

WATERCARE SERVICES LTD, CENTRAL INTERCEPTOR EXTENSION, POINT ERIN PARK, AUCKLAND: ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Prepared for Watercare Services Ltd

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction.....	1
Project Background	1
Methodology	1
Site Description and Context	6
Project Description	7
Historical Background	9
Māori Settlement	9
European Settlement	12
Archaeological Background	24
Historical Survey	28
Information from Early Maps and Plans.....	28
Information from Early Aerials	30
Field Assessment	34
Field Survey Results	34
Discussion and Conclusions	46
Summary of Results.....	46
Māori Cultural Values	47
Survey Limitations.....	47
Archaeological Value and Significance.....	47
Effects of the Proposal.....	49
Resource Management Act 1991 Requirements.....	50
Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 Requirements	51
Conclusions.....	52
Recommendations.....	54
Bibliography	55
Appendix 1: Site Record Form	56

INTRODUCTION

Project Background

Watercare Services Ltd (Watercare) is proposing to construct an extension to the Central Interceptor (CI) tunnel from Tawariki Street in Grey Lynn to a new terminal shaft in Point Erin Park in Herne Bay, Auckland (Figure 1 - Figure 4).

The tunnel will ensure combined overflows are picked up and conveyed to Māngere Wastewater Treatment Plant for safe treatment, reducing overflow to the environment and improving the quality of waterways and swimmable beaches by 2028.

An archaeological assessment was commissioned by Watercare to establish whether the proposed work at Point Erin Park is likely to impact on archaeological and other historic heritage values. The tunnel shaft at Tawariki Street has been previously assessed as part of the Grey Lynn CI Tunnel (Tatton and Clough Oct 2018). The alignment of the CI Point Erin tunnel itself is located at depth (between 20 and 60m below ground) beyond any archaeological layers so was not assessed.

This report has been prepared as part of the required assessment of effects accompanying a resource consent application under the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) and to identify any requirements under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 (HNZPTA). Recommendations are made in accordance with statutory requirements.

Methodology

The New Zealand Archaeological Association's (NZAA) site record database (ArchSite), Auckland Council's Cultural Heritage Inventory (CHI), Auckland Unitary Plan Operative in Part (AUP) schedules and the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (Heritage NZ) New Zealand Heritage List/Rārangi Kōrero were searched for information on sites recorded in the vicinity. Literature and archaeological reports relevant to the area were consulted (see Bibliography). Early survey plans and aerial photographs were checked for information relating to past use of the project area. Archival research was carried out to establish the history of the area.

A visual inspection of Point Erin Park was conducted on numerous occasions with the main field survey undertaken on 9 November 2022. The ground surface was examined for evidence of former occupation (in the form of shell midden, depressions, terracing or other unusual formations within the landscape, or indications of 19th century European settlement remains). Exposed and disturbed soils were examined where encountered for evidence of earlier modification, and an understanding of the local stratigraphy. Subsurface testing with a probe and spade was carried out to determine whether buried archaeological deposits could be identified or establish the nature of possible archaeological features.

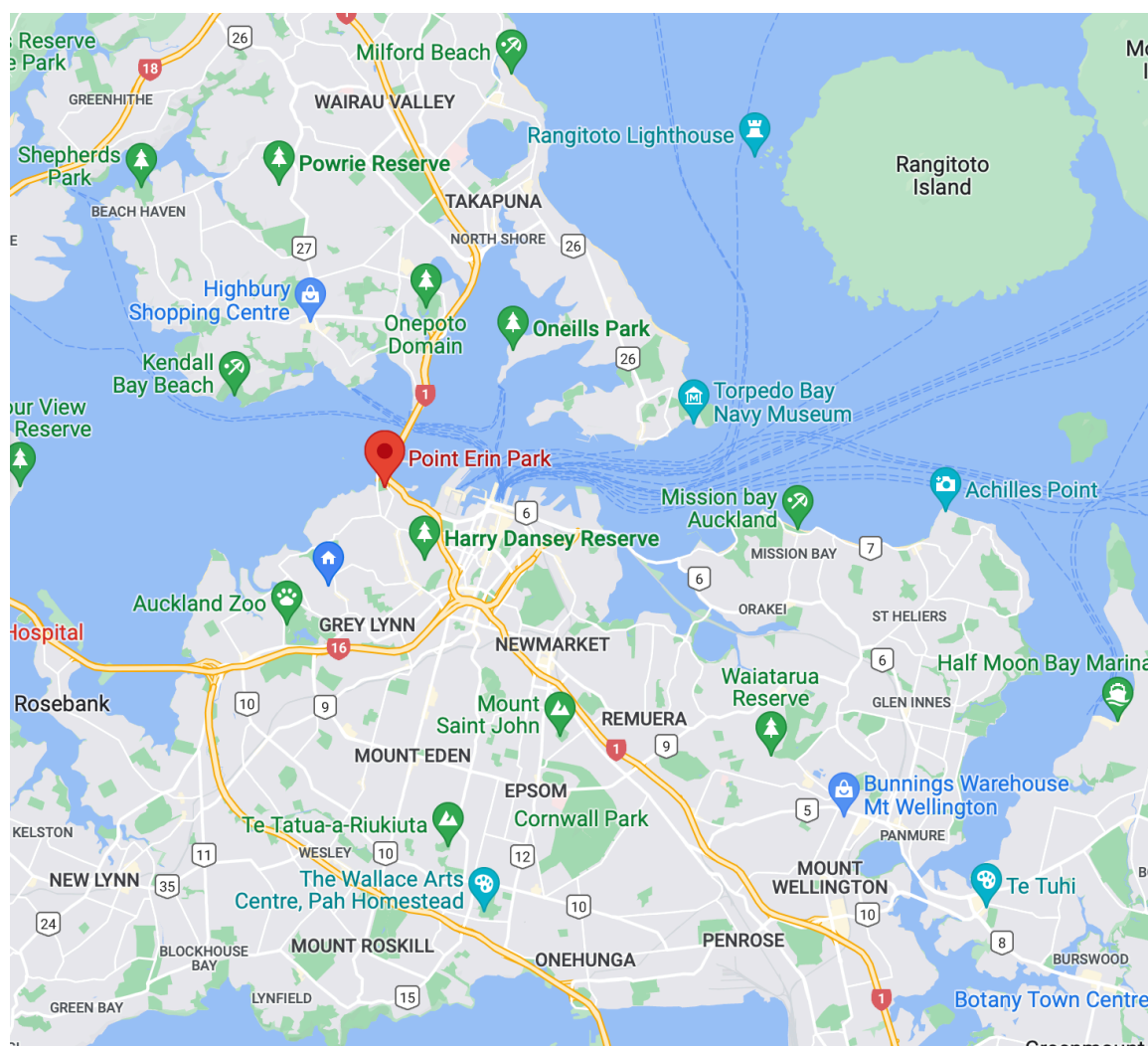


Figure 1. The location of Point Erin Park, Auckland City (source: Google Maps 2022)



Figure 2. Aerial view of Point Erin Park and surrounds (source: Auckland Council GeoMaps 2022)



Figure 3. CI terminal shaft and network connections site layout at Point Erin Park (source: Watercare)



Figure 4. Indicative tunnel alignment from Tarawiki Street (left) to Point Erin Park (right) (source: Watercare)

SITE DESCRIPTION AND CONTEXT

Point Erin is located between the inner city residential suburbs of Herne Bay and St Marys Bay to the west of the Auckland city centre. Extending out into the upper Waitematā Harbour this coastal headland of approximately 5ha has steep cliffs that originally dropped down to beaches on its western (Masfield Beach) and eastern (Shelly Beach) sides. Since 1911 Point Erin has been a public park that now includes the Point Erin Pools, car parking, playground and grassed open spaces with mature trees.

Today the original foreshore surrounding Point Erin is reclaimed by the SHI approaches to the Auckland Harbour Bridge, the Curran Street on-ramp and Westhaven marina breakwater (Figure 2). Sarsfield Street, Curran Street and Shelly Beach Road form the southern, western and eastern boundaries of the park. The surrounding residential suburb features a variety of architecturally distinct homes – cottages from 1840s, villas from the 1870s, bungalows of post WW1 era and later Spanish or modern styles from the 1940s. More recently infill housing and blocks of flats have been built in the area.

Topographically the Point Erin headland is predominantly flat at its centre but slopes away to the west and south into what was originally a stream gully running along the length of its southern boundary. The main access into the park is off the eastern end of Sarsfield Street, with another pedestrian access on the corner of Sarsfield and Curran Streets.

As noted above, the works at the Point Erin Shaft Site occur in two discrete locations within the park (see Figure 3):

- The main construction area surrounding the Point Erin Tunnel terminal shaft and associated construction area (approx. 3,150m²) will be located in the grassed area immediately to the south of the Point Erin Pools. It is predominantly flat at its northern end and then slopes gently away to the south and west before dropping steeply into the gully to the south and the perimeter footpath and headland cliffs to the west. This area will be accessed from the main park entrance off Sarsfield Street and the end of the driveway into the Point Erin Pool carpark.
- The southwestern construction area surrounding the control chamber, plant room and associated construction area (approx. 1,880m²) will be located towards the southwest corner of Point Erin Park near the intersection of Curran and Sarsfield Streets. Currently this is a pedestrian access into the park and a section of the perimeter pathway.

Indicative plans of the site works at Point Erin are provided in Figure 3 above.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Project involves the construction, commissioning, operation and maintenance of a wastewater interceptor and associated activities at Point Erin Park in Herne Bay. As described in Section 1 above, the Project can be broken into two distinct parts:

The wastewater interceptor tunnel

The Point Erin Tunnel will run from Tawariki Street, Grey Lynn to Point Erin Park, Herne Bay. The tunnel is located entirely below ground at depths ranging between 20m and 60m and will reach its shallowest point of 17m as it enters Point Erin Park where the terminal shaft is located. There are no surface works required for the tunnel. The general alignment of the tunnel is shown in Figure 4.

The Point Erin Shaft site

The works at the Point Erin Shaft Site are proposed to occur in two discrete locations within the park:

- The terminal shaft and associated construction area is proposed to be located in the grassed area immediately to the south of the Point Erin Pools (referred to as the main construction area).
- The control chamber, plant room and associated construction area is proposed to be located towards the southwest corner of Point Erin Park near the intersection of Curran and Sarsfield Streets (referred to as the southwestern construction area).

The Project works within the abovementioned locations in Point Erin Park broadly comprise:

- The construction of infrastructure.
- Earthworks of approximately 5,000m² in total across the two construction areas (approx. 3,150m² in the grassed area to the south of the Point Erin Pools and approx. 1,880m² in the southwestern corner of the park).
- Tree works (pruning, works in the root zone, removal, relocation).
- Temporary works including retaining walls to create level working areas, site access and internal circulation, and contractor's site compound.
- Park reinstatement and landscaping following completion of construction works.

Site establishment

Construction at the Point Erin Park Shaft Site will commence with site establishment works which generally involve the following activities:

- Establishment of the construction footprint (including tree survey and fencing off working area).
- Vegetation clearance within the agreed construction footprint, and site establishment of both the terminal shaft and control chamber sites.
- Services relocation.
- Site levelling and drainage works, including construction of temporary retaining walls.

- Installation of perimeter sediment and erosion control measures (as per the Erosion and Sediment Control Report (ESC Report)).
- Formation of construction access.
- Establishment of site buildings and services.
- Construction of site perimeter fencing and noise mitigation barriers (as required).

Retaining walls

Due to the varying contours on both construction work areas, earthworks will be required to level the ground to enable the formation of work platforms and access to a suitable width and gradient for plant and equipment access. Topsoil and any other material unsuitable for reuse will be stripped and disposed of off-site. Site levelling will be achieved through a mix of excavation and filling to form the construction area.

The size and design of temporary retaining walls required to form the flat construction areas will be determined through the detailed design stage. However, the height of the retaining walls will be minimised to the extent practicable whilst providing for a level construction area. Retaining walls are likely to be timber piles and may be removed (along with associated fill) at the completion of construction (this is subject to final reinstatement design).

Based on the existing slopes on site, retaining walls are anticipated to be required in the following areas:

- Along the western boundary and a small part of the southern boundary of the terminal shaft construction area (approximately 2m in height); and
- Along the northern and eastern boundaries of the control chamber construction area in the southwestern corner of Point Erin Park (approximately 4m in height).

Terminal shaft

A shaft is required at the termination of the CI Point Erin Tunnel to allow for the retrieval of the CI Tunnel Boring Machine (TBM). The shaft will be excavated to a depth of approximately 31m with a diameter of approximately 12m for TBM retrieval.

An approximately 2.5m diameter pipe connection will be provided from the shaft to the control chamber in the south west corner. This will be constructed via trenchless methods (likely pipe-jacking or alternative method).

Control chamber

A control chamber is proposed to be constructed in the southwest corner of Point Erin Park, close to the Sarsfield Street and Curran Street intersection and adjacent to the Sarsfield overflow connector and St Mary's Bay pressure line. The chamber will be approximately 12m x 12m and 20m deep and will divert flows from the Sarsfield overflow collector and the St Mary's Bay pressure line into the CI tunnel.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Māori Settlement

While based on reliable documentary sources, this information should not be viewed as complete or without other context. This section is confined to the sources reviewed (contained in the Bibliography). There are a large number of iwi historically associated with the Auckland region and many other additional histories known to tangata whenua.

Auckland and the upper Waitematā Harbour have a long history of traditional associations with Māori, depicted in the complex traditional record relating to the region that reflects the migrations, conquests and occupations that have taken place in this area over centuries. The Māori name for the Auckland Isthmus was Tāmaki-makau-rau, ‘The bride sought by a hundred suitors’. The land was highly valued and many battles were fought for supremacy.

Many different iwi and hapu have featured in the history of Tāmaki-makau-rau, with tribal territories or rohe changing in response to migration, warfare and intermarriage. Ngāti Whātua, Te Waiohūa, Ngāti Paoa and Te Kawerau a Maki in particular have historical associations with the isthmus.

Through the leadership of Hua Kaiwaka in the 16th century, the various tribes of the Tāmaki Isthmus were united under the confederation known as Te Waiohūa. The Hauraki confederation of tribes also had periodic incursions into the isthmus as well as fishing camps in the Waitematā. Ngāti Whātua, domiciled in the northwest, attacked Te Waiohūa in the mid-17th century, eventually settling in the central isthmus (Blair Jun 2013: 4).

The isthmus had many settlement sites, including fortified pa, and supported one of the most concentrated Māori populations in New Zealand. The Waitematā and Manukau Harbours contained extensive shellfish beds, fisheries and birds, while the fertile soils of the volcanic fields were excellent for growing crops. The harbours, with their various portages, were the centre of an extensive water-based transport network and were rich in marine resources. Māori had their food production organised into gardening and fishing circuits and there were many fishing stations supported by gardens throughout the Tāmaki Isthmus, including the Freemans Bay (Waiatarau), St Marys Bay and Point Erin area.

Te Rimutahi, or the Ponsonby ridgeline, was a traditional Māori transport route and walking track from Maungawhau (Mt Eden) through Te Uru Karaka (Newton Gully) to Okā and Te Tō, the two headland pa sites at Point Erin and St Marys Bay above Victoria Park (Blair Jun 2013: 6).

Okā Pā at Point Erin (Te Koraenga, or Okā, meaning ‘the headland’ or ‘the place of burning’) was also part of a vast network of fishing stations and strongholds along the coastline of the Waitematā (Figure 5 and Figure 6). Traditionally it was associated with the summer shark fishing in the upper Waitematā Harbour (Blair Jun 2013: 6). Ureia, the legendary taniwha (water monster) and guardian of the Hauraki people, roamed the gulf and frequented Point Erin to scratch his back against the cliff and reef situated under what is now the southern end of the Auckland Harbour Bridge (Salmond Reed Jul 2011: 17).

Te Onemaru o Hautau, or ‘Hautau’s Sheltered Beach’, being Shelly Beach (below Point Erin), provided an all tidal launch site for waka onto the Waitematā and was where Māori would camp in the summer while fish were brought ashore and smoked and dried. Hautau

is a Te Waiohū ancestor who commanded the fisheries enterprise there in the 17th century (Blair Jun 2013:6; Carlyon and Morrow 2008:20).

Most of the isthmus came under the control of Ngāti Whātua in the 18th century. From the 1820s, when the acquisition of muskets sparked tribal warfare, Māori settlements in Tāmaki-makau-rau were deserted, and Māori did not return to the area until the 1830s. However, in 1840 when New Zealand's first Governor, William Hobson, chose Tāmaki-makau-rau to be the site of the country's capital, Ngāti Whātua had only recently returned to the isthmus after years of exile caused by the musket wars. In March 1840 Ngāti Whātua chief Āpihai Te Kawau signed the Treaty of Waitangi and invited Governor Hobson to found a settlement in Auckland, seeking protection from northern tribes as well as trading and other opportunities (Stone 2001). But they could not have envisaged the scale of European settlement that would follow, or that by the end of the century their land rights on the isthmus would have been reduced to a small toehold at Orakei.

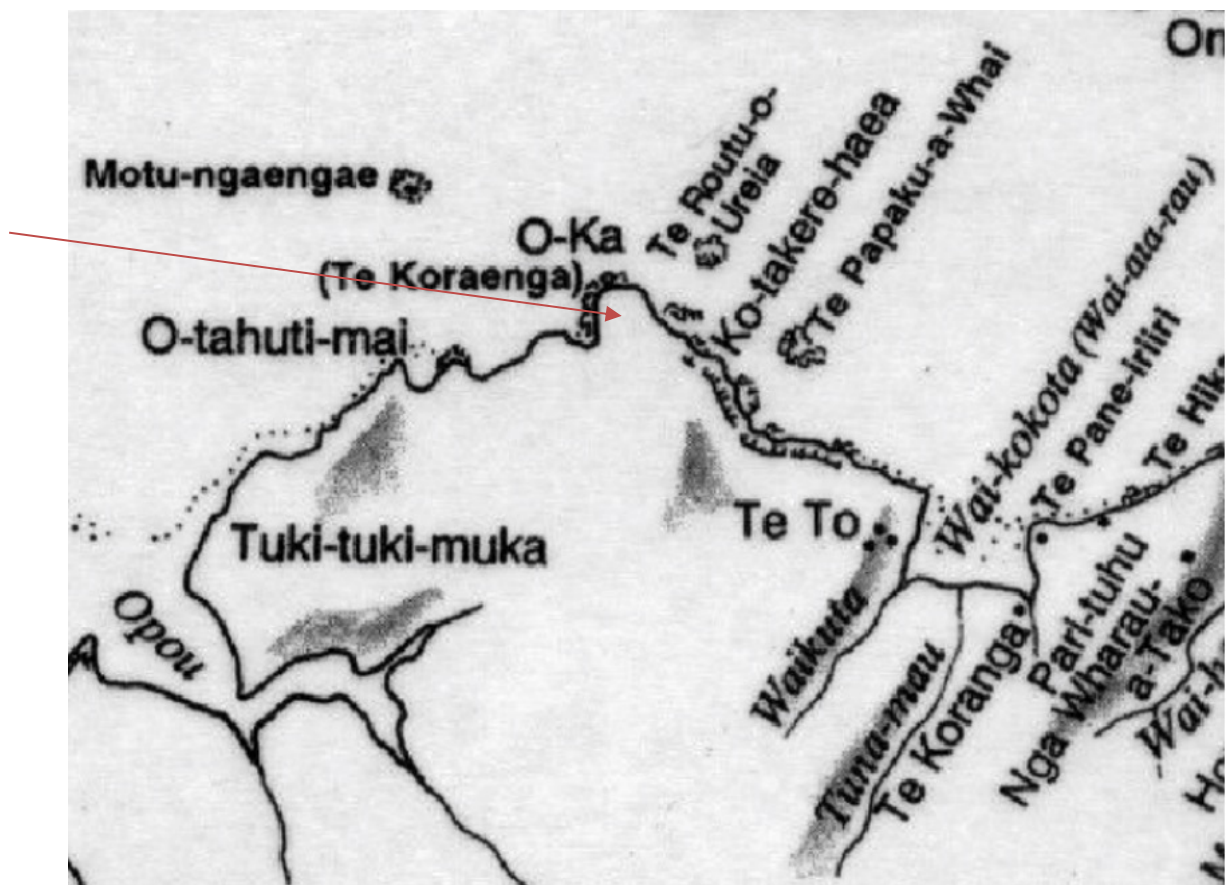


Figure 5. Part of Map of the Tāmaki Isthmus with Māori place names showing the Herne Bay/ St Marys Bay/ Freemans Bay area. Point Erin and O-Kā (Te Koraenga) Pā is arrowed (from Kelly and Surridge 1990, Map of Tāmaki-Makau-Rau)



Figure 6. Part of map 'Māori Cultural Landscape' (The Auckland Waterfront Heritage Study, Salmond Reed Jul 2011:51)

European Settlement

The land now comprising Point Erin is a small part of the large 3,000 acre purchase by the Crown from Ngāti Whātua in 1840 – Deed 206 Mataharehare, Opou and Whau (Turton 1877). The total purchase price included cash payments of £56 and a variety of goods with a separate cash payment of £2 for land considered Wāhi Tapu. This 3,000 acres included all of the land that now makes up the Auckland Central Business District (CBD) and surrounds.

The new town of Auckland was established in 1841 with allotments reaching as far as Freemans Bay. Property in the Auckland was gradually sold by public auction from April 1841 with the earliest Crown Grants registered in 1842.

During Hobson's second visit to the Waitematā in 1840 with Captain David Rough on the 'Ranger', Rough recorded the following:

'...I climbed the cliffs to where Ponsonby now is, and beheld a vast expanse of fern and manuka scrub; several volcanic hills in sight, and near the shore, valleys and ravines in which many species of native trees are growing, whilst the projecting cliffs and headlands were crowned with pohutukawa trees ...' (Peart 2016:72).

The Crown subdivision of the modern Ponsonby, Herne Bay and St Marys Bay areas occurred in 1845, with the first sales in 1846. Point Erin was part of a Crown Grant named 'Erin' (*Auckland Star* 22 August 1911: 2) purchased by one John Campbell, an Irish immigrant, which covered the area from Shelly Beach Road to Wallace Street and south to Jervois Road. In 1857 the wider area was proposed for subdivision and sold as 'Campbellville', with John Campbell retaining the Point Erin area as far as Sarsfield Street, which included his house and a boat shed at Shelly Beach (Figure 7 and Figure 8). John Campbell built his house on the highest point of Point Erin in almost a central position at the end of Shelly Beach Road (Figure 7).

On 12 November 1899 John Campbell died at his residence on Point Erin. In 1911 his Point Erin estate was put up for auction. It was described in the papers as a 'Gentleman's Residence standing in Park-Like Grounds of about 12 and a half acres', with many mature trees and a large timber house with 10 large room and conveniences, and outbuildings, including a lodge of four rooms (*The Press* 22 July 1911) (Figure 8). That same year Major Christopher J. Parr was elected Mayor of Auckland. He began a programme of enhancing the city by the creation of parks and purchased Point Erin, '12 acres overlooking the harbour ... for £19,000', with a further £3,000 used to develop Point Erin Park, the first publicly owned land along Auckland's waterfront (Bush 1971:170).

WAITEMATA HARBOUR

S.O. 42513
44558

N. EAST PORT ALLOT; N°9
A.R.P.
NORTH PORT ALLOT; N°10

JOHN CAMPBELL
A R P Decr
12.1.26

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH
ST. GEORGE'S HOUSE

SARFIELD STREET

SHelly BEACH

22888
10924

2766
1190

48893L

2297

28271
52043

13



Figure 7. John Campbell's house, which became the tea kiosk on Point Erin Park (photographer William Price, early 1900s - Ref: 1/2-000359-G. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand. [/records/23093355](#))

"POINT ERIN,"

Gentleman's Residence standing in Park-like
Grounds of about 12½ acres.

GLORIOUS PANORAMIC VIEWS.

T. MANDENO JACKSON,

ACTING under instructions, will SELL
by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their
Rooms, Customs street E., AUCKLAND, on
the above date—

"POINT ERIN," the well-known MAG-
NIFICENT PROPERTY of the late
JOHN CAMPBELL, comprising
12 ACRES 1 ROOD 26 PERCHES,

studded with many grand old trees, palms,
etc., surrounded by stately Pohutukawas,
fringed by a SHELVING, SANDY BEACH;
delightfully situated on the banks of the
Beautiful Waitemata, and commanding EX-
QUISITE VIEWS of the entire harbour from
the Hauraki Gulf right up the river to
Hobsonville.

THE RESIDENCE was built many years
ago of thoroughly sound timber, is in a
splendid state of repair, contains 10 large
airy rooms and conveniences, has all out-
buildings, Lodge of 4 rooms, etc., stands in
a warm, sunny, sheltered position and com-
mands a lovely view of the harbour right up
past the wharves.

The Position of **"POINT ERIN"** is
unique, standing, as it were, all by itself,
practically an island, as no other property
butts on to it; bounded on one side by
Shelly Beach road, on another by Sarafield
street, on a third by Curran street, and on
the other by the harbour.

Figure 8. *The Press* 22 July 1911 (Papers Past)

Initially two names were suggested for the new park – 'Waitematā,' because the park was a portion of a bold point jutting out into the Waitematā, and 'Point Erin', as Erin was the name of the Crown grant to Mr Campbell. The mayor preferred Point Erin due to his part Irish descent, although the decision was ultimately the Council's (*Auckland Star* 22 August 1911: 2).

John Campbell's house was converted into a kiosk for the park and a band rotunda was built nearby. Work of renovating the Point Erin Park Lodge and kiosk at a cost of 25 pounds was proceeded with (*Auckland Star* 14 May 1926: 6). The park was officially opened on 17 December 1911 (Figure 9) with 'large attendance of the public and visiting officials who were in Auckland in connection with the opening of the Town Hall' (*NZ Herald* 18 December 1911: 5).

'The Point Erin Park, which consists of 13 acres of land, adjacent to Shelly Beach, will be opened by the Mayor (Mr. C. J. Parr) at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, December 16.

For some time this recently purchased municipal asset has been in the hands of the city landscape gardener, Mr. Pearson, and its appearance has undergone considerable improvement. Rustic paths, winding and bush-bordered, have been laid down along the cliff face of the park, giving access to a strip of shelving beach over 1000ft in length.'

'In the park itself preparations have been completed for pretty flower beds, and neat paths, while seats, presented by well-known citizens, are being placed in position. At the wide [Shelly Beach Road] street entrance substantial new gates are being erected, with stone pillars at the sides, on which will be inscribed particulars of the opening ceremony. The work on the commodious kiosk is nearly finished, and the caterer will shortly enter into possession.' (NZ Herald 5 December 1911: 8).



Figure 9. Opening of Point Erin Reserve by Sir James Parr (1911) with John Campbell's house converted into the park kiosk (Auckland War Memorial Museum PH-1969-6)

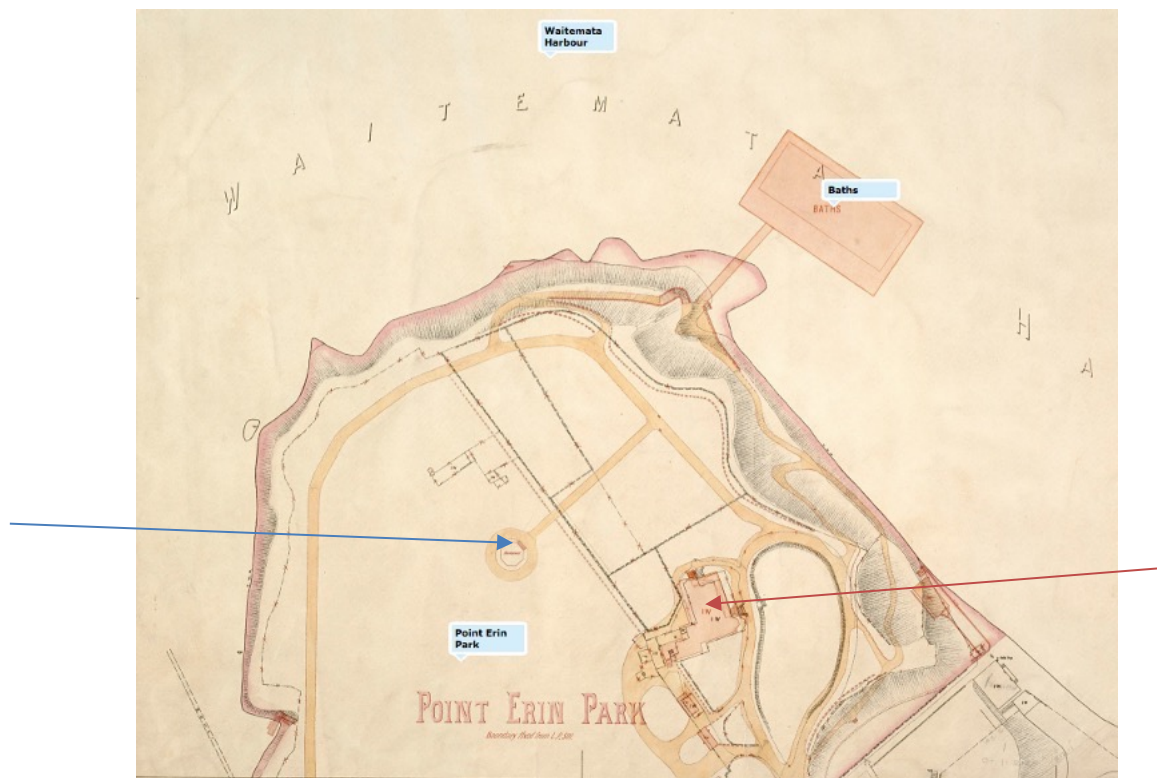


Figure 10. Detail from the 1908 Wrigg City Plan of Auckland (Map A8 annotated to July 1919) showing the original layout of Point Erin Park with John Campbell's house (red arrow), bandstand (blue arrow), Shelly Beach Baths, paths and steps down the cliff edge (Auckland Council Archives)

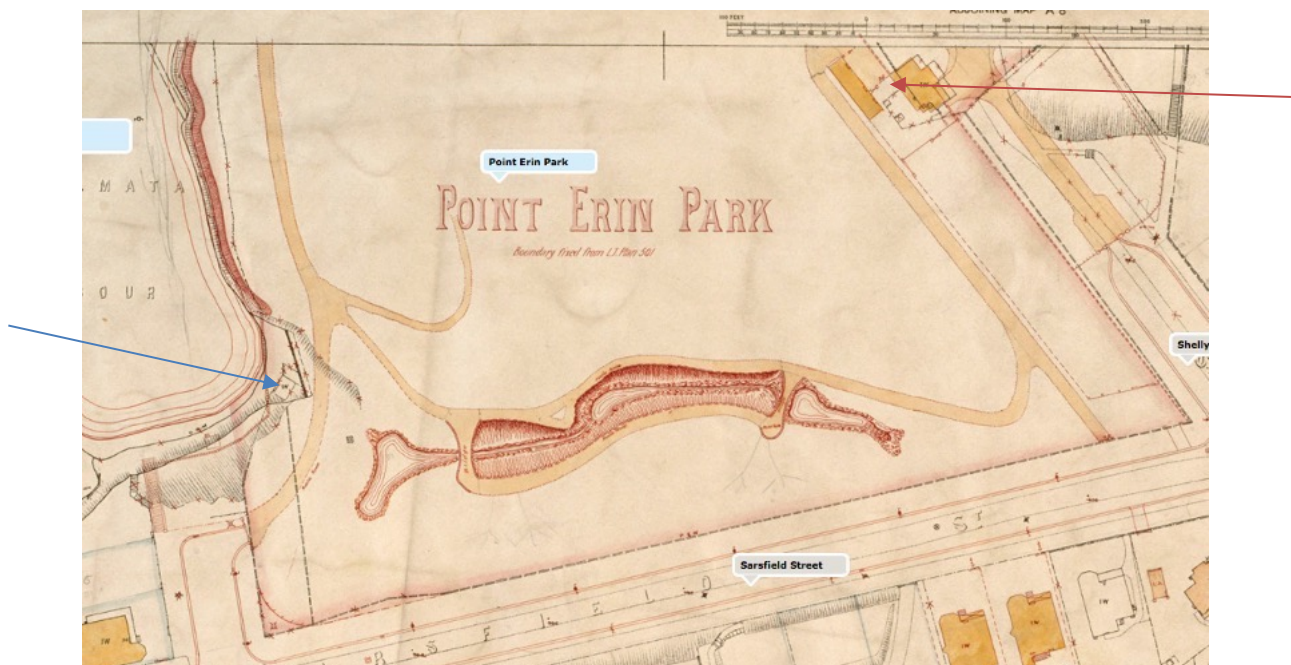


Figure 11. Detail from the 1908 Wrigg City Plan of Auckland (Map B8 annotated to July 1919) showing the southern end of Point Erin Park with additional wooden buildings located south of John Campbell's House (red arrow), the landscaped southern gully with ponds and the original shoreline of Masfield Beach with a single storey wooden structure (blue arrow) (Auckland Council Archives)

Another newspaper article describes that:

‘The children of the city will be amply catered for, the small paddock on the western frontage being set aside for their recreation. Choice exotics and native shrubs abound on the terraces on the Shelly Beach frontage, and winding paths are to be cut down to the beach from these terraces.

“What work is necessary will be done as close to nature as possible, rock-work and rustic-work hiding as far as possible the work of men” ... “It is suggested that the small bay on the western frontage would make an excellent harbour for small launches and boats” ... “The numerous fine trees and shrubs are to be conserved as far as possible, but where necessary they will be transplanted.” (NZ Herald 26 August 1911: 8).

A stream gully ran along the southern edge of the park adjacent to Sarsfield Street and it was transformed into a ‘beautiful fern grotto’ or ‘rock and water garden’ with paths laid out on either side of the stream and bridges constructed.

‘The men engaged at Point Erin are very busily employed on the various improvements that are being carried out’ ... “The carriage road around the foreshore is being graded, and a retaining wall erected near Curran Street, where the second entrance will be. The gully which the retaining wall crosses will be turned into a rock-garden and fernery, and in time will be extensively planted with shady trees, thus making a beautiful rural spot, with no view of the City to spoil the effect.” (Auckland Star 25 May 1912: 9).

(See Figure 10–Figure 14).

Shelly Beach below Point Erin was also a popular swimming and picnicking area with the locals and cliff-top homes above having direct water access as well as boat sheds and ramps. The Shelly Beach Baths associated with Point Erin Park were opened in 1912 and were the first to have mixed bathing. The main bath measured 47m x 18m and was filled with saltwater during high tide. It was part of the new City Council policy for building municipal swimming pools. In 1956 the Shelly Beach Baths were closed to make way for the Auckland Harbour bridge.

From the 1880s boat building and marine businesses were a main industry in St Marys Bay, Freemans Bay and Westhaven. A boat builder, Billy Rogers, had a yard to the west at Curran Street (Masfield Beach) on the western side of Point Erin (Hopkinson 2001:19). The area was also popular for recreational boating and as a boat haul out area with direct access from Point Erin Park (Figure 15 and Figure 16). Most boat building ceased and many boat sheds were demolished to construct the approaches to the Auckland Harbour Bridge in the late 1950s.

With co-operation between the City Council and the Harbour Board a road and causeway was constructed in 1931 from the foot of Curran Street extending around the western cliff of Point Erin for 1000 feet to link up with the breakwater of St Mary’s Bay boat harbour (Figure 17 and Figure 18). A wide path was also provided to link up from the road to the Shelly Beach Baths (Figure 19). The gates and pillars to Point Erin Park were removed to provide access to the new road which commenced from the present drive leading into the park. The western cliff skirting the park had to be cut away and benched to form the road and the spoil used to form the roadway (NZ Herald 15 October 1931 and 28 October 1931: 11).

The breakwater built by the Harbour Board along the St Marys reef c.1918 was progressively extended and a seawall built by 1940. Since 1940 a number of other reclamations had occurred to form the Westhaven Marina (see Figure 26). In 1956 work on the Harbour Bridge approaches began and St Marys Bay and Shelly Beach were reclaimed. A total of 3.5ha was reclaimed for the expansion of the motorway (Salmond Reed Jul 2011:36). An on-ramp to the motorway was constructed as an extension of Curran Street, which buried the original 1931 road to the Shelly Beach Baths and Westhaven seawall and reclaimed the eastern part of Masefield Beach along the western side of the Point Erin headland. A motorway off-ramp was also constructed on the eastern side of Point Erin to access off Shelly Beach Road (see Figure 27). The Auckland Harbour Bridge was officially opened on 30 May 1959.

During the construction of the harbour bridge a number of temporary houses for the construction workers were erected over the northern end and eastern side of Point Erin Park. Upon completion of the bridge these buildings were removed (Figure 19).

With the loss of the Shelly Beach Baths to make way for the motorway approaches, the Point Erin Baths were constructed in the centre of the park and opened in 1962 (Figure 20 and Figure 28) (Salmond Reed Jul 2011:18). By this stage John Campbell's house had been removed or destroyed in the early 1940s and the remaining park buildings were also removed to make way for the Point Erin Baths and associated carparking.



Figure 12. Entrance to Point Erin Park, Auckland (c.1905). View from inside the park looking south (National Library 1/2-000360-G)



Figure 13. Children's playground and southern stream gully, Point Erin Park c.1920-30. Note the landscaping of rustic fences and pools (Auckland Museum Library Lediard Photographs PH-NEG-C26284-1)



Figure 14. A view of walkways in Point Erin Park, Ponsonby (1919). Looking north across the southern stream gully (Auckland Museum Library Winkelmann Collection 1-W1688)



Figure 15. Curran Street Bay (Masefield Beach) in 1911 showing wooden boat sheds and steps to the beach from Point Erin Park (Auckland City Libraries 1-W67; Henry Winkelmann photograph)



Figure 16. Boats on the beach at Curran Street Beach (1914) (Auckland City Libraries 1-W0222; Henry Winkelmann photograph)

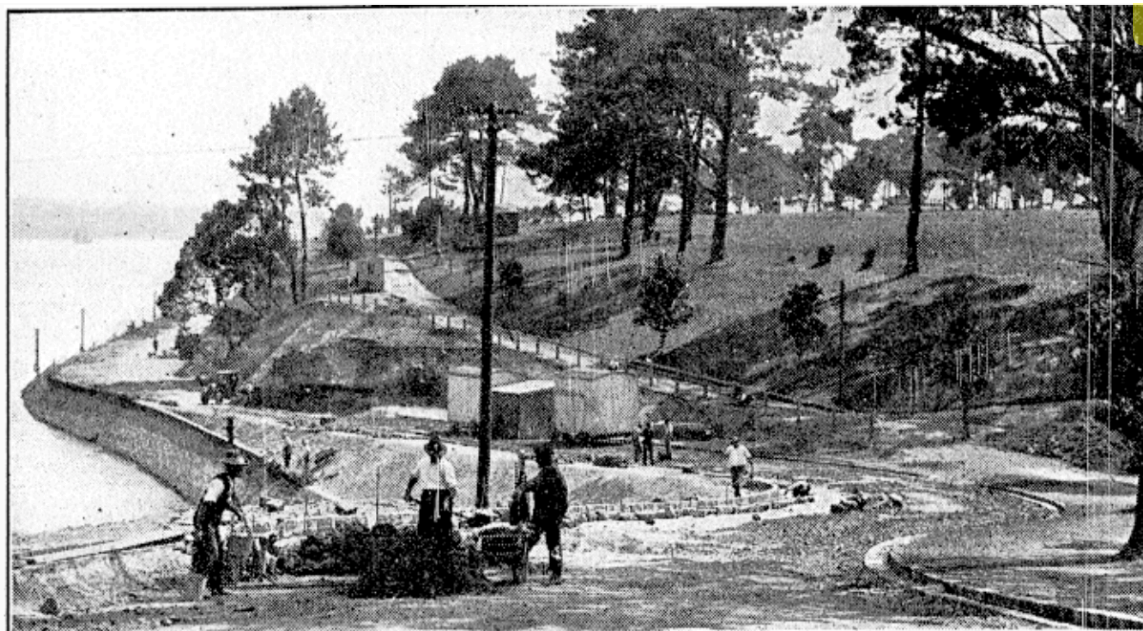


Figure 17. 'Seashore Roadway at Ponsonby Nears Completion: The New Road at the Base of Point Erin Park' (NZ Herald 10 February 1932)



Figure 18. Point Erin Park 1947 (Auckland City Libraries 580-ALB22-038 Whites Aviation)



Figure 19. Detail from Whites Aviation photograph (1955) showing site preparation for the Auckland Harbour Bridge (additional reclamation top of photo) and temporary bridge workers' housing across the northern and eastern sides of Point Erin Park (National Library WA-39920-F)

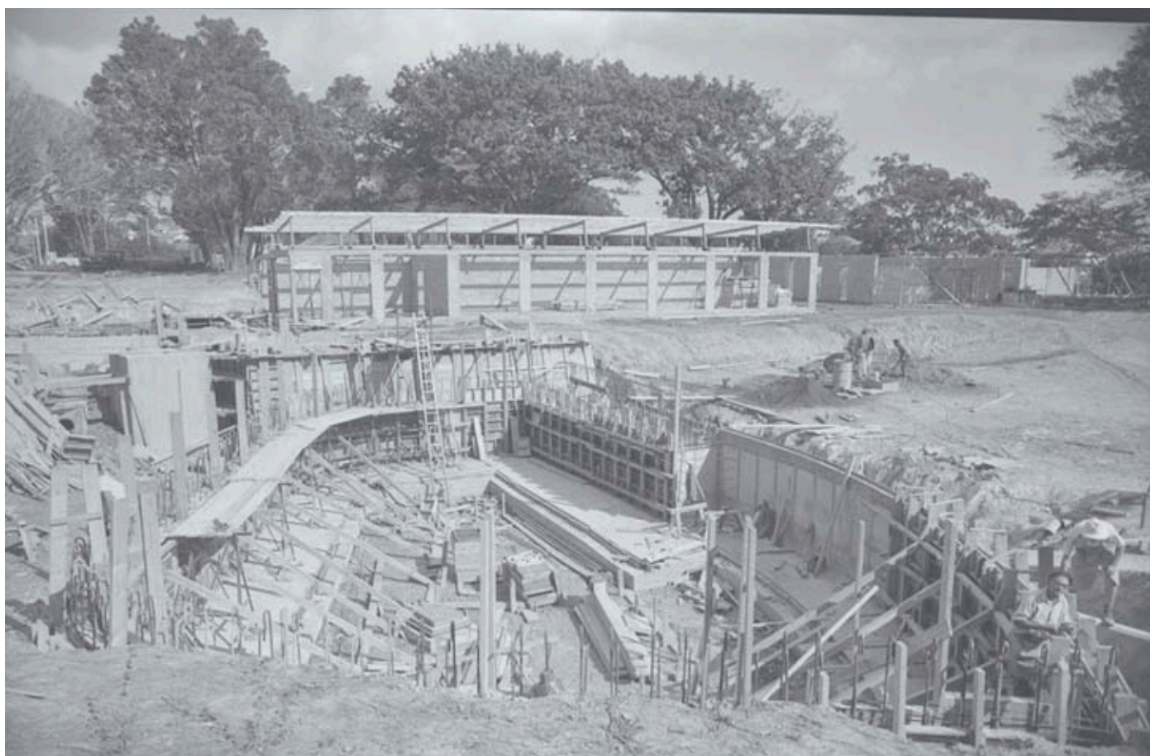


Figure 20. Point Erin Baths under construction (1960) (Auckland City Libraries)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

There are a number of recorded Māori and early European archaeological and other historic heritage sites recorded within the vicinity of the project area (see Figure 21).

Point Erin was once a headland pa site known as Te Koraenga Okā or Okā Pā. This site is recorded in NZAA ArchSite as R11/78. The Point Erin headland covers some 5ha and in such an area it is likely that the pa occupied the northern tip of the headland (Foster Jan 2012:7). Te Koraenga Okā is a scheduled Site and Place of Significance to Mana Whenua (SPSMW) (AUP Schedule 12 ID006), with a defined Extent of Place (EoP), which is shown on the AUP Maps on the northern tip of the headland (see Figure 22).

Two other scheduled SPSMW are located in the near vicinity of Point Erin – Te Rōutu o Ureia, within the sea bed and reclaimed land off the end of Point Erin (AUP Schedule 12 ID062), which is also a Wāhi Tapu site on the New Zealand Heritage List (# 7773), and One-Manu at Shelly Beach at the base of Point Erin cliff to the northeast (AUP Schedule 12 ID005) (Figure 22).

During works for the construction of the Point Erin Pools in the early 1960s Okā Pā was recorded in the NZAA site records as having been destroyed. However, in 1981 the site was revisited and was considered to have a few remaining areas of archaeological potential. These were noted in the site record form (R11/78, Appendix 1) as consisting of an area of crushed shell midden eroding out of the northwest edge of the headland, and possible evidence of ditch and bank fortifications south of the pool complex, in the area of the current car park, taking advantage of the existing natural gully (Figure 23).

Historically, as noted above, Point Erin was part of a large residential property purchased by John Campbell in the 1840-1850s. Campbell built a large timber villa near the centre of the Point Erin headland, just south of where the Point Erin Pools are now located. According to newspaper articles there were also other outbuildings associated with the house, including a four-room lodge. Subsurface archaeological remains relating to this period are therefore also possible. The surrounding property was developed into private park-like grounds with many mature trees.

From 1911 Point Erin was developed and landscaped as one of Auckland's earliest public parks. Campbell's house was repurposed as a kiosk then removed or destroyed in the early 1940s. What appears to be Campbell's lodge and other out-buildings from that era located just south of the house remained until the construction of the Point Erin Baths in 1962.

Another historic heritage site in the vicinity of the project site is the former Shelly Beach Baths (CHI 433) that were built in 1912 and located off the end of Point Erin (destroyed and buried under 1956 harbour reclamation).

The extent to which the development of the pool complex modified the Point Erin landscape remains uncertain. Archaeological survey and monitoring of earthworks for the installation of a water pipeline south of the pool complex (Farley and Clough Jan 2010, Jun 2010) did not identify any intact archaeological deposits, including any evidence of the defensive ditch and bank fortifications of the pa. It should be noted, however, that the method of directional drilling for the installation of the water pipeline south of the pool complex did limit the potential for archaeological discovery (Farley and Clough Jun 2010:4). However, the soil stratigraphy observed within the excavations was largely modified and it was determined that the immediate area of the pools and carpark was largely modified during the construction of the pool complex, involving initial stripping

and re-contouring of the ground. Subsequently, since the construction of the pool other landscape modifications have altered areas of the park, notably through the construction of additional parking spaces, paths, services and drainage (Farley and Clough Jun 2010:7). At some stage in the 1940s-1950s the southern stream gully of Point Erin Park, that was landscaped into a rock and water garden in 1911, was infilled and stormwater pipes installed.

Archaeological monitoring of earthworks in the southwestern corner of the park on the corner of Sarsfield and Curran Streets in 2012 (Foster Jan 2012) and in 2020 as part of the St Marys Bay and Masefield Beach Water Quality Improvement Project (Tatton and Clough 2022 in prep.) did not identify any intact archaeological deposits in this area. In 2020 open trenching between 2-6m deep to install a rising main (St Mary's Bay pressure line) and gravity pipeline (Sarsfield overflow collector) along the eastern side of the Curran Street motorway on-ramp, the northern side of Sarsfield Street and within the southwestern corner of the park confirmed that the construction of the Curran Street motorway on-ramp had buried the original 1931 road to the Shelly Beach Baths and Westhaven seawall, and reclaimed the eastern side of Masefield Beach along the western side of the Point Erin headland extending into the end of the Point Erin southern stream gully. The eastern slope of the on-ramp now forming the southwestern corner and entrance to the park. The level of Sarsfield Street had also been raised by 1.2m, certainly at its western end, as a result of the on-ramp construction (Tatton and Clough 2022 in prep.).

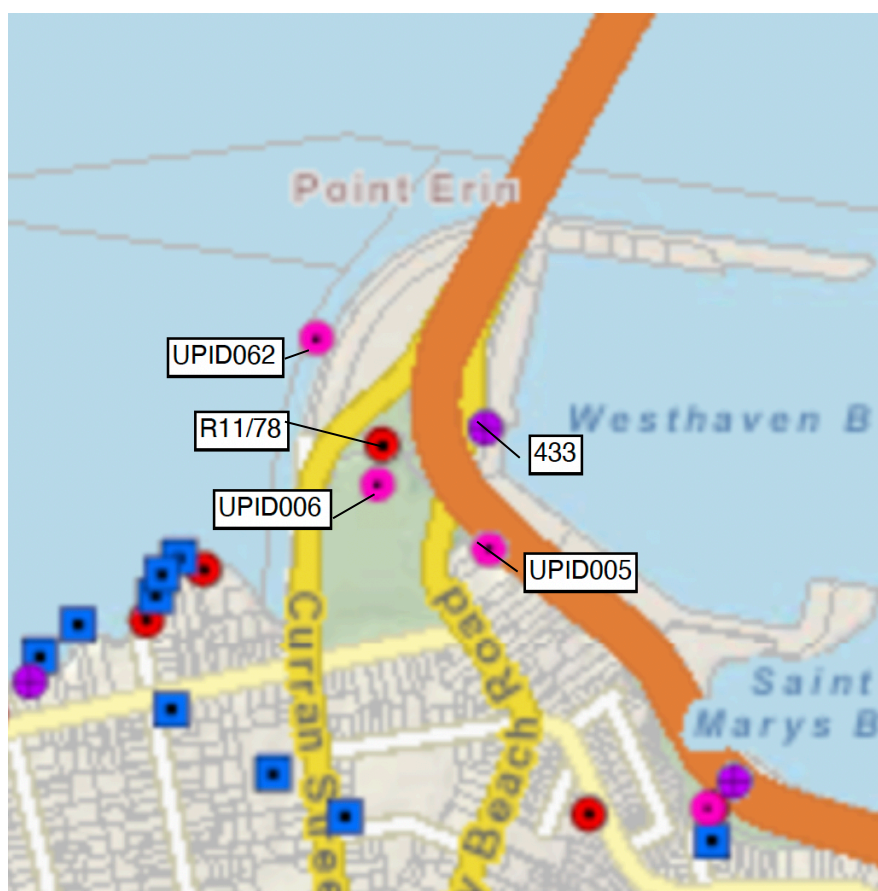


Figure 21. The location of recorded archaeological and other historic heritage sites within the project area. SPSMW scheduled on the AUP, the recorded archaeological site R11/78 (Okā Pā) and CHI 433 (Shelly Beach Baths) are labelled (source: Auckland Council GeoMaps)



Figure 22. Scheduled SPSMW within the project area in the AUP (source: Auckland Council GeoMaps 2022)

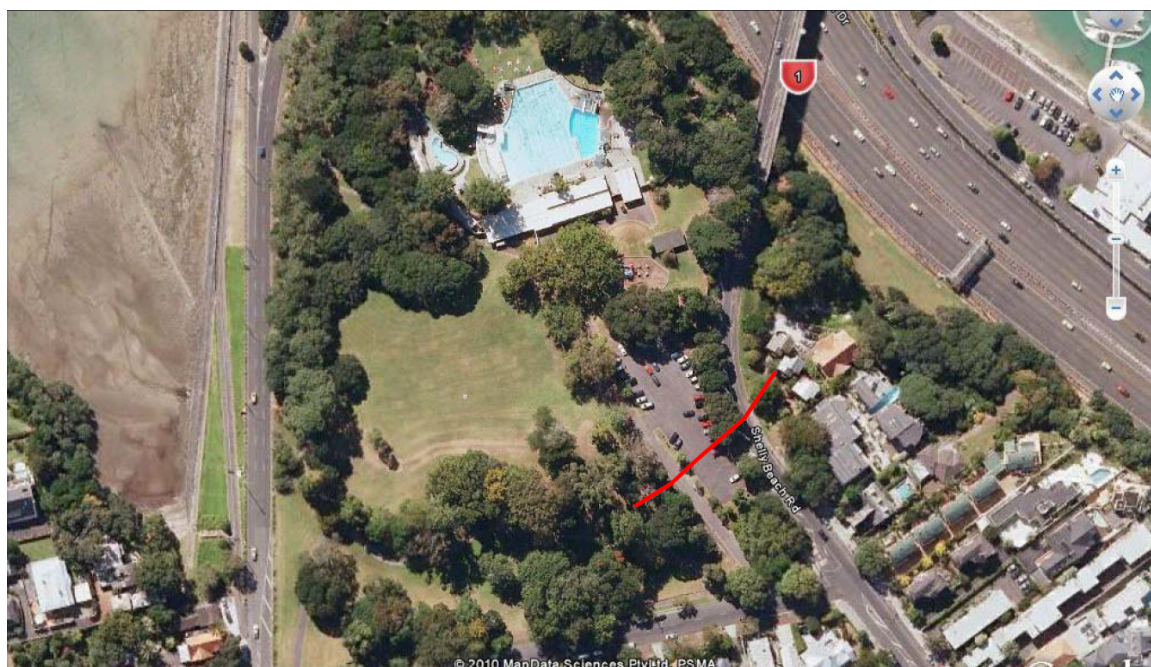


Figure 23. Aerial view of Point Erin with the possible location of the defensive ditch marked in red (source: Farley and Clough Feb 2010)

Table 1. Recorded archaeological and other historic heritage sites within (shaded) and in close proximity to Point Erin Park (see Figure 21)

CHI #	NZAA #	Site Type	Name	Location	NZTM Easting	NZTM Northing	AUPOP Schedule #	HNZ Listing
433		Swimming Pool	Shelly Beach Baths	Shelley Beach Pt Erin	1755362	5921698		
6815	R11/78	Pa (Headland)	Oka Pt Erin Te Koraenga Te Routu o Ureia	Pt Erin	1755362	5921798	Schedule 12 UPID006	
12767		Sites and Places of Significance to Mana Whenua	One-Maru	Pt Erin Shelly Beach	1755365	5921528	Schedule 12 UPID005	
12768		Sites and Places of Significance to Mana Whenua	Te Koraenga Oka	Pt Erin Park	1755210	5921618	Schedule 12 UPID006	
		Sites and Places of Significance to Mana Whenua	Te Routu o Ureia (Ureia is the renowned taniwha of the Marutuahu tribes of Hauraki)	Pt Erin Westhaven Auckland Harbour Bridge			Schedule 12 UPID062	Wahi Tapu # 7773

HISTORICAL SURVEY

Early survey plans and aerial photographs were examined for information which might indicate the location of unrecorded archaeological sites, and information on past land use which may have affected the potential for site survival.

Information from Early Maps and Plans

Survey plan DP 501 (1886) shows John Campbell's property at Point Erin (Figure 8). No buildings or structures are shown within Point Erin on this plan, although the original course of the southern stream gully and shoreline of Masefield Beach are visible.

The 1908 Wrigg City Plan of Auckland (Map A8) (updated to 1919) (Figure 10) shows the original Point Erin Park layout. John Campbell's house, the bandstand, several small outbuildings south of the house and near the northern end of the headland, paths and steps throughout the park and the Shelly Beach Baths are all shown. The baths were originally accessed by a path and steps from the end of Point Erin Park.

Map B8 of the 1908 Wrigg City Plan of Auckland (updated to 1919) (Figure 11) provides detail of the southern end of Point Erin Park showing two larger wooden buildings south of the house, one likely to have been the four-room lodge associated with John Campbell's occupation, and the southern gully landscaped into elaborate pools with bridges and paths. It also illustrates the original shoreline of Masefield Beach on the western side of Point Erin prior to its part reclamation for the extension of Curran Street to access the Westhaven seawall and Shelly Beach Baths, and later the Auckland Harbour Bridge on-ramp. There were steps and a small one-storey wooden building in the south-eastern corner of Masefield Beach. This building is visible in the 1911 photograph of the bay (Figure 15). The main entrance to the park was off Shelly Beach Road with an addition entrance located at the end of Curran Street.

An overlay of the 1908 Wrigg City Plan (Figure 10 and Figure 11) on a modern aerial with the proposed construction areas shows the previous location of these historic features discussed in relation to the Point Erin Park layout today (Figure 24). John Campbell's house and the band stand were located within what is now the Point Erin Baths precinct and the other 19th century buildings located south of the house within what is now the pool carpark and access road. The extent of the Curran Street motorway on-ramp and reclamation of Masefield Beach is clearly identifiable over the original shoreline. The original Point Erin Park southern gully ponds are visible to the east of the proposed south-western construction area.

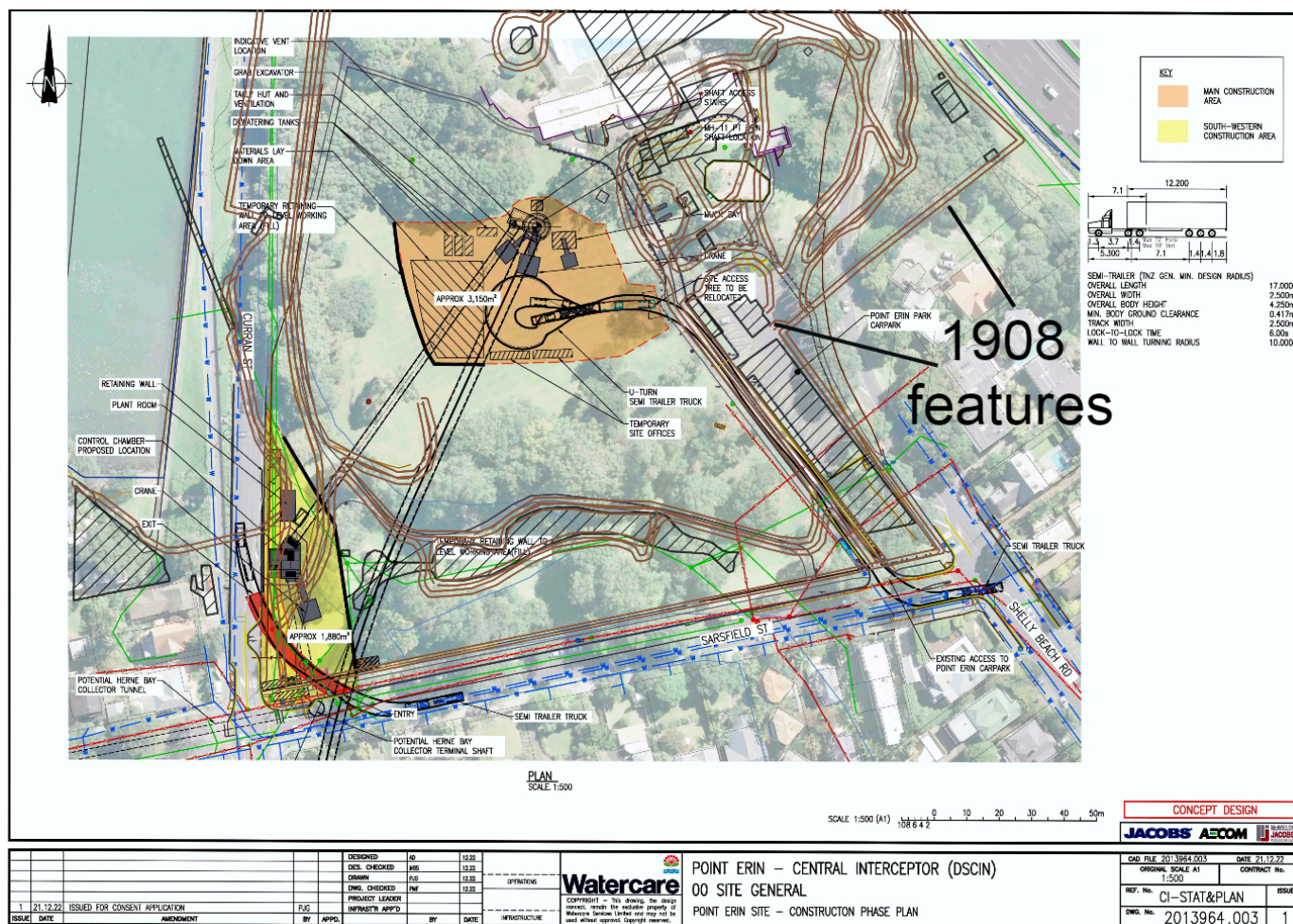


Figure 24. Aerial overlay of the 1908 Wrigg City Plan of Auckland (updated to 1919) showing the early layout of Point Erin Park and its buildings and features in relation to the proposed CI Extension construction areas

Information from Early Aerials

Early aerial photographs and images of Point Erin park illustrate the changing park landscape, uses and activities from 1940 to the present day.

An aerial photograph of Point Erin in 1940 shows this area prior to the reclamation of the foreshore for the Auckland Harbour Bridge approaches and the construction of the motorway on-ramp and off-ramps (Figure 25). Masfield Beach at the bottom of Curran Street and the original road alignment to the Shelly Beach Baths and Westhaven seawall below and north of Point Erin are visible within the southwestern corner of the park. Also, the largely original layout of buildings and paths within Point Erin Park, prior to the construction of the Point Erin Pools are shown. John Campbell's House, then used as a park kiosk, is still present, as is the band rotunda and other buildings, including what is thought to be Campbell's lodge and other out-buildings south of the house. A large narrow fenced-off area running from the main park entrance to the rear of the park buildings appears to have been an enclosed garden. The southern gully is bush covered but appears to still have two pathways, suggesting that the ponds are still present but not visible under the trees.

A 1947 aerial (Figure 18) from an oblique angle looking east shows that John Campbell's house has been removed or destroyed by this time. The band rotunda and other park buildings (possible lodge) south of the house are still present.

By 1955 aerial photographs shows a large number of small buildings erected across the northern end and eastern side of Point Erin Park, which were temporary houses for the construction workers on the Auckland Harbour Bridge (Figure 19 and Figure 26). Central to these small buildings is a larger cross-shaped building in the vicinity of where Campbell's house was located. Additional reclamation and site preparation works have begun within the harbour off the end of Point Erin and east of the Westhaven seawall. The Shelly Beach Baths are still present on the edge of this new reclamation.

The proposed site of the main construction area and terminal shaft within Point Erin remains as open grassed space within the park but a linear feature crosses the western side of this area and then forks, presumably associated with the installation of utilities, either storm water or power, to the temporary houses to the north (Figure 26 – red arrow). The 1955 aerial also shows a square area of ground disturbance in the north of the main construction area (Figure 19).

By 1957 the construction of the Curran Street motorway on-ramp is under way and has buried the original 1931 road to the Shelly Beach Baths and Westhaven seawall, and reclaimed the eastern side of Masfield Beach along the western side of the Point Erin headland extending into the end of the Point Erin southern stream gully (Figure 27 – blue arrow). This is the proposed site of the southwestern construction area.

The 1963 aerial photograph (Figure 28) shows the newly constructed Point Erin Baths, Auckland Harbour Bridge SH1 approaches and Curran Street motorway on-ramp and Shelly Beach Road off-ramp. The eastern slope of the on-ramp now forming the southwestern corner and entrance to the park. All previous park buildings have also been removed.

The proposed site of the main construction area and terminal shaft within Point Erin is distinctly similar in 1957 to what it is today – a large open grassed space within the park

surrounded by mature trees with no buildings or structures (Figure 27 and Figure 28 – red arrow).



Figure 25. Point Erin Park April 1940 prior to reclamation and the construction of the Auckland Harbour Bridge and on-ramp. John Campbell's house (red circle), band rotunda (yellow circle), southern gully (blue arrow); Curran Street Beach (lower left) is visible, as is the Shelly Beach Baths (top right). The red arrow shows the location of the proposed site of the main construction work area and shaft (source: Retrolens SN146-63/5)



Figure 26. Detail from 25 July 1955 aerial photograph of Point Erin Park showing site preparation for the Auckland Harbour Bridge (additional reclamation) and temporary bridge workers' housing across the northern and eastern sides of Point Erin Park with a large cross-shaped building in the previous location of John Campbell's House. The red arrow shows the location of the proposed site of the main construction work area and shaft (source: Whites Aviation Ltd, National Library WA-38872-F)



Figure 27. Detail from December 1957 aerial photograph of Point Erin showing the construction of the Curran Street motorway on-ramp and reclamation of Masefield Beach (blue arrow). The red arrow shows the location of the proposed site of the main construction work area and shaft (source: Retrolens SN1052 – K/2)



Figure 28. Detail from April 1963 aerial photograph of Point Erin after the completion of the Point Erin Baths, Auckland Harbour Bridge SH1 approaches, Curran Street motorway on-ramp and Shelly Beach Road off-ramp. The red arrow shows the location of the proposed site of the main construction work area and shaft (source: Retrolens SN1392 – 3222/41)

FIELD ASSESSMENT

Field Survey Results

An archaeological field survey of the proposed activity areas within Point Erin Park was carried out on 9 November 2022. Conditions were clear and visibility was good. The survey consisted of walking the site to determine levels of modification, carrying out limited test pitting (spade test measuring c.25 x 25cm) to assess the subsurface stratigraphy and probing for identification of any potential subsurface archaeological deposits/features.

The proposed main construction area and terminal shaft at Point Erin Park is currently used as an off-leash dog park and is largely flat with steep banks to the west and south of the project area. Access was gained to the grassed area via the Point Erin Park carpark.

A drone was sent up to analyse the landscape via aerial photography to determine any areas of possible interest (Figure 29 and Figure 30). Two linear features were visible along the western side of the main area running in a north–south direction, intersecting another possible linear feature at the northern side of the project area running in an east–west direction. Upon further inspection of the area on foot, a drain was discovered and probing suggested possible storm water/wastewater services (Figure 31). These features correlate to the linear features identified in the 1955 aerial photographs associated with the temporary bridge workers' housing.

Main Construction Area

Randomised subsurface probing was undertaken across the proposed main construction work area and shaft location which revealed a couple of areas of possible archaeological interest. A test pit was then placed to investigate each of these areas further. Evenly placed test pits were then placed across the project area. Fourteen test pits were excavated (Figure 32).

No definitive archaeological evidence was identified in any of the test pits. However, two pieces of ceramic chinoiserie style decorated ware were found at 300mm deep in TP5. This style of ceramic decoration began prior to 1900. A few small fragments of marine shell (likely to be cockle) were also found on the surface where there had been some ground disturbance. No in situ shell midden was found in any of the test pits.



Figure 29. Drone photograph taken facing north showing Point Erin Park at an oblique angle



Figure 30. Drone photograph taken facing east (Curran Street on-ramp at the bottom) showing the two linear features to the north and west of the proposed main construction area (red arrows). The southern gully is defined by the footpath



Figure 31. Photograph taken facing west looking towards the Curran Street on-ramp showing the linear drain with manhole cover running in a north-south direction across the main construction work area



Figure 32. Aerial showing the location of the test pits with the corresponding eastings and northings (aerial source: Auckland Council GeoMaps 2022)

Description of test pits

Test pit 1 (TP1) was located at E1755214 N5921493 and was excavated to a depth of 300mm, at which point the natural soil stratigraphy was reached. TP1 consisted of a layer of mid-brown loamy topsoil capping the natural which consisted of a yellowish brown mottled soft clay (Figure 33).

Test pit 2 (TP2) was located at E1755197 N5921481 and was also excavated to a depth of 300mm, consisting of the same stratigraphy as TP1 (Figure 34).

Test pit 3 (TP3) was located at E1755166 N5921468 and was excavated to a depth of 350mm once the natural was reached. The stratigraphy consisted of a mid-brown loamy topsoil overlying a yellowish brown mottled soft clay (Figure 35). A relatively large piece of Kauri gum was discovered at the interface of the topsoil and the natural and is most likely naturally occurring (Figure 36).

Test pit 4 (TP4) was located at E1755156 N5921474 where a possible linear drain feature down the western side of the project area and continuing down the slope was located. The

grass was peeled off to reveal asphalt which is therefore likely associated with modern drainage or possibly an earlier path (Figure 37).

Test pit 5 (TP5) was located slightly down the slope in a large divot at E1755163 N5921458 and was excavated to a depth of 300mm, at which point the natural was reached. The stratigraphy consisted of a mid-brown loamy topsoil overlying a yellowish brown mottled soft clay (Figure 38). Two pieces of ceramic were discovered near the base of TP5, one of which remained in the profile, and the other located in the spoil. Upon further analysis, it appears to be chinoiserie style decorated ware which was manufactured pre-1900 (Figure 39).

Test pit 6 (TP6) was located at E1755150 N5921493 and was excavated at a depth of 300mm, at which point the natural was reached. The stratigraphy consisted of a mid-brown loamy topsoil overlying the natural which consisted of a yellowish brown mottled soft clay (Figure 40).

Test pit 7 (TP7) was located at E1755173 N5921501 and consisted of the same depth and stratigraphic profile as TP6 (Figure 41).

Test pit 8 (TP8) was located at E1755200 N5921509 and was excavated in a patch of much longer, lush grass than the surrounding area (Figure 42), to a depth of 300mm, at which point the natural was reached. The stratigraphy was the same as TP7 and TP8, however the topsoil appeared to be slightly lighter here than in the other test pits (Figure 43).

Test pit 9 (TP9) was located at E1755222 N5921517 and was excavated to a depth of 300mm, at which point the natural was reached. The stratigraphy consisted of a mid-brown loamy topsoil overlying a yellowish brown mottled soft clay. Chunks of asphalt were discovered throughout the topsoil (Figure 45).

Test pit 10 (TP10) was located at E1755215 N5921529 and was excavated to a depth of 225mm, at which point the natural was reached. The stratigraphy consisted of a light to mid-brown loamy topsoil overlying a yellowish brown mottled soft clay. The topsoil was not as thick here as the rest of the test pits across the project area (Figure 45).

Test pit 11 (TP11) was located at E1755196 N5921530, test pit 12 (TP12) was located at E1755169 N5921522 and test pit 13 (TP13) was located at E1755141 N5921526. All were all excavated to a depth of 200mm, at which point the natural was reached. Again, the stratigraphy consisted of a light to mid-brown loamy topsoil overlying a yellowish brown mottled soft clay. Again the topsoil is not as thick here as the rest of the test pits across the project area (Figure 46–Figure 48).

Test pit 14 (TP14) was located at E1755234 N5921456 outside of the project area boundary; however, probing indicated some possible midden. TP14 was excavated to a depth of 200mm. The stratigraphy consisted of a dark brown loamy soil with inclusions of bark, capping a light brown loamy soil, which was overlying a yellowish brown sand, overlying pea gravel (Figure 49). This is most likely associated with modern landscaping.



Figure 33. Stratigraphic profile of TP1



Figure 34. Stratigraphic profile of TP2



Figure 35. Stratigraphic profile of TP3



Figure 36. Kauri gum discovered in TP3



Figure 37. Stratigraphic profile of TP4 showing the asphalt



Figure 38. Stratigraphic profile of TP5 showing the ceramic fragment in the profile (red arrow)



Figure 39. Chinoiserie style decorated ware found in TP5



Figure 40. Stratigraphic profile of TP6



Figure 41. Stratigraphic profile of TP7



Figure 42. Location of TP8 with the patch of long, lush grass



Figure 43. Stratigraphic profile of TP8



Figure 44. Stratigraphic profile of TP9



Figure 45. Stratigraphic profile of TP10



Figure 46. Stratigraphic profile of TP11



Figure 47. Stratigraphic profile of TP12



Figure 48. Stratigraphic profile of TP13



Figure 49. Stratigraphic profile of TP14

South-western construction area

The proposed southwestern construction area is currently a pedestrian entrance to the park off Sarsfield Street and where footpaths merge from the southern gully and the perimeter path. The area slopes steeply away from the formation of the Curran Street motorway on-ramp (Figure 50–Figure 53).

Test pits were not dug across this area as part of this assessment because, as previously discussed, archaeological monitoring of earthworks in 2020 as part of the St Marys Bay and Masefield Beach Water Quality Improvement Project confirmed that the construction of the Curran Street motorway on-ramp had buried this entire area under 6+m of fill, covering the original 1931 road to the Shelly Beach Baths and Westhaven seawall, and reclaiming the eastern side of Masefield Beach and extending into the end of the Point Erin southern stream gully (Figure 54–Figure 56). The level of Sarsfield Street had also been raised by 1.2m, certainly at its western end at the intersection of Sarsfield and Curran Streets as a result of the on-ramp construction. Prior to this the 1931 road had already modified this area by cutting away and benching the western cliff face of Point Erin.

No definitive archaeological evidence was identified during the 2020 archaeological monitoring in the south-western corner of the park.



Figure 50. Looking northwest from the pedestrian entrance of the Point Erin Park across the proposed south-western construction area. Curran Street on-ramp (left), southern gully (right)



Figure 51. The northern end of the proposed south-western construction area. Southern gully (right) and the proposed main construction work area and terminal shaft in the centre distance



Figure 52. Looking north from the Curran Street on-ramp within the south-western construction area to the western end of the southern gully



Figure 53. Looking south at the height of the western side of the Curran Street on-ramp and the reclaimed part of Masefield Beach



Figure 54. Topsoil stripping along the eastern face of the Curran Street on-ramp within Point Erin Park (June 2020)



Figure 55. Excavation of the manhole chamber at the Point Erin Park pedestrian entrance through 5m of mixed clay fill (August 2020)



Figure 56. Side of 6m deep trench through mixed clay fill for the installation of a rising main and gravity pipeline (August 2020)

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

Summary of Results

The Watercare project involves the construction of an extension to the wastewater Central Interceptor tunnel from Tawariki Street in Grey Lynn to a new terminal shaft in Point Erin Park. The works will occur in two discrete locations within the park: the terminal shaft and associated construction area, which will be located in the grassed area immediately to the south of the Point Erin Pools (approx. 3,150m²); and the control chamber, plant room and associated south-western construction area which will be located towards the southwest corner of Point Erin Park near the intersection of Curran and Sarsfield Streets (approx. 1,880m²).

No definitive archaeological evidence was identified by background research or during the field survey in the proposed construction areas within Point Erin Park. However, Point Erin was the site of a headland pa (R11/78), known as Te Koraenga Okā or Okā Pā. The Point Erin headland covers some 5ha and in such an area it is likely that the pa occupied the northern tip of the headland, this being the area of Point Erin Park that is the scheduled EoP for the SPSMW Te Koraenga Okā (Schedule 12 ID006) in the AUP. However, the pa and associated living sites are likely to have extended outside this scheduled area on the southern part of the headland with the possible alignment of any ditch and bank fortifications for the pa being south of the pool complex, in the area of the current car park, taking advantage of the existing natural gully.

Two other scheduled SPSMW are located in the near vicinity – Te Rōutu o Ureia, within the sea bed and reclaimed land off the end of Point Erin (AUP ID062), which is also a Wāhi Tapu site on the New Zealand Heritage List (# 7773), and One-Manu (Te Onemaru o Hautau) at the base of Point Erin cliff (AUP ID005). According to Māori tradition Te Onemaru o Hautau, or Shelly Beach, at the base of Point Erin provided an all tidal launch site for waka onto the Waitematā and was where Māori would camp in the summer while fish were brought ashore and smoked and dried. Mention in early newspaper articles about the development of the Point Erin refer to terraces on the Shelly Beach frontage, which may have been remnant features from the Māori occupation and focus around the Shelly Beach side of the headland where there was easy coastal access.

Construction for the project has been designed to avoid the EoP of all three scheduled SPSMW within and surrounding Point Erin.

Historically, Point Erin Park was part of a larger property purchased by John Campbell in the 1840-1850s. John Campbell built his house near the centre of the Point Erin headland, just south of where the Point Erin Pools are now located. This house was removed or destroyed in the early 1940s. In the early 20th century the Point Erin headland was purchased by Auckland City Council and developed as the first publicly owned land along Auckland's waterfront. John Campbell's house, lodge and outbuildings were converted for public use, and a band rotunda was built nearby. The park entrance was established off Sarsfield Street, and extensive landscaping and foot paths were constructed throughout the park.

The extent to which 20th century development and activity have modified the Point Erin archaeological landscape remains uncertain in some areas. The south-western corner of Point Erin Park has been highly modified by early 20th century and later landscaping, and the northern side of Sarsfield Street is built on fill along the southern side of the former

stream gully. The western side of the Point Erin headland, cliff edge and original foreshore of Masefield Beach has also been substantially modified by 20th century reclamation and construction of the access road to Westhaven Marina and the Auckland Harbour Bridge. Therefore, it is also unlikely that any significant archaeological remains survive within the proposed southwestern construction area.

The development of the Point Erin pool complex and associated structures in the early 1960s has significantly modified the north-eastern and eastern side area of the Point Erin headland. This construction has removed the park buildings, notably John Campbell's house (1870-80s), additional park buildings, access way and early park landscaping, and any visible earthwork features of the pa site.

The proposed main construction area involves large scale ground disturbance over a part of Point Erin that appears to remain largely unmodified by 20th century development. Therefore, intact buried archaeological remains associated with either Māori occupation and use and/or 19th century early European domestic occupation may survive in this area. However, it is unlikely that any remains would be extensive or archaeologically significant due to the lack of any prior evidence and the amount of surrounding 20th century modification that has taken place across Point Erin.

Remains associated with early – mid 20th century activity may also be uncovered within the proposed main construction area associated with the development of Point Erin Park and/or the temporary housing for the construction workers on the Auckland Harbour Bridge.

Māori Cultural Values

This is an assessment of effects on archaeological values and does not include an assessment of effects on Māori cultural values. Such assessments should only be made by the tangata whenua. Māori cultural concerns may encompass a wider range of values than those associated with archaeological sites.

The historical association of the general area with the tangata whenua is evident from the recorded sites, traditional histories and known Māori place names. There are three scheduled SPSMW (Schedule 12) in the AUP within the Project area – Te Koraenga Okā, within Point Erin Park (AUP ID006); Te Rōutu o Ureia, within the sea bed and reclaimed land off the end of Point Erin (AUP ID062), which is also a Wāhi Tapu site on the New Zealand Heritage List (# 7773), and One-Manu at the base of Point Erin cliff (AUP ID005).

Survey Limitations

It should be noted that archaeological survey techniques (based on visual inspection and minor subsurface testing) cannot necessarily identify all subsurface archaeological features, or detect wāhi tapu and other sites of traditional significance to Māori, especially where these have no physical remains.

Archaeological Value and Significance

The AUP Regional Policy Statement (RPS) identifies several criteria for evaluating the significance of historic heritage places (Chapter B5.2.2). In addition, Heritage NZ, has provided guidelines setting out criteria that are specific to archaeological sites (condition, rarity, contextual value, information potential, amenity value and cultural associations)

(Heritage NZ 2019: 9-10). R11/78 Okā Pā has been evaluated according to the relevant statutory criteria and has been scheduled for protection as a scheduled SPSMW (Schedule 12) in the AUP. Therefore, only the Heritage NZ criteria for assessing archaeological value have been used to evaluate R11/78 (Table 2).

The archaeological value of sites relates mainly to their information potential, that is, the extent to which they can provide evidence relating to local, regional and national history using archaeological investigation techniques, and the research questions to which the site could contribute. The surviving extent, complexity and condition of sites are the main factors in their ability to provide information through archaeological investigation. For example, generally pa are more complex sites and have higher information potential than small midden (unless of early date). Archaeological value also includes contextual (heritage landscape) value. Archaeological sites may also have other historic heritage values including historical, architectural, technological, cultural, aesthetic, scientific, social, spiritual and traditional values.

Overall, Site R11/78 has considerable cultural values but probably only limited archaeological values, given that it is unlikely that any extensive or significant archaeological remains of the pa site have survived. It appears that the site is likely to have been largely destroyed, although buried associated archaeological remains may still be present in some areas.

Table 2. Assessment of the archaeological values of site R11/78 based on Heritage NZ criteria (Heritage NZ 2019: 9-10)

Value	Assessment
Condition	Unknown. There is no visible evidence of Māori or 19th century European archaeological remains. Much of this headland has been significantly modified by 20th century activities. The site likely to be largely destroyed, although buried archaeological remains may be present.
Rarity	Pa sites are not rare to the Auckland region, but there are few surviving remains of pa within central Auckland. Mid-late 19th century domestic sites are not rare to the Auckland region.
Contextual value	Okā Pā at Point Erin (Te Koraenga, or Okā, meaning ‘the headland’ or ‘the place of burning’) was part of a vast network of pre-European Māori fishing stations and strongholds along the coastline of the Waitematā. Point Erin is associated with the wider St Marys Bay and Herne Bay heritage landscape of early European settlement in Auckland and the expanding development of these 19th century suburbs. It also remains as the first publicly owned land along Auckland’s waterfront to be developed as a public park, from 1911.
Information potential	The site has limited information potential to provide knowledge relating to Māori and early European settlement and occupation as it is unlikely that extensive or significant archaeological remains survive. However, with no prior information available any surviving remains could add considerably to the knowledge of the area.
Amenity value	The site has no visibility – any remains exist entirely subsurface. However, the headland and context of the place survives and as a park it is accessible to the public.
Cultural associations	The site is associated with the extensive Māori occupation and fishing within the upper Waitematā. Traditionally it was associated with the

Value	Assessment
	summer shark fishing. This site is also associated with early European activity and development within the inner suburbs of Auckland city.
Other	The site is recognised as a SPSMW in the AUPOP. The site has historical value through its association with the early development of St Marys Bay and Herne Bay, and Auckland's early public parks.

Effects of the Proposal

The location of the termination point, and options for siting the terminal shaft and control chamber within Point Erin Park, were governed by technical requirements. This included the need for space for all required equipment and construction activities, the need for access during construction and for long term operational and maintenance requirements, the requirement to connect into the existing wastewater network and the need to provide for potential future local connections. Point Erin Park was identified as the termination point for the extension to the CI tunnel as it was the only practicable option in the vicinity which did not directly impact on private property and which provided a connection point with existing wastewater infrastructure.

Environmental considerations, including avoiding effects on the scheduled Site of Significance to Mana Whenua and minimising the construction footprint while providing adequate space for constructability reasons, were also factored into the siting of the terminal shaft and control chamber within the park. Various site layout options for the terminal shaft in particular were considered before the final layout was selected. The location of the control chamber was more constrained due to the need to connect to existing infrastructure in the southwest corner of Point Erin Park and to facilitate future potential wastewater upgrades in the Herne Bay catchment.

Construction for the project has been designed to avoid the EoP of the scheduled SPSMW Te Koraenga Okā, located at the northern end of Point Erin Park (AUP ID006). The proposed activity will not affect any known archaeological remains. However, Point Erin Park is considered an area of potential archaeological sensitivity given the recorded location of R11/78 Okā Pā and its scheduled EoP (Te Koraenga Okā, AUP ID006), and the location of late 19th century structures associated with early European occupation. The approximately 3,150m² area comprising the main construction area surrounding the terminal shaft will involve earthworks to strip and level the site, and for the excavation of the shaft, across a largely unmodified area of Point Erin. Therefore, it is considered possible that subsurface archaeological remains may survive in this area.

The proposed site access off the park access road is also in close vicinity to the previous location of 19th century buildings associated with the occupation of the site by John Campbell. While this area is now covered by the park access road and pool carpark, deep archaeological features, such as a well or rubbish pits, may survive beneath sealed surfaces, although they are likely to be truncated.

Background research and previous archaeological monitoring has confirmed that the construction of the 1931 extension of Curran Street to the Shelly Beach Baths and Westhaven seawall had cut away and benched the cliff along the western side of the Point Erin headland. Subsequently, the construction of the Curran Street motorway on-ramp had buried this earlier road and reclaimed the eastern side of Masefield Beach, extending into the western side of Point Erin Park and its southern stream gully; the eastern slope of

the on-ramp now forming the southwestern corner and entrance to the park. Therefore, it is considered unlikely that any subsurface archaeological remains survive in this entire area where the proposed southwestern construction area will be located.

In any area where archaeological sites have been recorded in the general vicinity it is possible that unrecorded subsurface remains may be exposed during development. It is considered possible that unrecorded subsurface archaeological remains associated with either Māori occupation and use and/or 19th century early European domestic occupation, as well as with the early development of Point Erin as a public park from 1911, may be exposed during development within the proposed main construction area and it is therefore recommended that an Authority is applied for and obtained from Heritage NZ prior to the start of earthworks so that potential delays can be avoided should archaeological remains be exposed.

Archaeological features and remains can take the form of burnt and fire cracked stones, charcoal, rubbish heaps including shell, bone and/or 19th century glass and crockery, ditches, banks, pits, old building foundations, artefacts of Māori and early European origin or human burials. Any effects on archaeological deposits or features can be appropriately mitigated through archaeological investigation and recording to recover information relating to the history of Point Erin.

There is also the potential for early – mid 20th century remains to be exposed associated with the early development of Point Erin as a public park from 1911 and/or the temporary housing for the construction workers on the Auckland Harbour Bridge. While outside the requirements of the HNZPTA these remains are also of some historic interest and should be recorded to recover information relating to the latter history of Point Erin.

Resource Management Act 1991 Requirements

The following is a review of the statutory provisions in the RMA relevant to the assessment. The purpose of such a review is to help frame this assessment. A planning assessment of the Project is outside the scope of this report and will be carried out separately from this assessment.

Section 6 of the RMA recognises as matters of national importance: ‘the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, waahi tapu, and other taonga’ (S6(e)); and ‘the protection of historic heritage from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development’ (S6(f)).

All persons exercising functions and powers under the RMA are required under Section 6 to recognise and provide for these matters of national importance when ‘managing the use, development and protection of natural and physical resources’. There is a duty to avoid, remedy, or mitigate any adverse effects on the environment arising from an activity (S17), including historic heritage.

Historic heritage is defined (S2) as ‘those natural and physical resources that contribute to an understanding and appreciation of New Zealand’s history and cultures, deriving from any of the following qualities: (i) archaeological; (ii) architectural; (iii) cultural; (iv) historic; (v) scientific; (vi) technological’. Historic heritage includes: ‘(i) historic sites, structures, places, and areas; (ii) archaeological sites; (iii) sites of significance to Māori, including wahi tapu; (iv) surroundings associated with the natural and physical resources’.

Regional, district and local plans contain sections that help to identify, protect and manage archaeological and other heritage sites. The plans are prepared under the provisions of the

RMA. The Auckland Unitary Plan Operative in Part 2016 (AUP) is relevant to the proposed activity.

This assessment has established that the proposed activity will not adversely affect the scheduled extent of Te Koraenga Okā within Point Erin Park, a Site and Place of Significance to Mana Whenua (AUP ID006), and will not affect any known archaeological remains.

However, it has the potential to affect previously unrecorded subsurface archaeological remains associated with R11/78 Okā Pā and/or 19th century early European occupation, as well as remains associated with the early development of Point Erin as a public park from 1911, that may be exposed during development. If resource consent is granted, it is recommended that archaeological monitoring of all preliminary earthworks for the project is undertaken. It is also recommended that an advice note regarding the provisions of the HNZPTA is included, as an Authority under that Act will be required for any modification and investigation of archaeological remains.

Any effects on archaeological deposits or features can be appropriately mitigated through archaeological investigation and recording to recover information relating to the Māori and early European history of Point Erin. Any early-mid 20th century remains uncovered during development should also be recorded to recover information relating to the latter history of Point Erin.

Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 Requirements

In addition to any requirements under the RMA, the HNZA protects all archaeological sites whether recorded or not, and they may not be damaged or destroyed unless an Authority to modify an archaeological site has been issued by Heritage NZ (Section 42).

An archaeological site is defined by the HNZPTA Section 6 as follows:

‘archaeological site means, subject to section 42(3), –

(a) any place in New Zealand, including any building or structure (or part of a building or structure) that –

(i) was associated with human activity that occurred before 1900 or is the site of the wreck of any vessel where the wreck occurred before 1900; and

(ii) provides or may provide, through investigation by archaeological methods, evidence relating to the history of New Zealand; and

(b) includes a site for which a declaration is made under section 43(1).’¹

¹ Under Section 42(3) an Authority is not required to permit work on a pre-1900 building unless the building is to be demolished. Under Section 43(1) a place post-dating 1900 (including the site of a wreck that occurred

Authorities to modify archaeological sites can be applied for either in respect to archaeological sites within a specified area of land (Section 44(a)), or to modify a specific archaeological site where the effects will be no more than minor (Section 44(b)), or for the purpose of conducting a scientific investigation (Section 44(c)). Applications that relate to sites of Māori interest require consultation with (and in the case of scientific investigations the consent of) the appropriate iwi or hapu and are subject to the recommendations of the Māori Heritage Council of Heritage NZ. In addition, an application may be made to carry out an exploratory investigation of any site or locality under Section 56, to confirm the presence, extent and nature of a site or suspected site.

As the proposed development has the potential to affect previously unrecorded subsurface archaeological remains associated with R11/78 Okā Pā, and/or 19th century early European occupation, an Authority under Section 44(a) of the HNZPTA must be obtained from Heritage NZ before any work can be carried out that may affect these sites. The conditions of the authority are likely to include the archaeological monitoring of preliminary earthworks, and procedures for recording/investigation any archaeological evidence before it is modified or destroyed. Of historical interest, outside the requirements of the HNZPTA, is the potential for remains associated with the early development of Point Erin as a public park from 1911 and the temporary housing for the construction workers on the Auckland Harbour Bridge.

Conclusions

Point Erin was once a headland pa site known as Te Koraenga Okā or Okā Pā (R11/78). The Point Erin headland covers some 5ha and in such an area it is likely that the pa occupied the northern tip of the headland, this being the area of Point Erin Park that is the scheduled EoP for Te Koraenga Okā, a Site and Place of Significance to Mana Whenua, in the AUP (ID006). However, the pa and associated living sites are likely to have extended outside this scheduled area.

Historically Point Erin was part of a larger property purchased by John Campbell in the 1840-1850s. John Campbell built his house near the centre of the Point Erin headland, just south of where the Point Erin Pools are now located. This house was removed or destroyed in the early 1940s. In the early 20th century the Point Erin headland was purchased by Auckland City Council and developed as the first publicly owned land along Auckland's waterfront.

Construction for the project has been designed to avoid the EoP of the scheduled SPSMW Te Koraenga Oka, located at the northern end of Point Erin Park (AUP ID006). The proposed activity will not affect any known archaeological remains; however, Point Erin Park is considered an area of potential archaeological sensitivity given the recorded

after 1900) that could provide 'significant evidence relating to the historical and cultural heritage of New Zealand' can be declared by Heritage NZ to be an archaeological site.

location of R11/78 Okā Pā and its scheduled EoP (Te Koraenga Okā, AUP ID006), and the location of late 19th century structures associated with early European occupation.

The proposed main construction area involves ground disturbance over an area of Point Erin that appears to remain largely unmodified by 20th century development. Therefore, intact buried archaeological remains associated with either Māori occupation and use and/or 19th century early European domestic occupation may survive in this area. However, it is unlikely that any remains would be extensive or archaeologically significant due to the lack of any prior evidence and the amount of surrounding 20th century modification that has taken place across Point Erin.

There is also the potential for early – mid 20th century remains to be exposed associated with the early development of Point Erin as a public park from 1911 and/or the temporary housing for the construction workers on the Auckland Harbour Bridge.

The southwestern construction area has been highly modified by 20th century development and it is unlikely that archaeological remains would survive in that area.

RECOMMENDATIONS


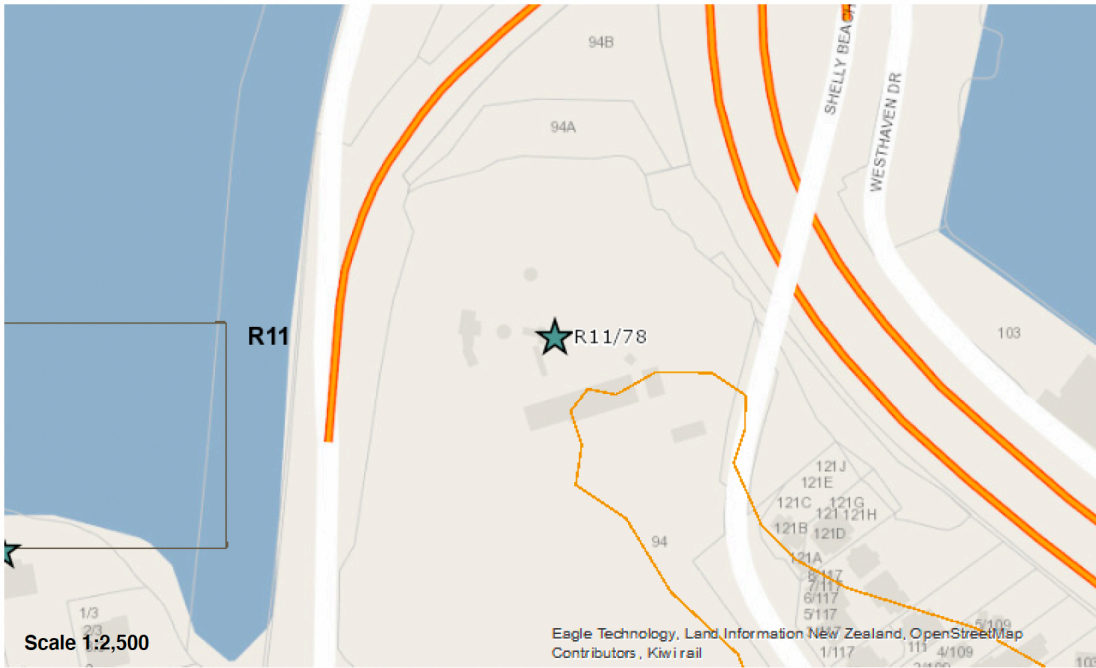
- Consent level design ensures the area which is scheduled as Te Koraenga Oka (AUP ID006) and its defined Extent of Place is avoided. The detailed development plans should also ensure this area is avoided.
- An application for a general Authority under section 44(a) of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 (HNZPTA) must be applied for and granted by Heritage NZ prior to the start of any works that may affect site R11/78 Okā Pā and/or 19th century early European occupation, within Point Erin Park.
- All preliminary earthworks for the project should be monitored by an archaeologist to establish whether any unrecorded subsurface archaeological remains are present.
- Any surviving archaeological remains should be archaeologically investigated and recorded in accordance with the conditions of an Authority from Heritage NZ. Sufficient time for the investigation and recording of any remains that may be exposed should be allowed for as per the procedures implemented by the wider CI project.
- Any early-mid 20th century remains uncovered during development, which are outside the requirements of the HNZPTA, should also be recorded to recover information relating to the latter history of Point Erin.
- Because there are scheduled SPSMW in close proximity to the project area and because site R11/78 relates to Māori settlement, mana whenua should be consulted regarding the cultural effects of the proposal noting that Watercare has established processes to facilitate this consultation process.

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APPENDIX 1: SITE RECORD FORM

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

 <p>ARCHSITE archaeological site recording scheme</p> <p>Site Record Form</p>	<p>NZAA SITE NUMBER: R11/78</p> <p>SITE TYPE: Pa</p> <p>SITE NAME(s): Oka</p> <p>DATE RECORDED:</p>
<p>SITE COORDINATES (NZTM) Easting: 1755208 Northing: 5921592 Source: Handheld GPS</p>	
<p>IMPERIAL SITE NUMBER: N42/71 METRIC SITE NUMBER: R11/78</p>	
	
<p>Finding aids to the location of the site Point Erin.</p>	
<p>Brief description Headland pa. 19th century house site.</p>	
<p>Recorded features Unclassified</p>	
<p>Other sites associated with this site</p>	

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

SITE RECORD HISTORY	NZAA SITE NUMBER: R11/78
<p>Site description</p> <p>Updated: 22/07/2010, Visited: 10/05/2010 - Site modified under Authority No. 2010/293. Work involved the installation of a new water main supplying the Pt Erin pools. Majority of work conducted by directional drilling, but four small connection pits excavated alongside the access road. No archaeological deposits encountered. Inspected by: Farley, Glen.</p> <p>Updated: 10/01/2012, Visited: 10/01/2012 - Updated GR (NZTM E1755208 / N5921592 - Handheld GPS) to reflect that of original NZMS 1 (1st ed.) record. Property purchased by John Campbell (not John Logan Campbell) in the 1845 Crown land sales. Campbell built a house on the point. When the City Council purchased the property the house was used as a koisk (August 1911). Demolished for construction of Pt Erin pool in 1962. See marked aerial photo, attached (R11-78 - John Campbell's house). Inspected by: Foster, Russell.</p> <p>Condition of the site</p> <p>Updated: 10/01/2012, Visited: 10/01/2012 - No surface evidence. A scatter of shells around the tree near the pool entrance is mixed with crushed brick and may be recent path material rather than relating to Maori occupation.</p> <p>Statement of condition</p> <p>Updated: 01/10/2010, Visited: 10/05/2010 - Poor - Visible features are incomplete, unclear and/or the majority have been damaged in some way</p> <p>Current land use:</p> <p>Updated: 08/02/2012, Visited: 10/01/2012 - Reserve/ recreation</p> <p>Threats:</p>	

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

SITE RECORD INVENTORY	NZAA SITE NUMBER: R11/78
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Supporting documentation held in ArchSite

AD AI AH CD AA AI

SITE REFERENCE FORM		SITE NUMBER N 42 71
Map number N42	Map name Auckland	SITE TYPE Pa - headland
Grid reference 259621 258618		
1. Aids to relocation of site E225800 N661800 Southern approached to Auckland Harbour Bridge		
2. State of site; possibility of damage or destruction Completely destroyed by settlement and park formation. Proposed swimming pool may reveal something during excavations. DESTROYED -		
3. Owner Auckland City Council Address (park) Attitude	Tenant Address Attitude	
4. Name of site Oka Source of name Thesis H.J.R. Brown 1954		
5. Date recorded Details of investigation; methods and equipment used		
6. Aerial photograph numbers Site shows: clearly /not at all		
7. Reported by H.J.R. Brown 20 Gilliam Street New Lynn Date	Filekeeper L.M. Groube Anthropology Dept. Auckland University Date	

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

SITE RECORD FORM (NZMS1)		NZAA NZMS 1 SITE NUMBER N42/71													
NZMS 1 map number N42 NZMS 1 map name Auckland NZMS 1 map edition 3rd edition		DATE VISITED 18.12.81 SITE TYPE Paa headland SITE NAME: MAORI Oka OTHER													
Grid Reference		Easting	Northing												
		2 2 5 0 0 0	6 6 2 1 0 0												
1. Aids to relocation of site (<i>attach a sketch map</i>) Southern approach to Auckland Harbour Bridge Old crushed midden eroding north west edge of headland. For relocating the scatter, it is just below a seat and above "Lane control signals ahead" motorway sign. Point Erin.															
2. State of site and possible future damage Completely destroyed by settlement, 18,150 sq. yards, park formation and swimming pool complex.															
3. Description of site (<i>Supply full details, history, local environment, references, sketches, etc. If extra sheets are attached include a summary here</i>) Swimming pool dominates the locality. There is, despite previous reports of complete damage, possible evidence for a large ditch and bank along the road side of the park area, south of the swimming pool complex. Asked workmen if they'd found shells - no. to the north of Seaford Street.															
4. Owner Address		Tenant/Manager Address													
Auckland City Council															
5. Nature of information (<i>hearsay, brief or extended visit, etc.</i>) Brief visit															
Photographs (<i>reference numbers, and where they are held</i>)															
Aerial photographs (<i>reference numbers, and clarity of site</i>)															
6. Reported by Address		Filekeeper Date													
B. Sewell Anthropology Dept, University of Auckland.			SE BULMER May 1982												
7. Key words															
8. New Zealand Register of Archaeological Sites (<i>for office use</i>) NZHPT Site Field Code															
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A	D														
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C	D														
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Type of site		Present condition and future danger of destruction													
Local environment today		Security code													
Land classification		Local body													

