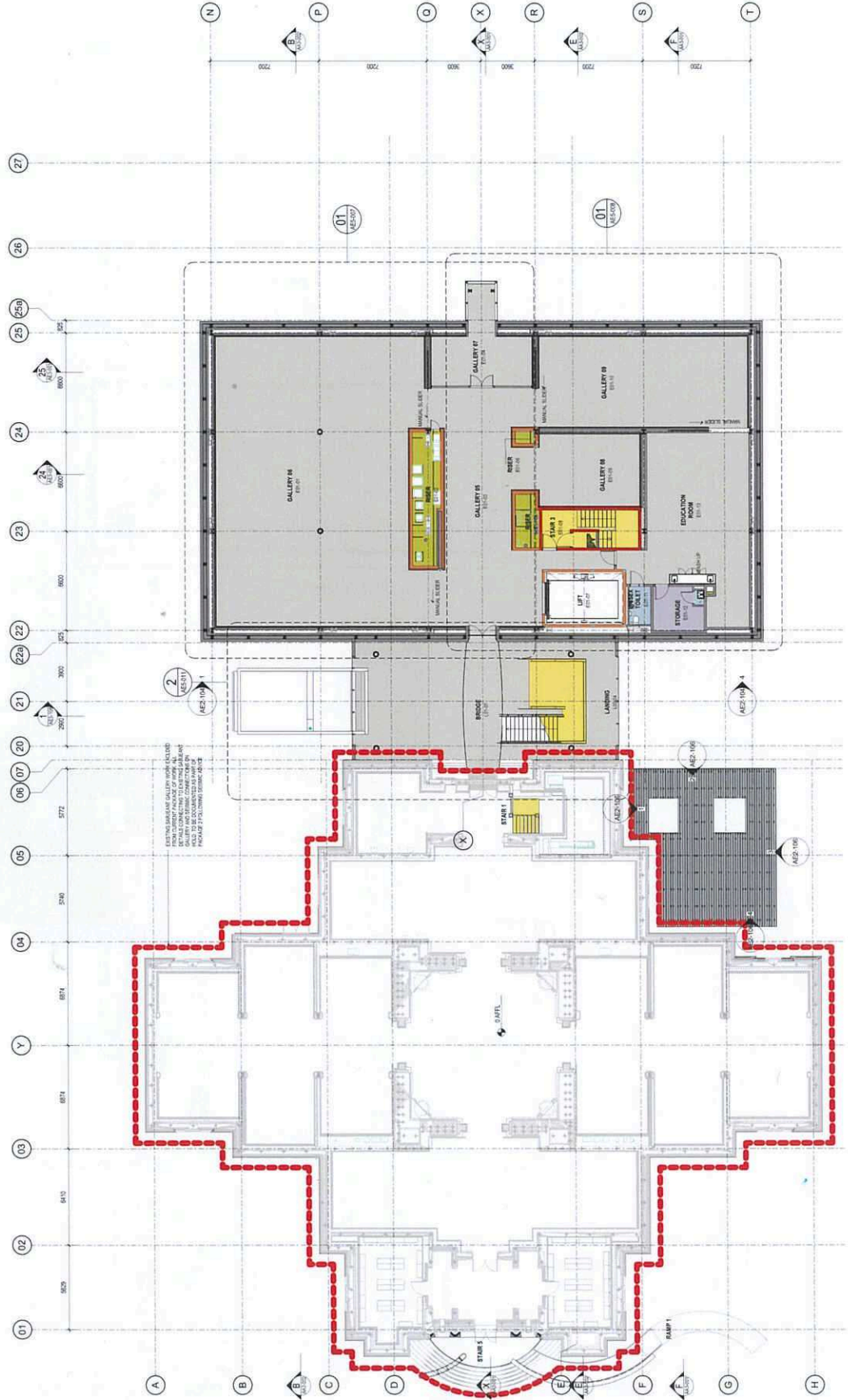
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 Queen's Park, Whangarei

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 Drawing Details:

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Drawn By	WAM
Checked By	WAM
Drawing No	AA1-003
Revision	0

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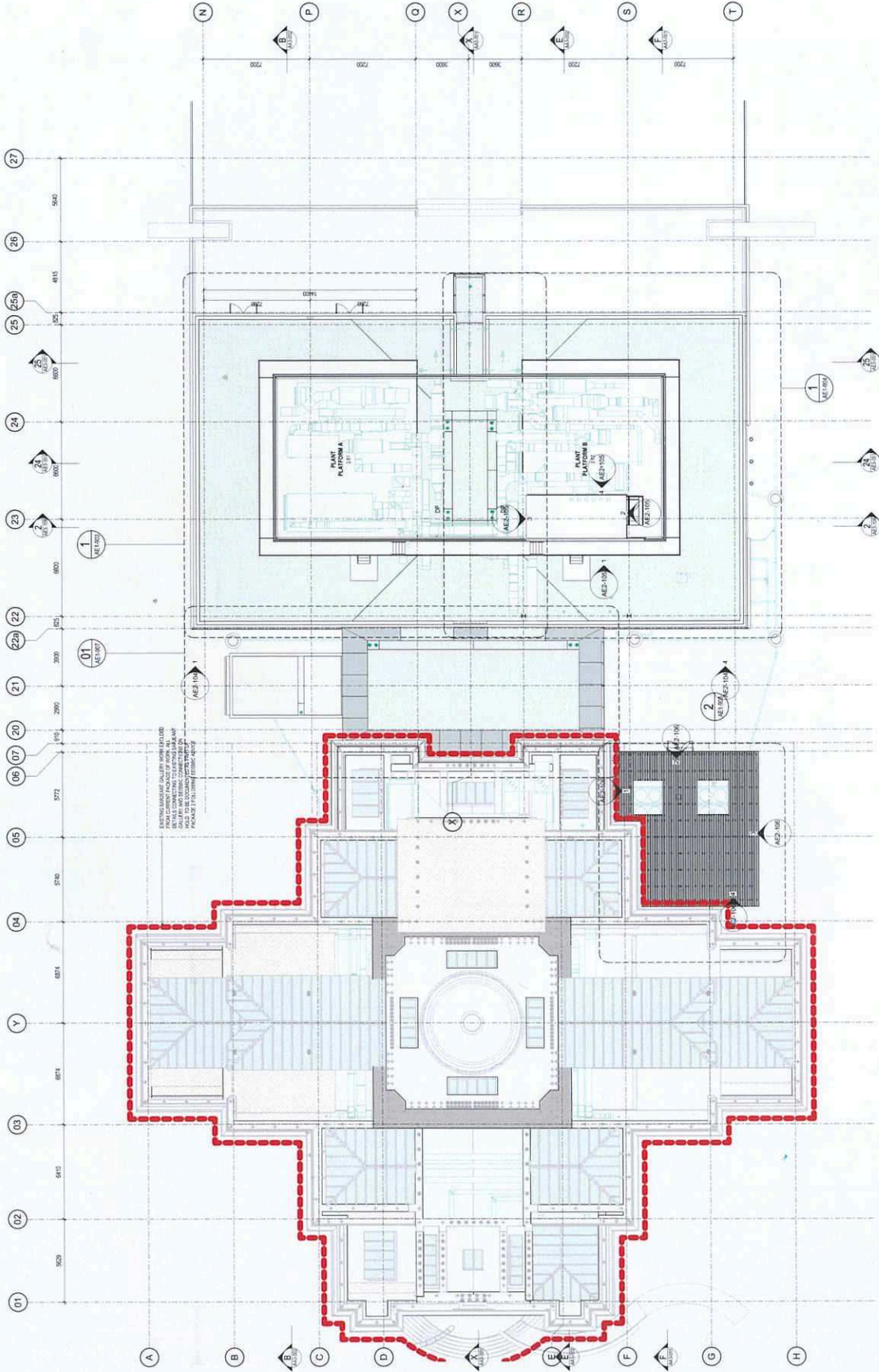


All dimensions are given unless otherwise stated.
 All drawings are prepared in accordance with the
 Australian Standards AS 1100 and AS 1500, unless
 otherwise stated. The drawing is the property of
 Warren and Mahoney Architects.

Revisions

0 - 17/06/19 CONSENT & TENDER ISSUE

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 Project Title
 Sarjeant Gallery

Queen Park, Wanganui

Drawing Title
 GA SARJEANT GALLERY
 LIFT &
 EXTENSION - ROOF

Drawing Status
 BUILDING CONSENT &
 TENDER ISSUE

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 Job No 0543
 Author
 Checker
 Drawn

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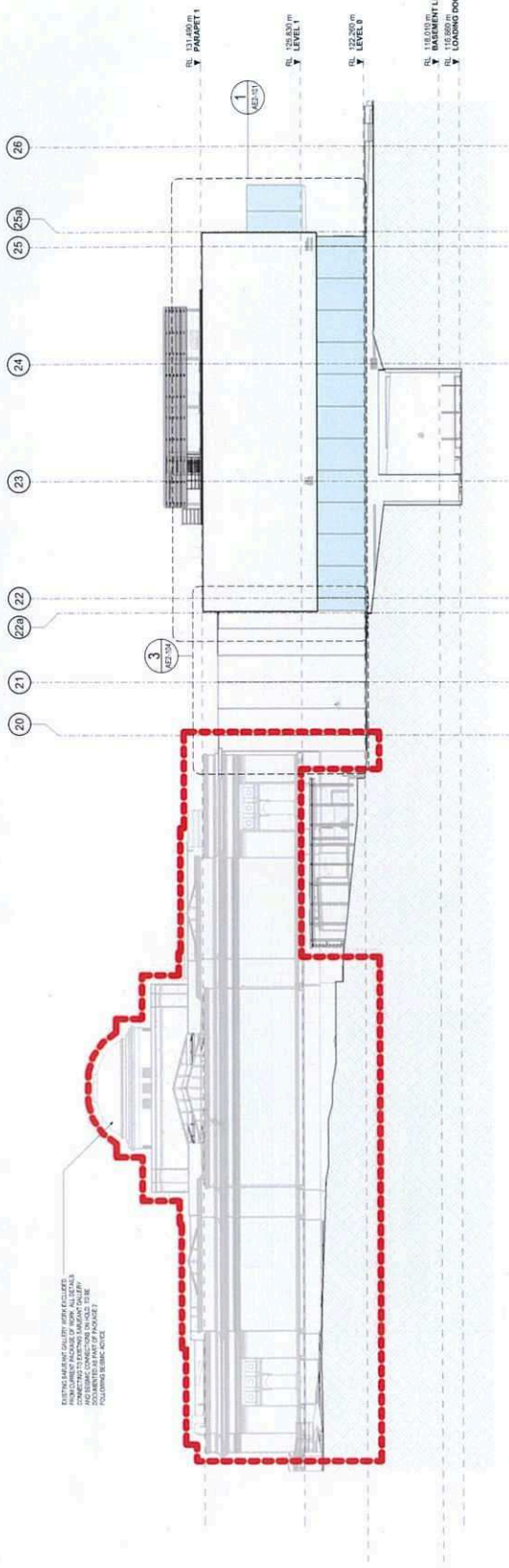
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WARREN AND MAHONEY

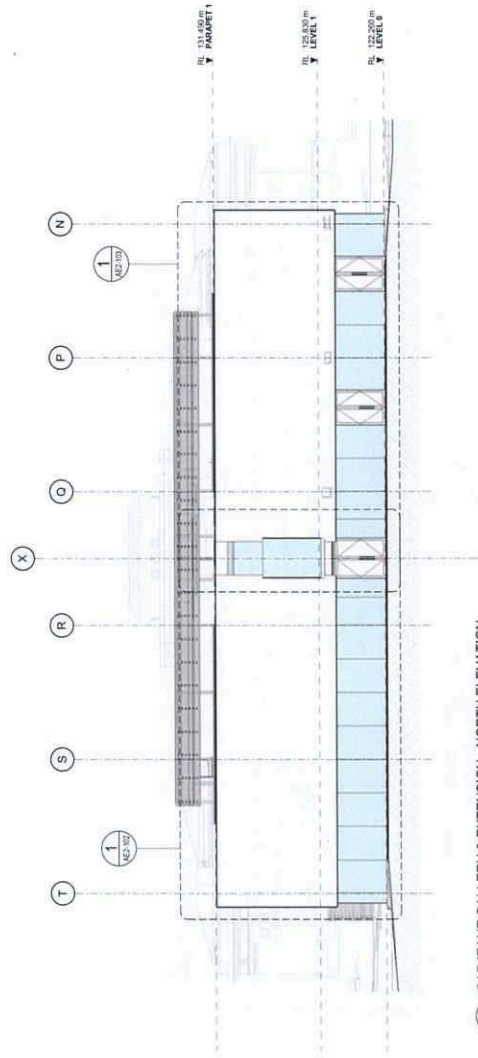
It is intended to provide the primary design and construction information for the project. It is not to be used for any other purpose without the written consent of Warren and Mahoney Architects Ltd.

Revisions
0 17.06.19 CONSENT & TENDER ISSUE

Notes



1 SARJEANT GALLERY & EXTENSION - EAST ELEVATION
1:125



2 SARJEANT GALLERY & EXTENSION - NORTH ELEVATION
1:125

Consultants

Project Manager
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MECHANICAL ENGINEERS
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Project Title
Sarjeant Gallery
Queen's Park, Whangarei

Drawing Title
GA ELEVATION
SARJEANT GALLERY &
EXTENSION - EAST &
NORTH

Drawing Status
BUILDING CONSENT &
TENDER ISSUE
Drawing Details

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Date
17.06.19
Drawn By
AEM/AB
Checked By
AEM/AB

Drawing No
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Revision
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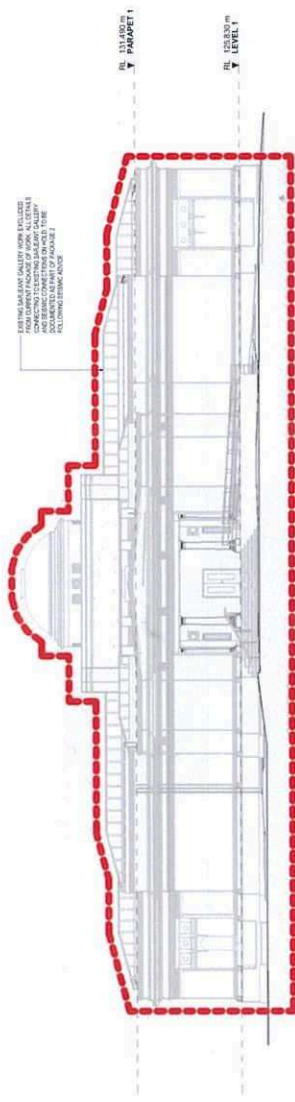
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All dimensions to be verified on site before construction.
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 - Overall width of building
 - Overall height of building

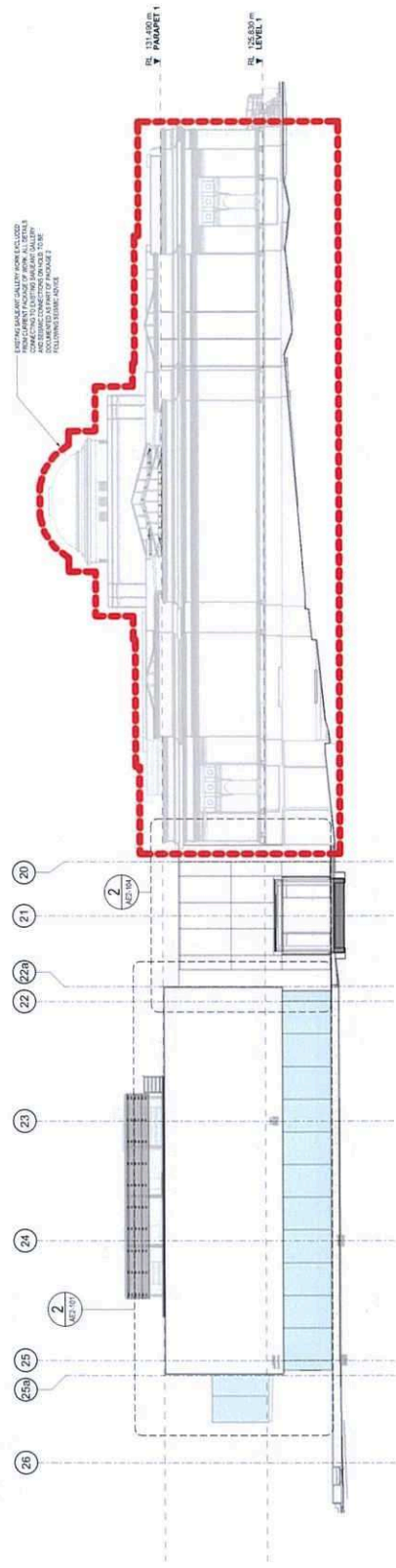
Revisions

0 17/05/19 CONSENT & TENDER ISSUE

Notes



1 SARJEANT GALLERY & EXTENSION - SOUTH ELEVATION
 1/25



2 SARJEANT GALLERY & EXTENSION - WEST ELEVATION
 1/25



Consultants

Project Manager
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 Fire Engineer

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 Sarjeant Gallery
 Queen's Park, Whangarei

Drawing Title
 GA ELEVATION
 SARJEANT GALLERY &
 EXTENSION - WEST &
 SOUTH

Drawing Status
 BUILDING CONSENT &
 TENDER ISSUE

Drawing Details

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Job No	0549
Author	AM
Checker	AM
Drawn	AM

Drawing No
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Revision
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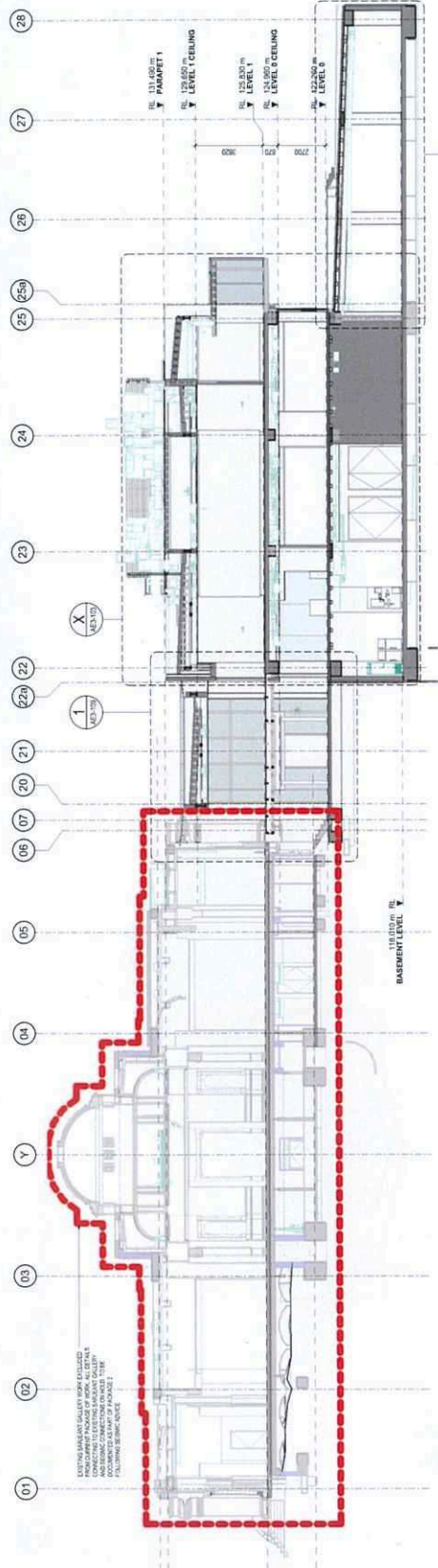
WARREN AND MAHONEY

All dimensions to be verified on site before construction.
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 Dimensions are to be taken from the finished floor level unless otherwise stated.

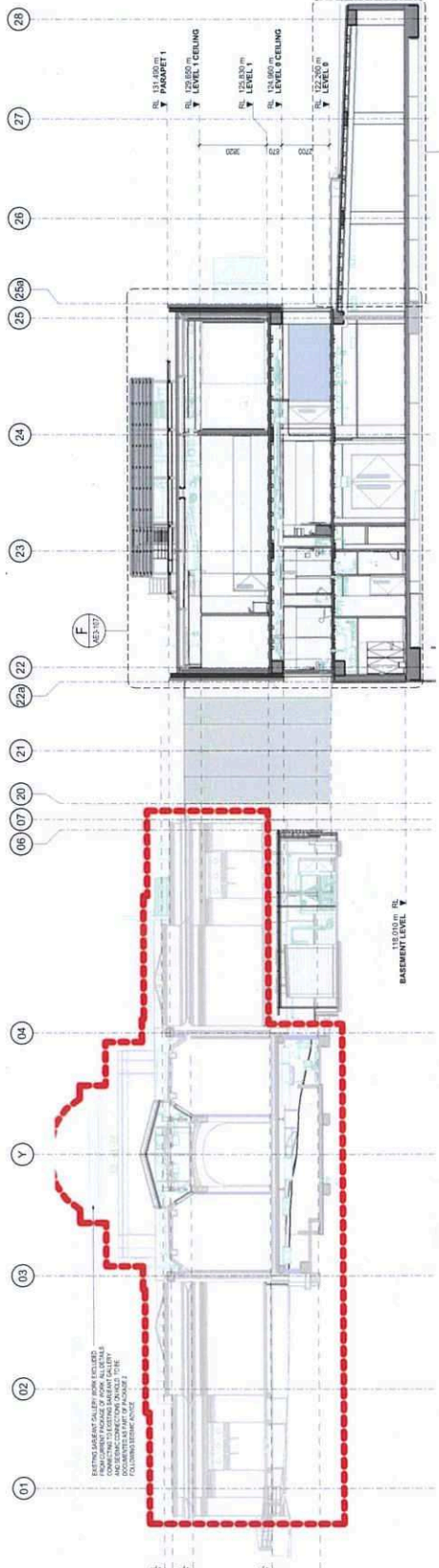
Revisions

0 17.06.19 CONSENT & TENDER ISSUE

Notes



X SECTION X - SARJEANT GALLERY & EXTENSION - NORTH SOUTH
 1:125



F SECTION F - SARJEANT GALLERY - NORTH SOUTH
 1:125



Consultants

Project Manager
 CLENDON BURNS & PARK
 Structural Engineer
 100/101/102/103/104/105/106/107/108/109/110/111/112/113/114/115/116/117/118/119/120/121/122/123/124/125/126/127/128/129/130/131/132/133/134/135/136/137/138/139/140/141/142/143/144/145/146/147/148/149/150/151/152/153/154/155/156/157/158/159/160/161/162/163/164/165/166/167/168/169/170/171/172/173/174/175/176/177/178/179/180/181/182/183/184/185/186/187/188/189/190/191/192/193/194/195/196/197/198/199/200/201/202/203/204/205/206/207/208/209/210/211/212/213/214/215/216/217/218/219/220/221/222/223/224/225/226/227/228/229/230/231/232/233/234/235/236/237/238/239/240/241/242/243/244/245/246/247/248/249/250/251/252/253/254/255/256/257/258/259/260/261/262/263/264/265/266/267/268/269/270/271/272/273/274/275/276/277/278/279/280/281/282/283/284/285/286/287/288/289/290/291/292/293/294/295/296/297/298/299/300/301/302/303/304/305/306/307/308/309/310/311/312/313/314/315/316/317/318/319/320/321/322/323/324/325/326/327/328/329/330/331/332/333/334/335/336/337/338/339/340/341/342/343/344/345/346/347/348/349/350/351/352/353/354/355/356/357/358/359/360/361/362/363/364/365/366/367/368/369/370/371/372/373/374/375/376/377/378/379/380/381/382/383/384/385/386/387/388/389/390/391/392/393/394/395/396/397/398/399/400/401/402/403/404/405/406/407/408/409/410/411/412/413/414/415/416/417/418/419/420/421/422/423/424/425/426/427/428/429/430/431/432/433/434/435/436/437/438/439/440/441/442/443/444/445/446/447/448/449/450/451/452/453/454/455/456/457/458/459/460/461/462/463/464/465/466/467/468/469/470/471/472/473/474/475/476/477/478/479/480/481/482/483/484/485/486/487/488/489/490/491/492/493/494/495/496/497/498/499/500/501/502/503/504/505/506/507/508/509/510/511/512/513/514/515/516/517/518/519/520/521/522/523/524/525/526/527/528/529/530/531/532/533/534/535/536/537/538/539/540/541/542/543/544/545/546/547/548/549/550/551/552/553/554/555/556/557/558/559/560/561/562/563/564/565/566/567/568/569/570/571/572/573/574/575/576/577/578/579/580/581/582/583/584/585/586/587/588/589/590/591/592/593/594/595/596/597/598/599/600/601/602/603/604/605/606/607/608/609/610/611/612/613/614/615/616/617/618/619/620/621/622/623/624/625/626/627/628/629/630/631/632/633/634/635/636/637/638/639/640/641/642/643/644/645/646/647/648/649/650/651/652/653/654/655/656/657/658/659/660/661/662/663/664/665/666/667/668/669/670/671/672/673/674/675/676/677/678/679/680/681/682/683/684/685/686/687/688/689/690/691/692/693/694/695/696/697/698/699/700/701/702/703/704/705/706/707/708/709/710/711/712/713/714/715/716/717/718/719/720/721/722/723/724/725/726/727/728/729/730/731/732/733/734/735/736/737/738/739/740/741/742/743/744/745/746/747/748/749/750/751/752/753/754/755/756/757/758/759/760/761/762/763/764/765/766/767/768/769/770/771/772/773/774/775/776/777/778/779/780/781/782/783/784/785/786/787/788/789/790/791/792/793/794/795/796/797/798/799/800/801/802/803/804/805/806/807/808/809/810/811/812/813/814/815/816/817/818/819/820/821/822/823/824/825/826/827/828/829/830/831/832/833/834/835/836/837/838/839/840/841/842/843/844/845/846/847/848/849/850/851/852/853/854/855/856/857/858/859/860/861/862/863/864/865/866/867/868/869/870/871/872/873/874/875/876/877/878/879/880/881/882/883/884/885/886/887/888/889/890/891/892/893/894/895/896/897/898/899/900/901/902/903/904/905/906/907/908/909/910/911/912/913/914/915/916/917/918/919/920/921/922/923/924/925/926/927/928/929/930/931/932/933/934/935/936/937/938/939/940/941/942/943/944/945/946/947/948/949/950/951/952/953/954/955/956/957/958/959/960/961/962/963/964/965/966/967/968/969/970/971/972/973/974/975/976/977/978/979/980/981/982/983/984/985/986/987/988/989/990/991/992/993/994/995/996/997/998/999/1000

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 Fax: +64 4 473 8130
 www.warrenmahoney.com

Sarjeant Gallery

Green Park, Wairoana

Drawing Title

GA SECTION SARJEANT GALLERY & EXTENSION

Drawing Status

BUILDING CONSENT & TENDER ISSUE

Drawing Details

Scale: 1:125 @ A1
 Date: 17.06.19
 Job No: 0548
 Author: [Name]
 Checked: [Name]

Drawing No

AA3-001

Revision

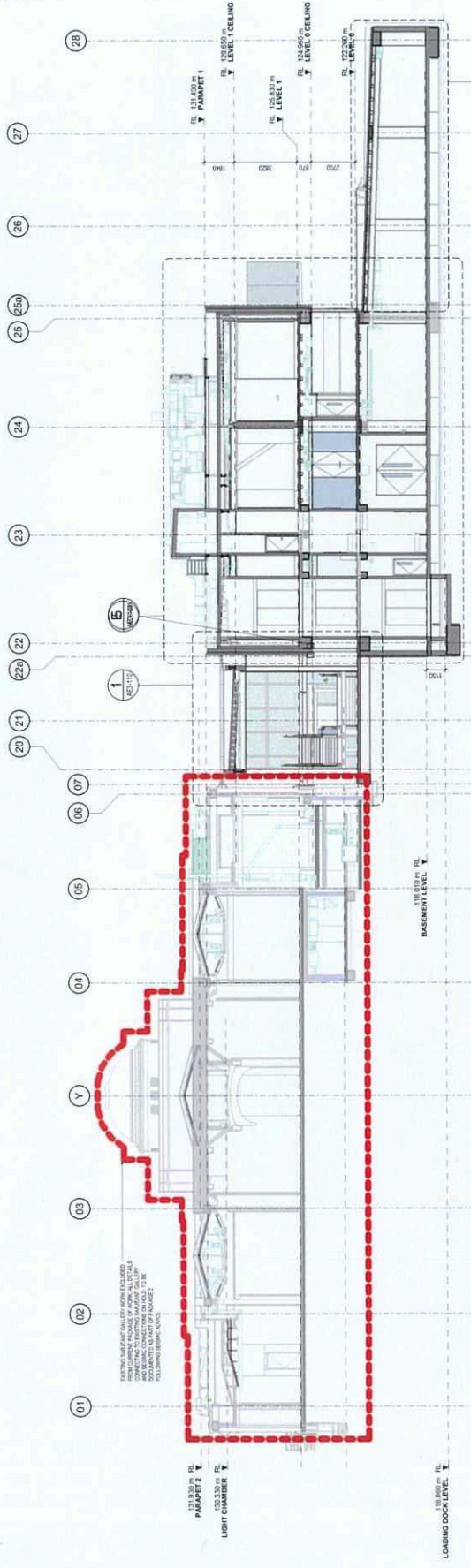
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WARREN AND MAHONEY

All dimensions to be verified on site before proceeding.
 Construction to be in accordance with the relevant building codes and standards.
 Construction to be in accordance with the relevant building codes and standards.

Revisions
 0 17/04/19 CONSENT & TENDER ISSUE

Notes



E SECTION E - SARJEANT GALLERY & EXTENSION - NORTH SOUTH
 A1/20 1:25

Consultants
 Project Manager
 CLENDON BIRNS & PARK
 Structural Engineer
 PACIFIC CONSULTANTS
 Mechanical Engineer
 PACIFIC CONSULTANTS
 Fire Engineer
 PACIFIC CONSULTANTS
 Electrical Engineer
 Client
 WHANGANUI DISTRICT COUNCIL

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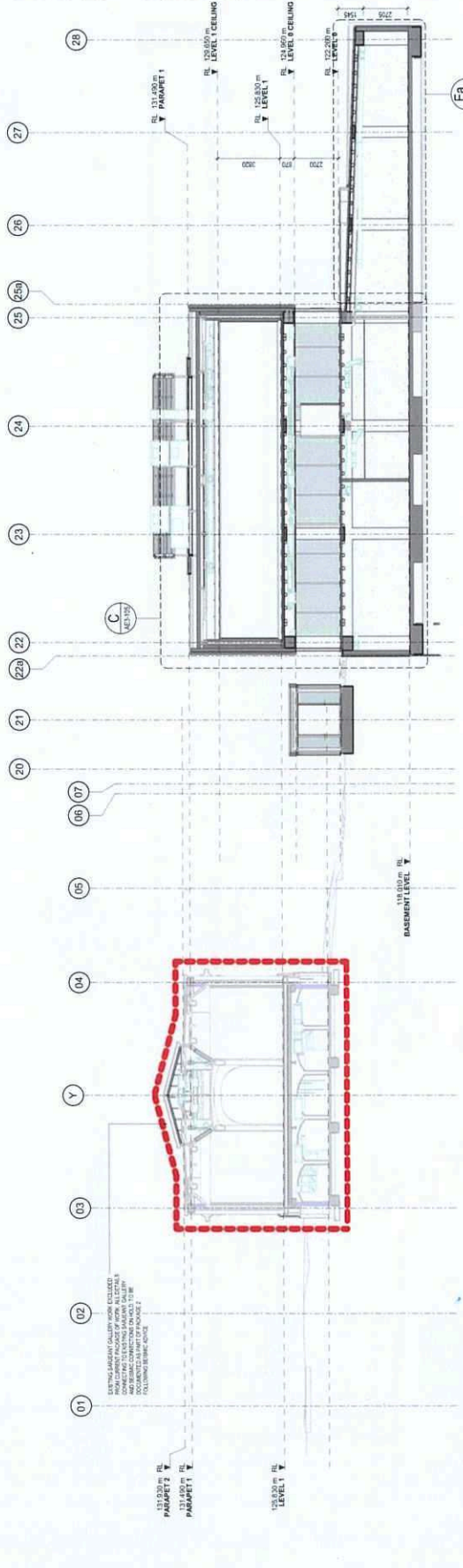
Registered Architects and Designers
 Project Title
 Sarjeant Gallery
 Queen Park, Whanganui

Drawing Title
 GA SECTION
 SARJEANT GALLERY &
 EXTENSION

Drawing Status
 BUILDING CONSENT &
 TENDER ISSUE

Scale
 1:125
 Date
 17/04/19
 Job No
 0540
 Drawn
 Author
 Checked
 Checked
 Drawing No
 Revision
 AA3-002
 0

WARREN AND MAHONEY



B SECTION B - SARJEANT GALLERY & EXTENSION - NORTH SOUTH
 A1/20 1:25

All dimensions to be checked by the contractor on site. The contractor is responsible for ensuring that all dimensions are correct and for any variations with Warren and Mahoney Architects Ltd.

Revisions
 0 17.06.19 CONSENT & TENDER ISSUE

KEYNOTE LEGEND

CODE	DESCRIPTION
CS-01	COMMON FLOOR FINISH DIMENSIONED TO FLOOR FINISH
CS-02	COMMON FLOOR FINISH DIMENSIONED TO FLOOR FINISH
CS-03	COMMON FLOOR FINISH DIMENSIONED TO FLOOR FINISH

Notes



North Arrow
 True North
 Magnetic North

Consultants

Project Manager
 CLERKSON BURNS & PARK
 PACIFIC CONSULTANTS
 Mechanical Engineer
 PACIFIC CONSULTANTS
 Fire Engineer
 PACIFIC CONSULTANTS
 Electrical Engineer
 Electrical Engineer

Client
 WHANGARU DISTRICT COUNCIL

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 77 The Strand
 PO Box 10700
 Wellington 6143
 Phone +64 4 473 8130

Registered Architects and Designers
 Registration No. 10000000000000000000
 Project Title

Sarjeant Gallery
 Queens Park, Whangarei

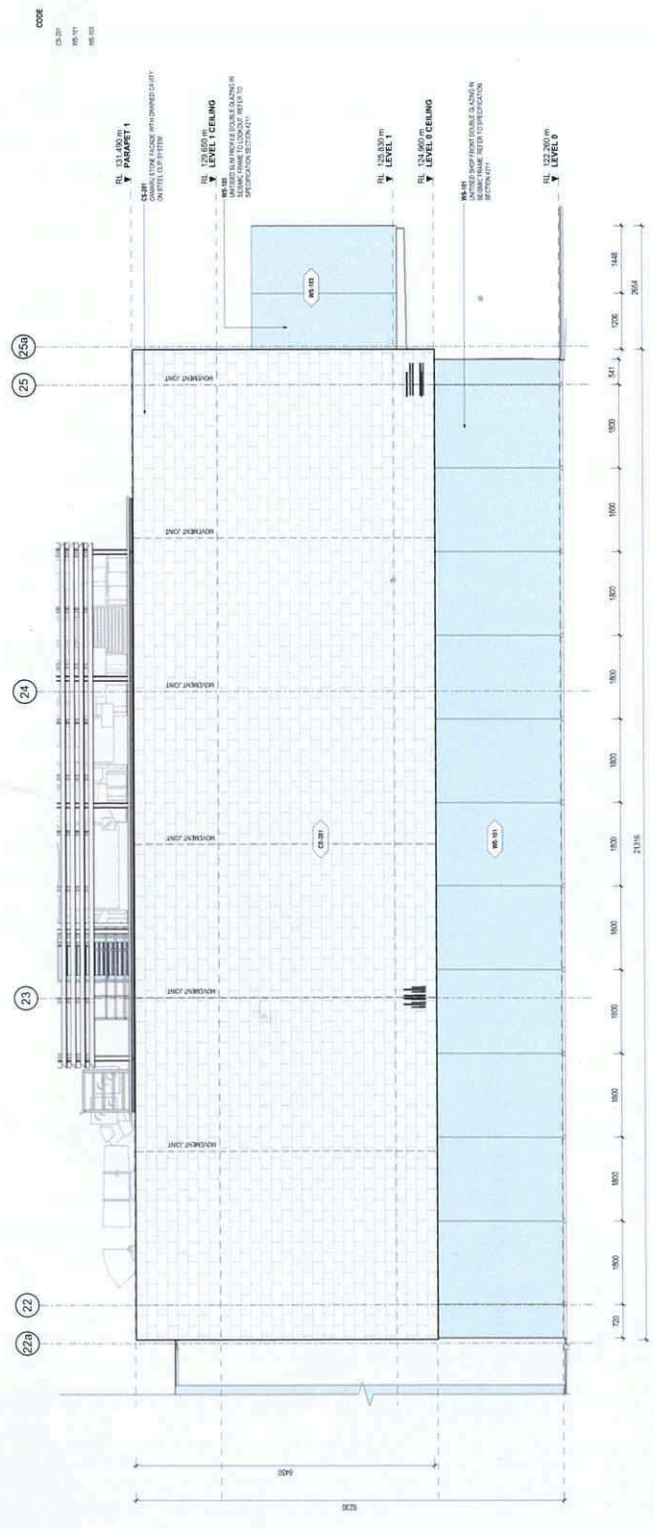
Drawing Title
 PART ELEVATION
 EXTENSION - EAST &
 WEST

Drawing Status
 BUILDING CONSENT &
 TENDER ISSUE
 Drawing Details

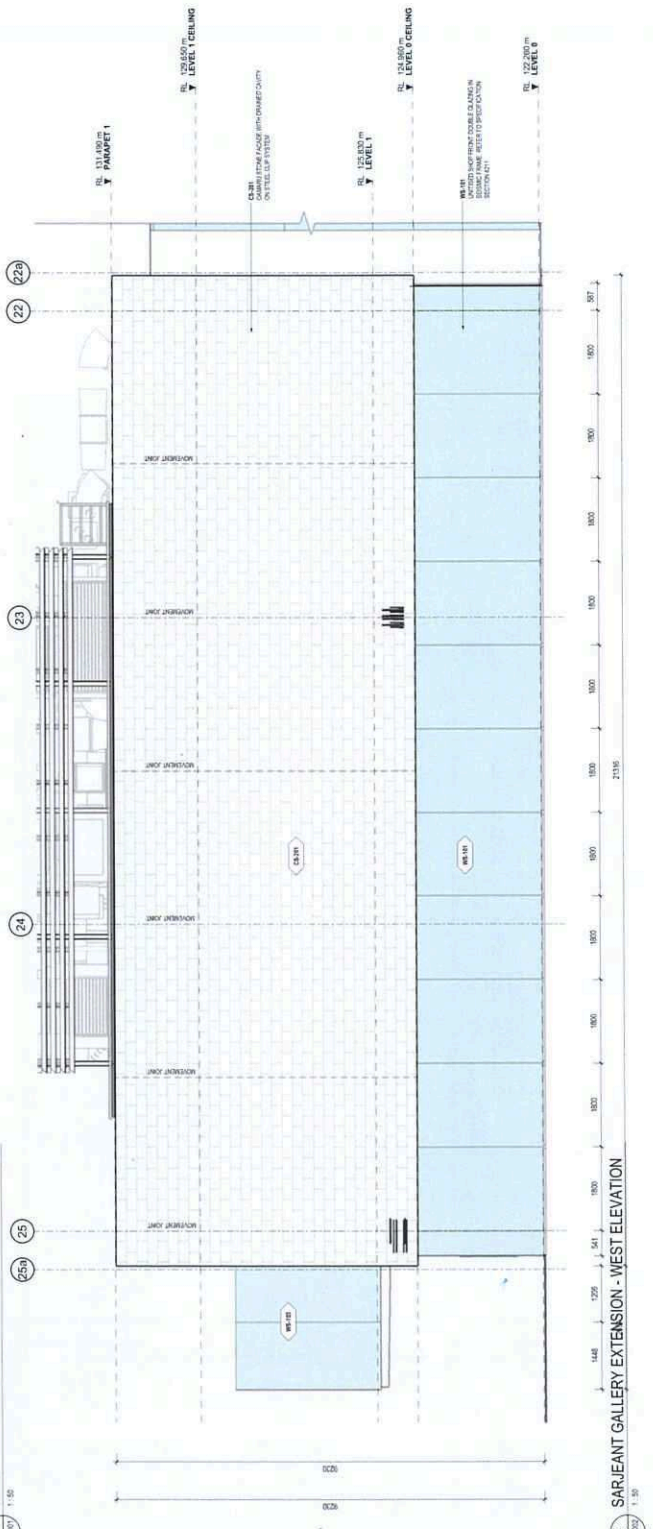
Scale
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 Date
 17.06.19
 Author
 Designer
 Checker

Drawing No
 AEZ-101
 Revision
 0

WARREN AND MAHONEY



1 SARJEANT GALLERY EXTENSION - EAST ELEVATION
 1:50



2 SARJEANT GALLERY EXTENSION - WEST ELEVATION
 1:50

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 Wellington 6140
 Phone +64 4 773 8130
 www.warrenandmahoney.com

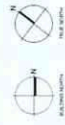
KEYNOTE LEGEND

CODE	DESCRIPTION
CS-RT	CONCRETE REINFORCED CURB IN TELLER
MS-RT	METAL STUD WALL ON CONCRETE IN REINFORCED
MS-RT	METAL STUD WALL ON CONCRETE IN REINFORCED
MS-RT	METAL STUD WALL ON CONCRETE IN REINFORCED

Revisions
 0 17.06.19 CONSENT & TENDER ISSUE

Notes

1. SEE ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS FOR FINISHES AND MATERIALS.



Consultants

- Project Manager
 CLEMON BURNS & PARK
 Structural Engineer
- Architect
 WARREN AND MAHONEY ARCHITECTS
 Mechanical Engineers
- PACIFIC CONSULTANTS
 Fire Engineer
- PACIFIC CONSULTANTS
 Electrical Engineer

Client

WHANGAMU DISTRICT COUNCIL

Warren and Mahoney Architects

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 www.warrenandmahoney.com

Registered Architects and Designers

Project Title
Sarjeant Gallery

Queen Park, Whangamou

Drawing Title

**PART ELEVATION
 EXTENSION - NORTH -
 PART 1**

Drawing Status
 BUILDING CONSENT &
 TENDER ISSUE

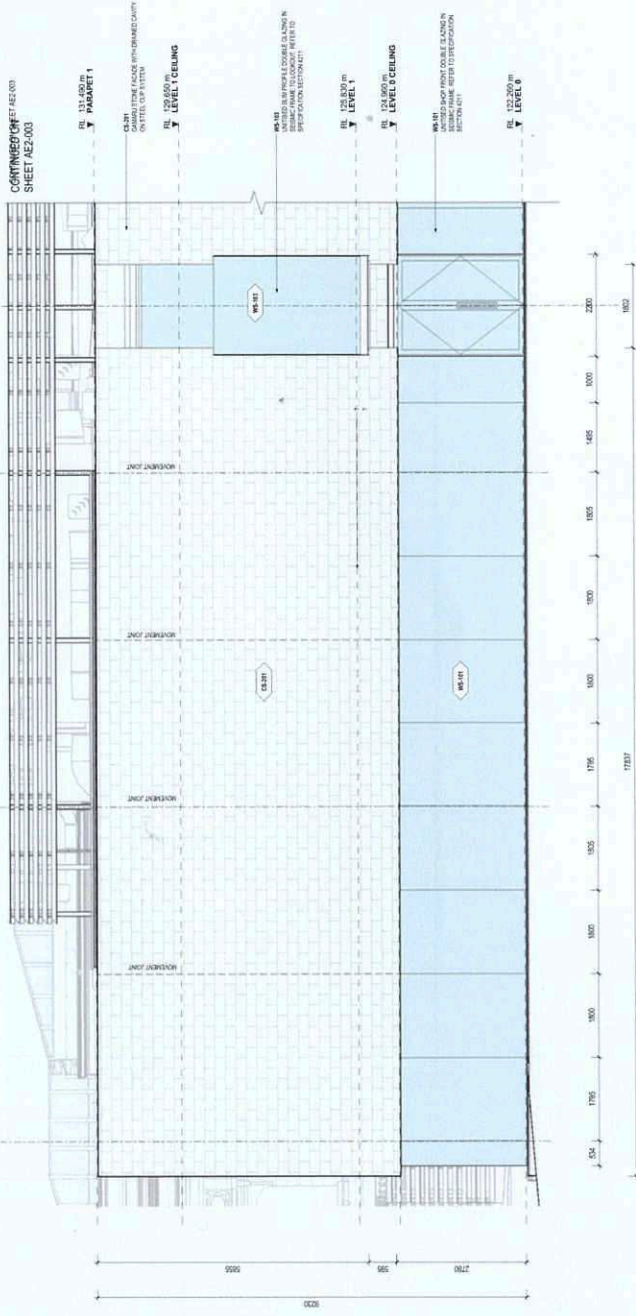
Drawing Details

Scale	1:500B A1
Date	17.06.19
Job No.	0518
Author	
Checker	

Drawing No **Revision**

AE2-102	0
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WARREN AND MAHONEY



1 SARJEANT GALLERY EXTENSION - NORTH ELEVATION - PART 1

As shown to be satisfied by the following:
 All drawings to be submitted with the following:
 1. A copy of the relevant building consent
 2. A copy of the relevant resource consent
 3. A copy of the relevant fire consent

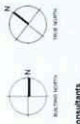
Revisions
 0 17.06.19 COMMENT & TENDER ISSUE

KEYNOTE LEGEND

CODE	DESCRIPTION
CS-201	CONCRETE FLOOR SLAB WITH DIMENSIONED CAVITY ON STEEL CLIP SYSTEM
WB-101	WALL PANEL WITH DIMENSIONED CAVITY ON STEEL CLIP SYSTEM
WB-102	WALL PANEL WITH DIMENSIONED CAVITY ON STEEL CLIP SYSTEM TO CONCRETE FLOOR SLAB

Notes

1. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN METERS UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.



Consultants
 Project Manager
 CLENDON BURNS & PARK
 Structural Engineer
 ARCHITECTS
 Mechanical Engineer
 PACIFIC CONSULTANTS
 Fire Engineer
 PACIFIC CONSULTANTS
 Structural Engineer
 Chief
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 Project Title

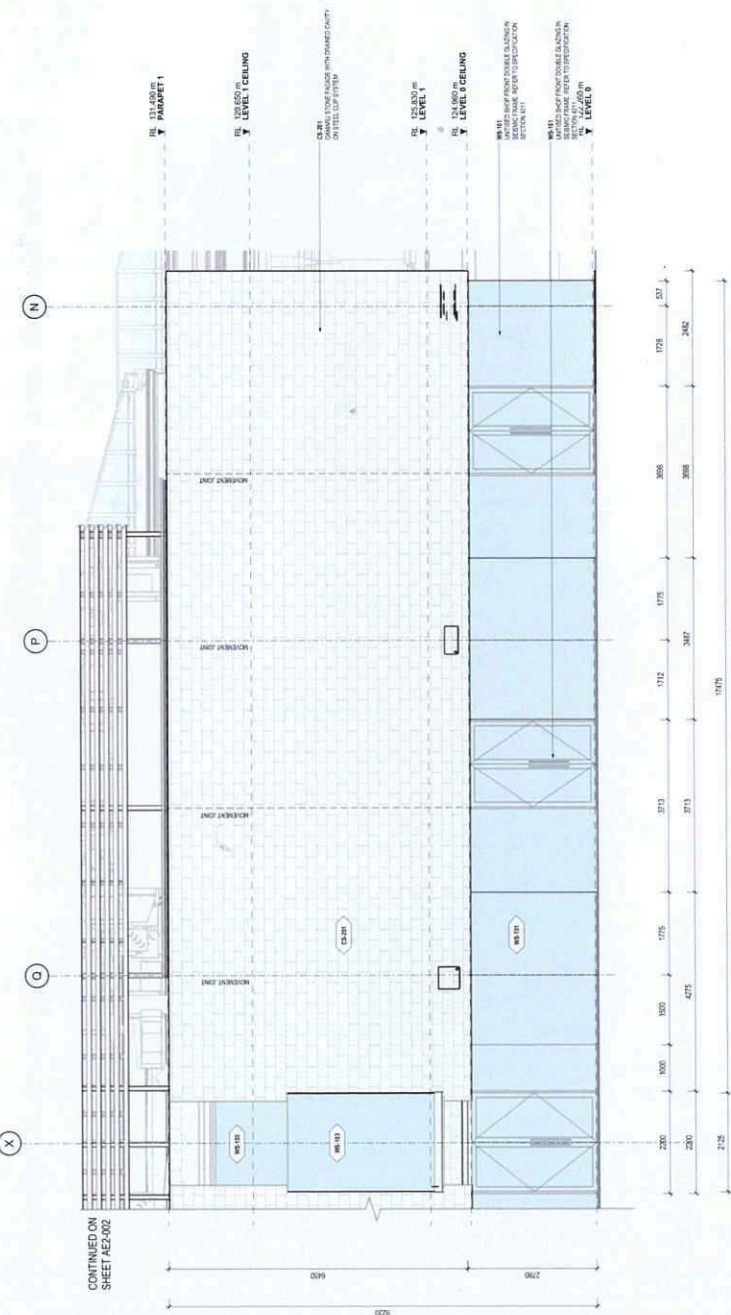
Sargeant Gallery
 Queen Park, Whangarei

Drawing Title
 PART ELEVATION
 EXTENSION - NORTH -
 PART 2

Drawing Status
 BUILDING CONSENT &
 TENDER ISSUE

Drawing Details
 Scale 1:500 @ A1
 Date 17.06.19
 Job No 1808
 Author
 Checker
 Drawing No
 Revision
 AE2-103
 0

WARREN AND MAHONEY



1 SARGEANT GALLERY EXTENSION - NORTH ELEVATION - PART 2

CONTINUED ON SHEET AE2-102

As indicated by the yellow shading, this drawing is a preliminary drawing and should not be used for construction or any other purpose without the written consent of the architect. The architect's liability is limited to the professional services provided.

Revision	Description
0	17.05.19 CONSENT & TENDER ISSUE

KEYNOTE LEGEND	DESCRIPTION
CS-20	CONCRETE FOUNDATION/CONCRETE/STEEL DECK
MS-21	METAL SHEET PILING
MS-22	METAL STRUCTURE

Notes



Consultants

Project Manager
CLEMON BURNS & PARK
Structural Engineer
ARCHITECTS
MECHANICAL ENGINEERS
PACIFIC CONSULTANTS
Mechanical Engineer
Fire Engineer
RCP CONSULTANTS
Electrical Engineer

Client
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Registered Architects and Designers
Project Title
Sarjeant Gallery

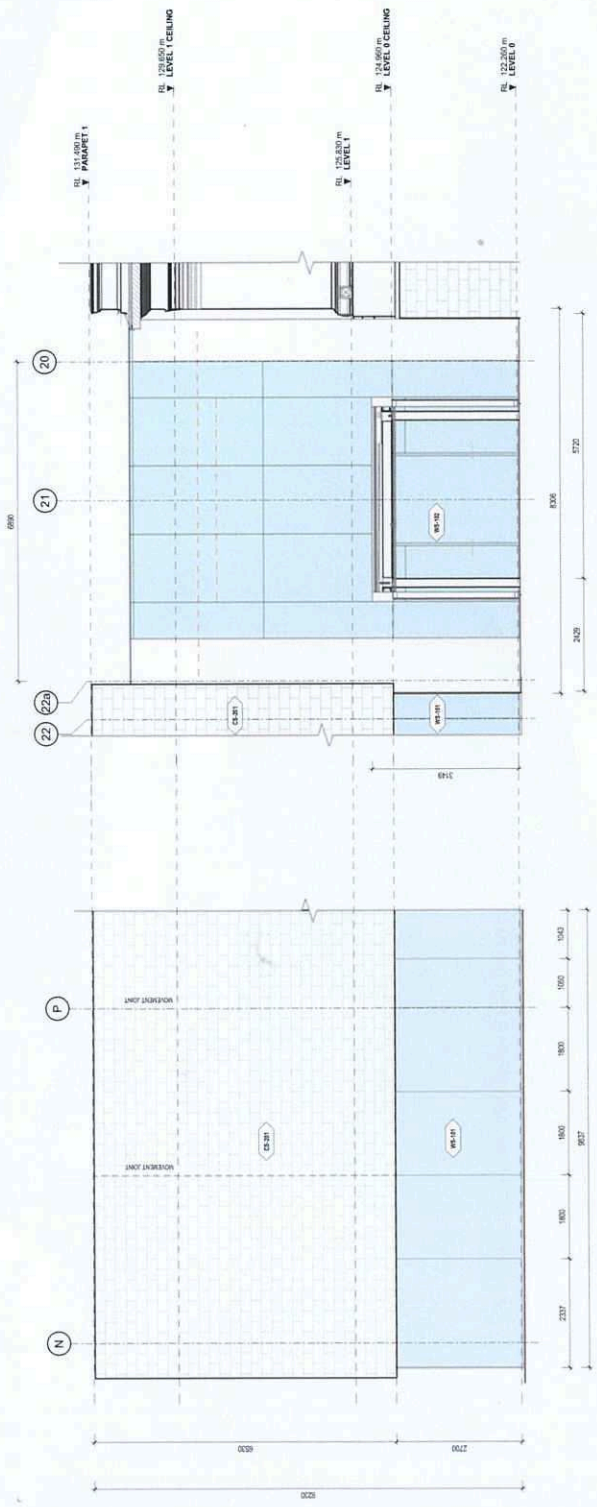
Queen's Park, Whangamau

Drawing Title
PART ELEVATIONS
LINK - EAST & WEST

Drawing Status
BUILDING CONSENT &
TENDER ISSUE
Drawing Details
Scale: As indicated in A1
Date: 17.05.19
Author: AEM/AM
Checker: AEM/AM

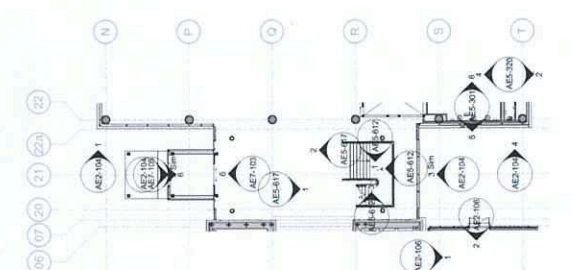
Drawing No. Revision
AE2-104 0

WARREN AND MAHONEY

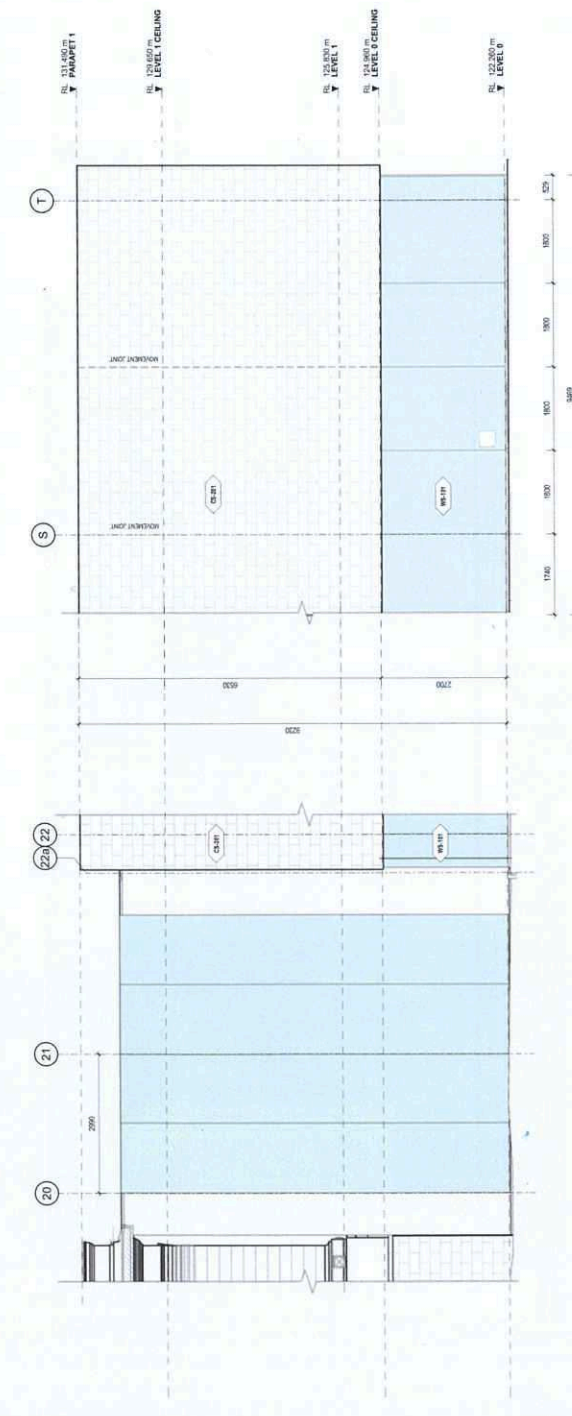


2 LINK BUILDING - PART ELEVATION - WEST
A1/100 1:50

1 SARJEANT GALLERY EXTENSION - PART ELEVATION - SOUTH 1
A1/100 1:50



5 ELEVATION LOCATION PLAN
A1/100 1:200



4 SARJEANT GALLERY EXTENSION - PART ELEVATION - SOUTH 2
A1/100 1:50

3 LINK BUILDING - PART ELEVATION - EAST
A1/100 1:50

Appendix D

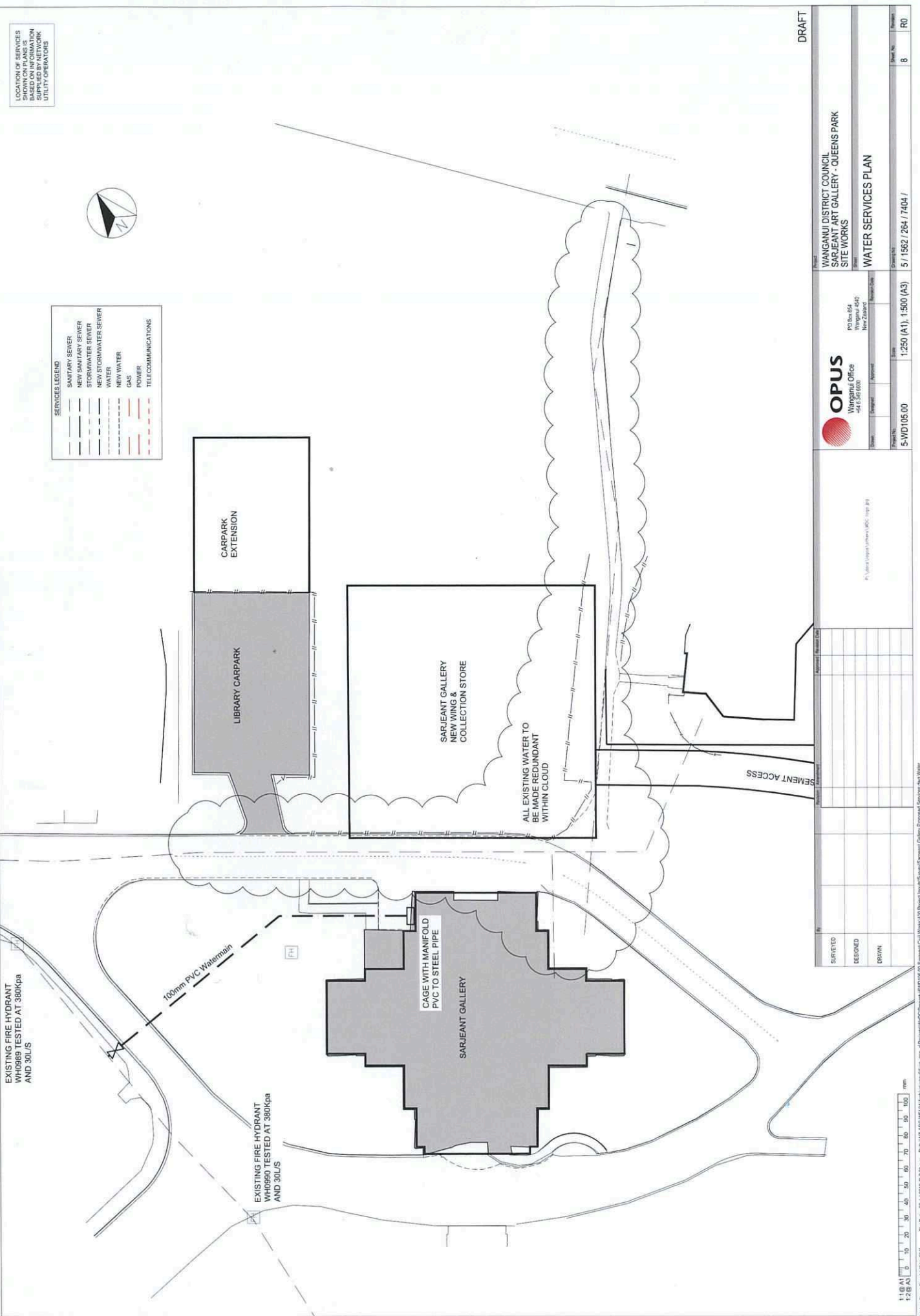
**Sarjeant Art Gallery
Plans for Installation of Water
and other Services**

LOCATION OF SERVICES SHOWN ON PLANS IS BASED ON INFORMATION PROVIDED BY NETWORK UTILITY OPERATORS



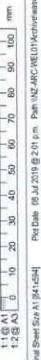
SERVICES LEGEND

- SANITARY SEWER
- NEW SANITARY SEWER
- STORMWATER SEWER
- NEW STORMWATER SEWER
- FRESH WATER
- NEW WATER
- GAS
- POWER
- TELECOMMUNICATIONS



DRAFT

 OPUS Wanganui Office PO Box 874 Wanganui (480) New Zealand Tel: (03) 541 6666		Project No: 5-WD105 00 Scale: 1:250 (A1), 1:500 (A3) Drawing No: 5 / 1562 / 264 / 7404 /	Project Name: WANGANUI DISTRICT COUNCIL SARJEANT ART GALLERY - QUEENS PARK SITE WORKS Drawing Title: WATER SERVICES PLAN	Date: 8 Revision: R0
SURVEYED DESIGNED DRAWN				



Original Sheet Size A1 (841x1184) Plot Date: 08 Jul 2019 @ 2:21 pm. Path: \\NZ-MC-VEL\GIS\work\mof\mof.mxd Project: \\NZ-MC-VEL\GIS\work\mof\mof.mxd Project: \\NZ-MC-VEL\GIS\work\mof\mof.mxd Project: \\NZ-MC-VEL\GIS\work\mof\mof.mxd

