

819 RIDDELL ROAD AND 43A & 45 WAIMARIE STREET, GLENOWIE, AUCKLAND: ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Prepared for Sanctum Projects Limited



October 2021

By

Aaron Apfel, MA (Hons)

Glen Farley, MA (Hons)

Clough
& ASSOCIATES LTD

321 Forest Hill Rd,
Waiatarua, Auckland 0612
Telephone: (09) 8141946
Mobile 0274 850 059
www.clough.co.nz

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INTRODUCTION

Project Background

Sanctum Projects Limited is planning to construct a total of 58 residential units at 819 Riddell Road and 43A & 45 Waimarie Street, Glendowie, Auckland (Figure 1–Figure 3). The legal titles of the subject properties are Lot 1 DP 46758, Lot 2 DP 46758 (45 Waimarie Street), Lot 2 DP 69975 (43A Waimarie Street) and Lot 15 DP 18184 (819 Riddell Road). The project area is accessed from Waimarie Street to the north and Riddell Road to the east, with other residential properties on all sides of the project area.

An archaeological assessment was commissioned by Sanctum Projects Limited to establish whether the proposed activity is likely to impact on archaeological values. This report has been prepared as part of the required assessment of effects accompanying a consent application under the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) or COVID-19 Recovery (Fast-track Consenting) Act 2020 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 OP) schedules, and the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (Heritage NZ) New Zealand Heritage List/Rārangi Kōrero were searched for information on archaeological or other historic heritage sites recorded on or in the immediate vicinity of the project area. Literature and archaeological reports relevant to the area were consulted (see Bibliography). Early survey plans and aerial photography were checked for information relating to past use of the property.

A field survey was undertaken on 21 October 2021 by Aaron Apfel. The ground surface was examined for evidence of former occupation or land use (in the form of shell midden, depressions, terracing or other unusual formations within the landscape associated with Maori settlement; or indications of 19th century European settlement or industrial remains). Subsurface testing with a probe was conducted where possible in conjunction with test pitting for evidence of earlier modification and to understand the local stratigraphy. Test pits approximately 20cm by 20cm were placed in areas thought to hold the highest potential for archaeological remains, or in areas where an undisturbed soil profile was thought to be attainable (see Figure 2). Photographs were taken to record the landscape and any features of interest, in conjunction with field notes.

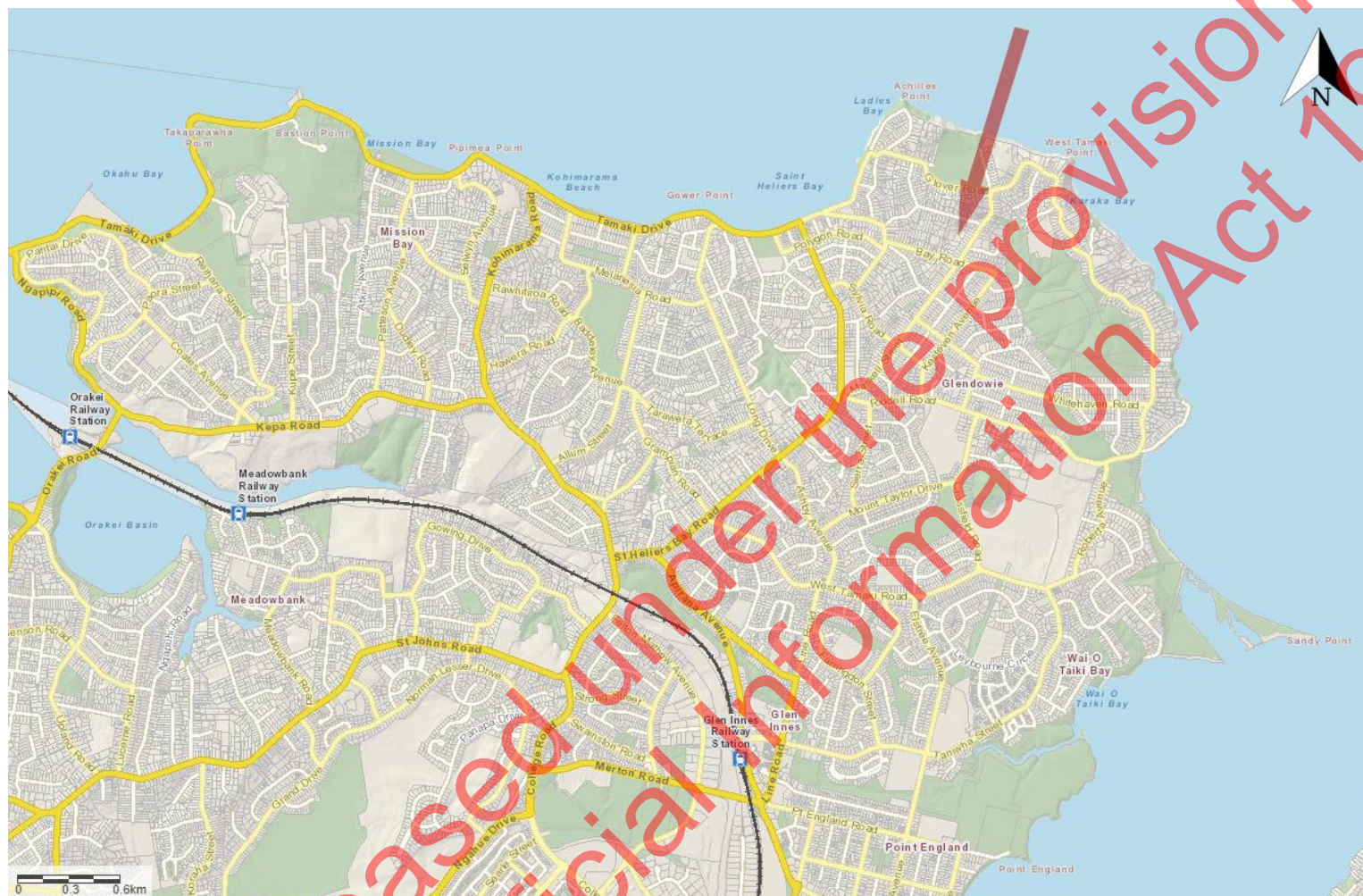


Figure 1. General location map with project area indicated by red arrow (source: Auckland Council Geomaps GIS Viewer)



Figure 2. Aerial view of project area with properties at 819 Riddell Road and 43A & 45 Waimarie Street bounded in yellow (numbered dots indicate the locations of test pits excavated during the site assessment). Source: Auckland Council Geomaps GIS Viewer



Figure 3. Proposed site plan

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Maori Settlement

Many pre-European settlements have been recorded on the Tamaki Isthmus, and the majority of headlands and volcanic cones have archaeological evidence attesting to the extent of settlement of the area by Maori. Pa sites were generally located on high points at the headlands to the various bays. Midden sites are recorded along the coast, with a variety of living and agricultural terraces and food storage pits recorded at various locations on the ridges inland.

The strategic position of both Achilles Point and West Tamaki Head at the mouth of the Tamaki River, with panoramic views of the inner Hauraki Gulf and Waitemata Harbour, natural defences and safe canoe landings nearby, made the area a logical focus for pre-European settlement. There appear to have been a number of names associated with this clifftop area, three of which are recorded on maps and in other records. These are Te Pane o Horoiwi, Te Papa a Tamatera and Whakamuhu. These are respectively translated and described in Simmons 1987 as: “The head of Horoiwi”. The headland on the eastern side of Freemans Bay; “The Flat of Tamatera”. Really rocks stretching out into the sea at foot of the headland to the west at the mouth of the Tamaki River. The northern point of Karaka Bay; and “To lead into a thicket”. The old volcanic crater partly washed away at St Heliers Bay Point.’ A map of Maori place names in Auckland by Kelly and Surridge (Figure 4) shows Te Papa a Tamatera indicated in the West Head area, while Roll 35 (Figure 5) shows that same name running along the foreshore between Achilles Point and West Head. Te Pane-o-Horoiwi and Whakamuhu are also shown in Figure 4 and Figure 5, while Figure 4 shows other names associated with the area, including Te Wharau and Te Upoko-ta-Marimari, the latter an earlier name for Te Pane o Horoiwi (Simmons 1987).

European Settlement

Early LINZ plans of the area show the subdividing of the area from the 1840s onwards (Figure 6–Figure 8). The 1842 plan of the ‘Wai-te-mata Pa Tamaki River Lots 1-37’ shows the western headland named West Head even at that early date (Figure 6).

The modern extent of the subject properties is situated within the southern side of what was Lot 21, Parish of Waitemata. Lots 20 and 21 were owned by Commons and McKenzie in 1842 (Figure 6 and Figure 7). The plan indicates that the size of Lot 21 was 129 acres, 3 roods and 19 perches. Commons and McKenzie held the land for only a short period, selling to Taylor in 1845. The land was held by various members of the Taylor family until at least the 1890s (Deeds Index A2/20-21) (Figure 8 and Figure 9).

The area appears to have remained as large open farms until 1921. At that date a large 198 lot residential subdivision was made in the area around Riddell Road and Waitara Road (Figure 10). A 1924 plan of the subdivision of the Glendowie Estate just to the southeast of the project area shows the development of the broader area during the early 20th century (Figure 11).

Aerial photography reveals the progression of development in the project area and surrounds. A 1940 aerial shows that no residential buildings existed within the project area at the time, but numerous residential buildings had been constructed in the surrounding area (Figure 12). A 1950 aerial shows that more residential buildings had been built, but there were still no buildings within the project area at this time (Figure 13). By 1963 the

residential building at 819 Riddell Road had been constructed by this time, but the properties at 43A and 45 Waimarie Street remained undeveloped (Figure 14). A 1972 aerial shows a residential building at 45 Waimarie Street (Figure 15), while the earliest aerial found showing a residential building at 43A Waimarie Street dates from 1996 (Figure 16).

Today the general area is predominantly covered by residential dwellings and associated infrastructure. Churchill Park just to the east/southeast of the project area is a public domain that has remained largely untouched and is the last large open farm in the area that is still used for cattle grazing to this day (see Figure 1).

Glendowie Country Club (Homestead)

A historic homestead was located across the road from the project area at what is now 510 Riddell Road (Mother of Perpetual Help Church). This would have been part of the original Lot 21 that also includes the project area. Its location is identified on the aerials in Figure 12–Figure 15. Not much is known about the house prior to its use as a church. A newsletter from the Mother of Perpetual Help Church, the current church that now sits on the location of the former historic homestead, states that the building was formerly known as the Glendowie Country Club (Figure 17), which was bought with 5 acres of land from a Mrs Burton for £13,000 in approximately 1950, thereafter being used as a Catholic Church. The newsletter describes the homestead as containing 14 rooms, and that the structure was ‘... a very old building “that moved on its foundations when the wind blew”.’ The newsletter goes on to describe how the building was modified over the years during the mid-20th century to accommodate a growing Catholic community. These additions included a small chapel and classrooms. However, by 1972 a new church was built followed by a Parish centre in 1991 (Redemptorist Diamond Jubilee 2010).

The additions to the homestead become visible from the 1963 aerial (Figure 14) onwards, where classrooms can be seen as a separate building to the southeast (see also Figure 18) and the chapel can be seen as an extension to the southeast side of the building (Figure 14, Figure 15 and Figure 19). The church was not yet built at the time of the 1972 aerial (Figure 15). However, the homestead and additions are still visible in the 1975 aerial (Figure 19), with the 1972 church built on its west side. A 1980 aerial shows that nothing had changed up to this point (Figure 20). By 1987 the classroom building had been removed, however, the homestead was still standing (Figure 21). However, the 1996 aerial (see Figure 16) shows that the homestead had been removed by this point. Thus, it is likely that the old homestead was removed some time during or after the construction of the parish in 1991, and certainly by 1996.



Figure 4. Close-up of a redrawn map entitled 'Tamaki-Makau-Rau' originally by Leslie Kelly (Kelly and Surridge 1990). Map dated to 1938 (source: National Library MapColl-832.12ee/1938(1980)/Acc.16368)

[illegible]



Figure 6. SO 814, dated 1842, titled 'Plan of 37 Farms on the Tamaki' and 'Wai-te-mata Pa Tamaki River Lots 1-37'. The western headland is named West Head (red arrow). Source: Quickmap

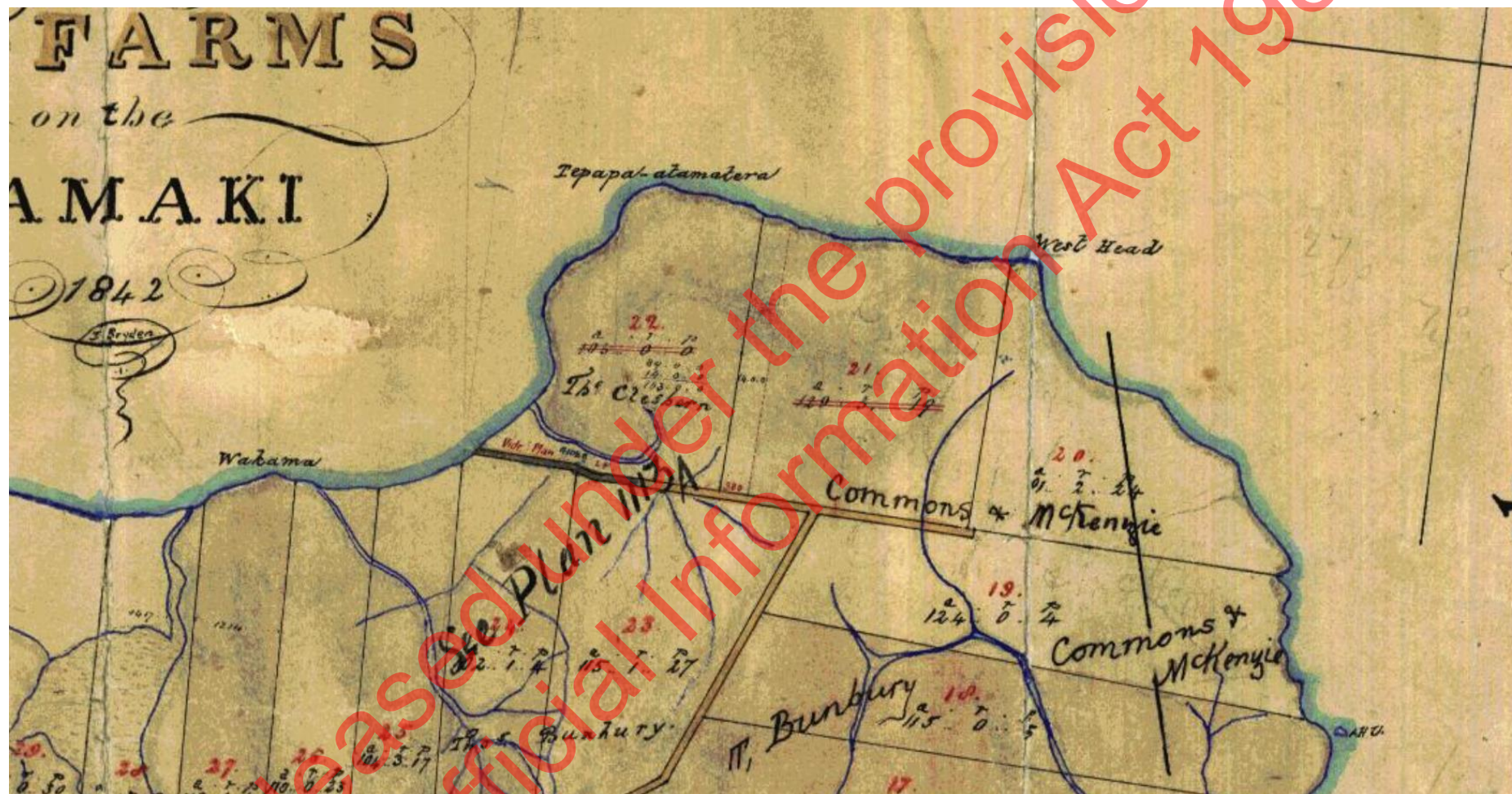
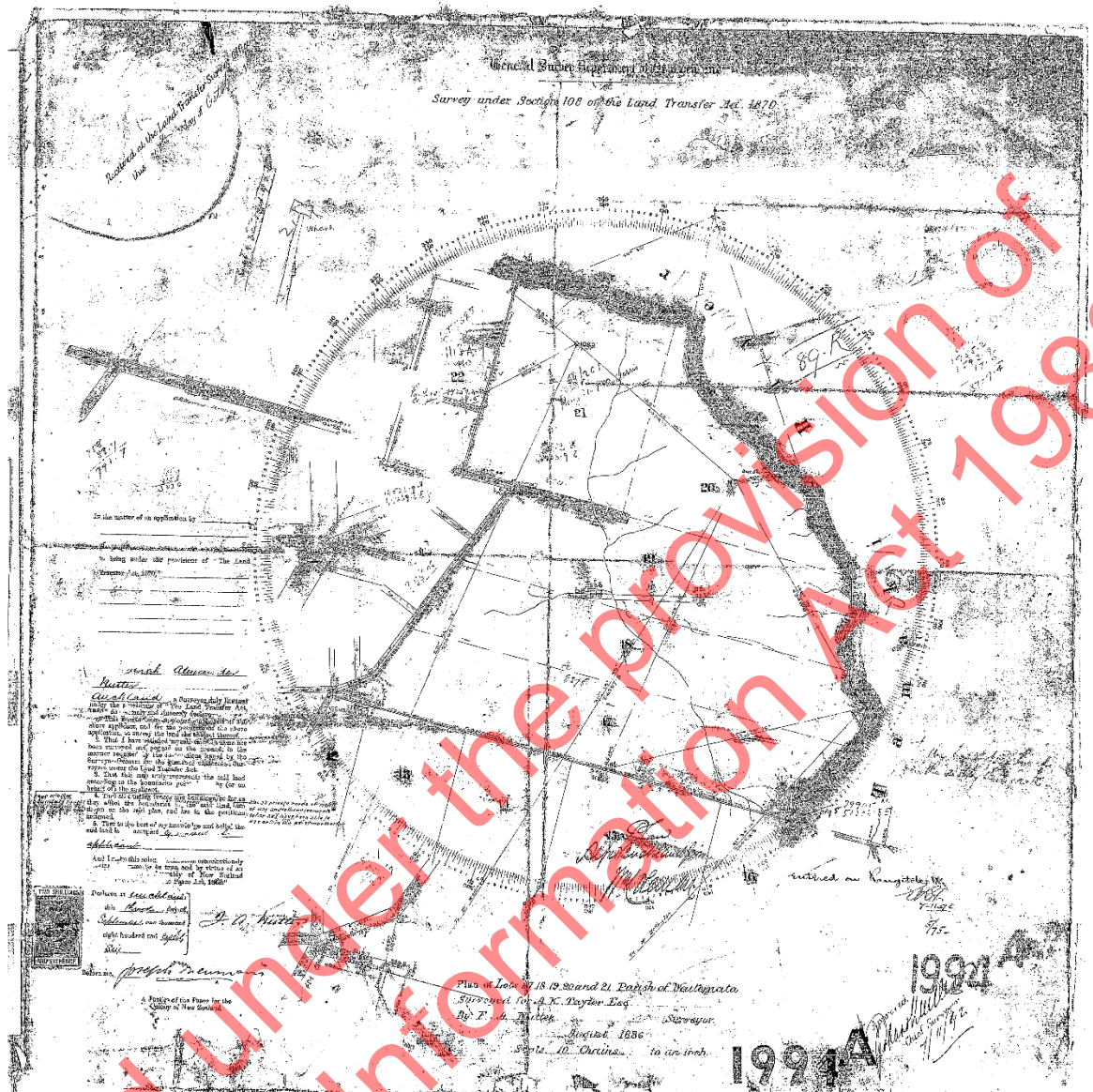
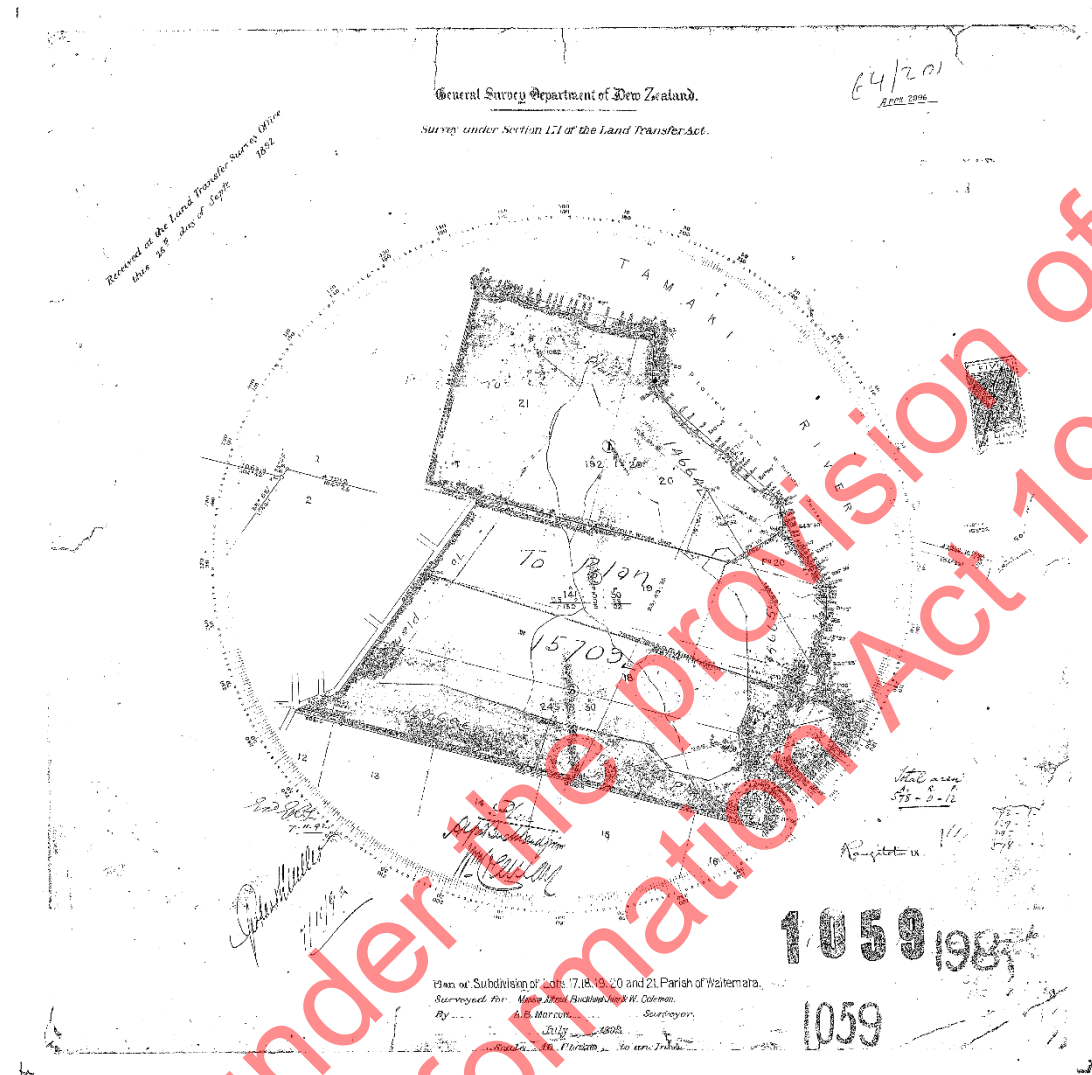


Figure 7. Close-up of SO 814 showing the extent of Lot 21 and 'Commons & McKenzie' as owners of Lots 20 and 21



Land Information New Zealand, Custom Software Limited, Date Scanned 2002, Last modified , Plan may not be current as at

Figure 8. Plan A 1994, dated 1886, titled 'Plan of Lots 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21, Parish of Waitemata'
(source: Quickmap)



Land Information New Zealand, Custom Software Limited, Date Scanned 2002, Last modified , Plan may not be current as at

Figure 9. Plan DP 1059, dated 1892, titled 'Plan of Lots 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21, Parish of Waitemata' (source: Quickmap)



Land Information New Zealand, Custom Software Limited, Date Scanned 2002, Last modified February 2002, Plan is probably current as at 27/06/2019

Figure 10. DP 14664, dated 1921, showing the subdivision of land at that time (source: Quickmap)



Figure 11. Plan of Glendowie Estate, St Heliers Bay, dated 1924, titled 'Glendowie Estate, St. Heliers Bay: subdivided into 700 magnificent residential sites' / R.P. Worley (source: Auckland Museum Collections Online, Call No. G9081.G46G2)



Figure 12. 1940 aerial showing project area outlined in yellow and the Glendowie Homestead indicated by red arrow (source: Retrolens SN145, Run 64 No.22)



Figure 13. 1950 aerial showing project area outlined in yellow and the Glendowie Homestead indicated by red arrow (source: Retrolens SN583, Run 1917 No. 37)



Figure 14. 1963 aerial showing project area outlined in yellow and the Glendowie homestead indicated by red arrow. Note the additions on its southeast side and a separate classroom building to the southeast of the homestead (source: Retrolens SN1392 Run 3234 No. 46)



Figure 15. 1972 aerial showing project area outlined in yellow and the Glendowie homestead indicated by red arrow. Note the additions on its southeast side and a separate classroom building to the southeast of the homestead (source: Retrolens SN3552, Run 4600 No. 15)



Figure 16. 1996 aerial showing project area outlined in yellow. Note the Glendowie homestead has been removed by this time (source: Auckland Council Geomaps)

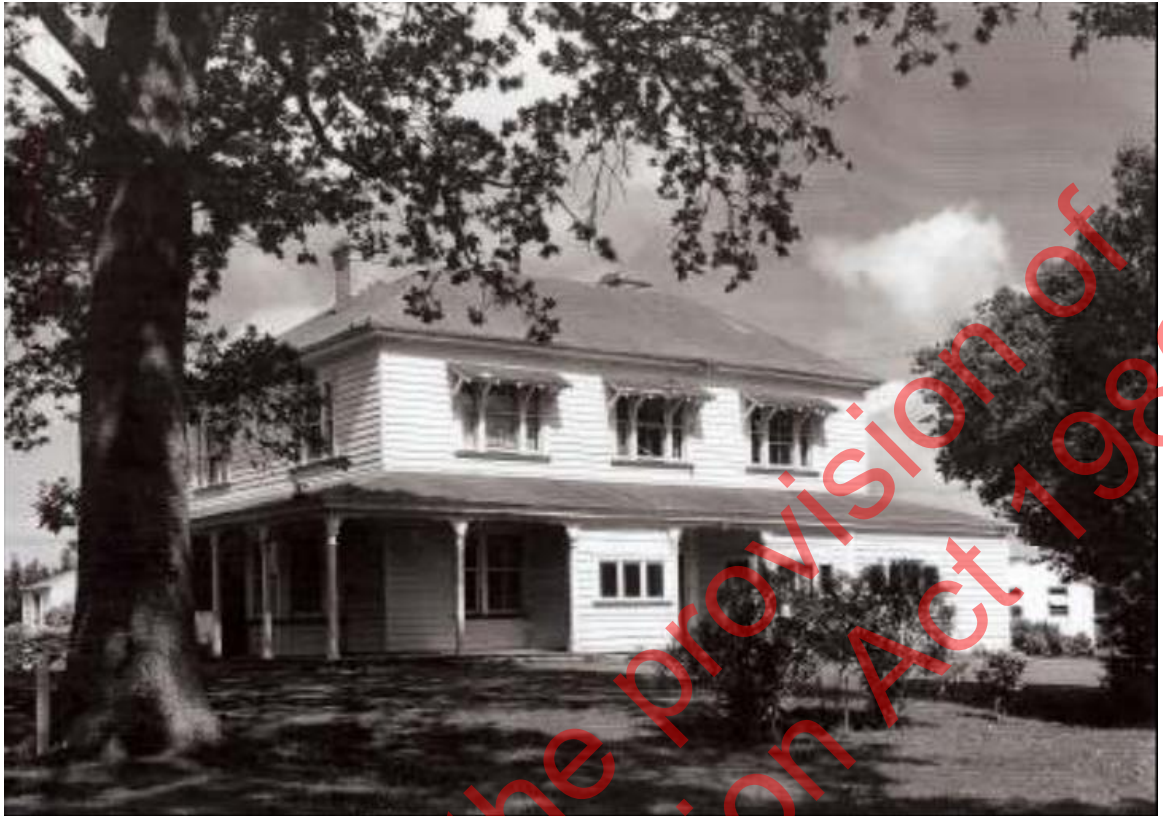


Figure 17. Glendowie Homestead (source: Redemptorist Diamond Jubilee 2010)



Figure 18. Classroom building built to the southeast of the homestead sometime between 1950 and 1963 (source: Redemptorist Diamond Jubilee 2010)



Figure 19. 1975 aerial showing project area outlined in yellow. Glendowie Homestead indicated by red arrow. Note the additions on its southeast side and a separate classroom building to the southeast of the homestead (source: Retrolens, Run, J No. 10)



Figure 20. 1980 aerial showing project area outlined in yellow. Glendowie Homestead indicated by red arrow. Note the additions on its southeast side and a separate classroom building to the southeast of the homestead (source: Retrolens, Run 5783A No. M No. 18)



Figure 21. 1987 aerial showing project area outlined in yellow. Glendowie Homestead indicated by red arrow. Note the additions on its southeast side and the classroom building removed (source: Retrolens, Run SN8772, Run K No. 8)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Previous Archaeological Work

The part of the Auckland Isthmus surrounding St Heliers is not particularly well known archaeologically. Much of the land in the area was subject to residential subdivisions during the early 20th century. It is possible that many archaeological sites were present in the wider area prior to intensive residential development. However, there has been extensive modification of the area over the last 80 years.

Excavations and investigations have taken place at pa site R11/357 (Te Pane o Horoiwi or Whakamuhu) to the northwest of the project area, revealing that the site saw several periods of activity (Sewell 1984:1) and was probably occupied as early as the 15th century and used on and off over the following 200-250 years (Bickler and Baquié 2016).

Archaeological work was carried out at the Achilles Point viewing platform in 1996 (Clough and Prince 1996a, b), 2003 (Geometria 2003) and 2009 (Bickler and Clough 2008; Bickler and Judge 2009); however, little of archaeological value was uncovered. Some disturbed remnant shell midden around Achilles Point was indicative of former occupation around the pa and fragments of human bone were identified eroding from the cliff above Ladies Bay.

Foster (2001a, b) assessed the property at 8 The Rise (adjacent to R11/357) but did not find any archaeological features. He re-surveyed the sites along the north side of Glover Park as part of the Gentlemen's Bay Walkway reconstruction (Foster 2004) and updated the site records for the area.

In 2011, Foster undertook an assessment of 743 Riddell Road and 23 Waitara Road for the proposed construction of a banquet hall and driveway. Site R11/355 (terraces and pits), was recorded on the property, but no remains relating to this site were able to be relocated due to the extent of modification.

Felgate (2007) excavated a disturbed shell midden at 40 Rarangi Road, although the archaeological results were limited. The report does not include the results of any analysis apart from a discussion of shell sizes; however, Bickler and Baquié (2016) do provide the radiocarbon results from Felgate's research as a point of comparison with their own investigation results at 12 The Rise. The midden at 40 Rarangi Road is dated to 1462-1665 AD (95.4%).¹ Felgate provided an overview of the archaeological record in St Heliers Bay, clarifying some of the confusion relating to the recording of sites near Cliff Road (Figure 22).

Ongoing excavation at West Tamaki Head pa (R11/95) has revealed some (largely disturbed) archaeological remains relating to former pre-European occupation. Data is yet to be analysed and results are yet to be published.

¹ Bickler and Baquié (2016) give the source of their information as Felgate (2007). However, those results are not presented in that document. Furthermore, Bickler and Baquié indicate that Felgate's data relates to site R11/1189, which does not match with that site record. R11/1189 is recorded at 10A Rarangi Road and does not appear to have been updated since 1982, apart from a brief note in 2010 amending the grid coordinates.

Recorded Archaeological Sites

NZAA ArchSite includes four recorded archaeological sites within 500m of the project area (Table 1, Figure 23). R11/355 is a site that contains terraces and pits located approximately 500m north of the project area. R11/356 is a terraced hilltop pa site that is now almost completely built over, located approximately 200m to the north of the project area. The site is recorded to have contained other archaeological features such as middens and pits; however, not much is expected to have survived development. This site is also believed to have been part of the same site as that located at 12 The Rise (R11/357). R11/296 is a midden site located approximately 380m to the southeast of the project area. R11/1189 is also a midden site, located approximately 400-500m to the northwest of the project area. Numerous other archaeological sites have also been recorded along the coast to the north, northwest and northeast of the project area. These sites include pa, pits, terraces and middens, some of which are discussed above.

An important characteristic of these previously recorded archaeological sites is that the majority have been extensively damaged and/or disturbed by past development. Additionally, a number of these sites are only known through the analysis of historic aerials as not much archaeology has survived subsequent development (i.e. R11/356 was initially recorded through aerial imagery). The area to the south of the project area has very few recorded archaeological sites, which is likely reflective of the development that has taken place and not reflective of past occupation in the area.

The Auckland Council's CHI includes the aforementioned sites (Figure 24). However, it provides a significantly different location for the midden site R11/1189. NZAA's ArchSite locates it at approximately 10A Rarangi Road, while the CHI locates it at 37 Vale Road, a difference of approximately 100m. The CHI also provides an additional site within 500m of the project area, this being the historic Glendowie Homestead previously discussed (see Figure 17), here listed as the Glendowie Redemptorist Fathers (CHI Number 2563). The site is located directly across the road from property 819 Riddell Road at 510 Riddell Road, approximately 50m to the east project area. The site also contains historical trees including pohutukawa, English oak and Turkey oak (CHI Number 1898).

Table 1. Archaeological sites recorded within a c.500m radius of the subject properties (source: NZAA ArchSite 2021, Auckland Council CHI)

NZAA Number	CHI Number	Easting	Northing	Description
R11/355	8059	1766764	5920522	Terraces/Pits
R11/356	11660	1766565	5920221	Terrace/Pits/Midden
R11/296	5819	1766865	5919822	Midden
R11/1189	6089	1766158	5920214	Midden
N/A	2563	1766645	5919989	Historic Structure/Building
N/A	1898	1766611	5919978	Trees



Figure 22. NZAA records summarised on 2001 aerial photography by Felgate (2007b: Figure 19). Light blue areas indicate shell midden while yellow areas are terracing

Figure 24. Sites recorded on the Auckland Council CHI (red dots = archaeological sites; blue squares = heritage buildings; purple hatching/stippling = scheduled historic heritage places and sites and places of significance to Mana Whenua)

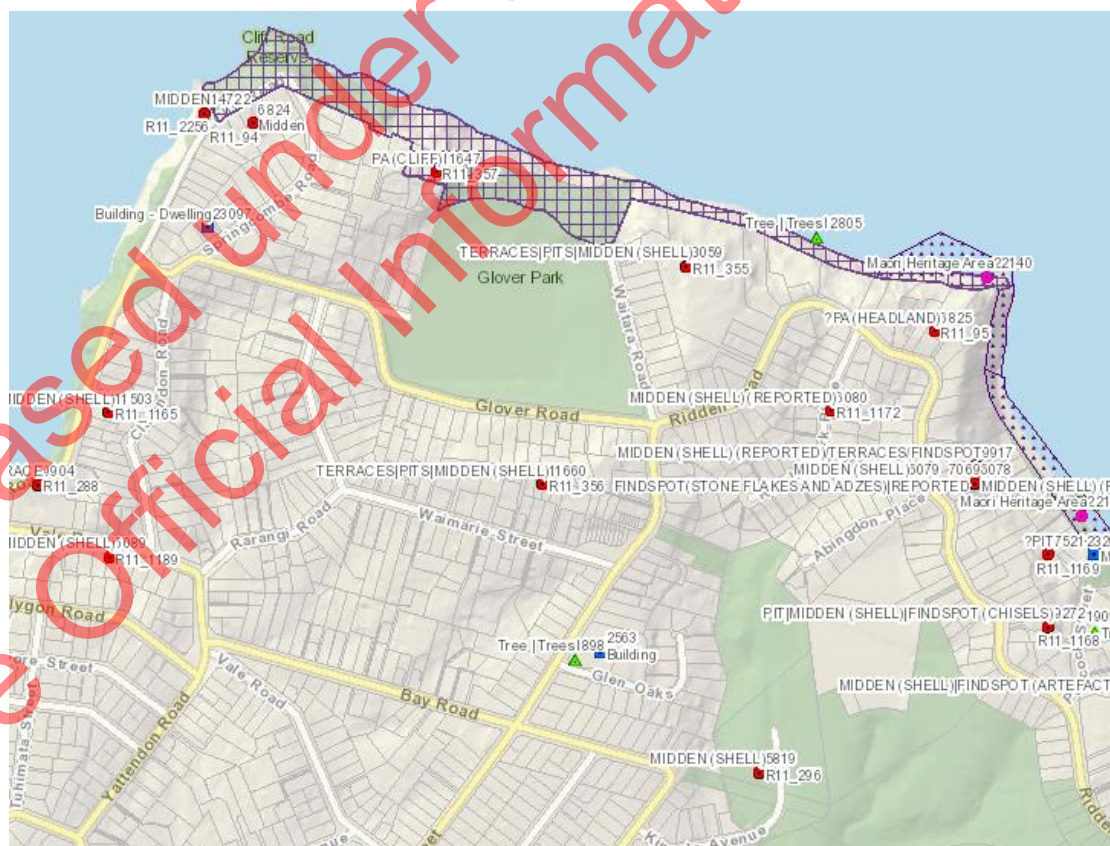


Figure 24. Sites recorded on the Auckland Council CHI (red dots = archaeological sites; blue squares = heritage buildings; purple hatching/stippling = scheduled historic heritage places and sites and places of significance to Mana Whenua)

FIELD ASSESSMENT

Field Survey Results

819 Riddell Road

The property at 819 Riddell Road contains two lawns, on the front and rear (east and west sides) of the property (Figure 25 and Figure 26). A domestic dwelling stands at the approximate centre (Figure 27) with a shed/garage on the central north side just behind the house (Figure 28).

The property is significantly overgrown with vegetation including grasses, shrubs, bushes and trees (see Figure 25–Figure 28). Numerous trees and bushes border both the east (road facing) and west (rear) sides of the property (Figure 29 and Figure 30). The terrain on the property is generally flat, except for the far west side (rear) which contains a relatively steep slope leading down to the western property boundary.

In order to obtain a subsurface stratigraphic profile, two test pits were excavated on the property: one on the east side (front) and one at the rear (west). The east test pit (marked test pit 1 in Figure 2) was placed at NZTM coordinates 1766587 5920010 ± 3 m (Figure 31), was 28cm deep and the stratigraphy was as follows:

- Layer 1: 27cm of a loose, medium brown-grey soil with occasional root disturbance.
- Layer 2: 1cm+ of a compact, light brown clay.

The west test pit (marked test pit 2 in Figure 2) was placed at NZTM coordinates 1766564 5920031 ± 3 m (Figure 32), was 35cm deep and the profile exposed was as follows:

- Layer 1: 15cm of a loose, medium brown-grey soil with moderate root disturbance.
- Layer 2: 20cm of a moderately loose, medium brown soil with occasional root disturbance. Occasional deposits of clay within layer.
- Further excavation was not possible due to dense roots/rocks at base. However, it appeared as though the clay layer had just been reached.

The stratigraphic profile from the east (front) side of the property revealed a moderately undisturbed soil profile. The stratigraphic profile from the west (rear) side of the property revealed a disturbed soil profile, likely as a result of development on the property. Nothing of archaeological significance was found on the property within the test-pits or through probing, nor were there any discernible features on the ground surface. The property appears to have been moderately modified. The only potentially unmodified areas are the front lawn (east side) and possibly a portion of the rear lawn (west side).



Figure 25. Front lawn of property at 819 Riddell Road, facing southwest



Figure 26. Rear lawn of property at 819 Riddell Road, facing east



Figure 27. House on property at 819 Riddell Road, facing northwest



Figure 28. Shed/garage at the rear of property at 819 Riddell Road, facing northwest



Figure 29. West border (rear) of property at 819 Riddell Road, facing west



Figure 30. East border (front) of property at 819 Riddell Road, facing southwest



Figure 31. Left: Stratigraphic profile of test pit 1 placed on east side of property at 819 Riddell Road. Right: Location of test pit 1, facing northeast



Figure 32. Left: Stratigraphic profile of test pit 2 placed on west side of property at 819 Riddell Road. Right: Location of test pit 2, facing northwest

45 Waimarie Street

The tenants of property at 45 Waimarie Street were not at home during survey to consent to access to the property. Additionally, dogs were present in the yard. Therefore the rear and sides of the property were not inspected. The north side (front) of the property was inspected, but not test-pitted.

The driveway leading down towards the property covers a large portion of the northwest and central portions of the property. This driveway also contains various shrubs and trees on either side (Figure 33 and Figure 34). Additionally, the property is bordered along all sides by dense trees, bushes and shrubs. A modern dwelling is present on the southeast side of the property (Figure 35) with an outdoor swimming pool adjacent to it on the southwest side of the property (Figure 36). There are two lawns on the northeast and northwest sides of the house, both containing several trees (Figure 37 and Figure 38). A large double garage is located down the driveway just to the north of the house at the central east side of the property (Figure 39), and a large tennis court is located on the north side (Figure 40) with a small wooden gazebo adjacent to it and the driveway (Figure 41).

Although no test-pitting or probing was conducted, no archaeological features were visible on the ground surface. The property appears to have already been extensively modified. The only potentially unmodified areas are the lawns to the northeast and northwest of the house. However, a septic tank breather could be seen on the lawn on the northwest side of

the house (see Figure 37). This lawn is therefore likely to have been significantly disturbed by the installation of the septic tank exists.



Figure 33. Standing on road facing long driveway that leads to properties at 43A and 45 Waimarie Street, facing south



Figure 34. Standing at start of main long driveway that leads from road to 45 Waimarie Street, facing north



Figure 35. House on property at 45 Waimarie Street at the end of the driveway, facing south



Figure 36. Deck and swimming pool area on west side of house, facing southwest



Figure 37. Lawn on northwest side of house, facing southwest. Note septic tank breather in background



Figure 38. Lawn on northeast side of house, facing southeast



Figure 39. Large double garage on central east side of property adjacent to lawn on northeast side of house, facing southeast



Figure 40. Tennis court on north side of property, facing southeast



Figure 41. Wooden gazebo adjacent to tennis court and driveway, facing northeast

43A Waimarie Street

The property at 43A Waimarie Street contains a long driveway (Figure 42) that leads to a domestic dwelling located on the northwest side of the property (Figure 43). An outdoor swimming pool is located adjacent to the house on its south/southwest side (central west side of property). The house and the swimming pool area are bordered on all sides (except for the east side) by various trees and shrubs (Figure 44). There is a lawn on the central east side of the property (Figure 45) which leads to a tennis court that covers the southern side of the property (Figure 46).

In order to obtain a subsurface stratigraphic profile, a test pit was excavated on the lawn on the southeast side of the house (central east side of the property). The test pit (marked test pit 3 in Figure 2) was placed at NZTM coordinates 1766494 5920034 ± 3 m (Figure 47), was 29cm deep and the profile exposed was as follows:

- Layer 1: 29cm of a loose, medium brown-grey soil. Occasional mottling of clay within layer.
- Layer 2: 1cm+ of clay appeared to be at the base of pit, however, there were significant relatively large rocks/gravel at the base of the test pit, thus this layer could not be well photographed.

This stratigraphic profile from the central east side of the property revealed a slightly disturbed soil profile (evident from clay mottling), likely as a result of development on the property. Nothing of archaeological significance was found on the property within the test-pits or through probing, nor were there any discernible features on the ground surface. The property appears to have been extensively modified, and the only potentially unmodified area on the property may be a portion of the lawn on the central east side.



Figure 42. Long driveway leading to property at 43A Waimarie Street, facing northeast



Figure 43. House on property at 43A Waimarie Street, facing west

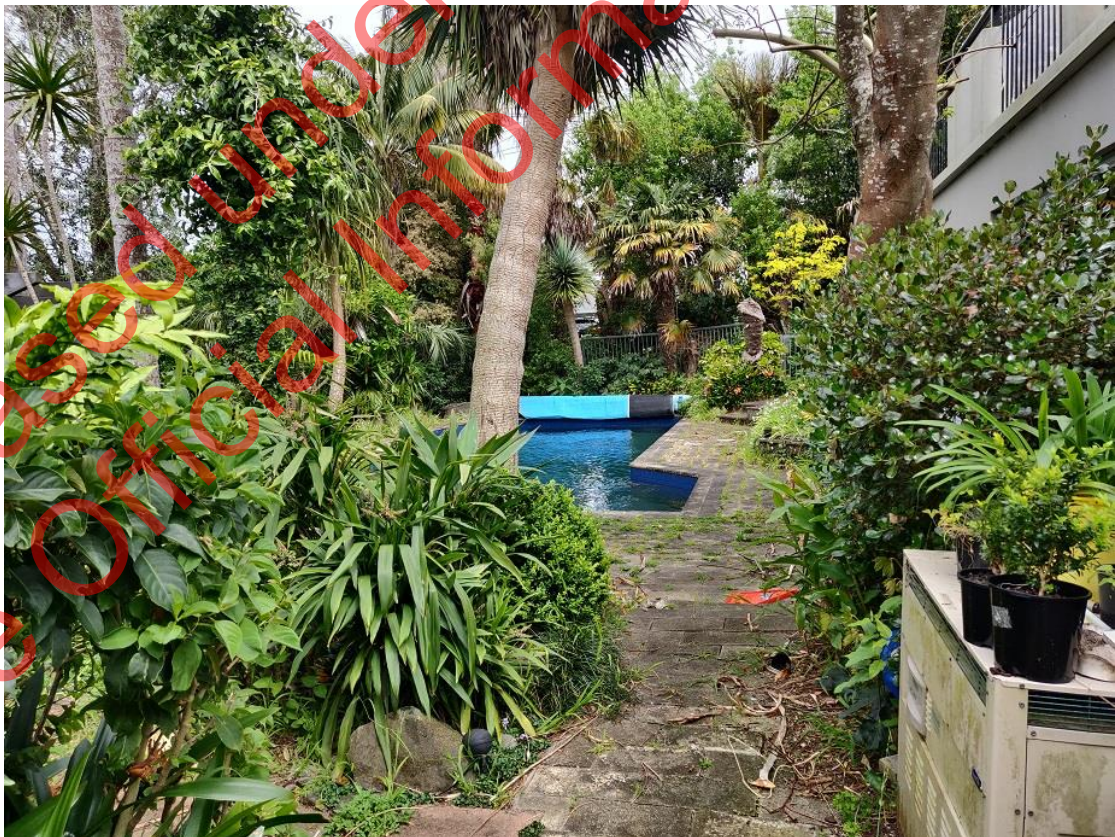


Figure 44. Swimming pool area on south side of house, facing west



Figure 45. Lawn on southeast side of house, facing southwest



Figure 46. Tennis court on south side of property, facing south



Figure 47. Left: Stratigraphic profile of test pit 3 placed on the central east side of property at 43A Waimarie Street. Right: Location of test pit 3, facing south/southwest

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

Summary of Results

Although there are few recorded archaeological sites within the vicinity of the project area, this does not accurately reflect past occupation. Rather, this is a reflection of the impact modern development has had on archaeological remains within the area. There are no previously recorded archaeological sites within the properties at 819 Riddell Road and 43A and 45 Waimarie Street. All three properties show evidence of significant modification from residential development and no archaeological features or deposits were identified on the ground surface or through test-pitting and probing. It is therefore considered that the likelihood of intact archaeological remains being present beneath the ground surface within the project area is low.

The site of a former historic homestead, later the Glendowie Country Club, is situated approximately 50m to the east of the project area within the original farm lot (Lot 21) which also contained the project area. Unfortunately, little is known about the structure in regards to its historic context. Regardless, any surviving archaeological remains associated with it are most likely confined to the extent of that property (510 Riddell Road).

Maori Cultural Values

This is an assessment of archaeological values and does not include an assessment of Maori cultural values. Such assessments should only be made by the tangata whenua. Maori 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 Maori place names.

Survey Limitations

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

Access to certain areas of property 45 Waimarie Street could not be obtained due to the tenants not being able to verify access. Test-pitting and probing were not carried out on this property.

Large areas of the project area are occupied by buildings, structures and paved surfaces which precluded any subsurface testing. However, these modifications would have had a significant impact on any subsurface remains that may once have been present.

Archaeological Value and Significance

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, traditional and amenity values.

No archaeological sites are known to be present within the project area, and the potential for subsurface remains is considered to be low due to the distance of the project area from the coast and the effects of previous residential development.

Effects of the Proposal

The proposed residential development will require the removal of all structures and bulk earthworks across the full extent of the project area. These works will have no impact on any known archaeological remains as none were identified within the project area through either background research or field survey.

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. However, based on the current survey, historical research and previous archaeological work in the area, the potential for subsurface archaeological remains to be exposed by earthworks is considered to be low and can be managed under the AUP OP Accidental Discovery Rule (see below).

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 Maori and early European origin or human burials.

Resource Management Act 1991 Requirements

Section 6 of the RMA recognises as matters of national importance: ‘the relationship of Maori 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 Maori, 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 is relevant to the proposed activity.

There are no scheduled historic heritage sites located in the project area. This assessment has established that the proposed activity will have no effect on any known archaeological remains and has little potential to affect unrecorded subsurface remains. If resource consent is granted, consent conditions relating to archaeological monitoring or protection would therefore not be required.

However, if suspected archaeological remains are exposed during subdivision development works, the Accidental Discovery Rule (E12.6.1) set out in the AUP OP must be complied with. Under the Accidental Discovery Rule works must cease within 20m of the discovery and the Council, Heritage NZ, Mana Whenua and (in the case of human remains) NZ Police must be informed. The Rule would no longer apply in respect to archaeological sites if an Authority from Heritage NZ was in place.

COVID-19 Recovery (Fast-track Consenting) Act 2020

A referral for a fast-track consent is being sought from the Ministry for the Environment. If approved, the applicant will be eligible to apply to the Environmental Protection Authority for a fast-track consent. An expert consenting panel ('the ECP') would then consider the application, including whether it complies with the provisions of the Auckland Unitary Plan. The ECP must invite comments on the application from Auckland Council and relevant iwi authorities as well as Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga.

The Act does not remove the requirement to obtain an Authority under the HNZPTA to modify an archaeological site.

Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 Requirements

In addition to any requirements under the RMA, the HNZPTA 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)

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 Maori 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 Maori 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.

An archaeological authority will not be required for the future development of the property at 819 Riddell Road and 43A & 45 Waimarie Road as no known sites will be affected, and it is unlikely that any undetected sites are present. However, should any sites be exposed during excavation along the southwest, south and southeast sides, or in any other location throughout the development, the provisions of the HNZPTA must be complied with.

Conclusions

There are four recorded archaeological sites within 500m of the proposed residential development site at 819 Riddell Road and 43A & 45 Waimarie Road, Glendowie. None of the recorded archaeological sites are located within or in close proximity to the project area and no indication of archaeological remains was identified on the property during the field survey. The potential for unidentified subsurface archaeological remains to be exposed during development works is considered to be low and can be managed under the AUPOP Accidental Discovery Rule (E12.6.1). However, if unidentified archaeological remains are exposed during works, the provisions of the HNZPTA must be complied with.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- There should be no constraints on the future development of properties 819 Riddell Road, 43A and 45 Waimarie Street, since no archaeological sites are known to be present on the properties and it is considered unlikely that any will be exposed during development.
- If subsurface archaeological evidence should be unearthed during construction (e.g. intact shell midden, hāngi, storage pits relating to Māori occupation, or cobbled floors, brick or stone foundation, and rubbish pits relating to 19th century European occupation), or if human remains should be discovered, the Accidental Discovery Rule (section E.12.6.1 of the AUP OP) must be followed. This requires that work ceases within 20m of the discovery and that the Auckland Council, Heritage NZ, Mana Whenua and (in the case of human remains) the NZ Police are notified. The relevant authorities will then determine the actions required.
- If modification of an archaeological site does become necessary, an Authority must be applied for under Section 44(a) of the HNZPTA and granted prior to any further work being carried out that will affect the site. (Note that this is a legal requirement).
- Alternatively, consideration could be given to applying for an Authority in advance of works as a precaution, to minimise delays if archaeological remains are exposed once works are under way.
- Since archaeological surveys cannot always detect sites of traditional significance to Maori, such as wahi tapu, the tangata whenua should be consulted regarding the possible existence of such sites on the property.

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