

New Zealand King Salmon Relocation Options

D. A. Armstrong

HistoryWorks

5/9/2016

1. Introduction

1.1. The Brief, Methodology and General Conclusions

I have been asked by the Ministry for Primary Industries and NZ King Salmon to update my July 2011 report¹ with reference to proposed salmon farm relocation sites in Tory Channel and Waitata Reach/Pelorus Sound. More particularly, I have been asked to identify archaeological, European heritage, wahi tapu and other known Maori historical sites proximate to the relocation sites, and assess the possible impact of relocated salmon farms on heritage values. The proposed relocation sites are:

Tory Channel

Tipi Bay (42)

Te Weka Bay (47)

Motukina (82)

Tio Point (156)

Waitata Reach/Pelorus Sound

Blowhole Point North (34)

Blowhole Point South (122)

Waitata Reach Mid-channel (125)

Richmond Bay South (106)

Horseshoe Bay (124)

This report commences with an identification and brief description of archaeological, Maori and European heritage sites proximate to the relocation sites, followed by an

¹ D. Armstrong. *NZ King Salmon Plan Change: Heritage Report in Respect of Proposed Waitata Reach, Port Gore, Tory Channel and Queen Charlotte Sound Salmon Farm Sites*. July, 2011: See also 'Statement of Evidence of David Anderson Armstrong'. March 30, 2012.

assessment of possible impacts. For present purposes 'proximate' has been interpreted liberally to mean 'in the vicinity'. In cases where any doubt exists heritage sites have been included. Research has involved revisiting a number of the sources listed in the bibliography attached to my July 2011 report (prepared in connection with the EPA Board of Inquiry process) and consulting some further sources, and applying the methodology set out in section 5 of that report. I have not undertaken any site visits in connection with this current report, although I did visit all the proposed salmon farm sites in May, 2011.

A search of Ingram and Wheatley's catalogue of New Zealand shipwrecks reveals that there are no known or confirmed wrecks proximate to proposed relocation sites.² With the possible exception of Motukina Point Pa (between Oyster Bay and Te Rua Bay) none of the relocation sites are likely to have a significant impact on wahi tapu or known Maori historical or archaeological sites.³ Most of the relevant archaeological sites consist of findspots and middens, which are of interest only to archaeologists for scientific reasons, and do not directly contribute to a more general public understanding or appreciation of the history of the Marlborough Sounds. Salmon farms have no impact on archaeological values.

With respect to European heritage, relocation site 42 will likely have some impact on heritage values associated with the whaling station in Tipi Bay. Relocation sites 124, 106 and 125 may have some impact on heritage values associated with gun emplacements on Maud Island and at Post Office Point. The nature of possible impacts and the manner in which they might be assessed is outlined in the following section. The location of proposed relocation sites, and their distance from archaeological and heritage sites, is shown on the maps appended, prepared by the Ministry for Primary Industries.

1.2. Impact Assessment

Impact assessments are based on the criteria developed in my July 2011 report. To reiterate, because salmon farming is not a land-based activity there will be no direct intrusion, physical damage or modification of archaeological or heritage sites or areas. Assessment criteria therefore need to take into account other possible impacts; namely, whether relocated salmon farms may have an indirect impact on the ability of such sites

² C. Ingram and P. Wheatley. *New Zealand Shipwrecks: Over 200 Years of Disasters at Sea*. 2007.

³ New Zealand Archaeological Association (NZAA) records, and the documentary sources listed in the bibliography attached to my July 2011 report, do not disclose the existence of wahi tapu or Maori historical sites proximate to proposed relocation sites, other than those described below. It would, however, be wise to consult local iwi in this regard, particularly Rangitane and Te Ati Awa.

to contribute, in the widest sense, to a full public understanding and appreciation of the history of the Marlborough Sounds. In my July 2011 report (section 3) I identified 11 specific assessment criteria, based on Environment Court decisions and the wider literature, including Heritage New Zealand and Department of Conservation publications. They are:

1. Will the relocated salmon farms distort evidence of the past, or undermine or compromise the integrity of the heritage site or area, in terms of its ability to contribute to an understanding of history and culture
2. Will the relocated salmon farms adversely affect onlookers' perceptions of the historical nature of the area or site
3. Will the relocated salmon farms compromise onlookers' connections with an historical area or site
4. Is there a nexus between the relocated salmon farms and historical activity associated with the heritage area or site
5. Will the relocated salmon farms impart an incongruous 'industrial' appearance, sufficient to compromise the integrity of the heritage site or area or its ability to contribute to an understanding of history and culture
6. Will relocated salmon farms have the effect of making it difficult for future generations to appreciate what the heritage site or area was like in the past
7. Are the proposed salmon farms so incongruous that the values of the heritage site or area will no longer be capable of meaningful interpretation
8. Are the relocated salmon farms visually dominating, or so distinct from the values and appearance of the heritage site or area as to impact on the ability of the site or area to contribute to an understanding of history and culture
9. Will the relocated salmon farms intrude on or compromise the authentic or essential setting of the heritage area or site
10. Will the relocated salmon farms intrude upon or otherwise interrupt adequate 'visual catchments', vistas, sight-lines or 'corridors' to the heritage site or area from available viewing points, or from the heritage site or area to outside elements with which it has important visual or functional relationships
11. Will relocated salmon farms result in damage or modification to shipwrecks, or impede the ability of archaeologists or other specialists (including marine archaeologists) to carry out investigations

2. Tory Channel: Tipi Bay (42), Motukina (82), Te Weka Bay (47) and Tio Point (156)

2.1. Archaeological Sites (Maori)

There are a number of Maori archaeological sites described in the New Zealand Archaeological Association (NZAA) 'Archsite' Site Recording Scheme on the southern shores of Tory Channel between West Head and Tio Point, in the vicinity of proposed relocation sites 42, 82 and 156. They are listed below, with their NZAA site numbers, moving south-west down Tory Channel from West Head to Oyster Bay:

Q27/220: Stone working area

Q27/221. Midden and oven.

Q27/222: Pits and terraces, European house site

Q27/223: Terraces

Q27/224. Findspot

Q27/225: Findspot, possible terraces

Q27/226: Findspot

Q27/227: Oven

Q27/1: Midden, possible terrace

Q27/228. Modified soil

Q27/229. Midden

Q27/11. Pa site (Motukina Point)

Maori archaeological sites associated with Te Weka Bay (proposed relocation site 47), consist of the following:

P27/274: Midden, findspot

P27/276. Findspot (between Te Weka Bay and Katoa Point)

P27/275. Findspot

For the non-archaeologist or casual observer, the ability of all but perhaps one of these sites to illustrate important aspects of historic heritage in a wider educative sense is limited, and is unlikely to be affected by proposed relocated salmon farms, based on the criteria described above. All but one of the sites are middens and findspots, and are of primary interest to archaeologists or other specialists engaged in scientific study. The

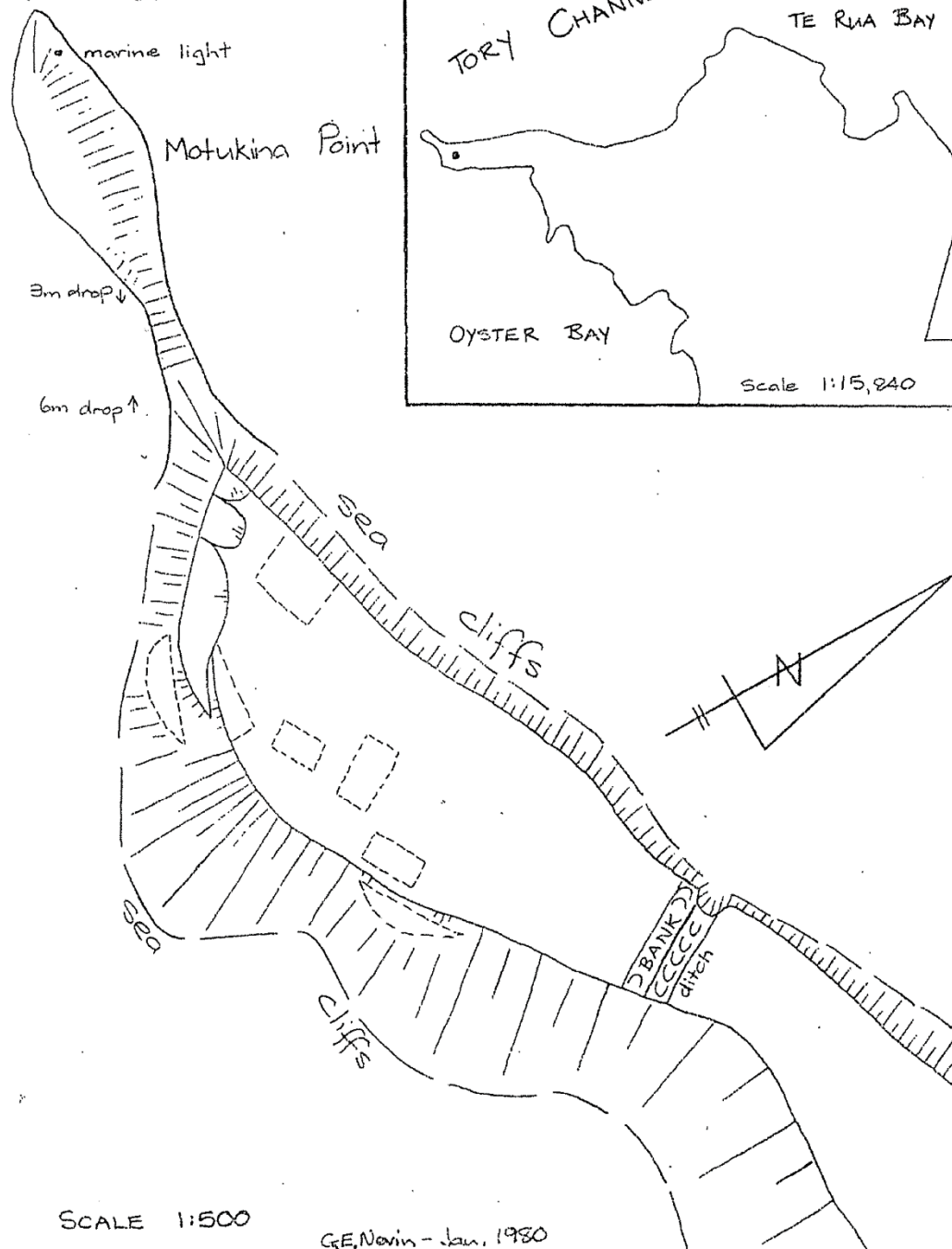
archaeological value of these sites will not be affected by the proposed relocated salmon farms.

The possible exception is the Motukina Point pa site (Q27/11), located within reasonably close proximity to relocation proposed relocation sites 82 and 156. The remains of this pa are not, however, extensive, consisting of a ditch and bank which cuts off the pa site on the point from the mainland, an associated midden, and further possible ditches, terraces and depressions. Much of the Motukina peninsula is currently obscured by vegetation, including pines and gorse.⁴ A plan of the site, taken from the NZAA site file (Q27/11) is reproduced below.

⁴ NZAA Site Record Form. Q27/11: T. Wadsworth. *The Spatial Distribution of Pa in Totaranui/Queen Charlotte Sound, New Zealand*. MA thesis, Otago. 135. The name Motukina refers to an isolated island or headland where kina is gathered.

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION		SITE NUMBER	S16/118
SITE DESCRIPTION FORM		SITE NAME:	MAORI OTHER
Map Number	S16	SITE TYPE	Pa
Map Name	Queen Charlotte		
Map Edition	3rd ed. 1969		
Grid Reference	526306		

(This form may be used for recording any descriptive information or other supplementary information on the site, or for maps and drawings.)



Motukina Point pa site. NZAA Q27/11.

2.2. European Heritage

As described in my July 2011 report, Tory Channel was the scene of extensive early whaling operations involving Guard, Hebberley, the Perano family and others.⁵ There were a total of five whaling stations operating at various times in Tory Channel - Fisherman's Bay, Te Awaiti, Yellerton (Te Rua Bay), Tipi Bay and Jackson Bay. The most significant sites, in terms of heritage values, are the Perano whaling station at Fisherman's (Fishing) Bay and Guard's station at Te Awaiti. Proposed relocation site 42 is about 1.5kms south of the Te Awaiti and Fisherman's Bay stations, and are sufficiently distant to have a negligible impact on heritage values associated with those areas.

Two whaling stations are located on the southern shore of Tory Channel; Yellerton whaling station (Te Rua Bay, Q27/171), and Perano's Tipi Bay station (Q27/155).⁶ The Tipi Bay station is close to relocation site 42, while the other, Yellerton's station in Te Rua Bay, is about 1km south-west of proposed relocation site 82.

2.2.1. The Yellerton Whaling Station

The Yellerton whaling station, first operated by the Hebberley family in c1900, is located at the south-eastern extremity of Te Rua Bay. As noted, it is about 1km south-west of proposed relocation site 82, and will most likely not be visible from it. The station was later used by the Perano family during their first whaling season in 1911. Te Rua Bay was, however, too far from Cook Strait, and in 1912 the Perano's moved to Tipi Bay (see below).

Reclaimed land at the end of the present jetty probably dates from the whaling period. A flat area of c10x8m is fronted by a 7m-long concrete wall with the remains of a slipway or ramp at the south end. Details are shown on the New Zealand Archaeological Association (NZAA) map, reproduced below. The steep adjacent hillside has been cut away, probably to provide fill for the reclamation. There is evidence of other building and modification in the area, but it is not clear whether they relate to the brief period in which whaling was carried out or later occupation.⁷ Prickett, in his *Archaeology of New Zealand*

⁵ D. Armstrong. *NZ King Salmon Plan Change: Heritage Report in Respect of Proposed Waitata Reach, Port Gore, Tory Channel and Queen Charlotte Sound Salmon Farm Sites*. July, 2011 (Section 8.2): 'Statement of Evidence of David Anderson Armstrong'. March 30, 2012. 20.

⁶ The name derived from Yellerton, near Plymouth, England, which was the home of a whaler associated with the station.

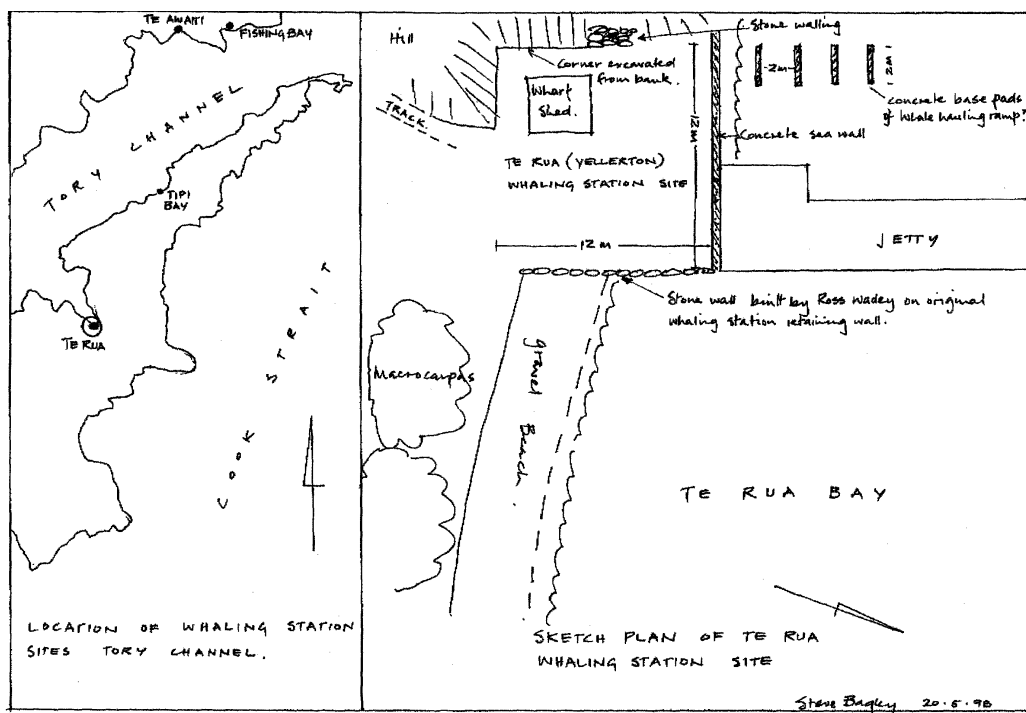
⁷ N. Prickett. *The Archaeology of New Zealand Shore Whaling*. (Department of Conservation). 2002. 81-82: NZAA Site Record Form Q27/171: D. Grady. *The Perano Whalers of Cook Strait*. 1982. 26-31.

Shore Whaling, notes that archaeological remains at Yellerton are 'poor'.⁸ According to the NZAA Site Record Form (Q27/171) the site has been

'significantly disturbed through developing jetty abutment and siting of wharf shed. All built structures and chattels relating to whaling station have gone'.

In summary, the Yellerton whaling station was very short-lived, and its integrity has been significantly lessened by later use of the site. Moreover, the whaling stations subsequently established by Joe Perano and his brother Charles (at Tipi Bay and Fisherman's Bay) operated for longer, and may provide more meaningful evidence of whaling heritage in Tory Channel. For these reasons, and because of its distance from proposed relocation site 82, there will likely be a negligible impact on this site's heritage values.

Te Rua Bay (Yellerton) whaling station. Q27/171.



2.2.2. The Perano Whaling Station at Tipi Bay

A whaling station, very close to proposed relocation site 42, operated at Tipi Bay between 1912-1928. As noted, Joe Perano and his brother Charles shifted their whaling operation to Tipi Bay from Yellerton in 1912. Joe Perano withdrew from the partnership in 1921.

⁸ N. Prickett. *The Archaeology of New Zealand Shore Whaling. National Heritage Workshop* (Department of Conservation). September, 2002. 10.

In 1924 he wished to return to whaling, but his brother Charles resisted. In response Joe began whaling from a new station at Fisherman's (or Fishing) Bay, a little north of Te Awaiti, on the Arapawa Island side of Tory Channel.⁹ A fierce rivalry developed. In 1927 boats belonging to the brothers were involved in a high speed collision in Cook Strait. There was legal action and Court found against Charles Perano. The costs associated with this Court action proved too much for him, and the Tipi Bay operation closed down. Much of the equipment was then moved to Joe Perano's whaling station at Fishing Bay. Whaling activities based at Fisherman's Bay continued into the 1960s.¹⁰

Machinery remaining at Tipi Bay includes parts of a steam engine, a boiler and 400-gallon water tanks. Whale bones and pieces of iron are also located on the beach. The site is now covered with dense scrub and other vegetation. It has also been steadily eroded by wave action, and has suffered the effects of a number of minor landslides at the northern and southern ends of the bay.¹¹ Archaeological remains on the site have been described by Prickett as 'good'.¹² A photograph of part of the Tipi Bay whaling station (taken in 1918) and an NZAA plan of the site are reproduced below.

The Tipi Bay whaling station is reasonably well known. From time to time visitors are apparently able to embark on boat tours, taking in the Perano Tory Channel whaling stations, including Tipi Bay.¹³ As noted, proposed relocation site 42 is close to the Tipi Bay whaling station, and might therefore have an impact on heritage values. On the other hand, the whaling station itself was an industrial site (as evidenced from what we can see in the photograph below, taken in 1918 when the whaling station was in its heyday), and there is a nexus or congruity between current proposed aquaculture development and whaling in the area. In short, a nearby salmon farm may not affect the essential meaning or character of the Tipi Bay whaling station site, and the station, most commonly viewed from the sea, may not necessarily require an empty seascape in order for the public to appreciate or connect with its 'essential setting' or features.

Moreover, the remains of more extensive and well-known whaling stations at Te Awaiti and its environs, established from the late 1820s, are better preserved and interpreted, and

⁹ N. Prickett. *The Archaeology of New Zealand Shore Whaling*. (Department of Conservation). 2002. 74.

¹⁰ N. Prickett. *The Archaeology of New Zealand Shore Whaling*. (Department of Conservation). 2002. 79-81.

¹¹ N. Prickett. *The Archaeology of New Zealand Shore Whaling*. (Department of Conservation). 2002. 79-81: NZAA Site Record Form. Q27/155.

¹² N. Prickett. *The Archaeology of New Zealand Shore Whaling*. (Department of Conservation). 2002. 10.

¹³ Department of Conservation. 'Summer Explorer Programme' ('Perano Whale Station Boat Trip'). December, 2016.

would appear to provide more effective educational opportunities for the general public.¹⁴ According to Prickett, archaeological remains at Te Awaiti and Fisherman's Bay associated with early whaling activities are 'outstanding', while those at Tipi Bay are 'good'.¹⁵ The possible nature of impacts on heritage values is summarised in tabular form below, using the relevant assessment criteria.

<i>Assessment criteria/Tipi Bay Whaling Station</i>	<i>Possible Impact</i>
1. Distort evidence of the past, or undermine or compromise the integrity of the site or area in terms of its ability to contribute to an understanding of history and culture	No
2. Adversely effect onlookers' perceptions of the historical nature of the area or site	No
3. Compromise an onlookers' connection with the site	No
4. Is there a nexus between the proposed salmon farm and historical activity which has taken place in connection with the heritage site or area	Yes
5. Give the area or site an incongruous 'industrial' appearance, compromising its integrity in terms of its ability to contribute to an understanding of history and culture	No
6. Have the effect of making it difficult for future generations to appreciate what the site or area was like in the past	No
7. So incongruous that the values of the site or will no longer be capable of meaningful interpretation	No

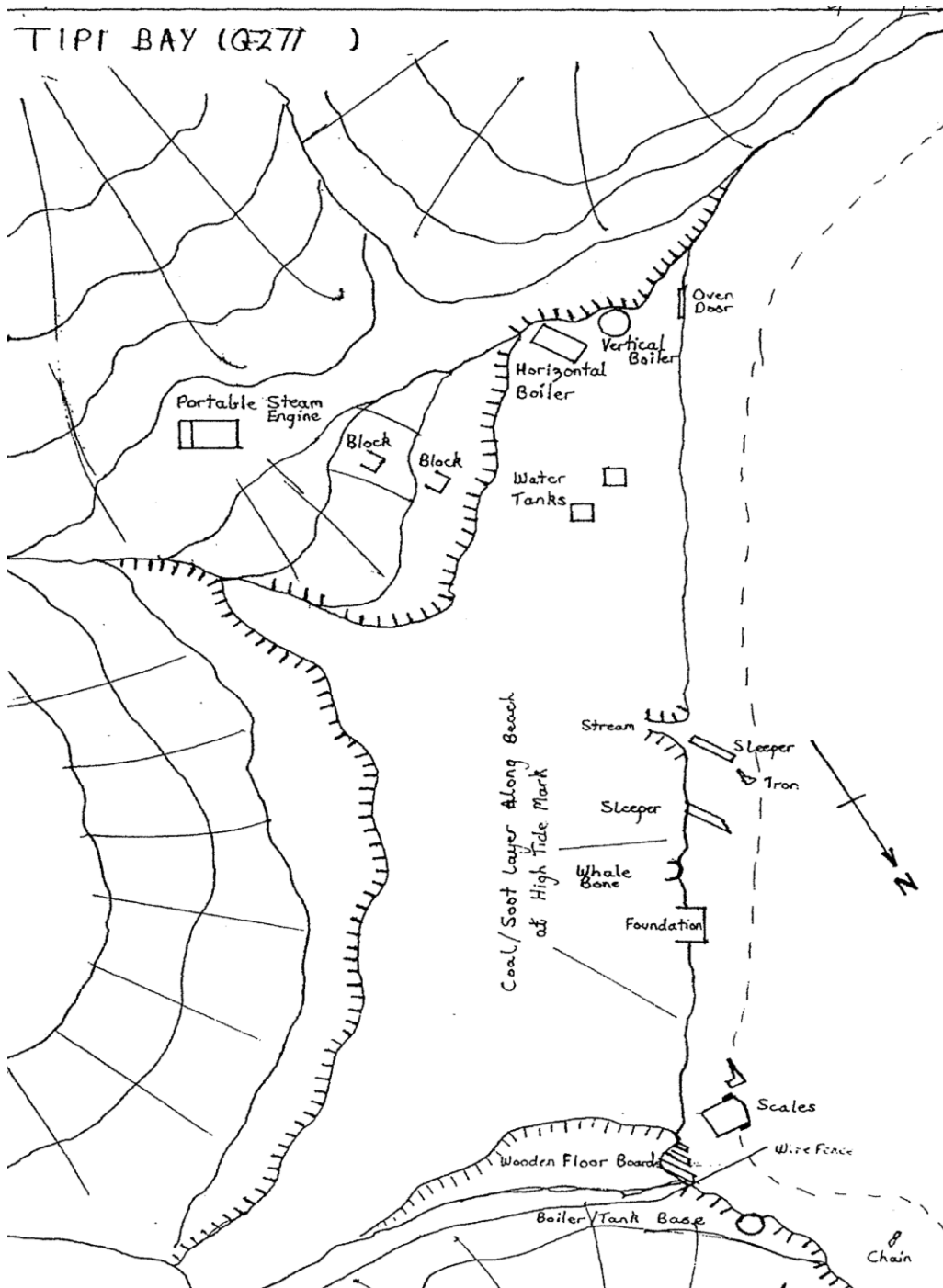
¹⁴ See D. Armstrong. *NZ King Salmon Plan Change: Heritage Report in Respect of Proposed Waitata Reach, Port Gore, Tory Channel and Queen Charlotte Sound Salmon Farm Sites*. July, 2011. 23.

¹⁵ N. Prickett. *The Archaeology of New Zealand Shore Whaling*. (Department of Conservation). 2002. 10.

<i>Assessment criteria/Tipi Bay Whaling Station</i>	<i>Possible Impact</i>
8. Visually dominating, or so distinct from the values and appearance of the site or area as to impact on its ability to contribute to an understanding of history and culture	No
9. Intrude on or compromise the authentic or essential setting of the heritage site or area	No
10. Intrude upon or interrupt adequate 'visual catchments', vistas and sight-lines or corridors to the heritage site or area from important viewing points, or from the heritage site or area to outside elements with which it has important visual or functional relationships	Possible, but unlikely
11. Damage or modify shipwrecks, or impede the work of marine archaeologists	No



Joe Perano and another man, Tipi Bay, 1918. PAColl-8880. National Library.



Plan of Tipi Bay whaling station. NZAA Site Record Form 17/155

3. Pelorus/Waitata Reach: Horseshoe Bay (124), Richmond Bay South (106), Waitata mid-channel (125), Blowhole Point south (122), Blowhole Point North (34)

3.1. Archaeological Sites (Maori)

There are no currently identified Maori or archaeological sites in the vicinity of proposed relocation site 34.

One site (a midden, P26/170) is located on the eastern side of Maude Island (known to Maori as Te Hoiere), but this is about 3km distant from proposed relocation site 124.

An archaeological site is present on Te Akaroa (West Entry Point - P26/150). This consists of a pa site, including pits and intensive terracing.¹⁶ This site is a little less than 1km distant from relocation site 122, and about 2km from relocation site 125. Relocation site 122 may not be visible from the pa site, which seems to be oriented towards Port Ligar rather than Pelorus Sound.

A midden and occupation site (P26/164) is located at Burnt Point.¹⁷ This is about 2km from proposed relocation site 125.

There will be no impact on the ability of archaeologists to investigate any of these sites, and it is unlikely that relocation site 122 will offend against wider heritage values, as set out above.

3.2. European Heritage

European heritage sites are limited to World War II gun emplacements on Maud Island and Post Office Point. These sites are described in my July 2011 report (sections 8.3 and 8.6). Information about the sites is summarised below.

¹⁶ NZAA Site Record Form. P26/150.

¹⁷ NZAA Site Record Form. P26/164.

3.2.1. Maude Island

A gun emplacement was erected on the north-eastern point of Maud Island in 1942. It included a camp, magazine and related facilities. The 6-inch gun was dismantled 1943 when the threat of a Japanese invasion receded. The site was chosen because of its clear line of sight north along Waitata Reach. The site currently consists of solid concrete structures, and the gun emplacement and magazine are intact.¹⁸ According to information provided by D. Bamford, around four public excursions to Maude Island are currently organised during the summer by the Department of Conservation. On average, about 25 members of the public participate in each excursion. Four local primary schools also arrange overnight visits each year for approximately 40 pupils. Otherwise access to the Island is restricted because of its status as a Scientific Reserve and animal sanctuary.

Proposed relocation sites 124 and 106 are about 2.5km to the east of the Maud island gun emplacement. Site 125 is around 5km to the north. The nearest proposed salmon farms (124 and 106) may, to some extent, compromise an onlookers' perception and intrude on the 'essential setting' or purpose of the battery and the heritage values associated with it (i.e., a dominating aspect and a clear line of sight), but as the closest proposed sites are around 2.5km distant, the extent of possible intrusion is limited.

3.2.2. Post Office Point

This site was similarly chosen as a gun emplacement because of its clear field of fire. Because of its remoteness construction of the battery required a major effort on the part of the Public Works Department. The battery (consisting of a six-inch gun) became operational in 1942, and was removed in 1943. As well as a gun emplacement, the site included a wharf, accommodation for gunners and support troops, a road, a recreation hall, water supply facilities and a generator. A commemoration plaque was erected on the site by the Nelson West Rotary Club in 1994.¹⁹ Information provided by D. Bamford indicates that members of the public do not currently visit the emplacement.

Relocation site 125 is approximately 1km to the west of the gun emplacement, and proposed site 122 is about 2.5km to the north. Site 125, in relatively close proximity to

¹⁸ NZAA Site Record Form. P26/298: P. Cooke. *Defending New Zealand: Ramparts of the Sea, 1840-1950s*. 2000: K. Neal. *The Price of Vigilance: The Building of Gun Emplacements in the Marlborough Sound, 1942*. 1999.

¹⁹ Nelson/Marlborough Conservancy, Historic Places Register. NZAA Site Record Form P26/299.

Post Office Point, may compromise onlookers' perceptions and intrude on the 'essential setting' or purpose of the battery (its dominating aspect and clear line of sight) to some extent.