PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE POOR KNIGHTS ISLANDS, NORTHERN NEW ZEALAND

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SUMMARY

Fifty-two prehistoric archaeological sites are recorded from the Poor Knights Islands. Two pa are present on each of the main islands - Tawhiti Rahi and Aorangi, and one on smaller Aorangaia. All five pa have high stone retaining walls that probably had defensive purposes. Most sites are terraces and/or stonework features that were produced during cultivation activities, but some smaller habitation sites are also recognised. The extent of these cultivation-related sites suggests that virtually all the flat and gently sloping land (150 ha) on the Poor Knights was cultivated at one time or other in the prehistoric period. Despite this large area that has been used for cultivation, only six kumara storage pits are present on the islands. This could mean that the islands were usually abandoned in winter, but equally it may indicate that the islands’ temperate climate allowed year round kumara cultivation. Shell midden is sparse on the islands, reflecting the lack of beaches and the fact that the intertidal rocks are mostly inaccessible cliffs. Three unusual, square to subcircular bowls, each c. 0.2m diameter and up to 0.2m deep, are carved into the tops of large boulders in three separate locations on Aorangi.

The extent of cultivations and the fairly uniform 150 to 200 year age of most of the forest cover, indicates that prehistoric forest clearance on the Poor Knights was fairly complete and the resulting impact on the fauna would also have been enormous. Pockets of natural vegetation probably only survived on the cliffs. Undoubtedly a number of plants and animals became locally extinct and perhaps even some Poor Knights endemics vanished. Today the highly valued biota of the Poor Knights Islands is still recovering; the vegetation has yet to reach its climax coastal forest stage and the nesting seabirds are still rapidly increasing in numbers. The archaeological evidence of the extensive prehistoric cultivations and devastation of the islands’ biota, is now itself being damaged by the burrowing shearwaters as they recolonise areas that were most probably their ancestral breeding grounds.

INTRODUCTION

The Poor Knights Islands (35° 28’S, 174° 44’E) lie 20km off the east coast of Northland (Fig. 1). The group consists of two main islands, Aorangi (101 ha)
and Tawhiti Rahi (151 ha) and seven smaller vegetated islands or rocks (Figs. 2, 3). This article is based on observations made during two visits by the Offshore Islands Research Group to Tawhiti Rahi (7 days) in September 1980 and to Aorangi (8 days) in September 1984.

**Historical background**

The only written record of traditional Maori history states that "... the Poor Knights Islands were inhabited for many generations by a population of some
three hundred to four hundred. ... Tawhiti Rahi was occupied by a ... hapu called Ngatawai, with Tuahu as their chief, while the Ngatitoki hapu, with their chief Tatua, lived on ... Aorangi." (Fraser 1925, p.8). The islands were inhabited when
first seen by Europeans on November 25th 1769, for Captain Cook describes them as being "rather low and pretty well cover’d with wood and seems not ill inhabited." (Beaglehole 1955, p.211). Cook named them the Poor Knights Islands. The Poor Knights Maori took pigs to Aorangi sometime around the end of the eighteenth century. The pigs are thought to have originated from a group introduced into New Zealand in 1793 by Captain Philip King (Poaka 1972). These pigs would have considerably supplemented the natural food resources on the Poor Knights but then later proved to be the islanders’ undoing.

About 1808, a party of Hikutu Maoris from Hokianga visited Aorangi to obtain a supply of pigs but they were bluntly refused and were not allowed to land (Fraser 1925). Some years later, around 1823 (Harper 1975), the warriors from the Poor Knights were off on a raid into the Hauraki Gulf with Hongi Hika, when the Hikutu seized on the opportunity for revenge for the earlier insult. They arrived at night and massacred the defenceless inhabitants; only about ten survived by hiding in caves. On their return the warriors were met by a grisly spectacle and after performing the last rites they abandoned the Poor Knights for all time and declared them tapu (Fraser 1925).

J.S. Polack claimed to have purchased the Poor Knights off the Whangaruru Maoris in 1845 in exchange for a variety of items, but this claim was never substantiated and in 1882 the islands were bought by the crown at public auction. The Poor Knights were reserved for lighthouse purposes in 1883. In 1922 they were declared a Scenic Reserve and in 1929 were made a sanctuary for nature and imported game. They are now classified as a Nature Reserve within the Hauraki Gulf Maritime Park.

Past and present archaeological surveys

The first written descriptions of the prehistoric archaeology of the Poor Knights were comments on its stonework and other features made by Whangarei Harbour Board engineer, W. Fraser (1925), following a number of visits between 1915 and 1924. The first to record individual sites was a party from Whangarei Museum which spent two and a half days on Aorangi and a few hours on Tawhiti Rahi in 1964 (Bartlett 1964, Leahy and Nicholls 1964). In 1976, 1978 and 1979, Ian Lawlor and several colleagues spent a total of 17 days on Aorangi and 7 on Tawhiti Rahi, surveying much of the prehistoric archaeology, but concentrating on detailed mapping of Urupa Point (R06/25), Tatuia Peak pa (R06/13) and "Quartz Hill" (R06/41) stonework (Lawlor 1977, pers. comm.). Lawlor's work on Tawhiti Rahi in 1979 was unknown to me at the time of my 1980 visit and his sites had not been placed on record with the New Zealand Archaeological Association file. During my two visits I spent 7 days undertaking rapid reconnaissance survey on Tawhiti Rahi (Fig. 2); 7 days similarly on
Aorangi concentrating on areas in the south not visited by Lawlor; and 1 day visiting the smaller islands (Fig. 3).

Site preservation
Compared with most areas on the inhabited and farmed major islands of New
Zealand, the archaeological sites on the Poor Knights, particularly Tawhiti Rahi, are in excellent condition. On Tawhiti Rahi, terraces and most of the few pits are still moderately crisp and distinct and stone rows and stone walls (free standing and retaining) are almost all still intact. This reflects the extremely low level of human activities on the island since their abandonment by the occupants 150 years or so ago. On Aorangi, the terraces edges are sometimes less distinct and some of the stone heaps, rows and walls are partly collapsed or modified, possibly damage caused by the 100 years or so of occupancy by wild pigs before their removal in 1936. Damage is possibly also due to parties of visiting humans, as this is the island easiest for landing and camping.

Regeneration of the forest on the Poor Knights currently hides some of the sites under dense undergrowth and scrub, but in many places they will re-emerge in future decades as the canopy grows up. In some places large clumps of Poor Knights lily (Xeronema callistemon) are growing over the archaeological sites and especially the stone heaps and retaining walls and at times may lead to damage. Perhaps the greatest damage to the archaeological sites is being caused by the tens of thousands of nesting sea birds that are now reclaiming their ancestral breeding grounds. Some terraces and cultivation areas are riddled with shearwater burrows and thousands of fairy prions nest in crevices not only in the cliffs but also the prehistoric stone walls.

**SITE TYPES**

**Pa**

Five defensive pa sites have been identified on the Poor Knights Islands - two on Tawhiti Rahi, two on Aorangi and one on Aorangaia. All utilise the high natural cliffs of the islands for defence around one or several sides. Only one (R06/47) has an artificial ditch for additional defence across the landward side. Both pa on Tawhiti Rahi (R06/35, 47) have additional stone retaining walls on their landward sides (Fig. 4) that would have acted as effective additional defences, presumably topped by palisades. Lower stone retaining walls for terraces in the other three pa (R06/13, 31, 77) may also have provided some defensive advantage. The smallest of the pa (R06/47) encloses no more than four small terraces constructed amongst the small rocky knoll upon which it has been built (Fig. 5). The three middle-sized pa (R06/31, 35, 77), each 0.1 to 0.3 ha in area, consist of a fairly large platform with several accompanying larger terraces. Several pits are present in R06/31. The largest pa (R06/13) is a sprawling complex of around 100 small terraces with stone retaining walls constructed among the rocks around the upper parts of Tatua Peak on Aorangi (Fig. 6).
Terraces

At least 30 of the sites are classified as terrace sites, with three quarters of them associated with stonework and often having stone retaining walls (0.2-1m high). Terrace sites are spread throughout the Poor Knights. Many of the terraces, usually the larger ones (c. 10-30 x 5-10m), were probably used for cultivation and the stone retaining walls and associated stone heaps and rows were produced when the ground was cleared to assist working of the soil. Some of the terraces were undoubtedly made to provide flat areas for habitation activities, such as sleeping and storage buildings and cooking sites. These terraces are more commonly the smaller terraces (2-5 x 1.5-3m) constructed in sites less favourable for cultivation. Many of the terraces inferred to have been used for habitation (Figs. 2, 3) are near landing sites (eg. R06/58, 48, 52, 25, 75) or on steeper ground or higher points overlooking the main cultivation areas (R06/38, 39, 76, 16, 66, 29, 78).

Puweto Valley on Aorangi (Fig. 6) has 30 ha of almost flat to gently sloping floor that rises progressively to the south in a series of five large terraces to a height of 145m (Hayward 1991). These terraces appear to be largely natural in
Fig. 5  Tape and compass plan of the small pa (R06/47) on Tawhiti Rahi, with three cross-sectional profiles to illustrate the stone retaining walls.
their origin, interpreted to be uplifted interglacial (high sea level) shore platforms. They were undoubtedly used for prehistoric cultivation and slightly modified during this process, as there are stonework features in the few naturally stony areas. Several narrow (3-6m), elongate terraces along the western side of Puweto Valley have some sections of stone retaining walls and were possibly carved out of the scree slopes along the foot of the western cliffs by the prehistoric Maori.

**Stonework**

Thirty-nine of the sites contain prehistoric stonework features, some of which extend over large areas (Figs. 2, 3). Most of the stonework appears to have resulted from clearing naturally rocky ground for cultivation and piling stones into heaps, rows and occasionally free-standing walls or their use in retaining walls around terraces. One site (R06/40), on the rocky ridge north of "Quartz Hill" on Tawhiti Rahi, has a number of small rectangular terraces and enclosures surrounded by stone walls and two, low (0.2-0.3m high), circular (2m diameter), stone walls, all of which are probably best interpreted as remains of habitation areas within the cultivations.

The Urupa Point stonework and terraces site (R06/25) overlooks "The Landing" on Aorangi and consists of numerous narrow terraces with stone retaining walls. A 30m long free-standing wall is unusual in that it cuts right across the site perpendicular to the terraces and may be associated with several nearby rock enclosures also built on the terraces. It would appear that the terraces were originally used for habitation with cooking areas and hut sites. The wall and enclosures appear to be later features that may have been used for pig husbandry activities in early historic times (I. Lawlor pers. comm.)

**Rock bowls**

At three localities on Aorangi (R06/63, 66, 68), isolated bowls were found
carved into the tops of 1-2m diameter boulders. One boulder was 25m back from the rocky intertidal platform at "The Landing" and the other two boulders were on the crest of the ridges on either side of the head of Puweto Valley. One bowl is subcircular, 0.25m in diameter and 0.15m deep (R06/63) and the other two are square with 0.2m long sides and 0.1m deep (R06/68) and 0.2m deep (R06/66). All three bowls held rain water but their precise purpose is currently unknown.

**Pits**

No underground rua and only six open rectangular pits were located on the Poor Knights Islands. Three of these occur together on terraces around a high point on the crest of the cliffed ridge west of Puweto Valley on Aorangi (R06/31). These are moderately well preserved and each is about 0.6m deep. The other three are on the southern end of Tawhiti Rahi on the wide, flattish ridge crest atop the cliffs on the southern side of Rocklily Inlet. Two of these are together (R06/53) and quite indistinct and now no more than 0.1m deep; the other is 300m to the east (R06/56) and still well preserved and 1m deep. All six pits are of similar large size, each being between 5 by 4m to 4 by 3m in size. The number of pits on the islands is unusually low and the reason for this is unclear, as the area that was cultivated is extensive.

**Rock and cave shelters**

Two natural shelters have scattered midden on and around their floors, which provides evidence of their use for shelter from the weather. The shelter on Aorangi (R06/18) is small and is beneath the edges of three large boulders in a boulder scree field. The shelter on Tawhiti Rahi (R06/46) is in a large (10 x 8m) cave and has the remains of at least three identifiable fireplaces and a number of pieces of worked wood (Hayward and Brook 1981). Several other natural rock shelters occur on the Poor Knights, especially around Tatua Peak on Aorangi, but no midden has been found in or around them.

**Midden**

Shell midden is moderately rare on the Poor Knights Islands, possibly reflecting the minor contribution of shellfish to the islanders' diet. Accessible shellfish sources are very restricted on the Poor Knights Islands. There are no beaches on the islands and thus the nearest sources of soft shore bivalves (pipi, cockle, tuatua, etc.) are 22km away on the Northland coast. There are very limited areas of accessible intertidal or shallow subtidal rocky shore from which to collect shellfish. Most of the islands' coastline is composed of sheer cliffs plunging from the clifftops, 100-200m above, straight down into deep water.

Scattered shell midden at a number of sites is dominated by white rock shell
(Thais orbita) and black nerita (Nerita melanotragus), both of which would have been collected on the islands' intertidal rocky shore. Other locally obtained shellfish remains in the midden material include cook's turban shell (Cookia sulcata), cat's eye (Lunella smaragda), paua (Haliotis iris), common limpet (Cellana radians), rock oyster (Saxostrea glomerata) and Melagrapheia aethiops. Fish and bird bone, presumably of local origin, is also present in a few middens. Pipi (Paphies australis) which must have been brought across from the Northland coast (probably Whangaruru Harbour) is also present in at least four of the recorded midden sites. The shells of a number of flax snails (Placostylus hongii) in fireplaces in a rock shelter on Tawhiti Rahi (R06/46) have evidence of having been broken and eaten. This evidence of probable flax snail consumption by the prehistoric Maori has been used by Hayward and Brook (1981) to suggest that the flax snails that now thrive on the Poor Knights Islands may have been introduced in prehistoric times from the Northland coast.

In addition to the scattered shellfish and bone remains in Poor Knight middens, there is also a great deal of mainly Mayor Island obsidian.

DISCUSSION

Cultivations on the Poor Knights Islands

The extent and distribution of prehistoric archaeological sites on the Poor Knights Islands indicate that almost all the flat or gently sloping land, and also much of the steeper land, scree and rocky knolls were made use of by prehistoric Maori visitors and inhabitants. Most of "The Plateau" (Fig. 7) on Tawhiti Rahi (c. 100 ha) and most of the floor of Puweto Valley (Fig. 6) and southwest to Oneho Hill (c.50 ha) on Aorangi, consist of flat or gently sloping ground naturally free of stones that lack any substantial evidence of prehistoric activity. However since all the naturally rocky patches in these extensive areas have had their surface stones cleared and piled into heaps and rows for cultivation, it seems probable that the remainder of "The Plateau", Puweto Valley and northern slopes of Oneho Hill was also cultivated by the prehistoric Maori at various times in the past. These three areas, with flat or northern aspects are likely to have been the most favoured for cultivations, and this is borne out on the southern end of Tawhiti Rahi where the steeper slopes have only minor evidence of cultivations (e.g. R06/57). On Aorangi, however, it is surprising to find considerable terracing and clearance of stones into heaps on the relatively steep south-facing slopes around the southern end of the island (e.g. R06/70, 71, 72, 73, 74). In all about 100 ha on Tawhiti Rahi and 60 ha on Aorangi are inferred to have been used for prehistoric cultivations, although probably only a small amount of this area would have been in use in any one season.
Fig. 7 View southwards onto northern Aorangi showing location of some of the archaeological sites in Puweto Valley, on Tatua Peak (left) and atop the western cliffs (right).

The presence of three fairly large pits on Tawhiti Rahi and three on Aorangi suggests storage of a small part of the kumara harvest on the islands over winter and tends to confirm that prehistoric Maori lived all year round on the Poor Knights for at least a short period in history. The small number of storage pits does not necessarily mean that the islands were usually abandoned in winter however. The northern offshore islands have a more temperate climate in winter than the adjacent mainland and it is quite likely that the prehistoric Maori found it possible to cultivate kumara year round in these places and therefore did not require numerous storage pits. The presence of mainland shells in midden in a number of places provides evidence that there was also some movement between the islands and the adjacent Northland coast.

Impact of prehistoric Maori on the biota of the Poor Knights

Although Captain Cook observed in 1769 that the islands were "pretty well cover'd with wood", the archaeological evidence indicates that he must have been mainly referring to the surrounding cliffs or to low regenerating vegetation.

The following lines of evidence strongly suggest that almost all the forest cover on the main islands and also the adjacent smaller islets was cleared during
prehistoric times: a. the wide distribution and extent of prehistoric archaeological
sites; b. the argument presented above that 60% of the islands' land surface was
cultivated at one time or other; c. the fairly uniform, moderately young age of
most of the forest cover, estimated to be about 150 years; and d. the general lack
of anything more than the odd patch of more ancient forest on the island cliffs.
Thus the impact of prehistoric human activities on the flora of the Poor Knights
Islands and as a consequence also the fauna, must have been devastating.

Today the Poor Knights are cherished as a sample of prehistoric New
Zealand and the home of numerous rare and endemic plants and animals. These
include five endemic land snails (Climo 1971), two endemic wetas, several
endemic beetles and an endemic weevil (Somerfield 1973), the endemic Buller's
shearwater, the Poor Knight's lily, an endemic fern and endemic varieties of
hohere, weeping mapou, ngaio and kawakawa. That all these survived,
presumably in vastly reduced numbers in refuges on the less accessible cliffs, is
fortuitous but substantially aided by the fact that neither kiore (Rattus exulans)
nor any other rat species has ever reached the islands. We will never know if any
rare or endemic Poor Knights' species of plant or animal became extinct as a
result of the extensive forest clearance in prehistoric times, but it is highly likely.
We can be confident however that a number of plants and animals became
locally extinct on the Poor Knights Islands during this time of habitat destruction.
Pigs introduced by the Maori inhabitants to Aorangi in the late eighteenth
century roamed wild there until removed in 1936 and undoubtedly also had an
impact on the biota on that island.

The Poor Knights Islands are particularly valued today for the breeding
colonies of a number of seabirds located on them. They are most significant as
the only known breeding area for Buller's shearwater (Puffinus bulleri), which
breed in tens of thousands in summer and autumn in burrows they dig in soft
friable soil beneath the canopy of the regenerating forest, especially on "The
Plateau" of Tawhiti Rahi. Sharing these same breeding areas for burrows and
occurring in similar numbers are fluttering shearwaters (Puffinus gavia) which
breed in burrows from late winter to early summer. These two species were
probably the most affected by prehistoric forest clearance and use of their
breeding grounds for cultivations. Their numbers must have crashed dramatically
and their breeding colonies survived precariously in less accessible places on the
islands. Today the populations of both these species on the Poor Knights have
greatly increased since their numbers were first recorded in the 1920s (Falla
1924) and they still appear to be recovering and recolonising many areas of
former prehistoric cultivation (McCallum 1981).

Other common procellariid birds on the islands today are fairy prions, allied
shearwaters, grey-faced petrels and diving petrels (McCallum 1981). The
fledglings of these, like the Buller’s and fluttering shearwaters, would have been included in the diet of the prehistoric Maori and undoubtedly their numbers on the islands were reduced during this period. Unlike Buller’s and fluttering shearwaters however, these other species breed in areas less prone to damage by cultivations. Fairy prions breed in rock crevices in the cliffs, bluffs and now also in stone retaining walls; the others breed in burrows in firm ground often on cliff tops and slopes beneath low coastal scrub.

Today the Poor Knights’ biota is still on a rapid recovery curve, the forests are many years from regenerating to a climax coastal vegetation and many of the animals have some way to go to return to their inferred former densities. Yet even in their current state, the islands are regarded as one of the nation’s most important natural treasures, primarily because of the lack of introduced predators and the number of rare and endemic species that survive there.

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REFERENCES

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Poaka, P. 1972: Cooker or kinger - the story of pigs. The Northlander No. 12: 15.
APPENDIX 1: Annotated list of archaeological sites on the Poor Knights Islands, recorded in this paper. R06/1 to 33 were recorded by Bartlett (1964) and Leahy and Nicholls (1964). Many of their sites are small isolated features within more extensive areas of stonework or terracing. Of these early recorded sites, only those that were readily recognisable and distinct have been shown on figures 2 and 3 and are listed here.

R06/13 (690341) Aorangi, Tatua Peak, PA, large rocky knoll with extensive stone embankments and over 100 small terraces.
R06/16 (689344) Aorangi, STONEWORK and TERRACES, scattered terraces and stone retaining walls.
R06/18 (689343) Aorangi, ROCK SHELTER and MIDDEN, small shelter beneath the edges of three large boulders, scattered shell midden and charcoal.
R06/21 (688339) Aorangi, STONEWORK, scattered sporadic stone heaps and rows.
R06/22 (688339) Aorangi, STONEWORK, scattered sporadic stone heaps and rows.
R06/25 (684347) Aorangi, Urupa Point, STONEWORK and TERRACES, north-facing slope with over twenty terraces and stone retaining walls. Free-standing wall and enclosures may be late phase constructions for pig husbandry.
R06/29 (682335) Aorangi, Oneho Hill, TERRACES, on northern slopes.
R06/31 (685343) Aorangi, PA, numerous terraces, stone retaining walls and three large pits (up to 5 x 4 x 0.6m) around flat topped high point on western side of Puweto Valley.
R06/34 (682376) Tawhiti Rahi, MIDDEN, sparse shell and obsidian flakes.
R06/35 (683375) Tawhiti Rahi, beacon platform, PA, 50 x 20m platform with cliffs on three sides and 40m long, 1.2-5m high defensive stone retaining wall across landward side.
R06/36 (682375) Tawhiti Rahi, STONEWORK, 1.5 ha area with numerous large stone heaps and stone rows.
R06/37 (683374) Tawhiti Rahi, STONEWORK and TERRACES, several low, wide terraces with 0.3-0.6m high retaining walls and several stone heaps.
R06/38 (685373) Tawhiti Rahi, STONEWORK and TERRACES, several low, wide terraces and rare stone heaps.
R06/39 (685372) Tawhiti Rahi, STONEWORK and TERRACES, several terraces with low stone retaining walls.
R06/40 (683372) Tawhiti Rahi, STONEWORK, 2 ha area of naturally stony ground with stone heaps, stone rows, stone alignments, stone retaining walls and free standing stone walls.
R06/41 (684370) Tawhiti Rahi, STONEWORK, 40m length of stone retaining wall around upper slopes of hill and numerous stone heaps to the south.
R06/42 (687370) Tawhiti Rahi, STONEWORK and TERRACES, series of small terraces
with stone retaining walls along stream course.

R06/43 (682367) Tawhiti Rahi, STONEWORK, 3 ha area of scattered stone heaps.
R06/44 (683362) Tawhiti Rahi, STONEWORK, 0.5 ha area with scattered stone heaps and a 0.4m high, free-standing stone wall.
R06/45 (685362) Tawhiti Rahi, STONEWORK, several small stone heaps.
R06/46 (683361) Tawhiti Rahi, CAVE SHELTER and FIND SITE, 8 x 10m rock shelter, three fire places with charcoal heaps, occasional shell including Placostylus (Hayward and Brook 1981) and eleven pieces of wood, some with adze marks and one worked.
R06/47 (683361) Tawhiti Rahi, PA and STONEWORK (Figs. 4,5), small rocky knob with bluffs on three sides and small terraces with 2-3m high defensive retaining and free-standing walls on east side; 4m wide and 3m deep ditch across landward ridge to east (Hayward 1981).
R06/48 (683360) Tawhiti Rahi, STONEWORK and TERRACES, several large terraces with low stone retaining wall and two semicircular stone alignments.
R06/49 (685360) Tawhiti Rahi, STONEWORK, 40m long, 1m high free-standing wall.
R06/50 (687360) Tawhiti Rahi, MIDDEN, scattered shell.
R06/51 (685360) Tawhiti Rahi, STONEWORK and TERRACES, several terraces (10 x 8m) with partial retaining walls and occasional obsidian flakes.
R06/52 (684359) Tawhiti Rahi, TERRACES and MIDDEN, widely spaced small terraces up spur, scattered shell.
R06/53 (686360) Tawhiti Rahi, PITS, two indistinct rectangular pits (each 4 x 3 x 0.1m).
R06/54 (686359) Tawhiti Rahi, TERRACES and MIDDEN, several large terraces (up to 15 x 6m), scattered shell and occasional obsidian flakes.
R06/55 (686359) Tawhiti Rahi, TERRACES, three narrow terraces (each 6 x 2m).
R06/56 (687359) Tawhiti Rahi, PIT, STONEWORK, TERRACES and MIDDEN, single rectangular pit (5 x 3.5 x 1m) with terraces to west and south with low retaining walls, scattered shell and obsidian flakes.
R06/57 (686358) Tawhiti Rahi, STONEWORK and TERRACES, series of small terraces, some with stone retaining walls, alongside small stream.
R06/58 (684357) Tawhiti Rahi, STONEWORK and TERRACES, several small terraces, some with low retaining walls.
R06/63 (686346) Aorangi, TERRACES and ROCK BOWL, numerous terraces on boulder scree, subcircular bowl in top of large boulder.
R06/64 (684344) Aorangi, STONEWORK and TERRACES, extensive terracing on gentler slopes, stone retaining walls and stone heaps.
R06/65 (691342) Aorangi, STONEWORK and TERRACES, occasional small terraces with low stone retaining walls.
R06/66 (688338) Aorangi, TERRACES and ROCK BOWL, scattered terraces on broad ridge crest, square bowl carved in top of large boulder.
R06/67 (686338) Aorangi, STONEWORK, scattered rock heaps, stone rows and a stone wall around foot of steep slope.
R06/68 (684339) Aorangi, STONEWORK, TERRACES and ROCK BOWL, 1 ha of terracing with stone retaining walls on SW side, bowl carved in top of large boulder.
R06/69 (681338) Aorangi, STONEWORK and TERRACES, 3 ha of sloping ground with
elongate terraces, with partial stone retaining walls.
R06/70 (686335) Aorangi, STONEWORK and TERRACES, 2 ha of sloping ground with extensive terracing, stone retaining walls and stone heaps.
R06/71 (684334) Aorangi, STONEWORK and TERRACES, 2 ha of extensively terraced slopes with occasional stone retaining walls.
R06/72 (684334) Aorangi, STONEWORK, TERRACES and MIDDDEN, terraced rocky knoll and ridge with stone retaining walls and scattered shell.
R06/73 (684332) Aorangi, STONEWORK and TERRACES, 1.5 ha of valley slopes with extensive terracing, stone heaps and stone retaining walls.
R06/74 (682334) Aorangi, STONEWORK and TERRACES, 1.5 ha of southern slopes with extensive terracing, stone heaps, stone rows and several short free-standing stone walls.
R06/75 (681335) Aorangi, STONEWORK and TERRACES, series of small terraces (each 3 x 2m) with stone retaining walls on spur crest.
R06/76 (680350) unnamed islet, TERRACES, several small terraces on western side of crest of islet.
R06/77 (692334) Aorangaia, PA, 0.3 ha flat top of island surrounded by cliffs, with terraces on two sides and several stone retaining walls.
R06/78 (691332) Aorangaia, STONEWORK and TERRACES, two small terraces with low stone retaining walls.
R06/79 (686331) Archway Is, STONEWORK and TERRACES, several indistinct terraces with scattered stone heaps.
R06/80 (688329) Archway Is, STONEWORK, several small stone heaps and a 1m high, 3m wide stone wall.
R06/81 (686328) Archway Is, STONEWORK and TERRACES, several indistinct terraces and stone heaps.