

Archaeological Addendum to the Archaeological Assessment for the Extension to the Sarjeant Art Gallery, Pukenuamu Queen's Park, Site R22/440, Whanganui, for an Authority Application to HNZPT

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July 2024

1.0 Introduction

The Whanganui District Council (WDC) is upgrading and earthquake strengthening the Sarjeant Art Gallery (SAG) in Pukenuamu Queen's Park (PQP) as well as constructing an adjoining new gallery building with additional exhibition space and a large basement for art storage (Figures 1-4)¹. The gallery extension also involved the installation of new services and a large access way for trucks to the new basement area. The development required large scale earthmoving as well as landscaping and paving of the area around the gallery and its entrance (Figure 5). Prior to the start of the gallery project it was estimated that 11,000 cubic metres of soil would be moved during the earthworks but the final total volume of earthmoving probably exceeded the initial estimate.

This report is an Addendum to the 2019 Archaeological Assessment of the Extension to the Sarjeant Art Gallery, Pukenuamu/Queen's Park, Site R22/440, Whanganui by Michael Taylor and Annetta Sutton. The 2019 archaeological assessment was written to support the original Authority application and provides a comprehensive review of the locality; the Māori and European history of the site; the proposed development; the effects of the development; the value of the archaeology; and other matters as required by Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (HNZPT) in an archaeological assessment (HNZPT 2019).

HNZPT issued Archaeological Authority No. 2020/457 for the SAG project and the conditions of the Authority required WDC to provide an Archaeological Management Plan as well as onsite archaeological monitoring, investigation, recovery, analysis and

¹ The figures are all together at the rear of this report.

reporting on the archaeology that was modified or destroyed by the development earthworks; these tasks are legal requirements under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act (HNZPTA 2014). An Archaeological Research Strategy for the project was also provided by Archaeology north Limited.

Historically, the gallery development site was the Soldiers' Settlement, the location where senior rank and file British soldiers and their families lived and built cottages over a period of more than 20 years between the late 1840s and 1870. The construction of the new gallery and associated infrastructure had a very significant impact on the archaeology in PQP and destroyed a substantial portion of the Soldiers' Settlement. Their settlement and the nearby Rutland Stockade site (also located in PQP) are recorded together with the New Zealand Archaeological Association (NZAA) as archaeological site No. R22/440. A copy of the NZAA site record is attached to the 2019 archaeological assessment.

This Addendum only provides supplementary and new information and includes only a brief summary of the project results to date; it should be read in conjunction with the 2019 archaeological assessment. Earthworks for the SAG project started over four years ago in 2020 and Archaeology North Limited have been onsite daily for a significant portion of that time to monitor the earthmoving and other works, and to document the archaeology that was uncovered and destroyed as required by the Authority.

The SAG project is nearing completion with the reopening of the gallery scheduled to occur in November 2024. However, it has recently become necessary to extend the area in the park covered by an HNZPT Authority to accommodate additional works for the development that are outside the areas covered by Authority No. 202/457. HNZPT is unable to extend the area covered by an Authority and a further Authority must be obtained for the new works. This Addendum is to support the new application for the second Authority for the SAG project.

2.0 Statutory Background

All pre-1900 archaeological sites in New Zealand are protected from any modification or destruction unless an archaeological Authority has been issued by the HNZPT under the HNZPTA 2014 to allow the modification or destruction necessary for the development. Archaeological Authorities include requirements, called *conditions*, and the SAG Authority No. 2020/457 required an Archaeological Management Plan, an Archaeological Research Strategy, archaeological monitoring, investigation, analysis, and written reporting on the archaeological remains of the Soldiers' Settlement recovered during the gallery project including the subsequent landscaping.

Further information on the legislative requirements of the HNZPTA 2014 is outlined in the 2019 archaeological assessment.

3.0 Historical background

The large sandhill on which the SAG stands is part of a long sand ridge that is called Pukenamu by Māori. The sand dune extends for about 1.5 kilometres from near to the Whanganui River almost to St. Johns Hill. The SAG stands at the river end of the dune on part of the highest portion of the sand ridge in PQP.

The original European settlement of Whanganui was promoted and managed from the early 1840s by the New Zealand Company. The Company set aside the PQP area as a reserve and named it Queen's Park when the layout of the town was originally planned, which was before the arrival of most of the new settlers. The Company also laid out the town's roadways including Campbell Street and a part of Cameron Terrace. A small part of Cameron Terrace is included in the current Authority application.

Between 1847 and 1870 the British army maintained a permanent garrison in Whanganui of about 200 rank and file troops as well as officers. The senior non-Commissioned officers' (NCO's) and their families built cottages and lived in the area where the original SAG and the recent extension has been constructed. Whanganui was one of only three bases with a permanent garrison during the New Zealand Wars

and the intervening peaceful periods. The Rutland Stockade is one of New Zealand's earliest major European fortifications and any surviving archaeological evidence is rare and of national importance (Walton 2003). The monitoring during the earthworks for the gallery development at PQP has demonstrated that the archaeological remains at the Whanganui's Soldiers' Settlement are exceptional.

In the 1840s during the early settlement period in Whanganui there were only limited wood and sawn timber supplies and so variety of other materials were used to construct the cottages at the Soldiers' Settlement. From early historic photographs it can be seen that the initial settlement consisted of thatched cottages built in classic British or Irish styles and the archaeological work to date has shown that a combination of methods and materials utilised by both Māori and in Europeans were used for the building of the early cottages at PQP.

Bricks for the cottage chimneys, fireplaces, and for other uses were handmade from local clay and the archaeological remains suggest they may have been fired in brick clamps on the sandhill within the Soldier's Settlement. As time passed and sawn timber became more available the cob-style cottages appear to have been superseded by small wooden cottages built with iron or wooden shingle roofs. There appear to have been up to about eight cottages at any one time in the small settlement. Some photographs from the 1860s that show mainly wooden cottages are included in the 2019 Archaeological Assessment, although some earlier thatched cottages are also visible in the images.

The sand dune landscape where the Soldiers' Settlement was located and where the original cottages were built was centred on a broad shallow gully sheltered by surrounding secondary ridges on three sides. The variable landscape is visible in the historic photographs although the perspective is distorted in the glass plate images.

After the British military departed from Whanganui in 1870 the settlement area was occupied briefly by squatters who used the remaining soldiers' cottages and erected some new wooden ones. In 1879, the Wanganui Girls' School was erected on the area that is now behind the Whanganui District Library. The school can be seen in Figures 8 and 9 which date from 1884.

During the 1880s all of the squatters' cottages and dwellings were demolished or moved when the levelling and beautification of the PQP sandhill commenced as the area was developed into a park. The gully was filled and levelled with sand dug away from the higher dunes including where the SAG now stands. This resulted in virtually all of the evidence of the historic Soldiers' Settlement including the remains of the cottages and their surroundings either been dug away or buried with sand up to five metres deep. The earthmoving resulted in historic artefacts and other material being spread through much of the fill. This historic fill that was re-deposited before 1900 is also considered to be archaeological under the HNZPTA 2014. The new extension to the SAG has been built in the original gully and this required the removal of large volumes of the 1880s fill and also the original historic landscape that was beneath the fill.

About 1890, or slightly earlier, much of the park including the future SAG site was planted in pines.

In 1892, a memorial to the British soldiers killed in a battle at Nukumarū on 25 January 1865 was erected in Queen's Park by Whanganui residents who were veterans of the New Zealand Wars. The skeletal remains of 18 soldiers² who had been buried in isolated sand dunes at Nukumarū were exhumed from their graves and reburied under the monument. The monument featured a sleeping lion on its top that symbolised the nationality and repose of those killed, which was designed and sculpted by local painter and sculptor George Sherrif.

The monument was originally located on the edge of the sandhill overlooking Maria Place and the town centre in a location on what is now Pukenuamu Drive where it passes the top of the Veterans' Steps and the original SAG front entrance. The memorial became known as *The Lion Monument*. The area, where the Lion Monument originally stood is an archaeological site. The Lion Monument and associated burials were relocated to their current position at the centre of the Veterans' Steps in about 1919 (see this report Section 6.2).

² The numbers of soldiers varies from 16-18 in different accounts & reports.

Early in the 20th century the Queen's Park Tennis Club used levelled areas of the park for tennis courts for about ten years. The tennis courts extended from the top of what is now the Cenotaph Hill (abutting the Lion Monument on its original site) to the Queen's Park School, and included the area where the SAG was later built. The Wanganui Croquet Club also opened four courts adjacent to the tennis courts in the park. As the tennis and croquet clubs use of the area both post-date 1900 any remains associated with their use are not considered to be archaeological under the HNZPTA 2014. There is, however, potential for other pre-1900 remains to survive in the vicinity of the former courts.

The Whanganui Brass Band Room, SAG, and Whanganui District Library are all located where the historic Soldiers' Settlement was located in PQP. The Rutland Stockade was located further south on the highest ground, where it overlooked the Whanganui River and its site was not subject to the same levelling and earthmoving as the area where the Soldiers' Settlement was located.

4.0 Archaeological Monitoring & Investigations

The main focus for the archaeological monitoring to date has been on first finding and then the investigation and recording of in situ archaeological remains located on the original ground surface of the historic landscape. Archaeological work has been guided by the Archaeological Research Strategy provided for the current Authority. In particular, the archaeologists sought to identify the locations of the cottages and associated buried evidence from the day to day lives and activities of the 19th century soldiers' families.

The in situ remains from three cottages located during the archaeological monitoring of the earthmoving were all probably built in the late 1840s or early 1850s. The investigations uncovered evidence of the cottages that included the cottage's clay floors (some which had later been replaced with wooden flooring); remains of the walls; brick fireplaces; brick and pumice chimneys; other internal features; doorways and entrances; a brick path leading to a cottage; a bund and brick drain; as well as extensive evidence of the day-to-day activities around the cottages, including refuse holes, cooking fires and a wide variety of other remains left by the families who lived

there. This evidence was all investigated and recorded following standard archaeological practice as required by the HNZPT Authority before the areas were dug away by machinery for the SAG redevelopment. The investigations of the historic landscape and cottage sites produced a large quantity of significant and unique archaeological material and artefacts that reflected the lives of the military families while they were stationed in Whanganui.

A wide variety of fragmentary and whole military paraphernalia was recovered including buttons, badges, buckles, boots, pieces of uniforms & hats, numbered metal tags, munitions (musket balls, bullets, percussion caps, lead shot), and sherds of regimental crockery.

No evidence of Māori occupation of the sandhill was found during the earthworks for the gallery, although a small number of individual items possibly originally used by Māori have been identified within the military context.

Other more modern post-1900 features identified in the fill during the earthworks included World War II anti-aircraft trenches; irrigation works for the park; modern services including freshwater, stormwater and wastewater pipes to the gallery and nearby band room; ducting for fibre cabling associated with the nearby police station; and other deposits of material buried in the modern park surface such as waste Ōamaru stone from the original SAG construction, stone from the Veterans' Steps memorial and boiler waste from the SAG.

Location of the original land surface and associated archaeological remains, including the cottages, was a complex and difficult task as these were found at varying depths and often deeply buried. At the start of excavations, it was also unknown where, or even if, an original historic ground surface or archaeological remains were present. Additionally, the natural sand and the sand fill that had been used to bury the historic surfaces were the same, and the cultural material in all of the contexts was often the same or similar.

The primary earthmoving to excavate the new gallery footprint was undertaken using a large hydraulic digger with a straight edged bucket. The scale of the earthmoving

for the gallery basement and its entrance, well below the modern ground level, meant the spoil was generally loaded as it was dug out onto one of a continuous fleet of large trucks. The machine scraped down the ground surface while being watched or

monitored by the S45 archaeologist or assistant archaeologists, and the Tupoho Tangata Tiaki. Where necessary, when archaeological remains were present, the digger driver shook the sand fill out from the machine's bucket to allow artefacts to be identified and recovered as the earthworks progressed. Once the digger drivers became familiar with the archaeologist's work they were able to help with the location and retrieval of material items and the identification of surfaces and features.

The main earthmoving for the basement and driveway occurred at intervals over the first 2-3 years. Later works were more limited in scale and mainly required for drainage, other services, and secondary tasks.

The historic archaeological material recovered from PQP is generally well preserved and significant. The analysis and reporting, required by HNZPT Authority No. 2020/457, will inform our understandings of Whanganui's early European development and will add to, and correct aspects of, the town's early history.

5.0 Current New Proposed Work

The Sarjeant Art Gallery extension and redevelopment project is nearing completion but some revisions and changes in the design of services and landscaping are in areas that were not included in the original HNZPT archaeological Authority No. 2020/457 and it has become necessary to obtain an additional Authority to enable earthworks in these areas to proceed. This Addendum is to support the new HNZPT Authority application.

Figure 2 shows the locations of both areas and details of the proposed works are shown on Figures 6-7. Both areas do, or can be expected to, contain archaeological remains.

5.1 Location One – Outside the District Library on Pukenamu Drive

The relevant figures for Location One are Figures 2, 6, 8, 9, 14-16.

Trenching for the installation of stormwater pipes on Pukenamu Drive, in the roadway outside the library (which is beyond the area covered by the Authority No. 2020/457) revealed archaeological evidence including a clay surface that is most likely an historic track and a concentration of animal bones buried beneath the historic track feature (Figures 14 - 16). When the earthmoving crew recognised the possible archaeological remains they stopped work and sought advice. A brief inspection by an archaeologist from Archaeology North Limited confirmed that the remains were most likely of archaeological origin.

The old clay layer was 5 to 15 centimetres thick and extended across the 1.8 metre wide digger trench and was visible for at least 10 metres along the open section of trench. The cow or beef bones were from immature cows and had been sawn into short segments probably by a butcher for sale and consumption. The bones appeared to have been clustered together in the ground and were probably deposited in a small hole dug to dispose of them. Further bones remained buried in the ground and were not extracted by the workers or archaeologist. After being checked by the archaeologist all of the bones were reburied at the find location.

A piece of glazed brown crockery along with a pontil black glass beer base were observed with the bones and a few further scattered fragments of white crockery were observed in the trench section as the sand fell away over the following days. No archaeological features were visible in the trench other than the clay layer or track. Subsequent road building with sand, clay and gravel layers had built up the area to the modern level.

All of the area to be affected by the proposed trenching is under the roadway and thus further evidence cannot be seen, tested or assessed. The surrounding areas are also under the road or raised grass areas and garden beds. However, it can safely be assumed that the buried clay layer and scattered archaeological remains continue along under Pukenamu Drive towards the SAG, into the area covered under the existing HNZPT Authority No. 2020/457, and where archaeological monitoring has

already occurred and where archaeological evidence was and is present. The beef bones were comparable to those found elsewhere over the Soldiers' Settlement site where the SAG extension has been constructed. Meat for the British troops stationed at the Rutland Stockade was bought by the Commissariat under contract and provided to the soldiers.

An historic photograph from 1884 shows the sand dunes and a track in the affected area (Figures 8-9). The track visible in the image follows the approximate alignment of the clay feature found in the stormwater pipe trench. The image also shows the Wanganui Girls' School completed in 1879 that was located in the area between the present district library and top of the Bell Street slope. At least three timber cottages, probably occupied by squatters, are also visible in the figures.

The image in Figures 8 and 9 shows the area covered by the new Authority application including the intersection of Campbell Street/Pukenamu Drive and Cameron Terrace. A track running roughly north-south is faintly visible in the image running parallel to the school fence. The surfaces of the nearby roads are not formed and later earthmoving, and the formation of Pukenamu Drive, makes a full and direct comparison of the landscape difficult.

It is reasonable to assume that the cultural material below the buried clay layer probably originated from the military use of the area before 1870, or otherwise was associated with the squatters' use of the area until the 1880s. It would thus be considered to be archaeological as defined and protected under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014.

Considerable archaeological remains were present in the loose sand at the same level as the exposed clay layer near to the north side of the gallery extension including the remains of a cottage dating from early in the military use of the area. The cottage was first revealed as a concentration of loose bricks buried in loose sand about two metres below the modern ground surface. Once the overburden was removed investigation with hand tools by the archaeologists revealed an intact chimney base, fireplace, and a clay floor rich in small artefacts, which were useful for interpreting the features as a cottage. The presence of military paraphernalia on the floor and in

the fireplace confirmed that the cottage was contemporary with the military use of the site. This was the first of three cottage sites found during the earthworks at PQP. The bricks found were probably made by hand, possibly nearby to the cottage in a charcoal rich area that was dug away for the gallery basement construction.

Monitoring of the trench excavations will provide an opportunity to confirm past usage of the site and determine or confirm the function of the clay surface and it is expected that further archaeological evidence will be present along the stormwater trench route. The clay surface or track is likely to continue in the area covered by the current application and there is likely to be historic cultural material present beneath it as well as possible archaeological. Remains are likely to include further animal bones, fragments of 19th century ceramics, bottles or pieces of bottle glass, military paraphernalia and other items of historic origin. These could be associated with either the Soldiers' Settlement or the squatters. Potentially denser archaeological material may be present between 1-2 metres below the present ground level.

Over four years archaeological fill and remains have been found virtually everywhere over the entire site whenever earthmoving has occurred. Earthworks have shown that the original landscape consisted of a gully in the area where the new gallery basement is now located and that the gully had been filled when the area was levelled in the 1880s. The ground level in the area rose up to a small ridge where the band room is located and also formed an area of higher ground under what was the current library carpark.

5.2 Location Two – Pukenamu Drive between the SAG & top of the Veterans' Steps

The relevant figures specific to for Location Two are Figures 2, 7, 10-13 and 17). The second location included in the new Authority application is located between the front of the original SAG and the top of the Veterans' Steps and located in the Pukenamu Drive Road Reserve and a small area of the adjacent parkland (Figures 7 & 17).

The Veterans' Steps and Lion Monument are listed with HNZPT as item no. 995 and scheduled in the Whanganui District Plan Appendix A - Heritage Items as item no. 8.

The steps were originally intended as a memorial to veterans of the New Zealand Wars, the South African/Boer War, and World War I.

The work in this locality involves digging two shallow trenches to install cabling for the bunker lights around the SAG and across Pukenamu Drive to the existing pole lights at the top of the Veterans' Steps (Fig. 7). The work also includes the installation of a new SAG security camera just to the southeast of the top of the steps in grassed parkland. Only the work on Pukenamu Drive for the new lighting cables and for the installation of cabling and a pole for the new security light are included in this current Authority application with the rest of the work around the gallery included under Authority No. 2020/457.

The two cables will run for an estimated 40-50 metres across the top of the steps as shown in Figure 7. Machine trenching and hydrovacating will be used to install the cable around the gallery and to expose the bunker lights there but hydrovacating should not be used for the work on the road. Hydrovacating is a type of water blasting which uses high-pressure water to cut and liquefy the soil, while simultaneously using a vacuum to suck up the liquefied spoil from the excavation with a hose into a tank for removal from the site.

The Pukenamu Drive roadway between the old SAG main entrance and the top of the Veterans' Steps could contain human remains and machine trenching and hand excavation can be used there but hydrovacating should not be used in the road (see Section 6.2 of this report).

The camera pole will require a hole to be excavated in the grassed slope beside the top of the steps. The cable to the security camera will be about 10 metres long and be buried at about 60 centimetres deep. The foundation hole for the camera pole will be similar to new light holes plans for which are included in the plans attached to the Authority application form.

6.0 Archaeological Assessment

6.1 Location One

Trenching in Pukenamu Drive in front of the Whanganui District Library for the installation of a stormwater pipe was stopped when a cluster of butchered beef bones were uncovered (Figs. 14-16). The bones are buried below the modern road and also below an early track that probably dates to the 19th century. The archaeological remains located are most likely associated with the Soldiers' Settlement, or perhaps the later squatter's occupation of what is now PQP. Both of these uses of the modern park date from the 19th century and are considered to be archaeological under the HNZPTA 2014.

6.2 Location Two

The area on Pukenamu Drive between the original front entrance to the SAG and top of the Veterans' Steps is the location where the Lion Monument or Memorial (now located further down the steps) was originally located (Figs. 11-13).

In 1892 16 soldiers' skeletons were exhumed from their graves at Nukumarū, placed in five bags and transported to Whanganui where the remains were reburied in a trench dug for the purpose. The Lion Monument was moved down the hill in 1919 at the start of the construction of the Veterans' Steps, which were built shortly before the original SAG was completed. The Lion Monument was then built over the trench and the remains. The photographs shown in Figures 11-13 show the Lion Monument in its original location between what is the top of the Veterans' Steps and the original front entrance to the SAG. Figure 10 shows the tennis courts in the PQP with Lion Monument in the distance.

The locality where the graves and monument were originally located is the vicinity which will be crossed by the new lighting and camera cables. The photographs show there were once two cannons mounted on platforms on either side of the monument and a post and chain fence (and an earlier fence) around the monument and cannons.

The soldiers' bones were reported to have been buried about three feet below the ground surface in a trench dug in the centre of where the Lion Monument was then built ([Wanganui Chronicle](#), 5 April 1892 p. 2 from Papers Past). Three feet is 91.44 centimetres so the burials of the men's skeletal remains were shallow. Pukenamu Drive appears to have been dug slightly into the original ground level, so the cable trench may intersect with the level of the burials.

Any evidence of the trench, the associated burials, or where the monument stood would be an archaeological site under the HNZPTA 2014. Remains that may be present could include the foundations of the monument or its platform; the trench in which the bones were buried; fence post holes; and possibly also bone fragments or small bones, such as digits, that may have been missed during the second exhumation and could have been left at the location. The bags that the bones were originally buried in would have been made of an organic material which is likely to have decayed over the 27 years that the bones were undisturbed in the ground.

If any human remains are present earthworks would have to stop and the HNZPT procedures detailed in their guide for [Kōiwi Tangata Human Remains](#) followed. This would require a notification to the New Zealand Police, tangata whenua, and HNZPT. The S45 archaeologist for the archaeological work should also be notified if they are not present at the time.

All of the trench excavations for the lighting and camera cables on the road will have to be done using a mechanical digger or by hand. A digger will need to be onsite to remove the road surface. Attention will need to be paid for any evidence of the old monument foundations, the burial trench, and any bones that may have been left behind.

The small area adjacent to the top of the Veterans' Steps where it is proposed to install a pole for a security camera for SAG can be included in the Authority application as a precautionary measure because of the ubiquitous nature of archaeological remains in the park. Damage to the Veterans' Steps should be avoided during the installation works. Archaeological remains are not anticipated to present in the grassed area.

7.0 Conclusions

1. Location One, the area in Pukenamu Drive adjacent to the Whanganui District Library contains archaeological remains that pre-date 1900 and that most probably originate from the early use of the park by the British military or the squatters and has potential for significant archaeological value.

The values at site R22/440 are further assessed in the 2019 Archaeological Assessment.

An HNZPT Authority should be obtained prior to continuing excavations for the installation of services in this locality.

2. Location Two is the area in PQP on Pukenamu Drive between the Veterans' Steps and the original entrance to the SAG. Here there is potential that the proposed trenching may encounter the original site where the Lion Monument was erected in 1892. There is potential to identify the original location where the historic Lion Monument was installed and this would be of archaeological value and potentially assist with the management of PQP in the future.

There is also potential for some human remains to be present and if so these should be treated with appropriate respect following the processes detailed in the HNZPT guidelines for the discovery of Kōiwi Tangata Human Remains.

There is only a limited potential for archaeological remains to be encountered during the installation of the camera.

Archaeological remains of Māori occupation are not expected to be present in the affected areas as no such evidence has been encountered in these localities previously.

8.0 Recommendations

1. WDC obtain an archaeological Authority from HNZPT to continue earthworks in Pukenamu Drive in PQP and Cameron Terrace at both Location One and Location Two on site R22/440.
2. That HNZPT grant an archaeological Authority to WDC for site R22/440 to enable the installation of water pipes at Location One in Pukenamu Drive; and at Location Two in Pukenamu Drive for the installation of a cables for lighting on the Veteran Steps and in PQP for the installation of a cable and a pole for a security camera.
3. That the Authority granted be subject to standard archaeological conditions for an Authority that requires archaeological monitoring.
4. In the event that archaeological human remains are discovered during earthworks that HNZPT guidelines for the discovery of human remains are followed.
5. Provision should be made for tikanga Māori protocols as required by tangata whenua.

9.0 References³

Anonymous 1954, Queen's Park School Diamond Jubilee 1879-1954, Meteor Printers, Ridgway Street, Wanganui.

HNZPT 2014, Archaeological Guidelines Series No. 8- Kōiwi Tangata/Human Remains, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga, Wellington.

HNZPT 2019, Archaeological Guidelines Series No. 2, Writing Archaeological Assessments, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga, Wellington.

McKinnon, D. 1980, 100 Years of Tennis 1880-1980, Wanganui Lawn Tennis Club.

Taylor, M. & A. Sutton 2019, Archaeological Assessment of the Extension to the Sarjeant Art Gallery, Pukenamu/Queen's Park, Site R22/440, Whanganui,

³ Further references can be found in the 2019 Archaeological Assessment.

Unpublished report, Archaeology North Limited, for Whanganui District Council.

Walton, A. 2003, New Zealand Redoubts, Stockades and Blockhouses, 1840–1848 Doc Science Internal Series 122 A, Department of Conservation, Wellington.



Figure 1: Google Earth image of the SAG site & PQP in central Whanganui with added labels showing the relevant buildings & the Whanganui River.

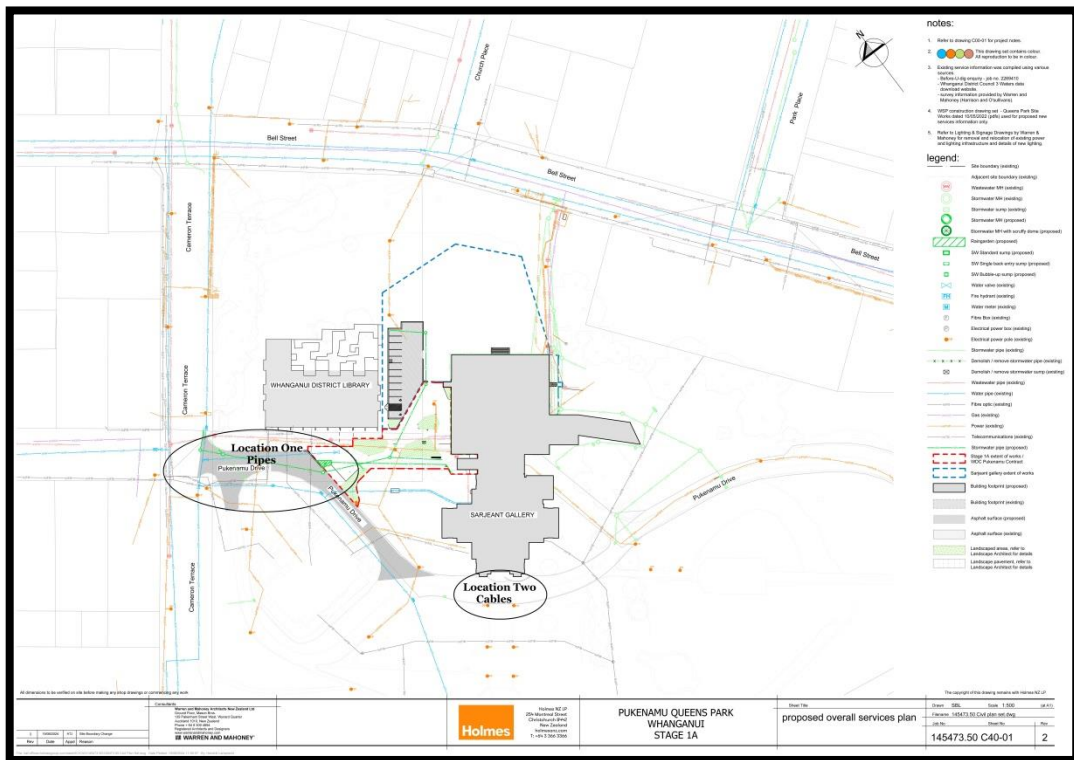


Figure 2: Plan showing the SAG site & the position of Location One & Location Two, the two areas included in the current Authority application. Further detailed plans of all of the relevant aspects of the development are included with the Authority application form (WDC).



Figure 4: Concept vista looking north east showing the completed extension to the SAG, the new entrance & the maru (porch), as well as the paving planned to be installed. The SAG building made of white Ōamaru stone is just visible on the right. This area is covered by Authority 2020/457 (WDC, Warren & Mahoney).



Figure 5: View showing the scale of the basement excavation at the SAG for the new building. Concrete is being poured for the beams across the back of the original SAG building. Cottage 1 (see report Section 3.0) was located to the right of the concrete workers in the image but the archaeologists were stood down at the time the photograph was taken for safety reasons as the concrete pump extended over their work area at the cottage site (Archaeology North Ltd.).

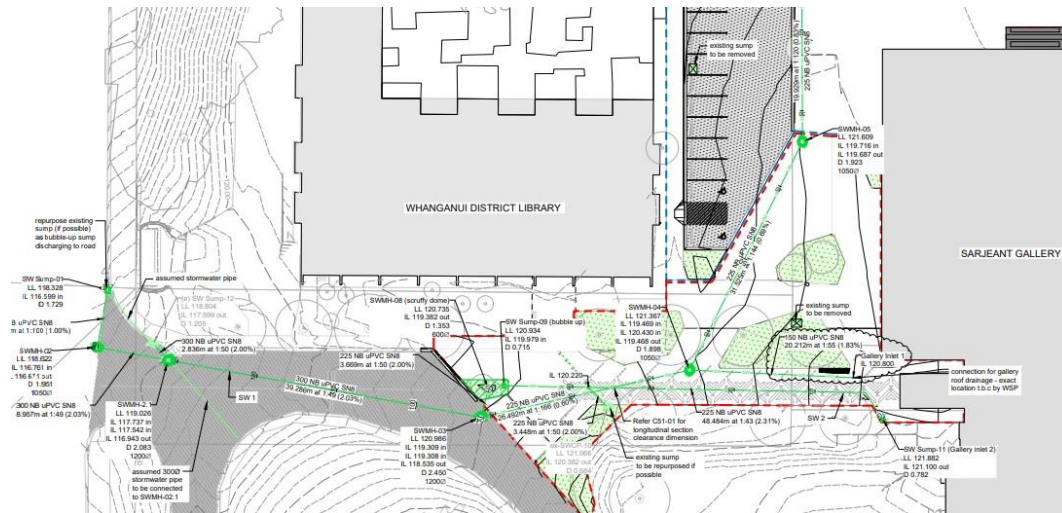


Figure 6: Location One is shown as the dark grey shaded area at the base of the image. The pipeline trench (marked as a green line) is the only area on the plan that is included in this application. Other affected areas are already included in Authority No. 2020/457. The pipe trench that will be dug (or has been dug) is marked as a green line. The depth of the trench varies from 1.7-2.5 metres deep depending on the height of the road. (WDC).

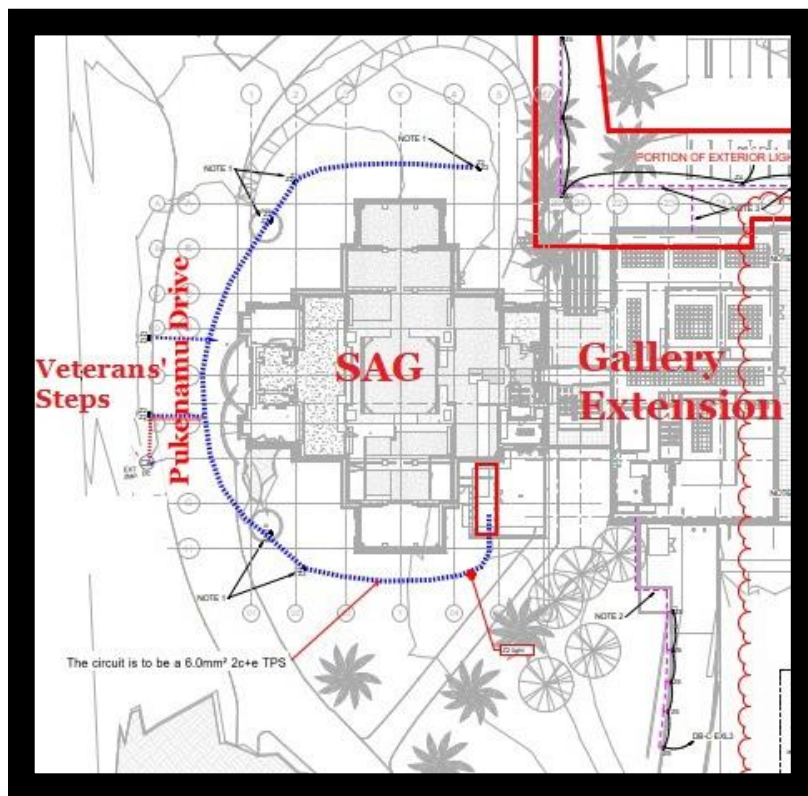


Figure 7: Showing Location Two & the proposed cable route & camera pole locations (in blue). Only the cabling on Pukemamui Drive & the short section of cable & the pole adjacent to the Veterans' Steps are included in the current Authority application as the rest of the cable route around the SAG is included in Authority No. 2020/457. Additions in red to the original plan are by Archaeology North Ltd. (WDC).



Figure 8: Photograph taken in 1884 showing Location One, the area affected by the current application that is now the location of Pukenuamu Drive & the Whanganui District Library. Figure 9 has the location of Campbell Street, Cameron Terrace, the Wanganui Girls' School & the approximate route of the proposed trenching marked on the same image.

The above image shows the Girl's High School (visible on the right) that was opened in 1879. It was the first of two schools built on the site. The school burnt down in 1917 three weeks before the foundation stone for the SAG was laid. In 1905 the school name was changed to Queen's Park School.

The Whanganui District Library is now located in front of where the school is located in the image. The cottages located near the school in the image were probably occupied by squatters.

The dune in the image foreground was cut down in the 1880s when the beautification & leveling of the park began. The tennis courts in the park had not been formed at the time the image was taken. (Alexander Turnbull Library, 1/2-011846-F).

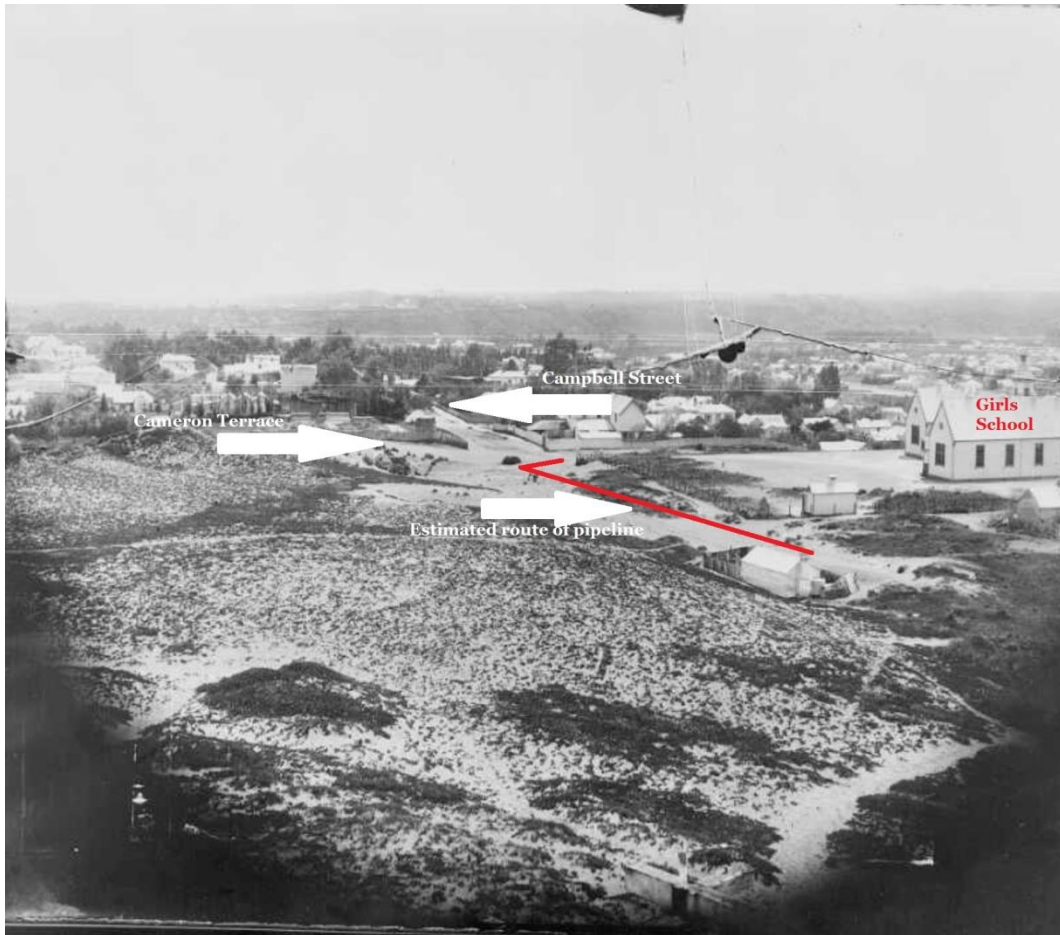


Figure 9: The same photograph as in Figure 8 with annotations by Archaeology North Limited showing the estimated route of the proposed pipeline, the location of Campbell Street & Cameron Terrace.

The red line shows the estimated route & the first section of the pipe to be installed in Pukenamu Drive & Cameron Terrace & then in to the old library carpark (Alexander Turnbull Library, 1/2-011846-F).



Figure 10: Showing the Queen's Park Tennis Club courts that once were located where the SAG was built in 1917-1919

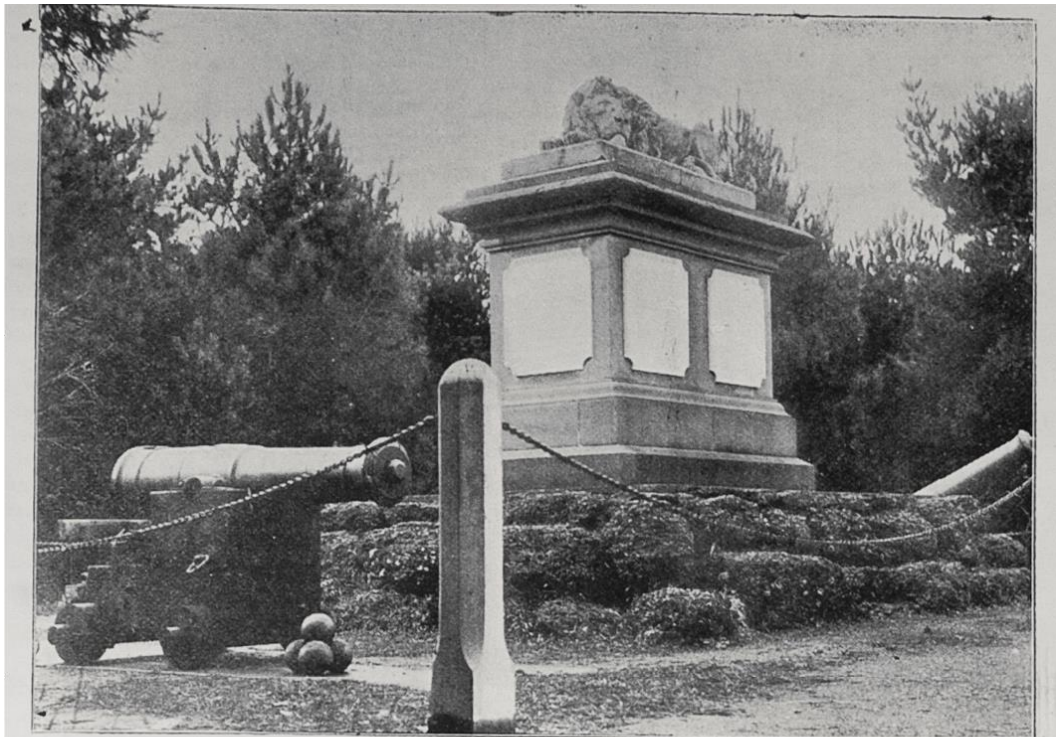
The Lion Monument is clearly visible in the background located on the edge of the tennis court & the PQP hill where it was first located in 1892 over the grave of the 18 soldiers killed at Nukumaru.

The SAG front entrance faced was built where the Lion Monument had stood before it was moved down the hill. The monument was moved further down the hill before the Veteran Steps were built & before the gallery was opened in 1919.

The photograph was taken between about 1905-1910. Note the height of the pines (Whanganui Regional Museum).



Figure 11: Photograph showing the Lion Monument where it was erected shortly after its completion in 1892. The image also shows the cannon balls, the original timber fence & the pine trees (Alexander Turnbull Library, 1/1-000052-G).



THE MONUMENT ERECTED IN WANGANUI TO THE IMPERIAL SOLDIERS WHO FELL IN THE DISTRICT DURING THE MAORI WAR.

Figure 12: Photograph showing the Lion Monument in about 1900 with a chain fence & cannon on either side ([Auckland Weekly News](#), 15 August 1901, p.4, Auckland Libraries Heritage Collections AWNS-19010815-04-01).



Figure 13: Photograph showing the Lion Monument erected early in the 20th Century before it was moved. The building with the flagpole is the old Drill Hall, located on the site of the present War Memorial Hall. The Bell Tower in Cooks' Gardens is visible in the distance. Note the pine tree growth compared to earlier images (Source of image unknown).



Figure 14: Showing the trench in Pukenamau Drive outside the front of the Whanganui District Library where the discovery of animal bones & ceramic material was made by workers at Location One (Archaeology North Ltd.).



Figure 15: Showing the location of the discovery of the animal bones & ceramic material by workers in Location One under an old water pipe. It also shows the multiple lens of material that make up the modern road layer but the lower clay level is not visible (Archaeology North Ltd.).



Figure 16: Showing the animal bones & ceramic material uncovered by workers in Location One, the trench under an old iron pipe in front of the Whanganui District Library in Pukenuamu Drive. The bones in the trench are lying on the rusty historic clay layer, which is just perceptible (Archaeology North Ltd.).



Figure 17: Showing Location Two, being the proposed location of trenching for the installation of lighting & security camera cables, in Pukenuamu Drive outside the original SAG main entrance & the top of the Veterans' Steps. The location is where the Lion Monument was built over the trench in which the remains of the soldiers were buried after they had been exhumed from their graves at Nukumarua where they were killed in fighting in 1865 (Archaeology North Ltd.).