Archaeological assessment of effects (desktop)

32-42 Victoria Street, Cambridge

Report prepared for: Grovic Property Ltd

RedOx Cultural Heritage Services

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Summary

Grovic Property Ltd through Barker & Associates Ltd have commissioned Redox Cultural Heritage Services Ltd (RCHS) to compile the following desktop based Archaeological Assessment of Effects for a proposed commercial development in Cambridge CBD: Lot 7 Deposited Plan 4011, Lot 8 Deposited Plan 4011 and Lot 3 Deposited Plan 364495, Lot 9 Deposited Plan 4011, Lot 1 Deposited Plan South Auckland 77837, Lot 1 and Lot 4 Deposited Plan South Auckland 13401 and Lot 2 Deposited Plan South Auckland 13401 at 32–42 Victoria Street, Cambridge; referred collectively in this assessment as the Site. The total area for the proposed development is approximately 2145 square metres.

The Site has been subject to background desktop study to identify the potential for archaeological sites, features or deposits whether they be recorded or unrecorded within the Site. This review includes relevant historic documents, aerial imagery, historic maps, archaeological reports and archaeological site data held in the New Zealand Archaeological Association database, ArchSite. Results from the desktop research identified recorded archaeological site S15/320 which encompasses the Site. S15/320 relates to the Military and early European occupation of Cambridge. Due to the nature of the archaeological landscape, there is also the potential for unrecorded archaeology relating to Māori occupation and land use within the Site. Since there is recorded archaeology and potential for unrecorded archaeology within the Site an Authority from Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga is required for any works within the Site.

Mana Whenua should also be consulted at an early stage regarding this assessment, the conclusions reached and the cultural effects of the proposed development which can differ from archaeological effects.

Introduction

Grovic Property Ltd propose to undertake a mixed-use development in Cambridge's CBD. The proposed development will include proposed retail, offices, apartments including ancillary services and amenities at 32-42 Victoria Street, Cambridge (Figure 1). The Site is within an area identified in the NZAA Database ArchSite as S15/320 - Redoubt/stockade/military camp site; described as the military redoubt and associated encampment. There is also potential for unrecorded archaeology relating to Māori occupation and land use.

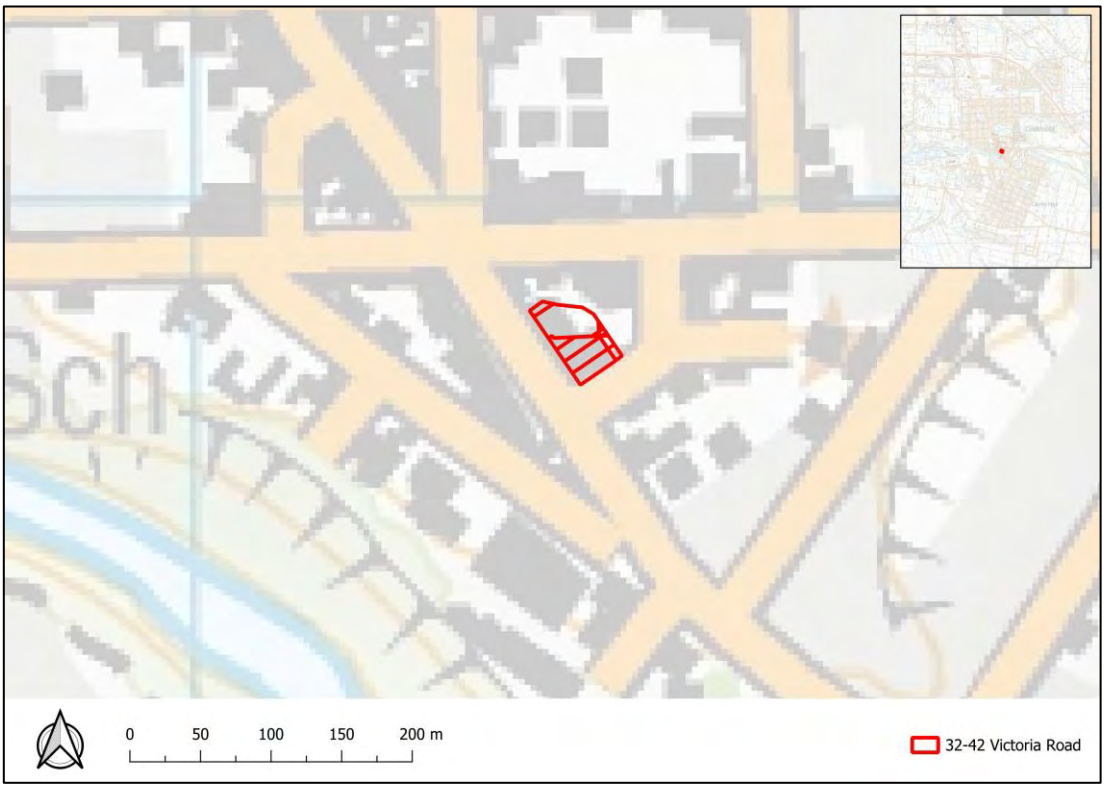


Figure 1. Location for the proposed Victoria Street Development (Site) in the wider landscape (Source: LINZ).

Statutory requirements

The management of archaeological historical and cultural sites and landscapes are controlled by the Resource Management Act (RMA) and its associated District Plans and Regional Policy Statements. Archaeological sites are also explicitly protected through the archaeological provisions of the Heritage New Zealand/Pouhere Taonga Act (NZHPTA 2014). This Act prevents archaeological sites from being modified or destroyed without an Authority from Heritage New Zealand (HNZ).

Waipa District Plan

The Waipa District Plan are documents that describe the objectives and policies, and rules for land use activities and subdivision. The district plan prescribes what, where and how activities can happen as well as protecting buildings, natural features and sites of significance. It is required to achieve the purpose of the Resource Management Act (RMA) 1991.

Part F – District Wide Natural and Cultural Heritage

Section 22 - Heritage and Archaeology

Retaining archaeological heritage

22.2.4 The District's archaeological heritage has not been extensively recorded. Earthworks and the location of buildings in the District present an ongoing challenge to the protection and retention of archaeological heritage. This may result in sites being discovered accidentally, and/or damaged as part of a development.

Objective - Protecting archaeological heritage

22.3.4 To protect the integrity of archaeological heritage items from inappropriate subdivision, use and development.

Policy - Protection of archaeological areas

22.3.4.1 Development shall not be located within the setback from a mapped archaeological area (Appendix N3), if adverse effects on the archaeological area cannot be avoided, remedied or mitigated.

Policy - Archaeological sites

22.3.4.2 To ensure that development does not adversely affect the archaeological resource of the District.

Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act (HNZPTA) 2014

The HNZPTA provides blanket protection to all archaeological sites meeting the definition in the Act, whether they are recorded or not. Protection and management of sites is managed by the archaeological authority process, administered by HNZPT. It is illegal to destroy, or modify archaeological sites without an authority to do so from HNZPT.

The HNZPTA 2014 (s6) defines an archaeological site 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 that 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) of the Act[1].

Any person who intends carrying out work that may modify or destroy an archaeological site, or to investigate an archaeological site using invasive archaeological techniques, must first obtain an authority from HNZPT. The process applies to sites on land of all tenure including private, public and designated land. The HNZPTA contains penalties for unauthorised site damage.

The Resource Management Act (RMA) 1991

[1] Such declarations usually pertain to important post-1900 remains with archaeological values.

The *Resource Management Act 1991* (RMA) 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 sustaining the potential of natural and physical resources for future generations. The protection of historic heritage from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development is identified as a matter of national importance (section 6f).

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.

Historic heritage includes:

- historic sites, structures, places, and areas;
- archaeological sites;
- sites of significance to Māori, 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 above ground structures or may also be places that are of significance to Māori.

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

Background

The proposal involves the demolition of existing buildings and the construction of a new four-storey mixed-use development comprising six ground-floor retail tenancies, two first-floor office tenancies, 11 residential apartments across the upper levels, and a basement car park (Figure 2).



Figure 2. Proposed development plan.

Geology of the Middle Waikato Basin/Landscape

Both the Waikato River, Oranui eruption and Taupo pumice alluvium (Hatepe Eruption) have caused significant changes to the landscape of the middle Waikato basin, shaping the modern environment (Figure 3). During the last one hundred millennia a meandering braided Waikato River has both eroded and deposited sediment across the landscape. This has transformed the landscape into a rolling somewhat flattened environment made up of gently rolling hills composed of raised levees and depressed swales and lower swamps and lakes. After the Oranui eruption the Waikato was forced to change course being redirected away from the Firth of Thames into the Waikato basin, and finally through to its current outlet at Port Waikato. The Waikato's high energy braided river system distributed sediment across the Hamilton Basin in various thicknesses and consistencies. This landscape, represented as a braided fan, has now been classified as the Hinuera surface (Lowe 2010: 5; McLeod 1984:2). After the rivers final course had settled into the current alignment an eruption at Hatepe (c. 1800 BP) directed a lahar flow down the river (Taupo pumice alluvium-TPA). This created, through erosion and deposition, a series of new river terraces along the banks of the river, which are still visible today (Lowe 2010: 3–8). Aside from natural modification humans have also significantly modified this landscape. These river terraces have been used by both Māori and European alike for occupation, food production, food storage and defence. The terraces and the upper Hinuera soils are considered very good for occupation and food production.

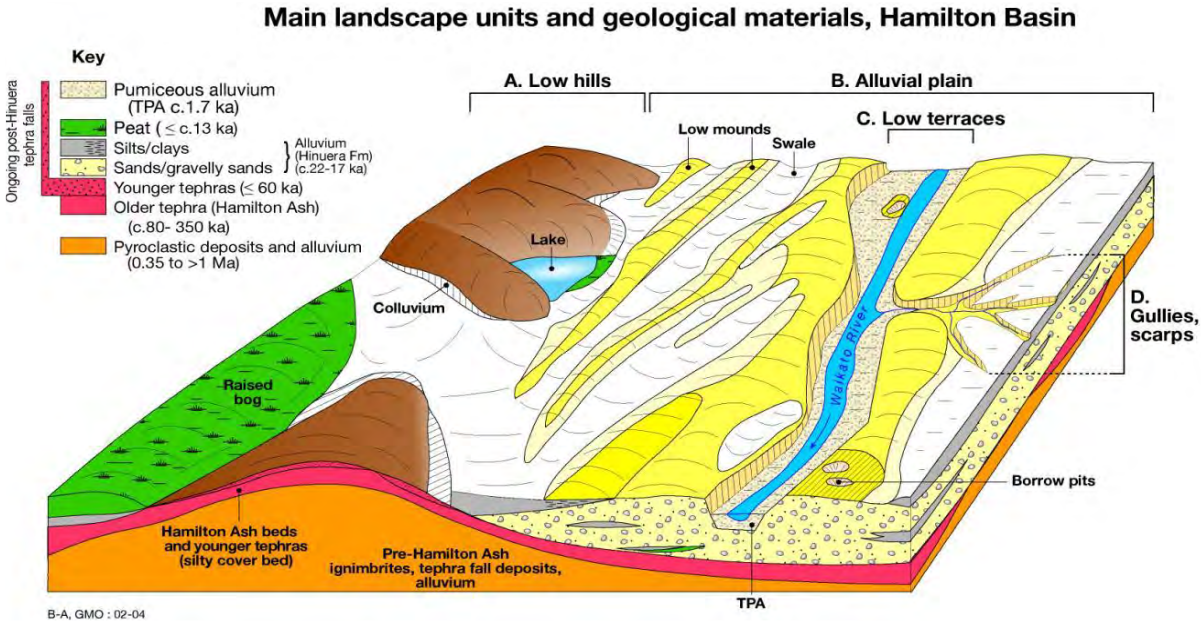


Figure 3. Block diagram showing the principal landform units of the Hamilton Basin (Lowe 2010:4).

Historical Background

Māori settlement

While the site lies within the confiscation boundary there is a wealth of archaeological and traditional history relating to the intensity of Māori occupation and early activity in the Cambridge area which includes a large horticulture landscape. In general, this may be described as an extensive network of Māori agricultural sites associated with a cluster of pā sited along the Waikato River. Development of this landscape around Cambridge is likely to lie within the early period for settlement of the inland Waikato. Archaeological work in the Cambridge[2] area during the last decade has demonstrated the importance of the area for Māori agriculture along the banks of the Waikato River, extending around Cambridge up to approximately three kilometres inland. The agricultural (gardening) system provides a system to sequence Māori settlement into inland Waikato. Early archaeological work used 1940s aerial photography to identify made soils and borrow pits in the landscape, which was especially dense around Cambridge. Archaeological remains relating to this agriculture likely remain within the CBD (including the area of the Military Reserve). Agricultural areas would also have associated Māori settlement within/adjacent them including domestic areas (kāinga) and structures for food storage. Such evidence has been previously found in the general area during the 2010 archaeological investigation by Gumbley and Keith (Gainsford 2021, Gumbley & Keith 2010).

Cambridge before the Star Redoubt, 1864

The New Zealand Land Wars (1860–1866) were a focal point for European subjugation of Māori land, with the Waikato Wars occurring between 1863–1864 with Cameron's invasion beginning at the Queens Redoubt at Pokeno (McQueen 2024). Five kilometres downstream from Cambridge British Imperial constructed and occupied two redoubts at Pukerimu. Their construction was to oppose the fortified Te Tiki o te Ihingarangi, located seven kilometres upstream from Cambridge. Following the abandonment of the Te Tiki o te Ihingarangi British forces gathered at the Waikato River and Karapiro Stream confluence, named Camp Cambridge (Figure 4). The camp was established on both sides of the Waikato River with a diverse range of tented encampments and structures. Following the end of the war in 1864 a total of three regiments from the Waikato Militia were stationed sites across the Waikato (Alexandra, Kihikihi, Hamilton and Cambridge). As well as the Militia Te Awamutu was garrisoned with three regiments of British Imperial troops. The reason for a Milita was to relieve British troops of basic and menial tasks, for example, protection of supply lines. Following the war the Milita was to take up/settle/clear confiscated land as a protection line for the Empire; accomplished through the formation defended frontier towns. Militia were allocated a smaller town section and a rural farm block as a farm. Size of allotment was dependant on rank. Cambridge's redout (Ten Star) was the 3rd Regiment of Waikato Militia headquarters; being originally built by British troops. First known as '*Camp Cambridge*', which was the first encampment on the Waikato River following the abandonment of Te Tiki o te Ihingarangi (Gainsford 2021, Gumbley & Keith 2010).

[2] Gainsford 2018; Gumbley 2009; Gumbley & Hutchinson 2013, 2014; Gumbley & Laumea 2017, 2019; Gumbley, Laumea & Gainsford, 2018, Gainsford 2024, Gainsford in prep.

> *On 13 July 1864 the site for the 3rd Waikato Militia, was chosen. 'Camp Cambridge' was named after the Duke of Cambridge, then Commander-in-Chief of the British Armed Forces. It was on both sides of the Waikato River halfway between Maungatautari and Pukerimu. Surveyors then set to work to measure and form farms, sections, roads and reserves.*
>
> *It was 11 August 1864 when Colonel Lyon had the headquarters of the 3rd Waikato Militia moved from Pukerimu to the new township. The men were then busy cutting cart tracks and building whares. Tenders were called for huts, stabling for 50 horses, a cooking shed, a smith's shed, a forage store and loose box.*
>
> *A fort was built covering five acres of land, on the right bank of the river (Fort Street). The 'Ten Star Redoubt' overlooked the Karapiro Stream and commanded a view of the Maungakawa Range and Maungatautari. Formed in the shape of a star, the walls were 4.2 metres high surrounded by ditches 3.6 metres deep. This was a frontier town (Cambridge Museum).*

From November 1864 the militia system began to unravel through a nexus of two principal agencies. In 1864 a change of government determined that most of the Miliitia be struck off pay (in 1865) since it was deemed too expensive to maintain at full strength on full pay. Those that remained were used to man redoubts at key locations in Hamilton, Pukekura, Kihikihi, Cambridge and Alexandra: 100 men at Alexandra, Hamilton and Cambridge, and fifty at Kihikihi and Pukekura (Vennell 1982:14). In 1867 by act of parliament the 3rd Regiment of the Waikato Militia was disbanded being replaced by the Armed Constabulary which maintained a staion at Cambridge before its disbandment. This was in turn disbanded in 1886 when Parliament passed the Police Force Act and Defence Act, effectively establishing the modern police force and army (Gainsford 2021, Gumbley & Keith 2010).

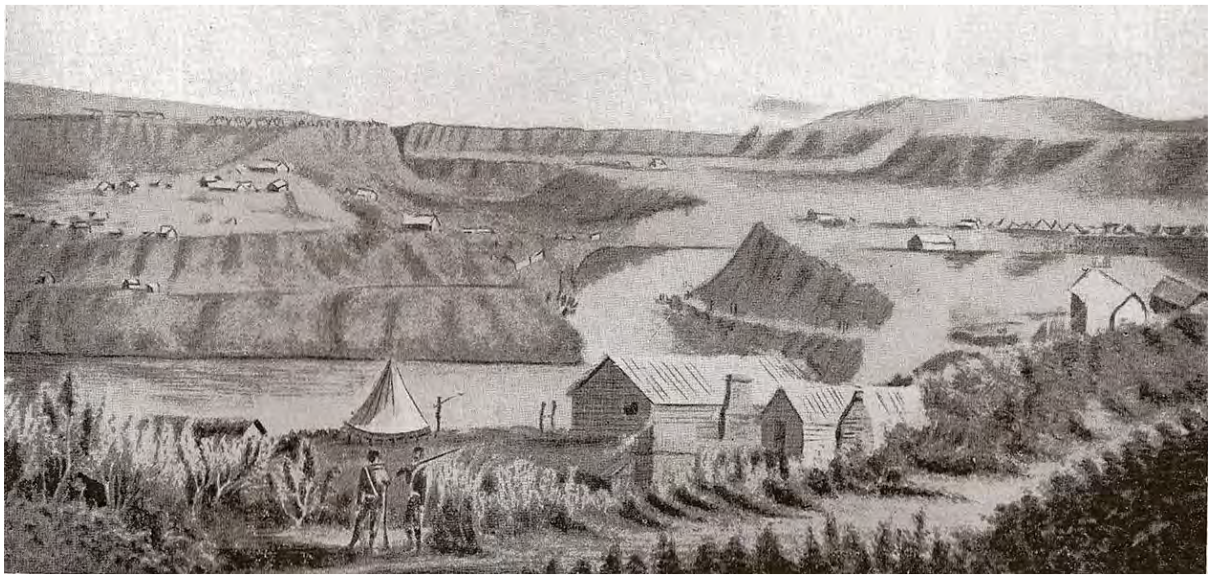


Figure 4. Von Tempsky's sketch (1864) of Camp Cambridge from the Leamington side of the Waikato River. The Star Redoubt is shown at the extreme upper left of the drawing with three large buildings shown inside the redoubt. A large cluster of tents is shown immediately to the east (right) of the redoubt (Cambridge Museum CM4084).

3rd Regiment Waikato Militia at 'Camp Cambridge' (1864–1867)

Formation of the 1863 Militia sought to motivate soldiers-settlers to join, defend and settle near the frontier (McQueen 2024). In August 1864 Colonel William Lyon, commanding officer of the 3rd Regiment of the Waikato Militia, moved his regimental headquarters from Pukerimu to Cambridge. The new location was chosen since it was close to the to the Aukati

(confiscation) Line with a good line of transport via the river. Camp Cambridge was established at the confluence of the Waikato River and Karapiro Stream; that was the upper limit of steam navigation on the river at that time. The location provided secure anchorage and turning circles for steam paddlers. It also had a series of natural river terraces suitable for defence (Carter 1964:8). The site was protected on three sides by the landscape as well as a swamp to the north; its location further determined by communication routes and connection to military outposts (Lake Te Ko Utu). Cambridge's location was also determined by the already existing communication routes which connected the military posts (Beer & Gascoigne 1975:57–63, (Gainsford 2021, Gumbley & Keith 2010, Vennell 1939:92).

Establishment of the Camp and building of the Redoubt

Prior to European settlers and the military camp the Cambridge area was covered in manuka and fern. Camp Cambridge was established on both sides of the river and with a punt connecting the two (Parker 1985:10). Huts, a hospital and barracks on the right bank were also constructed. An 1864 sketch by Von Tempsky offers the best contemporary depiction from the Leamington side of the River, looking towards the Star Redoubt. The abovenamed terraces on the Cambridge side have multiple of tents and buildings of varying sizes on them. Th actual location for the camp is on the upper terrace which has a cluster of tents depicted. To the left of these three large buildings identify the redoubts location with its earthworks indistinctly recognisable. The cart track (Barrack Road) from the redoubt down the steep bank led to the punt connecting either side of the camp (, (Gainsford 2021, Gumbley & Keith 2010, McQueen 2024).

Due to the possible attack of the encampment Colonel Lyon, ordered that a redoubt be constructed[3]. According to historical sources there may have also been a stockade and blockhouse in the southeast corner of the reserve. The new military camp and redoubt covered an area of circa 13 acres on the highest terrace in Fort Street. It overlooked the river towards Maungatautari – the direction of the Māori stronghold. It was named the Ten Star Redoubt which was a derivation from the ten companies of the 3rd Regiment (Beer & Gascoigne 1975:61). In reality however, the redoubt was an eight-pointed star shape based on a square with parapets ((Gainsford 2021, Gumbley & Keith 2010, McQueen 2024).

The *Daily Southern Cross* published two contemporary descriptions of early activities at the redoubt, which illuminate somewhat the construction:

> '*There are 600 men up here at present… There are three private stores and a regimental store here. A few huts and a large hospital are in the course of erection for the use of the regiment. There is nothing else going on that need be mentioned, except that all the men that can be spared are putting up a large redoubt on the left or north bank of the river … Pukerimu is entirely deserted by the regulars and militia, but the redoubts have been left standing; all the whares have been taken to Cambridge*' (Daily Southern Cross 1864:5).
>
> '*This redoubt, when finished, will be a very safe stronghold. It covers two and a quarter acres of ground; is formed in the shape of a star; its ditch will be about twelve*

[3] It is not for granted that the militia constructed the redoubt, since it was likely constructed by the British but used by the militia after Imperial troops relocated to Te Awamutu.

> *feet deep, fourteen feet across; the walls fourteen feet high, with a double parapet inside. In the interior will be the officer's quarters (finished and occupied); the mess quarters, say fifteen, when finished – about four are now so and occupied. When the whole is complete it could contain one thousand men and present a most serious obstacle, even to the assault of European troops with all the paraphernalia of war* (Daily Southern Cross 1865a:4).

According to the above reference the redoubt was constructed as a double parapet with an unusual star shape (Daily Southern Cross 1865a). Caution should be used in the actual depiction of defences and structures as it seems that there is likely to be conflation of its size and buildings. It may also reference an earthen bank with a timber structure on top; however unusual this would be (Gainsford 2021, Gumbley & Keith 2010).

Armed Constabulary in Cambridge (1867–1886)

In 1867 Lieutenant-Colonel William Moule raised two divisions of Armed Constabulary; himself commanding the No. 4 Division which was based in Cambridge. Cambridge consisted at his time of '*dreary military barracks, three hotels…, a stockade and a hospital*' (Parker 1985:15–16). An initial task undertaken by the Armed Constabulary was to strengthen the outside of the redoubt wall with fresh sods. According to Carter (1964:9), they built a strong palisade (stockade) which was *loop-holed* to provide a good field of fire. Inside the redoubt buildings were improved and enlarged, and its area of four acres was ditched and fenced with 'tea-tree' stakes and wattling. The reference to four acres tells us that rather than the redoubt *per se* the reference is probably to the military reserve, and reference to the ditching and fencing indicates that at least part of the reserve was probably divided into gardens for the garrison (Gainsford 2021, Gumbley & Keith 2010).

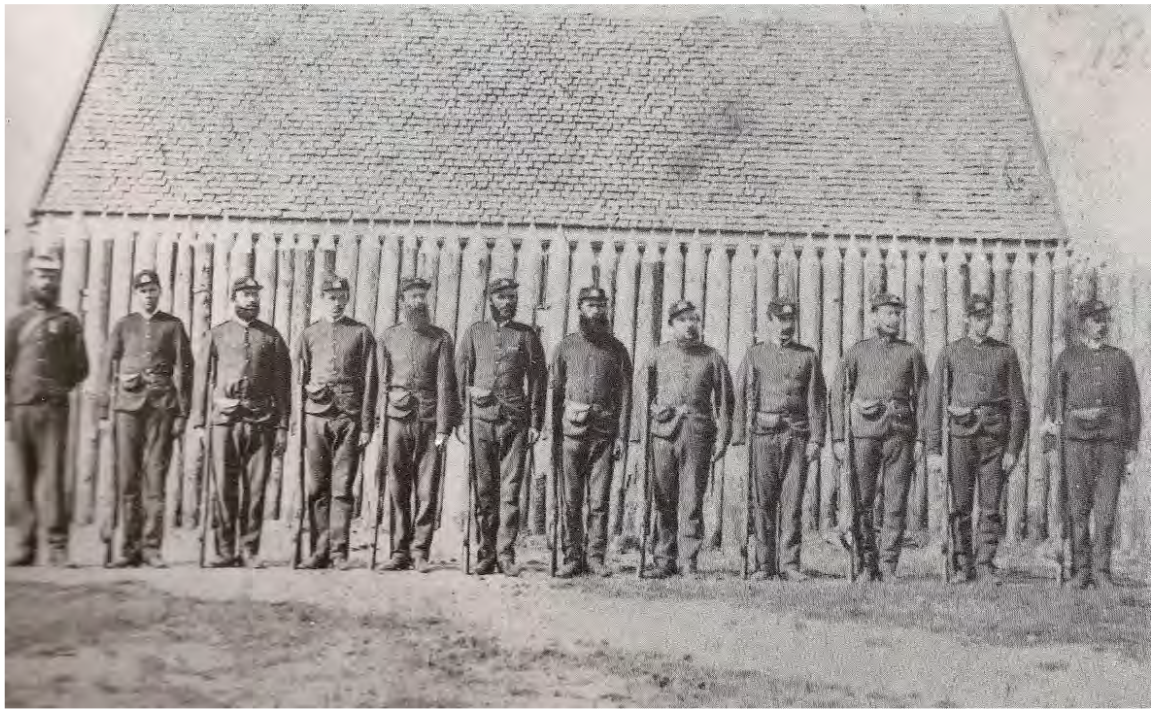


Figure 5. Photograph of Armed Constabulary parading outside the Cambridge Stockade, 1869 (Cambridge museum).

Only two known images show the redoubt and camp; the sketch drawing by Von Tempsky and a photograph taken in 1869 (Figure 5). The subject is the Armed Constabulary on parade outside the wooden stockade and barracks. It also shows a hut with a shingle roof

(approximately 9 metres or 30 feet long). It is possible this building was the blockhouse mentioned elsewhere (Gainsford 2021, Gumbley & Keith 2010).

Threat from Te Kooti and the murder of Sullivan

In July 1869 there were two officers and forty-two men stationed in Cambridge. However, by 1870 this was increased to two hundred because of the presence of Te Kooti. Families from outlying farms came into the town and people retired to the protection of the redoubt at night. In April 1870 Lieutenant-Colonel Lyon took command of the New Zealand Armed Constabulary (Gainsford 2021, Gumbley & Keith 2010). Timothy Sullivan a farm labourer working on the Māori side of the frontier close to Cambridge in April 1873 was captured and murdered by Māori who were angered at the loss of the Waikato land to the European settlers. This revived tension in Cambridge and the redoubt was used once again as a refuge. The Armed Constabulary force was increased to 120 officers and men that were distributed between Cambridge and the new redoubts built at Pukekura and Roto-o-rangi. Colonel Lyon moved the headquarters of the Armed Constabulary from Hamilton to Cambridge.

Redoubt in peacetime 1874–1880

Following the threat to peace the Armed Constabulary was recommissioned to undertake public works over and above their normal duties of peace keeping, and policing. Roughly twenty-two men were stationed in Cambridge at this time. Noted in the Appendices of the Journals of the House of Representatives (*AJHR* 1874) there were, several significant improvements and modifications made to the redoubt:

> '*At Cambridge the following new buildings have been erected: 1. Barrack-room, 30 x 15, weather-board. 2. Forage-room, 16 x 18, weather-board. 3. Saddle-room, 18 x 14, weatherboard. 4. Wagon-shed 22 x 18, corrugated iron. 5. Farrier's shop 28 x 12, corrugated iron. Officer's quarters, orderly room and non-commissioned quarters have been repaired, painted and verandahs added. Three paddocks (making an aggregate of 16 acres) have been fenced, taking 1,280 posts and 2,560 rails, all of which have been cut and carted in from the bush five miles distant. Six of the acres above mentioned have been ploughed and laid down in grass. Four thousand feet of timber have been sawn in the bush above mentioned, and 900 posts split (for stockade), 12 feet long by 8 inches through. The carting was done by the armed constabulary force.'* (*AJHR* 1874).

When the troops were inspected in March 1880, Colonel Leckie found the men to be:

'well turned out, arms and accoutrements clean and in good order. The men and horses were very good and serviceable…[they]…*could both ride and shoot'* (Vennell 1939:143).

By mid-1884 a full complement of N. Z. Armed Constabulary Force was no longer required in Cambridge and all movable buildings and most personnel were transferred to Kihikihi. In May 1886 a Police Force Bill and a Defence Bill were passed in Parliament and the NZ Police Force was established in September. By the middle of 1886 the whole Armed Constabulary force had been transferred to the regular police, to military forces, or had been discharged (Gainsford 2021, Gumbley & Keith 2010).

Demolition of the redoubt

No sources have been identified relating to the demolition of the redoubt's earthworks. It probably occurred, sometime around the move of 1884–86 to Kihikihi. Since the Ten Star Redoubt is not shown on survey plan from 1887, SO4382, the date for its demolition may precedes this. Based on what happened at Pirongia, to the Alexandra East and West Redoubts with their demolition and the size of the garrison needed to defend it, the date of 1887 may be too late and that the demolition may be earlier that the SO plan. The courthouse and police station were erected on the same land that was occupied by the Armed Constabulary as was the case with the 40th Regiment Redoubt, Te Awamutu. According to personal communications with locals the horse sales yards of the early 1900s was also built in the same general area (Eris Parker pers. comm.). It is difficult to determine the actual activities in the area since there is limited information around this time (Gainsford 2021, Gumbley & Keith 2010).

Newspaper Articles and contemporary descriptions

Newspapers occasionally mentioned the buildings and structures associated with the Redoubt. From the following report we know that there were still tents being erected within the redoubt at the beginning of 1867:

A *ball took place on the evening of the 4th instance in one of the large tents in the Star Redoubt...* (*Daily Southern Cross* 1867: 4).

As noted above, historical references mention a redoubt, as well as a stockade and a blockhouse. However, there is little substantiating evidence for the location of either of the latter two beyond the image of the Armed Constabulary parading in front of a stockade (Figure 8). The only reliable reference available is a government document from 1869, titled '*Return of Blockhouses, Redoubts and Stockades in the North Island*'. An edited version of the Return as it references Cambridge is reproduced as Table 1. The "Return" describes several buildings constructed in 1864. Of the nine buildings, eight were associated with the original redoubt of 1864. Another hut was built in 1869 and was located on Captain Clare's land (48 x 20 feet). A redoubt built in 1869 is also described as located on Captain Clare's land, and as capable of housing 150 men. Based on SO 127, the Military Reserve was subdivided, and Clare received the land along the Duke Street frontage[4]. According to Vennell (n.d.) the new redoubt was to protect the river landing place below and he proposes its location at the end of Fort Street. It would seem peculiar to build a second redoubt in such close proximity to the large 1864 fortification; therefore, it is probable that the original redoubt was deconstructed around the time when the 1869 redoubt was constructed. Again, this is parallel to the process identified at Alexandra East[5] (Gainsford 2021, Gumbley & Keith 2010).

[4] It should not be discounted that Clare also leased the unused remainder of the military reserve.

[5] Gumbley, personal communication.

Table 1. Extract from the 'Return of Blockhouses, Redoubts and Stockades in the North Island', 1869.

Description of Work, Building, Blockhouse, Redoubt or Stockade	*Number of men capable of holding*	*Materials used in Construction*	*Where situated*	*Owner of site on which standing*	*When erected or rebuilt*	*At whose cost erected*	*Remarks*
2 Officer's Qu 54 x 18	10 Officers	Timber & C. Iron Roof	Cambridge East	Govt Reserve	1864	Gen'l Gov't	In good order
1 Officer's Qu 54 x 18	5 Officers	Timber & Shingles	Cambridge East	Govt Reserve	1864	Gen'l Gov't	In good order
Hospital	40 men	Timber & Shingles	Cambridge East	Govt Reserve	1864	Gen'l Gov't	In good order
1 Hut 20 x 12	6 men	Timber & Shingles	Cambridge East	Govt Reserve	1864	Gen'l Gov't	In good order
1 Hut 50 x 20	12 horses	Timber & C. Iron Roof	Cambridge East	Govt Reserve	1864	Gen'l Gov't	In good order
1 Hut 80 x 20	16 horses	Corrugated Iron	Cambridge East	Govt Reserve	1864	Gen'l Gov't	In good order
1 Hut 45 x 20	30 men	Timber & C. Iron Roof	Cambridge East	Capt. W Clare	1869	Gen'l Gov't	In good order
1 Hut	Cooking house	Timber & Shingles	Cambridge East	Govt Reserve	1864	Gen'l Gov't	In good order
Redoubt	150	Earthwork	Cambridge	Capt. W Clare	1869	Gen'l Gov't	In good order

Historic plans

A review of historic survey plans in Quickmap identified plans of direct relevance to the Site. They visualise the Site and the surrounding area noting archaeological structures and features (Figures 6–7).

SO1887/C

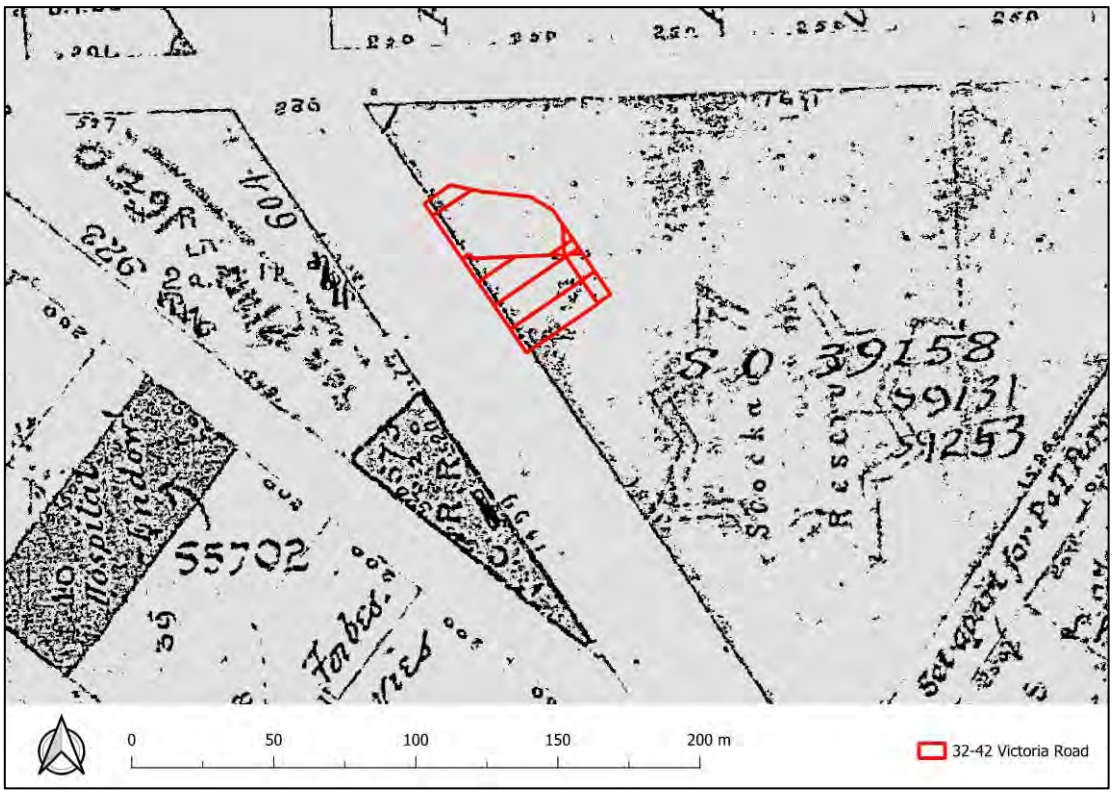


Figure 6. Excerpt of plan SO 1387/C (HNC SO 1387-C-1) showing the 1864 Star Redoubt located within the Military Reserve. Duke Street is to the north, Victoria Street to the west and Fort Street to the east (Source: Quickmap).

SO 127

Is another early but undated survey plan (Figure 6). The detail on the plan is comparable to SO 1387 but more complete. This suggests SO1274 post-dates the previous, probably being surveyed in 1865. On the plan the redoubt is not depicted. It does show however what is described as the Military Stockade Reserve. Also depicted is the subdivision of the reserve into four parts. The nature of the annotations suggests this occurred during two periods. The northern side of the triangle was subdivided and granted to William Clare, an officer in the Militia. The remaining part of the Reserve was subdivided into three parts. The two parts parallel Victoria Street are labelled Court House site and Telegraph Reserve. It is likely the latter subdivision occurred in the 1880s. The location for the armed constabulary is likely located south of the museums, that is, within the subject parcel.



Figure 7. Georeferenced excerpt from survey plan SO127 (HNC_SO_127_I_1), which shows the later subdivisions overlaid on the Military Reserve (green triangle). The Site is denoted by the red polygon (Source: LINZ, Quickmap).

Historic aerials

Images from the 1939,1943, 1961 and 1983 aerial photography series were accessed to view the changing development for the area surrounding the proposed development area (Figures 8–10). The courthouse, which is now part of the Cambridge Museum (constructed in 1909) is visible in all three images. Also, a significant change, aside from increased development, is the creation of Commerce Street through the reserve. A large, grassed area is still visible in the 1983 image in the south-eastern corner of the reserve. The police station was constructed in 1952 with the old 'house' being removed. It is possible that the house referred to was a makeshift station before the new one was built. The Site also encompasses part of the telegraph reserve and land previously owned by W. Clare. In all available aerials there are buildings constructed within the Site.



Figure 8. Excerpt from earliest available aerial photography from from the 1939 series (SN107 N/6) (Source: Retrolens).



Figure 9. Excerpt of aerial photography from the 1943 series (SN266 835/60) (Source: Retrolens).



Figure 10. Excerpt of aerial photography from the 1961 series (SN1401_L/8) (Source: Retrolens).

Archaeological investigation in the immediate vicinity

Construction of a milk transfer station

Prior to archaeological investigations in 2010 there were no official archaeological investigations of the redoubt site. However, during the 1960s remains associated with the military settlement were identified. Within Allotment 691 (town of Cambridge East; 22 Fort Street) in early 1963 a milk transfer station was constructed. During excavation for the foundations, remains of three rows of backfilled trenches were identified. Trenches were separated each by 12 feet and were thought to be a section of the redoubts defence structures.

> *'there is little doubt that the trenches had extended right across the block in a vertical line with Fort Street, and provided cover for soldiers overlooking the lower-lying land in the direction of the police station'* (NZHPT file unreferenced article 25/1/1963).

The chairman of the Waikato Regional Committee of the National Historic Places Trust, H. Norris, inspected the find also identifying the remains of an old road from the redoubt to the river (Gainsford 2021, Gumbley & Keith 2010).

Gumbley and Keith 2010

Archaeological investigation of an area to the northeast of the Cambridge Museum for the construction of carparking. Investigations resulted in the remains of the redoubt including part of the ditch (not excavated), two structures, drains, a rubbish pit and a pre-European kūmara storage pit. Artefacts from the investigation were typical of the mid-nineteenth century. From the rubbish pit artefacts provide a date of 1860–1870s for the pit. Investigations concentrated on the interior of the redoubt. The degree of preservation within the investigation area was good.

Gainsford 2021

During the redevelopment of the Police Hub in Cambridge the former structure was demolished before being replaced with a modern facility. Post demolition archaeological investigation of the site was undertaken. Within the area designated as Military Reserve (for the Police Hub) represented in historic survey plans remains of the redoubt and wider the military camp was preserved to varying degrees. These included ditches/trenches and rubbish pits with material dating from the Redoubt/encampment era (1860s–1870s) and more modern later material from the 1900s.

Assessment of Archaeological Values

The Site lies within the recorded area for archaeological site S15/320, identified in the NZAA Database ArchSite. S15/320 is the area recognized as the Military Reserve for the Ten Star Redoubt and Cambridge following the initial encampment by the Waikato River. The reserve is later shown as split into several parcels including the Courthouse (Cambridge Museum), the Telegraph reserve and a northern lot owned by W. Clare. Based on available information and previous investigations in the immediate area there is a high potential for features and deposits relating to S15/320 within the proposed Site. Prior to the European settlement and influences the area was used and occupied by Māori; therefore, there is also potential for unrecorded archaeology to be present within the Site. Such evidence was found during Gumbley & Keiths (2010) investigation.

Heritage New Zealand criteria

Table 1. Assessment of S15/320 against the HNZ criteria.

Value	Assessment of S15/320
Condition	Based on previous investigations within the reserve in 2010 and 2021 there is the potential to fins significant features and deposits relating to the use of the area as a military encampment as well as subsequent uses.
Rarity/uniqueness	While redoubts and their associated encampments were a standard element of the Waikato Invasions infrastructure and the precursor for the establishment of military settlements, they have never been a common feature of the Waikato's heritage landscape. In a local context the Star Redoubt and its encampment are one of four original redoubts in the general area around Cambridge. Such structures and their satellite activities/structures rarely survive and as such should be considered rare.
Contextual value	Currently the Star Redoubt and its encampment are the only redoubt investigated in Cambridge. Originating during the Waikato Wars it was modified and reused before being demolished. Only the subsurface remains of it and the encampment remain, seen through investigation of the immediate area. It represents an historically significant period in the Waikato's colonial settlement history. It also relates to a nationally series of events that had long-term consequences of which we still feel the ramifications of today. The redoubt and associated archaeology including the encampment represent tangible remains of colonial exploitation and appropriation of Māori land by force.
Information potential	S15/320 has a high information potential. Information attained through archaeological research and investigation should provide more information surrounding the actual use of the site, the potential for undisclosed structes or activities and the reuse of the area over time. Any archaeological evidence/information will be valuable for the area and specifically Cambridge.
Amenity value	The site does not have any visual aspects. However, there is the potential to increase awareness and education of the site through investigation and dissemination of information through the Cambridge Museum.
Cultural associations	This is a matter for Tangata Whenua.

Waikato Regional Policy Statement Criteria

Table 2. Assessment of S15/320 against the Waikato Regional Policy Statement criteria.

Archaeological Qualities	S15/320
Information	The remains of S15/320 are subsurface and any previous features or structures have been demolished through redevelopment. Potential information about the site is however high based on the two previous investigations of a similar area. Both Māori and European archaeology may be present.
Research	Can build on the archaeological research about the adaption of Polynesian horticulture to New Zealand conditions. It can offer insight into the socio-economic structure of the site with comparison to other sites in the vicinity and region.
Recognition or protection	HNZPT archaeological provisions.
Architectural Qualities	
Style or type	No standing remains
Design	No standing remains
Construction	No standing remains
Designer or Builder	No standing remains
Cultural Qualities	
Sentiment	Part of Cambridges early European history
Identity	Cambridge identifies strongly with the redoubt. It is a focal point that relates directly to early European occupation.
Amenity or Education	Currently there are no visible features across the site, as such it currently has a low amenity value. It has a high education potential about the settlement and annexation of the Waikato
Historic Qualities	
Associative Values	They are not specifically rare since they form part of an extensive complex of sites following the Waikato River between Arapuni and Mercer. However, attrition of this site type is a continual threat to the remaining ca. 30–35 percent of horticultural sites.
Potential Scientific Research	see Archaeological Qualities.
Technical Qualities	
Technical Achievement	Unknown

Assessments of effects on archaeological values

The area of the former military encampment (S15/320) and any associated structural remains of the redoubt, any related ancillary structures or other features or deposits will be modified/destroyed by the proposed redevelopment. Also, any unrecorded archaeology relating to the pre-European occupation of the area will also be modified/destroyed. Subsurface works will modify/destroy all the shallow features and deposits. If depth of works is deep then any archaeology, for example, deeper defensive structures, storage pits or similar will also be modified/destroyed.

Conclusions and recommendations

Even if there has been archaeological investigation within the Military Reserve there is still limited information about it. Only specific areas have been investigated, which have been concentrated around the redoubt structure and the constabulary area towards the southern corner of the Reserve. Not enough information is known about the extent of the defensive structures nor how large the encampment was and to what degree this was used. What is known is that there was an earthen redoubt (Star), an armed constabulary building, courthouse, telegraph reserve and encampment for soldiers. There is also conjecture surrounding a second redoubt being constructed on W. Clares land after the Star redoubt was demolished. During the 2010 investigation evidence for pre-European land use was identified; the extent of this land use and spread is also unknown.

It is likely that within the area defined as the Military Reserve (shown in historic survey plans) the redoubt, its defences military camp are preserved to varying degrees even if it has been previously built on. This was evident in both the 2010 and 2021 excavations whereby features and materials relating to this use were found under and around demolished structures. It should also be expected that archaeological features relating to Māori settlement and land use may be present; such evidence was identified during the 2010 investigation.

The Site and proposed development will affect recorded archaeological site S15/320 and any potential unrecorded archaeology within it. An application must be made to Heritage New Zealand pursuant to the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 prior to any works beginning. Any development of this area should be contingent on a detailed archaeological investigation of any areas that will be affected by the proposed development.

Recommendations:

1. An application must be made to Heritage New Zealand for an Archaeological Authority to modify/destroy an archaeological site.
    a. That modification/destruction of any archaeology be mitigated through archaeological fieldwork, sampling, recording and reporting. Mitigation should be controlled by an Archaeological Site Management Plan (ASMP). This document identifies the appropriate controls, protocols and procedures as well as how any archaeological monitoring/investigation will take place.
2. Consultation be undertaken with Mana Whenua at an early stage of the process. The results of this assessment should be discussed in detail so that Mana Whenua are aware of this report and its results and have opportunity to comment on the findings, the project and discuss any Authority application.

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