

**SECTION 18 INVESTIGATIONS OF THE
LONG BAY RESTAURANT SITE, R10/1374,
LONG BAY REGIONAL PARK, AUCKLAND
(HPA AUTHORITY 2014/506)**



**REPORT TO
HERITAGE NEW ZEALAND POUHERE TAONGA
AND
AUCKLAND COUNCIL**

MATTHEW CAMPBELL¹, BEATRICE HUDSON² AND ARDEN CRUICKSHANK¹

¹CFG HERITAGE LTD

²ARCHOS ARCHAEOLOGY

CFG
HERITAGE

CFG Heritage Ltd.
P.O. Box 10 015
Dominion Road
Auckland 1024
ph. (09) 309 2426
mat.c@cfgheritage.com

**SECTION 18 INVESTIGATIONS OF THE
LONG BAY RESTAURANT SITE, R10/1374,
LONG BAY REGIONAL PARK, AUCKLAND
(HPA AUTHORITY 2014/506)**

**REPORT TO
HERITAGE NEW ZEALAND POUHERE TAONGA
AND
AUCKLAND COUNCIL**

Cover image. Aerial view of Long Bay Regional Park in 1979. The restaurant building is just visible behind trees off a short road in the centre foreground. To the left are the campground cabins that replaced the campground shown in Figure 8. Photo supplied by Auckland Council.

Prepared by:

M.C. Campbell
.....
Matthew Campbell

Reviewed by:

Jacqueline Craig
.....
Jacqueline Craig

Date: 30 April 2014

Reference: 13-0556



This report is made available by CFG Heritage Ltd under the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 3.0 Unported License. To view a copy of this license, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/3.0/>.

Hard copy distribution

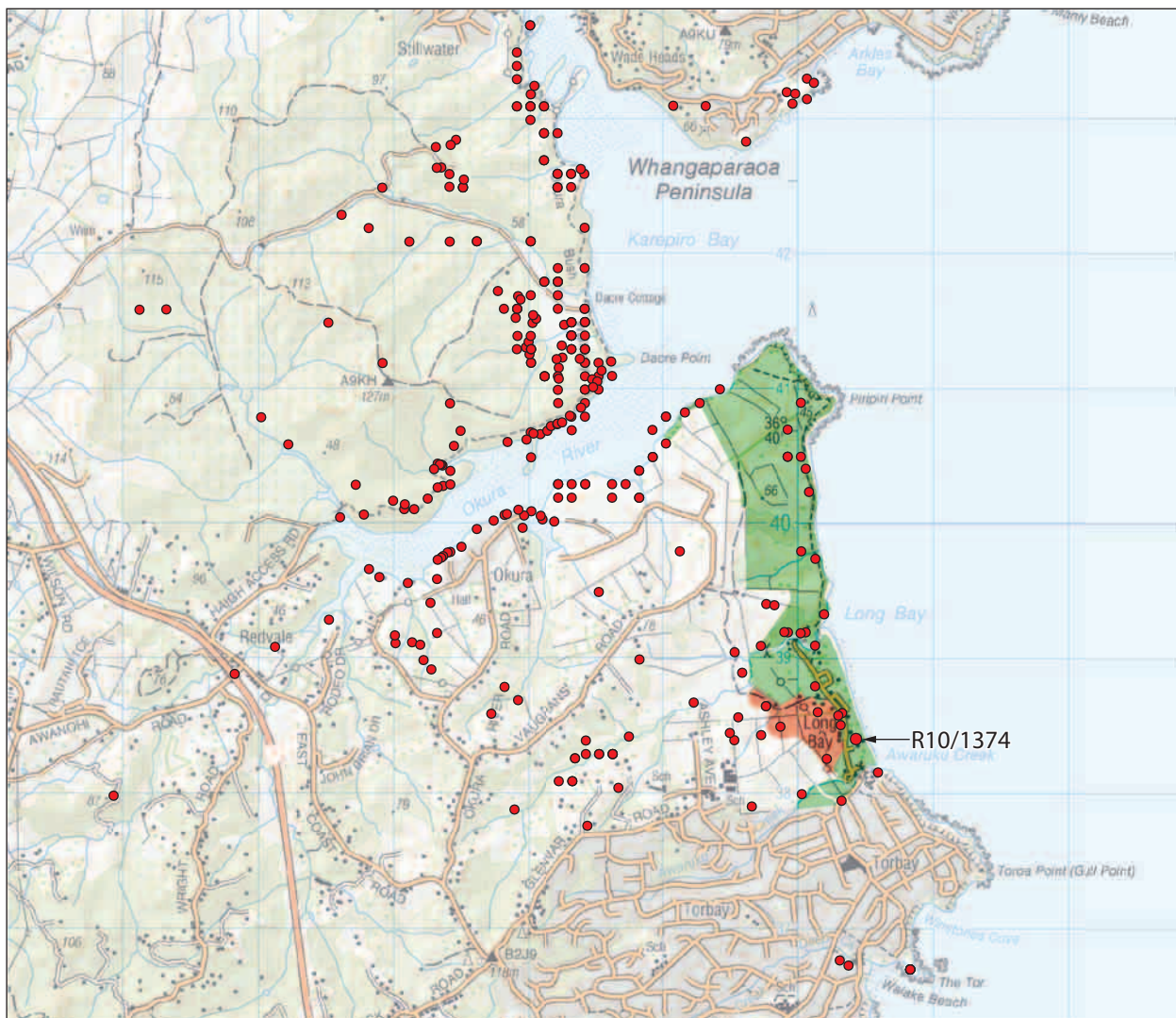
Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga, Wellington
Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga, Auckland
CFG Heritage Ltd (file copy)
ArchOs Archaeology (file copy)
New Zealand Archaeological Association (file copy)
Auckland Council
Ngati Whatua o Kaipara
Kawerau a Maki
Ngati Maru
Ngati Paoa
University of Auckland General Library
University of Otago Anthropology Department

SECTION 18 INVESTIGATIONS OF THE LONG BAY RESTAURANT SITE, R10/1374, LONG BAY REGIONAL PARK, AUCKLAND (HPA AUTHORITY 2014/506)

MATTHEW CAMPBELL, BEATRICE HUDSON AND ARDEN CRUICKSHANK

Auckland Council Parks, Sport and Recreation are planning to refurbish the existing Long Bay Restaurant building and also to develop the surrounding car park and access ways to the beach and other facilities. This upgrade is part of a plan to increase available recreation areas by pulling infrastructure back from the beach, improving traffic circulation and parking in the southern portion of the park and upgrading access to the beach (Regional Parks Management Plan 2010, S17.6 Long Bay Regional Park) (Figure 1). Refurbishment of the restaurant building itself was underway in mid-2013 but was suspended on 2 July when human remains (koiwi

1. Location of R10/1374, showing the Long Bay Regional Park (green), Heritage Protection Zone (red) and archaeological sites recorded in the area.



tangata) were encountered. Excavations to cut narrow drain trenches through the concrete slab that forms the base of the downstairs portion of the restaurant revealed the skeletal remains of a young child (estimated 5–7 years of age). Following an assessment by ArchOs Archaeology (Hudson 2013) the find was recorded as site R10/1374 in the New Zealand Archaeological Association Site Recording Scheme. Auckland Council Parks, Sport and Recreation department applied for and were granted an archaeological authority (2014/506) under section 18 of the Historic Places Act 1993 to undertake archaeological test investigations at R10/1374 in order to investigate the nature, extent and condition of the site and how it would be affected by the proposed development project. This investigation was carried out on 20 and 21 January 2014. The authority application, NZHPT authority and research design are provided in Appendices B, C and D of this report.

This report also details the analysis of the koiwi, and Appendix E contains images of the koiwi, which are culturally sensitive (this appendix is redacted from the online version of this report). It is recommended that these images be considered respectfully and not reproduced without consultation with mana whenua and the authors.

Background

Pre-European Maori history

Before European contact the region had been subject to political unrest and had at different times been controlled by Ngai Tai, Te Kawerau a Maki and Ngati Whatua o Kaipara.

Oral traditions state that Ngai Tai have maintained occupation in the Hauraki Gulf since the first visit of the Tainui Canoe (McBurney 2010: 51). During this time, they occupied Waiheke, Motutapu and the North Shore beachfront on the mainland.

Around 1600 Maki (the ancestor of Te Kawerau a Maki) of the Taranaki iwi Ngati Awa conquered the Tamaki Isthmus. During this period, there were multiple battles including one on the southern portion of Long Bay known as Te Whakarewatoto (McBurney 2010: 78; Environment Court Decision 078/2008: 71). These battles led to Maki and his hapu gaining control of the North Shore/Mahurangi coast and settlement and occupation soon followed (McBurney 2010: 108).

The Maori name for Long Bay is Te Oneroa o Kahu (Phillips 2010: 10), which translates as The Long Sandy Beach of Kahu. Oral tradition states that Kahu is the grandson of Maki (McBurney 2010: 80; Environment Court Decision 078/2008: 71), who Ngati Kahu are named after (Murdoch 1991: 33).

Ngati Kahu, who share ties with Te Kawerau and Ngati Whatua, occupied the area surrounding Long Bay from the 17th century onwards. Their lands stretched from Orewa to Okura, including a semi-permanent kainga in Te Haruhi Bay on the Whangaparaoa Peninsula. They lived in relative peace through intermarriage with other hapu in the area until the Ngapuhi raids in the 1820s when Ngati Kahu experienced heavy losses. The survivors fled to the Waikato and did not return till a decade later (Murdoch 1991:36). Ngati Kahu were still living in the area when European settlement began in the 1850s.

European history

European involvement in the region began in the 1830s with small timber felling operations and gum digging. In 1841 the Crown purchased the entire block of land from Te Arai Point to Takapuna, known as The Mahurangi Omaha Purchase, and timber cutting licences were granted from 1844 onwards. The Mahurangi Omaha

Purchase was carried out in haste and although claims and settlements carried on till 1854, there was an influx of European settlers into the area.

Among these new settlers were the Vaughan Family who, in 1862, bought 600 acres at Long Bay. This eventually grew to over 1100 acres and the family farmed sheep on the property for the next hundred years (Phillips and Bader 2007: 25).

During the Vaughan occupation it was reported that there were land clearances and ploughing carried out on the flats between the hills and the beach (Phillips and Bader 2007: 25) but it is not known what methods were used to remove vegetation. In keeping with the methods at the time, it is likely that they burned off the vegetation and planted grass in its place (Potts 1868) and the native trees were replaced with pines in an effort to prevent erosion and provide shelter (Phillips and Bader 2007: 25).

The Vaughan family ran a camping ground in the area where the restaurant site is located, until they sold the park to the Auckland Regional Council in 1965 (Auckland Council website, Long Bay History).

Archaeological background

The land to the west of the regional park has been the focus of archaeological and geophysical survey and archaeological excavations in recent years, due to proposed housing development of that land (Phillips and Bader 2007). Archaeological survey of sites within the regional park was undertaken by Council archaeologists in 2010, resulting in updates to a number of the records for those sites.

To the north of the project area, ArchSite displays a density of recorded sites lining the south bank of the Okura River. Sites are dotted along the coast of the Regional Park and through the rolling hills to the west. Few sites are recorded south of the park, where large-scale housing development has taken place.

ArchSite displays eight previously recorded archaeological sites within a 500 m radius of the project area. These include five Maori midden sites, one historic house site and two WWII military sites. These are displayed on Figure 8 and their details are summarised and tabulated on Table 1. Note that Figure 8 includes site R10/1374, the new site number assigned to the restaurant site as a result of this assessment. Auckland Council holds further information regarding the extent of these archaeological sites, which is displayed in the Long Bay Regional Park Management Plan maps. The extents of the sites is shown overlaid on the aerial photograph in Figure 9.

The Auckland Council CHI inventory, accessed via the Auckland Council GIS viewer displays these sites in the 500 m radius, with the addition of one further WWII pillbox (CHI 3192), a historic structure (CHI 19652) and a military tank ramp (CHI 12309).

The first mention of archaeological sites in the area was on a geological map by H.T. Ferrar in 1934, which identified two pa, although archaeological recording of the area did not start in earnest until the late 1970s.

In 1977 Bruce Hayward surveyed the coastal land of the Long Bay Regional Park from the Okura River mouth to the Waikariwatoto Creek. He recorded a series of middens which were later revisited and recorded in more detail by Susan Bulmer and Chris Chambers. There were a further six sites recorded in the area during the 1980s but only one of them (midden R10/421) was at Long Bay (Phillips and Bader 2007: 45).

Archaeological assessments increased in the mid-1990s, when subdivisions were proposed on the south side of the Okura River. In 1996, Tony Packington-Hall recorded a series of sites along the bank of the river, including a pa (R10/867) (Phillips and Bader, 2007: 46).

In 1999, Russell Foster reviewed the Okura area for the North Shore City Council who were considering a zoning change. This was the first substantial study of the area. He relocated 33 previously recorded sites, and added a further 14 (R10/998-1011). Later that year Clough and Associates surveyed a large area of land to the south-east of that surveyed by Mosen and recorded another 13 sites (Phillips and Bader 2007: 46).

In 2001, Brent Druskovich undertook a series of assessments in both the Okura and Long Bay areas for Landco Ltd (now known as Todd Property Group) for the proposed Vaughan Road Countryside Living development. He also went on to survey Te Oneroa o Kahu (Long Bay) as a whole that same year to provide Landco with a comprehensive archaeological report. That same year, Barry Baquie assisted in upgrading the archaeological sites on public land within North Shore City, and revisited all of the sites that had been previously recorded at Long Bay Regional Park, and added two new sites to the register (R10/1030, R10/1031) (Phillips and Bader, 2007:50).

In 2005, archaeological evidence was presented at the North Shore Council hearings into the Long Bay Structure Plan. Due to the uncertainty of the heritage value of the land, the Commissioners supported the implementation of a Heritage Protection Zone (HPZ) in the area immediately west of Te Oneroa o Kahu (Long Bay). This was put into effect by North Shore City Council, acknowledging the importance of this heritage landscape. Landco lodged an appeal to the Environment Court in 2006 against the decision, fearing it would freeze development. Landco commissioned Caroline Phillips and Hans-Dieter Bader (then of Geometria) to address the outstanding questions presented by the Commissioner about the “nature, age, extent and heritage significance of the area” (Phillips and Bader 2007: 66).

The investigations included the excavation of natural terraces containing midden on the Awaruku Headland, and excavation and pollen coring of the Awaruku wetlands (Phillips and Bader 2010, 2014). On the headland the midden was predominantly cockle, with some tuatua, pipi and cat’s eye. Small quantities of snapper, barracouta and possibly sea perch bone were found. Ten shell samples were radiocarbon dated, giving dates ranging between AD 1440 and 1830, with a central core of dates between about 1480 and 1700. These indicate repeated, probably short term, occupation over several centuries (Phillips and Bader 2007).

Overlying the pre-European Maori occupation is a series of 19th century European ditch and bank fences, probably built by Alexander Pannill who farmed the land between 1864 and 1877 (Grieg and Walter 2007). Evidence of 19th century gum digging was found in the Awaruku Wetland (Phillips and Bader 2007). Finally, there are World War II military defences providing an important 20th century overlay on this archaeological landscape. The Environment Court in its decision in the 2006 appeal case that prompted the excavation noted the significance of this landscape and ordered that a large part of it be protected from future development. This Heritage Protection Zone, centred on the Awaruku Headland, is incorporated into Long Bay Regional Park.

Methodology

Previous investigative test pitting at the site showed that there was a grey, charcoal-stained sand layer close to the koiwi, but not directly over them. This layer was also found on the sand bank to the east (seaward) of the restaurant. It was interpreted as a cultural layer generated by human occupation and activity (Hudson 2013:18). The research design centred round examining this layer and determining its extent and nature.

Three 1.4 metre wide trenches were opened up on the lawn to the west of the restaurant, using a 5 tonne hydraulic excavator with a 1.4 mm weed bucket. One trench (Trench 2) ran approximately east/west and parallel with the existing path, and the remaining two (Trenches 1 and 3) ran north off the ends of Trench 2 (Figure 2). A fourth trench was opened up on the traffic island in the approximate area of a proposed walkway from the existing toilet block to the restaurant. These trenches are discussed in more detail in the results chapter.

A deep cut had been made into the dune to the east of the restaurant building on which a deck had previously sat. This cut had previously been scraped down by Hudson (2013), when the a grey layer was exposed along with some fire-affected rocks. A series of small shovel width trenches were placed around the cut to see if there was any dateable material within it that could indicate the age of the deposit.

Results

Trenches 1, 2 and 3 together formed a U shape and were opened up to the west of the restaurant building. Trench 4 was a small trench in a traffic island south of the restaurant, while Trench 5 was opened up to the eastern, seaward, side of the restaurant, the closest trench to the koiwi find. Trenches 1–4 were opened up with the

2. Excavated trenches and features.



hydraulic excavator, while Trench 5 was excavated by cleaning down the already exposed sand dune by hand.

Trench 1

Trench 1 ran north–south, parallel to the restaurant and perpendicular to the path. The ground cover was kikuyu and the topsoil was heavily root-bound. The upper layers were mixed and mottled, containing historic material through most of their depth, including plastic to near the base of the trench. Other artefacts included broken brick, salt-glazed ceramic drainage pipe, wire, metal and concrete camp ground markers. Two large squares of concrete, probably foundations for buildings, were also found. This layer was rich in organic material. Below this was a gravel layer, then a clean, slightly mottled white sand that as probably wind-blown. The grey layer was encountered at around 600 mm. No material was found that was older than the 20th century.

Trench 2

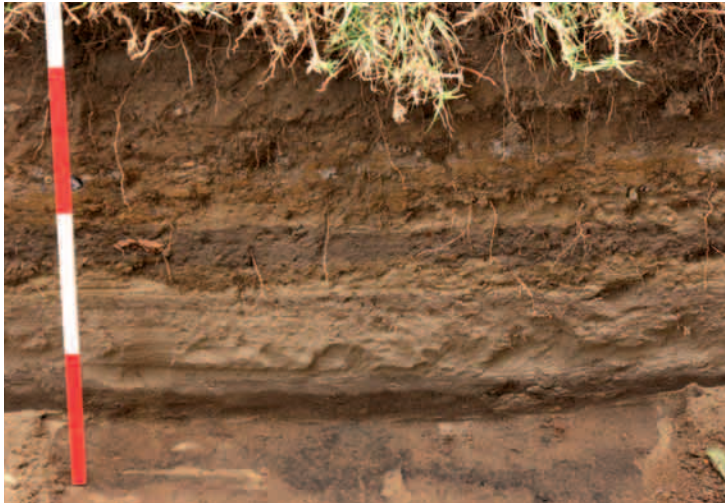
Trench 2 ran west from the southern end of Trench 1, parallel to the path. The stratigraphy of this trench was essentially the same as Trench 1. There were 1" and ¾" steel pipes located approximately 100 mm below the surface, and a Telecom service trench running most of the length of the trench, roughly parallel with the path. The western end of the trench had been heavily impacted by roots from a Norfolk pine on the other side of the path.

Trench 3

Trench 3 ran north from the western end of Trench 2. Norfolk pine roots also affected the first two metres of this trench. Beyond this, the same stratigraphy encountered in the first two trenches was found. The grey layer was again identified. The topsoil and layers above the grey layer were as found in the previous trenches, but much more compacted. Duty ranger Brad Nielsen suggested that this



3. Trench 1 (right),
Trench 2 (fore-
ground) and Trench 3
(background).



4 (above). Typical stratigraphy of Trench 1. Scale divisions = 200 mm.



5 (right). Plough lines in Trench 3. Scale = 1 m.

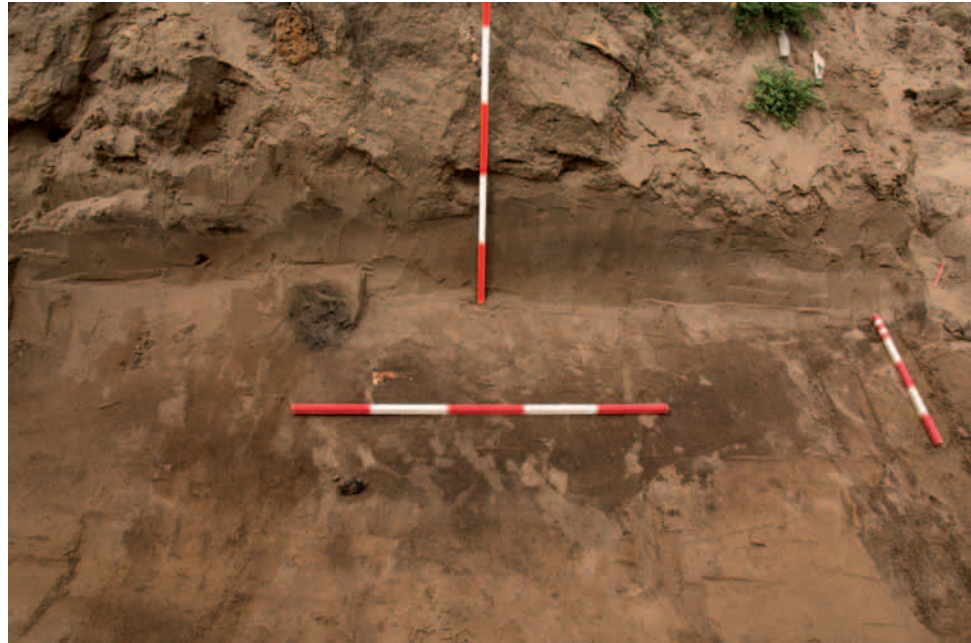
is likely to have been the previously unsealed carpark. There was a scoria filled drain approximately 400 mm wide running across the trench and cutting through the grey layer. Plough lines were clearly visible in the grey layer in Trench 3. A 1” steel pipe was uncovered in this trench approximately 200mm below the surface.

Trench 4

Trench 4 was a short, 5.5 m trench oriented north east–south west. Its location was limited by the roots of a nearby pohutukawa. The area had been heavily disturbed through the creation of the paved road and the construction of a traffic island over the road. Under the top layer was a layer of asphalt similar to that of the road, with a compacted mottled clay base course approximately 50 mm thick beneath it. The stratigraphy below this was the same as for Trenches 1–3, with a sterile wind-blown sand lying over the grey layer. Plough lines were also clearly visible in the grey layer in this trench. Another concrete camp ground marker and mixed 20th century rubbish were found.

Trench 5

Trench 5 was located between the restaurant and the foredune. The grey layer here was more intact than that which was uncovered in the trenches, and was up to 2.4 m below the dune surface. It was fairly homogenous grey-brown sand, 100–150 mm deep, containing flecks and small chunks of charcoal and small clusters of heat cracked rocks, although no fire scoops or other features were excavated. There was some very sparse shell, undiagnostic fishbone, pumice and a dog mandible and partial maxilla in the grey layer.



6. Trench 5, showing dog mandible in situ. Scales = 1 m and 0.5 m.

Analysis

Very little material was recovered for analysis, while the analysis of the koiwi was undertaken in the field during the initial site assessment. The koiwi analysis is presented in this report with images supplied in Appendix E, but these have been removed from web versions of the report.

Faunal

While a few shells were found scattered in the grey layer in Trench 5 this did not appear to be an in situ midden. The shells were a mix of pipi (*Paphies australis*), tuatua (*P. subtriangulata*), tuangi cockle (*Austrovenus stutchburyi*), scallop (*Pecten novaezealandiae*) and whelk (*Buccinulum* sp.) indicating that they were gathered from a variety of environments and so were probably transported onto site as food, but if so the midden was very sparse and probably deflated. Numbers were very low and they were not analysed. The only faunal remains that were definitely in situ were the left mandible and partial right maxilla of an adult dog (*Canis familiaris*). Although these were found 3 m from each other (Figure 2) they were the same size and probably from the same animal.

The mandible was submitted for radiocarbon dating. Because of the probability that the dog's diet was from a mix of terrestrial and marine sources, and since the calibration curves for terrestrial and marine carbon differ, the bone was first analysed for ratios of $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ and $\delta^{13}\text{C}$. These showed that the diet that contributed to carbon uptake in the bone collagen, which is the datable fraction, was >90% marine ($\pm 20\%$); it should be noted that this does not necessarily mean the overall diet was over 90% marine, but does demonstrate that the dog was eating a lot of fish and/or shellfish.

Chronology

The radiocarbon date on the dog bone gave a standard radiocarbon age of 675 ± 30 BP. Calibrated with 90% $\pm 20\%$ marine curve and 10% $\pm 20\%$ terrestrial curve, this



7. Dog mandible.

gave a date of cal AD 1500–1635 and 68% confidence interval and cal AD 1445–1665 at 95% confidence interval. This places the occupation in the 16th century during the late period of pre-European Maori history.

The koiwi

During the initial site visit on 3 July 2013, preliminary examination of the exposed skull and mandible of the koiwi found that these were the remains of a child who had been between the ages of 5–7 years of age when they died. It was noted at this time that the skull bore evidence of a blow to the head. It was also noted that the relationship between the grey archaeological layer and the koiwi was not clear, and that the koiwi appeared to be located directly under the plastic sheeting below the concrete foundation slab of the building. After some discussion at an on-site hui attended by mana whenua representatives, HPT and Council members on 5 July, it was decided that it would be prudent to lift a section of the slab and uncover the remains to check that these were indeed archaeological. This work was undertaken on 18 July by Beatrice Hudson. It was not part of the Section 18 investigation and has in part been reported previously (Hudson 2013). This account adds further detail to what has already been reported.

The remains were exposed, but not lifted or disturbed from their position in the ground, and once the inspection was completed they were covered over again to await decisions regarding the project. The skull, mandible and some bones of the upper torso had already been removed from the trench by the workers who discovered them and by the police staff examining them. No bones or fragments were removed from the site. The skull was placed in a box and left on site with the other in situ remains. The investigation found that there was no grave cut evident in the loose sand, nor was there any clear stratigraphic relationship between the koiwi and the grey-sand occupation layer that is present elsewhere under the concrete slab, but not around the koiwi. It appeared that the grey sand layer had already been removed by levelling for the concrete slab. The highest bone was visible 11 cm below the polythene sheet that underlies the concrete slab (Appendix E, Figure 1).

One piece of plastic fishing line was visible in the sand baulk to the west of, and at the same level beneath the concrete slab, as the remains (Appendix E, Figure 2).

This was not directly associated with the burial however, and it is possible that it had been dropped on the ground surface prior to compaction of the sand in preparation for laying the concrete slab.

The child had been buried lying on their back in a crouched position, with the knees folded up over the chest and the right ankle crossed over the left (Appendix E, Figure 3). A crouched position such as this is a typical prehistoric Maori manner of burial. The child's hands were laid across their chest, palm down, and their toes were pulled up towards the body, indicating that the feet had once rested upright against some boundary, such as encasing material that had since rotted away or the edge of a small grave that was no longer visually distinct (Appendix E, Figure 4). The skeleton was fully articulated, showing that they had been buried shortly after death, while soft tissues still held all the bones in place. The head was oriented to the south east.

The stage of dental eruption of this child suggests that they were 5-7 years of age (Ubelaker 1979, reproduced in Schaefer, Black and Scheuer 2009). The anterior arch of the atlas was only partially fused, which also places them in an age range of 5-6 years (Schaefer, Black and Scheuer 2009). Further details of the stage of skeletal development are noted on Table 1.

Measurements were taken of the exposed long bones in order to help refine the age estimate. The bones were not removed from the ground and so were measured in place as best as possible (Table 2). It is expected that the measurements are accurate to within 2 mm. These measurements are compatible with a child of 4-5 years of age, giving a slightly younger age estimate than that indicated by the stage of dental development (Schaefer, Black and Scheuer 2009 cite Maresh 1970).

The deciduous teeth (i.e. milk teeth) showed moderately heavy dental wear, which had removed the surface of the enamel of the crown and exposed the under-

Bone	Portion	Fusion		Bone	Portion	Fusion
		Left	Right			
Scapula	Coracoid	0	0	Cervical vertebrae	neural arches	2
	Acromion	0	0		arches to body	2
Clavicle	Sternal	0	0		atlas anterior arch to body	1
				Humerus	Head	0
Distal	n/a*	n/a	arches to body		3	
Radius	Medial epicondyle	n/a	n/a	Lumbar vertebrae	neural arches	n/a
	Ulna	Proximal	n/a		n/a	arches to body
Femur		Proximal	n/a	n/a	Sacral segments	S1-2
	Distal	n/a	n/a	S2-3		n/a
Tibia	Proximal	0	0	S3-4		n/a
	Distal	0	0	S4-5		n/a
Fibula	Proximal	0	0	Os coxae		Ilium- pubis
	Distal	0	n/a		Ischium-pubis	n/a
	Distal	0	n/a		Ilium-ishium	n/a
				Cranium	Spheno-occipital synchondrosis	0
					Occipital	Lateral to squamous
						Basilar to lateral

* n/a indicates that those areas were not visible. Fusion scores indicate: 0= open, no fusion; 1= partial fusion; 2= complete fusion

Table 1. Skeletal development of the koiwi – fusion of skeletal elements.

Bone	Diaphyseal length (mm)	
	Left	Right
Humerus	166.6	166.3
Radius	129.4	n/a*
Ulna	n/a	n/a
Femur	240	n/a
Tibia	184.3	182.9
Fibula	190.4	n/a
Clavicle	86	86.2

* n/a indicates they could not be measured as their ends were obscured.

Table 2. Long bone measurements.

ling dentine in many places (Appendix E, Figures 5–6) this indicates that they had moderately tough diet that wore down the teeth, as is typically seen in prehistoric human remains. No other evidence of dental disease was visible.

Examination of the skull found that there is evidence of blunt force trauma to the top of the child's head. This is shown by an oval segment of bone that has been broken from the left parietal bone when the bone was 'green' or fresh – that is, either while the child was alive, or shortly after their death (Appendix E, Figure 7). The smooth nature of the surface of the break, the curved fracture and the fact that this small piece of bone has a greenstick (i.e. only partially split) fracture (Appendix E, Figure 8) show that this break took place while the bone still contained a high moisture and organic collagen component, before that degraded and became predominantly brittle mineral matter. Near this fracture is a small oval indentation in the bone that measures 11 x 5 mm (Appendix E, Figure 9). This may have been made by the same force as that which broke the bone, or another blow. It cannot be said with certainty whether this represents violence or an accidental blow to the top of the head. In addition to these marks of trauma, there are three cracks in the skull (in the left parietal, left side of the occipital and right side of the frontal bone) which may indicate that pressure has been placed on the skull while the bone was still elastic enough to partially crack this way without the bones completely shattering.

No other evidence of injury or ill-health was noted on the bones as far as could be seen from viewing the child's skeleton in the ground, though the bones were largely obscured by the child's crouched position.

In summary, this young child of about five years old may have died from an injury to the head that left a dent and distinct fracture in the upper left side of the skull. The position of the remains shows that the body was carefully arranged for their burial. The child's body may have been wrapped in matting or material that pulled their toes upward towards their body, rather than allowing them to fall forward as they naturally would have if not supported. It is not clear whether the child was buried here before or after build-up of the grey archaeological layer.

Discussion

Trench 5 to the east of the restaurant, and located close to the koiwi find, was notably different from Trenches 1–4 to the west. Although a grey charcoal layer

was observed in both areas, it is considered probable that these represent different occupations at Long Bay.

Pre-European Maori occupation

The grey layer in Trench 5 in the foredune contained charcoal and faunal material that appeared to have originated in a midden. This midden was very sparse, probably a remnant of a denser deposit that had been deflated by wind or wave action. Dog bone from within this layer was dated and gave a clearly pre-European date. The nearby koiwi was not located within the grey layer, which may have been truncated in places beneath the restaurant. The burial is of a child and so it could not be determined if it was Polynesian, but the crouched burial position is highly indicative. The burial and the grey layer are not, however, necessarily from the same time.

Historic occupation

Trenches 1–4 contained no pre-European features or material. The grey layer here has clearly been ploughed and is overlain with a clean sand. It appears that the beach scrub present at the time of 19th century European settlement by the Vaughan family was burnt, which formed the grey layer in this part of the site, and the land was then ploughed. This grey layer may be the same as the pre-European grey layer of Trench 5 in origin, but if so this has been obscured by ploughing and the addition of more charcoal. The removal of the vegetation seems to have destabilised the ground surface and a clean, wind-blown sand covered the ploughed layer. Above this is a campground occupation layer (Figure 8, see also the cover



8. The campground at Long Bay in the 1930s.
Photo supplied by Auckland Council.



9. Campground markers found during excavation. Scale = 0.5 m.

image), for which the campground markers are the diagnostic artefact, but which also include concrete foundations and the installation of drains, water pipes and other services.

Conclusion: the archaeological landscape

The Heritage Protection Zone on the nearby Awaruku Headland was recognised by the Environment Court and the then North Shore City Council as an important heritage landscape worthy of protection. A key component of this landscape is that it is layered: a series of pre-European middens and terraces, representing pre-European Maori occupation, are overlain with ditch and bank fences, representing the 19th century European agricultural occupation of the Vaughan family. Overlying this is the World War II pillbox.

Similarly, excavation at R10/1374 has revealed a pre-European Maori occupation, overlain by evidence of 19th century European burning and ploughing of the landscape, overlain in turn by a 20th century campground. Ploughing has obscured evidence of pre-European occupation to the west of the restaurant building and it is unclear if the grey layer relates exclusively to 19th century burning or incorporates the pre-European grey layer. Even so, the layered archaeology of the Awaruku Headland is echoed on the beach flat, emphasising the significance of this landscape.

Acknowledgements

The excavation crew consisted of Matthew Campbell (excavation director), Beatrice Hudson (osteologist) and Arden Cruickshank. Seth Wilcox of Ngati Whatua o Kaipara monitored the excavation, with assistance from Glen Wilcox. Mat Vujcich, Jeanie Galavazi, Brad Neilson and Wendy Ellis of Auckland Council facilitated the excavation. Grayson Rowe of JP Excavators operated the hydraulic excavator.

References

- Auckland Council. Long Bay Regional Park – History. <http://regionalparks.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/longbay> accessed 31 January 2014.
- Grieg, K. and L. Walter 2007. Long Bay ditch & bank archaeological study. Unpublished In Situ Heritage report to the New Zealand Historic Places Trust.
- Hudson, B. 2013. Archaeological Assessment of Effects: Long Bay Restaurant Refurbishment, Long Bay Regional Park, Auckland. Unpublished ArchOs Archaeology report to Auckland Council – Sports, Parks and Recreation.
- Murdoch, G. 1991. *Shakespear Regional Park Management Plan*. Auckland Regional Council, Regional Parks Department.
- Potts, Thomas. 1868. *The Forests of the Colony*. New Zealand Parliamentary Debates. <http://www.teara.govt.nz/files/d-13903-enz.pdf> accessed 31 January 2014.
- Phillips, C. and H. Bader 2007. Archaeological assessment of Long Bay structure plan area at Te Oneroa O Kahu (Long Bay). Unpublished report to Landco Okura Ltd.
- Phillips, C. 2010 Investigation of Awaruku Wetland, Long Bay R10/1098-10 (Part of HP Authority 2010/44). Unpublished Report to The New Zealand Historic Places Trust.
- Regional Parks Management Plan 2010, S17.6 Long Bay Regional Park. <http://www.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/EN/planspoliciesprojects/plansstrategies/Documents/Regional%20Parks%20Management%20Plan%202010/regional-parksmanagementplan2010.pdf> accessed 31 January 2014.
- Schaefer, L., S. Black and M. Scheuer 2009. *Juvenile Osteology: A Laboratory and Field Manual*. Academic Press, Burlington.

APPENDIX A SITE RECORD FORM



Site Record Form

NZAA SITE NUMBER: R10/1374

SITE TYPE: Burial/ cemetery

SITE NAME(s):

DATE RECORDED: 21/07/2013

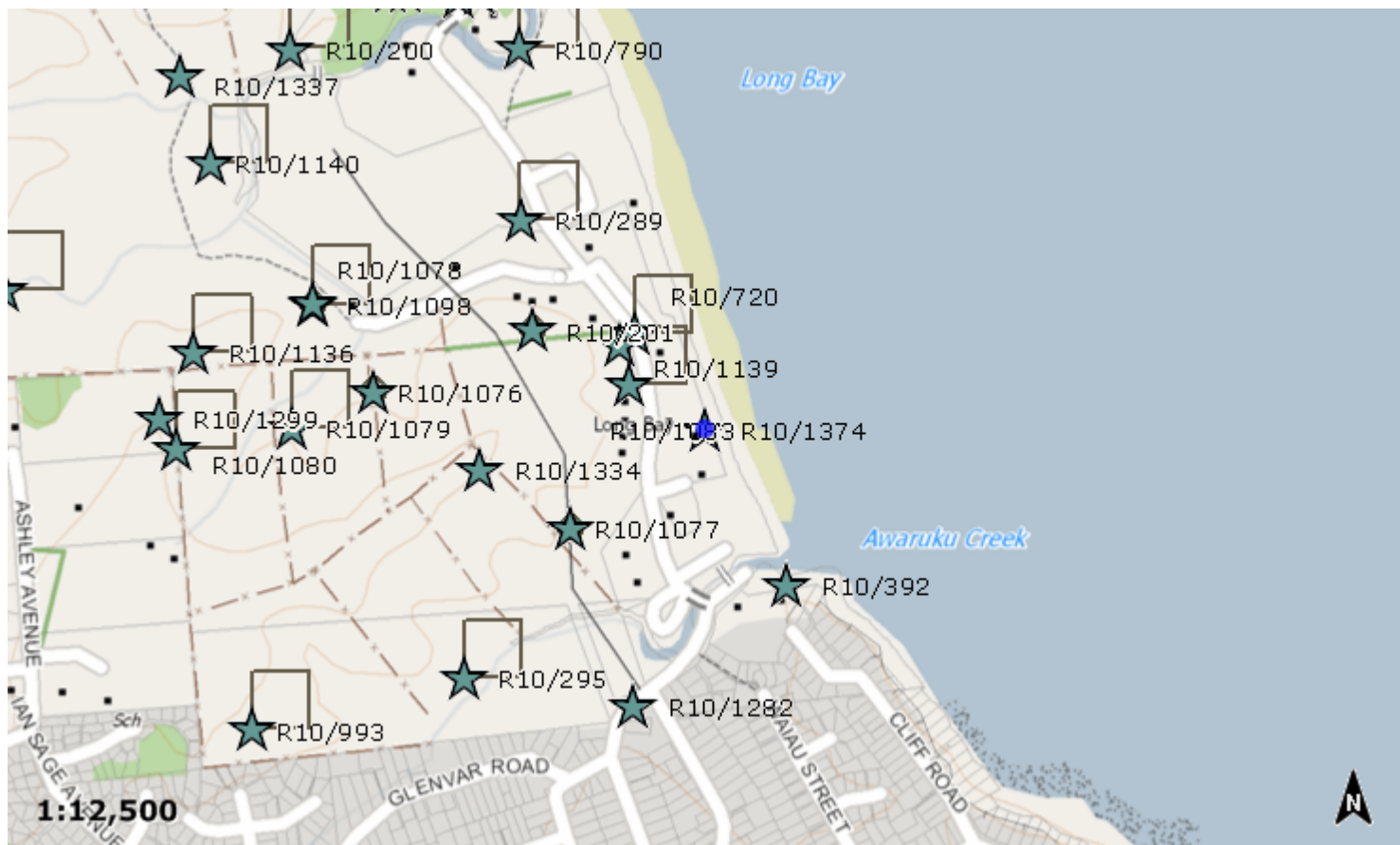
SITE COORDINATES (NZTM) Easting: 1756451

Northing: 5938431

Source: Handheld GPS

IMPERIAL SITE NUMBER:

METRIC SITE NUMBER:



Finding aids to the location of the site

Located at the Long Bay Restaurant site, southern portion of the Long Bay Regional Park, on the boundaries of Lots 1 and 2 DP 54616, adjacent to the beach. Enter park from south and take second road on right.

Brief description

Works to refurbish the restaurant revealed the burial of a young child beneath the concrete slab foundation of the original restaurant building, and a grey charcoal-stained sand layer containing occasional fire-cracked rocks is also visible.

Recorded features

Burial, Occupation layer

Other sites associated with this site

SITE RECORD INVENTORY

NZAA SITE NUMBER: R10/1374

Observations about this site made in

Author

Year

Title

Publication Details

Supporting documentation held in ArchSite

APPENDIX B SECTION 18 AUTHORITY APPLICATION

23 October 2013

Pam Bain
Senior Archaeologist
National Office
NZ Historic Places Trust Pouhere Taonga
PO Box 2629
Wellington

Dear Ms Bain

Application for Archaeological Authority: Long Bay Restaurant Refurbishment

Please find enclosed an application for an archaeological authority to modify recorded site R10/1374 at the Long Bay Restaurant, Long Bay Regional Park, Auckland.

Auckland Council Parks, Sports and Recreation division have begun a refurbishment of the existing Long Bay Restaurant building at Long Bay Regional Park, Auckland. Related to this project, the Council have also planned to redevelop and upgrade the car park, landscaping and access ways around the restaurant. The latter works were initially planned to commence in November of this year.

During the restaurant refurbishment however, koiwi tangata were encountered under the existing building. The discovery was made on July 2nd 2013 and all works on the project ceased immediately and have remained suspended since. An archaeological assessment (enclosed) found that there is also evidence for an archaeological occupation layer at this location (now recorded as R10/1374). The assessment recommended that an archaeological authority be sought for the remainder of the project, as the proposed works will affect the site further. The assessment noted that it is unknown whether there are further burials at the site, but that this possibility was an important consideration.

Council subsequently undertook mana whenua consultation in preparation for the authority application. The consultation has raised a number of concerns over and objections to the proposed project, given the possibility that there could be further burials at this location.

In addition, since the completion of the archaeological assessment, a verbal report has been received to say that a skull was also found at this approximate location in the 1970s, when the restaurant was first built. If it is accurate, then this report adds weight to concerns over the possibility that there could be further burials at this site.

For this reason, it has been decided that the best course of action would be to undertake some test excavations in order to gain a better understanding of the nature and condition of the site generally, and in particular to attempt to add to understanding of whether this could be an urupa. Therefore, Auckland Council Parks, Sports and Recreation wish to apply for an archaeological authority to undertake these test excavations under Section 18 of the HPA (1993).

A plan showing the location of the proposed test pits for the S18 investigation is supplied with this letter. It is also suggested that the actions outlined in Recommendation iii) of the attached archaeological assessment (p. 35) are carried out as part of the S18 investigation.

In summary the proposed methodology for the test trenches would be to use a mechanical excavator to remove the topsoil in the locations indicated by the accompanying plan. Any archaeological features within these test trenches would then be exposed, excavated, recorded, sampled and reported on according to current archaeological practice. Any appropriate shell, animal bone or charcoal samples from midden deposits or hearth features would be sampled, and a small amount would be submitted for radiocarbon dating.

The exception to this process would be if any of the features prove to contain human remains. Any features found to contain koiwi would be covered over again without being further disturbed, and it is proposed that the procedure would then follow the standard process for the accidental discovery of human remains. All work would cease within 20 metres of the discovery, the area would be cordoned off so as to protect it, and the Historic Places Trust, the New Zealand Police and the nominated tangata whenua representatives would be contacted to discuss the finding.

Detailed methodology is contained in the attached Research Strategy.

Please find enclosed copies of the following documents

- Attachment A – Research Strategy
- Attachment B – Proposed location of test trenches for the S18 investigation
- Attachment C – Archaeological Assessment
- Attachment D – Summary of iwi consultation to date including consent
- Attachment E – Comments on Geophysical Survey

Council has acknowledged receipt of the iwi consent from Ngati Whatua o Kaipara and Te Kawerau a Maki, and has agreed to facilitate iwi monitoring of the investigation works. No response in relation to the S18 investigation has been received from Ngati Paoa. Ngati Maru has recently contacted council and confirmed an interest in the koiwi and site. Council is currently consulting with Ngati Maru and will forward all correspondence from them as soon as it is received.

HPT has also recently advised that consideration should be given to a Geophysical Survey and in particular using Ground Penetration Radiation methodology. After taking advice from the Auckland Council Heritage Unit it has been decided it would not be appropriate in this case, full reasoning for this decision is detailed in Attachment E.

Please note that it is expected that a Section 11 authority will be applied for in future in relation to this project – as, even if the majority of the project does not go ahead as currently planned, some further construction or demolition of the existing, half-completed, restaurant building will need to take place. The current version of the archaeological assessment would then be revised to include any findings of the S18 investigations.

The following contact details for this project:

Auckland Council contact

Jeannie Galavazi
Parks and Open Space Specialist
Jeannie.galavazi@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz
09 365 3181

Site Project Manager

Aaron Pickering
Parks Project Leader
aaron.pickering@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz
027 214 2032

Lead Consulting Archaeologist

Beatrice Hudson

Archaeology.hudson@gmail.com

021 147 5255

Assistant Consulting Archaeologist

Mat Campbell

CFG Heritage Limited

Should you require any further information please do not hesitate to contact Jeannie Galavazi or Beatrice Hudson on the contact details above. In the event the authority is granted please state both Beatrice and Mat as the archaeologist.

Please also accept this letter as formal landowner approval for the investigation.

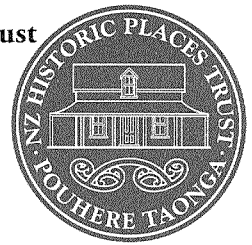
Yours sincerely

Mace Ward

Manager, Regional and Specialist Parks

Parks, Sport and Recreation

APPENDIX C HPA AUTHORITY 2014/506



S:/Arch/2014-506s18

HP 11013/11036-006

In reply please quote 2014-506

28 November 2013

Mace Ward
Auckland Council
Private Bag 92300
AUCKLAND 1142

Tena koe Mace

APPLICATION FOR AUTHORITY: Section 18, *Historic Places Act 1993*

Authority No: 2014-506
Archaeological Site: R10/1374-burial
Location: Long Bay, Auckland
Proposal: Undertake test trenching and test pits to ascertain the extent of the cultural site.

DECISION

I am writing to inform you that the above authority has been granted.

The authority **attached** to this letter is an authority under the *Historic Places Act 1993* to undertake the work specified in your application that may affect archaeological sites.

ASSESSMENT AND ADVICE

The application involves a proposal to undertake test trenching and test pits to ascertain the extent of a cultural layer which included a burial located during works to refurbish the Long Bay Restaurant.

It is noted that the primary objectives of the proposed investigation are to attempt to establish the nature, extent and condition of the archaeological site and therefore the degree to which the proposed development will impact on it. This will allow Auckland Council and iwi/hapu to consider options to avoid or mitigate any adverse effects on the site. The investigation should also provide all parties with sufficient information to determine whether it is necessary or appropriate for the applicant to apply for an authority to modify the site.

In relation to section 18 (2) of that Act, Beatrice Hudson and Matthew Campbell are recognised as skilled and competent archaeologists with access to appropriate resources. With respect to the requirements of section 18 (2), it is noted that they have previously worked with, and reported satisfactorily on, archaeological faunal remains and other

midden components from archaeological excavations and are experienced in stratigraphic investigation.

In relation to the requirements of section 18 (3), it is noted that representatives of appropriate Maori bodies have consented to the investigation, as agreed by the Maori Heritage Council of the NZHPT.

An authority may be granted in this case to permit an archaeological excavation of no greater total area of intact archaeological deposits than is consistent with the proposed investigation strategy attached to the application, subject to standard conditions.

These conditions provide for the recognition of Maori cultural values as well as archaeological values, and enable hapu/iwi involvement as appropriate.

An appeal to the Environment Court may be made by any directly affected person against this decision or condition, or review of a condition. The notice of appeal should state the reasons for the appeal and the relief sought and any matters referred to in section 20 of the *Historic Places Act* 1993. The notice of appeal must be lodged with the Environment Court and served on the NZHPT within 15 working days of receiving the NZHPT's decision, and served on the applicant or owner within five working days of lodging the appeal. Therefore this authority may not be exercised during the appeal period of 15 working days or until any appeal that has been lodged is resolved.

The holder of an authority may apply to the NZHPT for the change or cancellation of any condition of the authority. The NZHPT may also initiate a review of all or any conditions of an authority.

The NZHPT looks forward to receiving a report on the work done, which will make a valuable contribution to the knowledge of New Zealand's past.

Kia ora

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'PB' followed by a horizontal line extending to the right.

Pam Bain
Senior Archaeologist

- cc: Mace Ward Auckland Council
via email@ Mace.Ward@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz
- cc: Jeannie Galavazi Auckland Council
via email: jeannie.galavazi@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz
- cc: Beatrice Hudson
via e-mail: archaeology.hudson@gmail.com
- cc: Dr Matthew Campbell
via e-mail: mat.c@cfgheritage.com
- cc: Kawarau a Maki, Edward Ashby
via e-mail: Edward.ashby@tekawerau.iwi.nz
- cc: Ngati Whatua o Kaipara, Glen Wilcox
via e- mail: gawilcox@xtra.co.nz
- cc: Ngati Maru, David Taipari
via e- mail: cungatimaru@wave.co.nz
- cc: Ngati Paoa, George Kahi
via e-mail: gkahi@gmail.com
- cc: NZHPT Regional Archaeologist, Bev Parslow
- cc: NZHPT General Manager, Sherry Reynolds
- cc: Maori Heritage Manager, Dave Robson
- cc: Kaihoutu Maori, Te Kenehi Teira
- cc: Team Leader Cultural Heritage Implementation
Auckland Council
via email to heritageconsents@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz

Pursuant to Section 14 (9) *Historic Places Act* 1993 the NZHPT must notify TLAs of any decision made on an application to damage, modify or destroy an archaeological site. We recommend that this advice is placed on the appropriate property file for future reference.

- cc: Ministry for Culture and Heritage
via email at protected-objects@mch.govt.nz

Section 19 *Historic Places Act* 1993 refers

- cc: NZAA Central Filekeeper
c/o DOC, WELLINGTON
Attn: Nicola Molloy
via email at nmolloy@doc.govt.nz

AUTHORITY

HISTORIC PLACES ACT 1993



AUTHORITY NO: 2014-506

NZHPT File No.: 11036-006

DECISION DATE: 28 November 2013

AUTHORITY HOLDER: Mace Ward, Auckland Council

POSTAL ADDRESS: Private Bag 92300, AUCKLAND 1142

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES: R10/1374

LOCATION: Long Bay, Auckland

This authority may not be exercised during the appeal period of 15 working days or until any appeal that has been lodged is resolved.

DECISION

In accordance with section 18 (1) (b) of the *Historic Places Act 1993*, the NZ Historic Places Trust grants an authority to Mace Ward, Auckland Council to investigate archaeological site (NZ Archaeological Association Site Record No. R10/1374 at Long Bay, Auckland in conformity with the application proposal received and subject to the following conditions:

CONDITIONS OF AUTHORITY

1. That in any excavation work:
 - a) Archaeological stratigraphy, features, and remains encountered shall be recorded, measured, sampled, sieved, analysed and reported as applicable in accordance with accepted archaeological practice,
 - b) The position and extent of all excavation units shall be identified and mapped to scale accuracy in plan.
2. That any material culture remains encountered shall be recorded, sampled, investigated and cared for as may be appropriate and practicable, in accordance with accepted archaeological and conservation practice.
3. Test trenching and test pitting of the areas shown in Fig. 2 *Research Strategy, Long Bay Restaurant site, Section 18 investigation R10/1374* submitted with the authority application, shall be undertaken to determine the extent and nature of the archaeological deposits.

4. That:
- a) The investigation shall be carried out in conformity with any cultural protocols or monitoring requirements advised by Ngati Whatua o Kaipara, Kawerau a Maki, Ngati Maru and Ngati Paoa. This condition is not a statement of mana whenua status.
 - b) Any taonga or recognised Maori artefacts encountered shall be cared for and retained in law if appropriate in consultation with Ngati Whatua o Kaipara, Kawerau a Maki, Ngati Maru and Ngati Paoa. This condition is not a statement of mana whenua status. *and*
 - c) If any further koiwi tangata (human remains) are encountered, no further modification of the site concerned shall occur until Ngati Whatua o Kaipara, Kawerau a Maki, Ngati Maru, Ngati Paoa, NZHPT and NZ Police have advised an appropriate response. This condition is not a statement of mana whenua status.
5. That the koiwi tangata (human remains) located previously are not disturbed as part of this investigation without the agreement of Ngati Whatua o Kaipara, Kawerau a Maki, Ngati Maru and Ngati Paoa .
6. That if any taonga or Maori artefacts, or any other archaeological deposits having a primary association with Maori are encountered no further modification of that site shall occur until tangata whenua and the NZHPT have been contacted, and an appropriate response has been advised.
7. That the relevant Regional/Area Office of the NZHPT is informed before work commences, so that the NZHPT archaeologist is aware that the investigations are underway.
8. Site Record Forms must be updated or submitted to the NZAA Site Recording Scheme
9. Within twelve months of the completion of the on-site archaeological work a report must be submitted to the NZHPT. This report shall include, but may not be limited to, site plans, photographs, description of works undertaken and effects on archaeological sites and features, current site condition and any new sites recorded. One hard copy and one digital copy of the report are to be sent to the NZHPT National Office.

Hard copies of the report must also be sent to:

- NZAA Central Filekeeper
- NZHPT Regional Archaeologist
- Ngati Whatua o Kaipara, Kawerau a Maki, Ngati Maru and Ngati Paoa

ADVICE NOTES

Contact details for NZHPT Regional Archaeologist

Bev Parslow – Auckland Area Archaeologist
NZHPT Northern Regional Office
PO Box 105291
AUCKLAND 1143

Phone 09-307-9923 / Fax 09-303-4428
Email bparslow@historic.org.nz

Consents required

No archaeological investigation shall be carried out under section 18 except with the consent of the owner and occupier of the land on which the site is situated, or where appropriate, with the consent of such iwi authority or other body as the Maori Heritage Council of the Trust considers appropriate.

Archaeological practice

All archaeological work done under section 18 shall conform to accepted archaeological practice and the land shall be returned to its former state as near as possible, unless otherwise agreed with the owner.

Final report

Hard copies of reports must include all information, including appendices, in printed form. Digital reports must be submitted in PDF format as a single file, including appendices.

The Protected Objects Act 1975

The Ministry for Culture and Heritage (“the Ministry”) administers the Protected Objects Act 1975. The Protected Objects Act 1975 regulates the export of protected New Zealand objects, the illegal export and import of protected New Zealand and foreign objects as well as the sale, trade and ownership of taonga tūturu. Taonga tūturu are defined as an object that:

- (a) relates to Maori culture, history, or society; and
- (b) was, or appears to have been, —
 - (i) manufactured or modified in New Zealand by Maori; or
 - (ii) brought into New Zealand by Maori; or
 - (iii) used by Maori; and
- (c) is more than 50 years old.

If a taonga tūturu is found during the course of an archaeological authority, the Ministry or the nearest public museum must be notified of the find within 28 days of the completion of the field work.

Note that failure to comply with certain obligations under the Protected Objects Act 1975 are offences and liabilities on summary conviction to a fine of up to \$200,000 and a term of imprisonment not exceeding 5 years can be enforced.

For further information please visit the Ministry’s website at <http://www.mch.govt.nz/nz-identity-heritage/protected-objects> or contact Heritage Operations by phone on 04 499 4229 or email at protected-objects@mch.govt.nz.

Signed for and on behalf of the New Zealand Historic Places Trust.



Pam Bain
Senior Archaeologist
New Zealand Historic Places Trust
PO Box 2629
WELLINGTON 6140

Date 28 November 2013

APPENDIX D RESEARCH DESIGN



Research Strategy:

Long Bay Restaurant Site, Section 18 Investigation

R10/1374

Beatrice Hudson

ArchOs Archaeology



Research Strategy:
Long Bay Restaurant Site, Section 18 Investigation
R10/1374

Prepared by Beatrice Hudson

ArchOs Archaeology

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Beatrice Hudson". The signature is written in a cursive style and is positioned above a horizontal line.

p: 09 8133366

m: 021 147 5255

e: archaeology.hudson@gmail.com

October 2013

Contents

1	Introduction	4
2	Background	4
3	Aims	6
4	Implementation	7
4.1	Excavation.....	9
4.2	Recording.....	9
4.3	Sampling and sample analysis	10
4.4	Koiwi tangata – human remains	10
5	Curation of material	11
6	Analysis and Reporting.....	12
7	Personnel.....	12
8	References	13

1 Introduction

The Auckland Council Parks, Sport and Recreation department are seeking an archaeological authority under S18 of the Historic Places Act (HPA, 1993) to undertake archaeological test investigations at R10/1374 in Lots 1 and 2 DP 54616 Long Bay Regional Park, Auckland. Council has planned a project to refurbish the existing Long Bay Restaurant building and also to develop the surrounding car park and access ways to the beach and other facilities. This upgrade is part of implementing a plan to increase available recreation areas by pulling infrastructure back from the beach, improving traffic circulation and parking in the southern portion of the park and upgrading access to the beach (Regional Parks Management Plan 2010, S17.6 Long Bay Regional Park)

Refurbishment of the restaurant building itself was underway earlier this year, but was suspended on July 2nd 2013, when human remains were encountered. Excavations to cut narrow drain trenches through the concrete slab that forms the base of the downstairs portion of the restaurant revealed the skeletal remains of a young child (estimated 5-7 years of age). An archaeological assessment was commissioned (Hudson 2013) with a view to applying for an archaeological authority under S11 of the HPA. Since the completion of the assessment, information has been received from a former police officer of the area, stating that a skull was also found at the restaurant site in the early 1970s when the building was first being built. The skull was reportedly found when foundations on the seaward side of the building were being dug. After consultation with tangata whenua groups with interests in the area, it has been proposed that test investigations to determine the nature and extent of the archaeological site are desirable and would assist with planning and decisions relating to continuation of the proposed refurbishment and development.

2 Background

This research strategy is intended to be read in conjunction with the archaeological assessment prepared for the site, as that document provides further location plans, details of the proposed project, archaeological findings of the assessment, a summary of the recorded archaeological sites and relevant Site Record Forms. Only a brief summary is provided here.

A number of archaeological sites and other heritage sites (e.g. 20th century military features, listed in the Cultural Heritage Inventory) are recorded within the regional park and in the rolling hillside to the immediate west of the park. The wider area around the southern portion of the park has been the focus of archaeological and geophysical assessment and investigation in recent years in relation to proposed development of land to the west of the park. A large portion of that land to the west of the park has been designated by the North Shore City District Plan (Designations and Special Provisions, Sheet 8) as a Heritage Management Plan Area.

The area immediately around the restaurant site is currently grassed and mown and is in use as a recreational reserve. This part of the park was used as a camping ground throughout the early 20th century its use in the 1950s and 1960s saw the construction of numerous small holiday cabins. Some of these existed adjacent to the restaurant site but have since been demolished.

Beatrice Hudson visited the site when the remains were uncovered and once the site had been released by police as not being of forensic interest. Fieldwork undertaken to assess the site found that a dark grey charcoal-stained layer, including occasional fire-cracked rocks, exists across much of the area of restaurant building base. The burial was at the same level as this charcoal stained layer, though its relationship with the layer could not be established with certainty, as it appears that the charcoal layer has already been cut away at that point by levelling required to lay the concrete slab. A small section of the concrete slab was lifted to expose the remains, but not lift or disturb them, for the purposes of establishing the nature of the burial and strengthening the assumption that these were archaeological human remains. Test pitting and hand-auguring around the site found that the charcoal-stained layer extended to the west of the restaurant building and into the area where the car park, contouring works and path formation developments have been proposed.

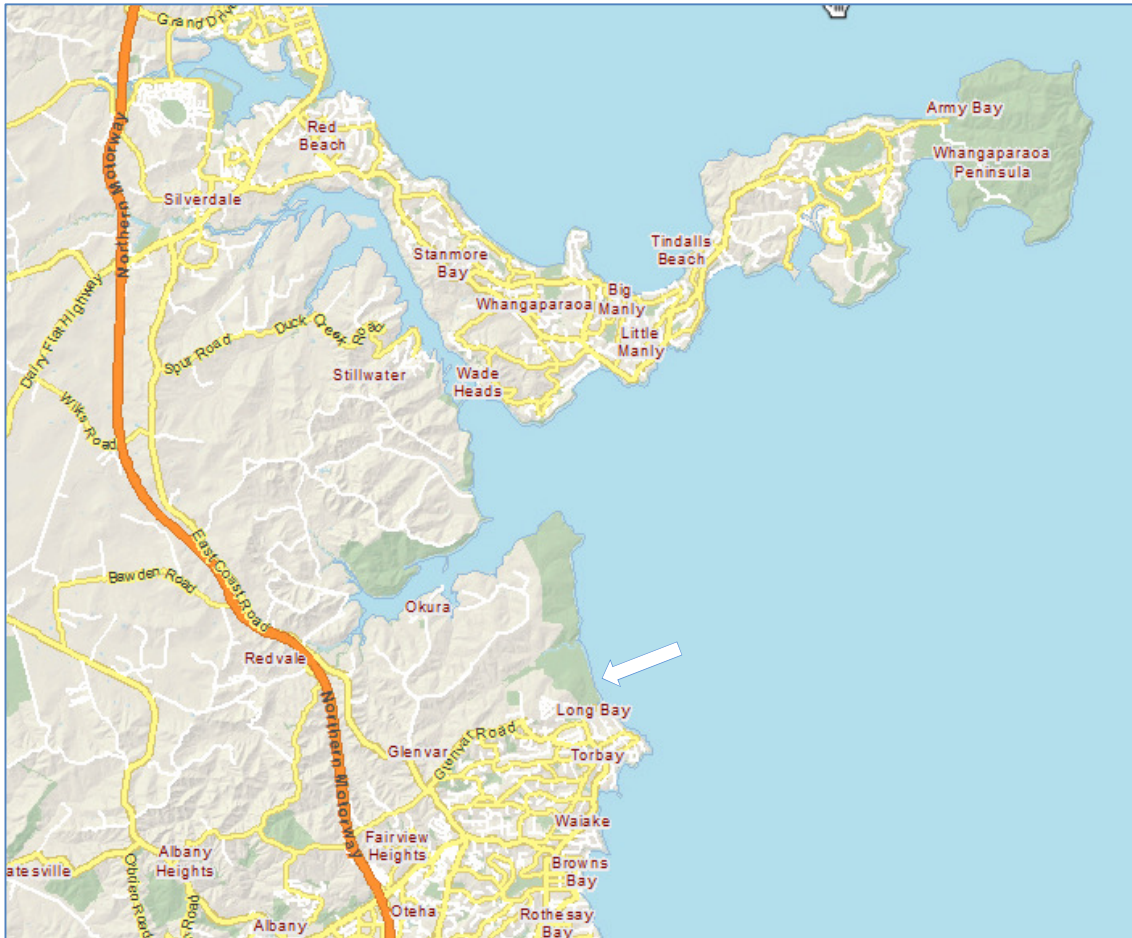


Figure 1 Location map showing Long Bay Regional Park, north of Auckland. The restaurant site is located near the southern end of the park (arrowed). Image from Auckland Council GIS Viewer.

3 Aims

The purpose of the proposed Section 18 test investigation is to attempt to establish the nature, extent and condition of the archaeological site and therefore the degree to which the proposed development will impact upon it.

Currently it appears that there has been occupation activity at the site, which has generated the charcoal-stained layer and oven stones that were noted around the restaurant building and under the topsoil to the west of it. At some point, at least one burial was dug at the site, possibly post-dating the charcoal-stained occupation build-up. In addition to simply characterising and defining the site, the test excavations hope to assist in determining whether there may be further burials there. If burials are encountered by the test trenches, then this supports concerns that the site could be an urupa. If the test trenches do not encounter burials, this will not provide proof that there are no further burials at the site, but it will assist in clarifying what kinds of activities were carried out here, when they were carried out and how far evidence of such activity extends. The investigation may also add to

the understanding of how this site related to the extensive area of archaeological sites that exist on the hillsides to the west of and overlooking the restaurant site.

Findings of the test investigations will inform decisions pertaining to continuation or alteration of the proposed development. As part of the investigation work, recording of the archaeological layer that has already been exposed by the restaurant refurbishment works will also be undertaken.

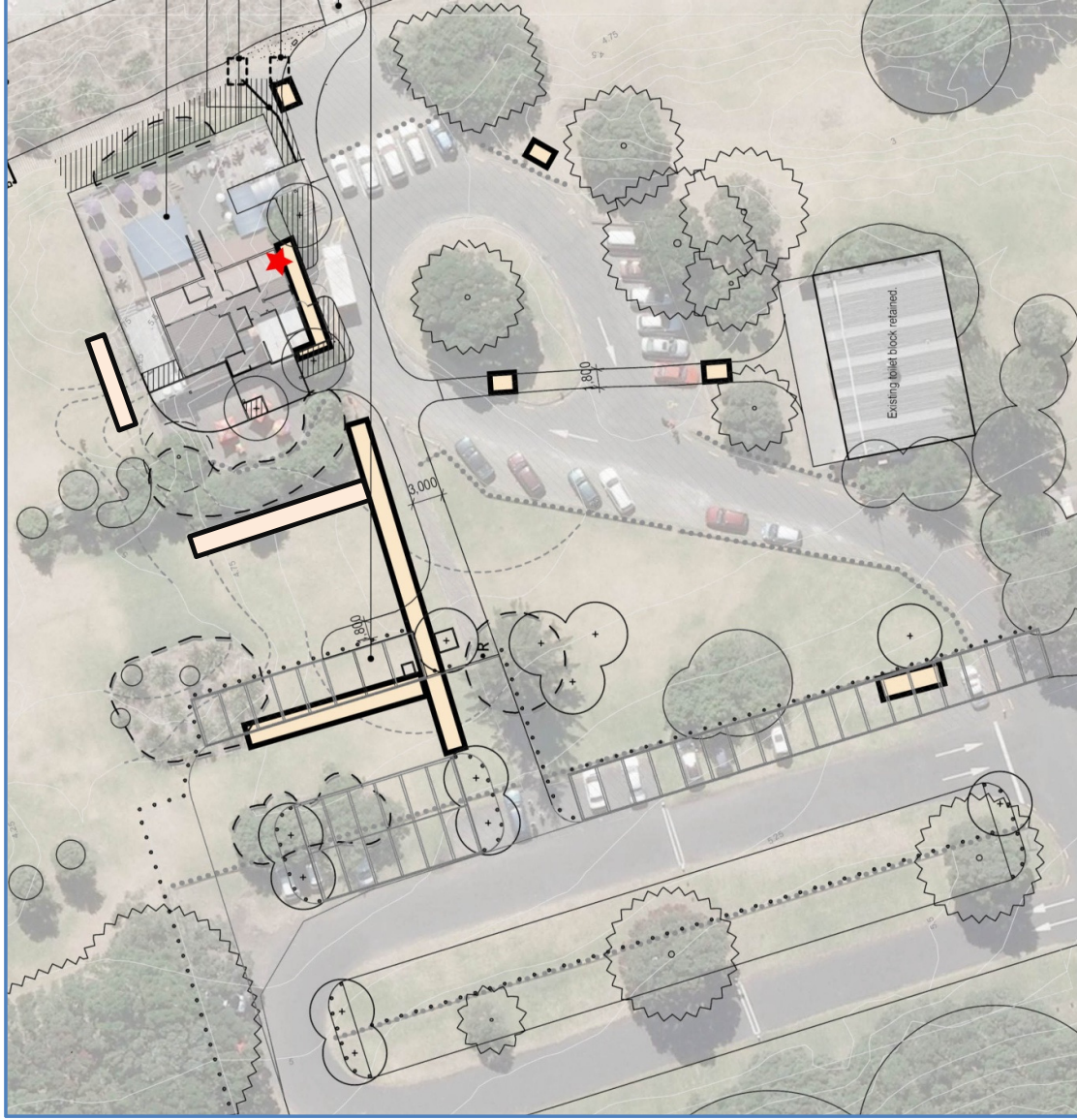
4 Implementation

The excavation work that will be undertaken for the test investigation will be a series of test trenches, outlined by Figure 2. The location of these trenches is intended to determine the extent of the site in relation to the proposed area of works. Note that the location of trenches is indicative only and may be somewhat modified in relation to findings during the excavation.

The value of undertaking a preliminary stage of investigation by means of geophysical survey has been considered by Council and in regards to this matter Parks, Sports and Recreation sought advice from the Heritage Unit who discussed examples of geophysical survey results from sites such as Matiatia (Waiheke Island), Tolaga Bay, Waireka Cemetery, the Hawke's Bay Expressway and Kawakawa Bay. Given the current knowledge of the site and the use of geophysical survey techniques for the management of historic heritage sites in Auckland (and wider New Zealand), it has been concluded that, for this specific project, a geophysical survey would not provide assurance regarding the presence or absence of sub-surface archaeological features and would not be an appropriate measure.

Figure 2 Proposed location of S18 test investigation trenches at R10/1374

This image shows the proposed construction plan overlaid on the proposed demolition plan – drawings L8301 and L8401 of the Long Bay Regional Park Southern Car Park plans (see Appendix 4 to the archaeological assessment). The red star indicates the location of the koiwi exposed by refurbishment works. The bold-framed, shaded rectangles indicate the proposed location of the S18 test trenches. The trenches are not to scale, but indicate the desired locations. The main focus is intended to be on the area around the existing building and between the building and main car park area (west of the restaurant) in order to define the site here and understand what impact the development will have on it. Smaller test pits and trenches will be opened around the southern portion of the project area to determine whether the archaeological site extends this far, and to attempt to determine the likelihood of encountering archaeological deposits during the planned demolition of the loop road that leads to the restaurant.



4.1 Excavation

The following outlines a general methodology for excavation of the test trenches and archaeological features or deposits within them:

- Topsoil will be removed with a mechanical excavator fitted with at least a 1.2 m bucket. Trenches will generally be 1 bucket-width wide; this will be directed by archaeologists;
- This will be followed by cleaning down the exposed surface by hand to identify any archaeological features. Where appropriate, the mechanical excavator may be used to remove sections of the charcoal-stained layer to identify any features below it;
- It is expected that, within the test trenches, cultural layers and features will be gradually removed until the natural subsoil layer is exposed. This will be so that the full depth of stratigraphy, and the archaeological activity that generated it, can be examined and recorded. If the number of features is such that a good understanding of the site may be gained by sampling areas of the trenches to excavate completely down to the natural subsoil, then some areas may be able to be left intact.
- Archaeological features and deposits uncovered will be excavated by hand. The expectation is that all features uncovered will be excavated and recorded, with samples taken where appropriate. If there are large numbers of features however, sampling of groups of features may be practiced where necessary so long as it is still possible to gain an understanding of the nature and condition of the site. The decision of whether to employ a sampling strategy that selects a certain number of each type of feature to excavate will be at the discretion of the archaeologist;
- The location of all features exposed will be accurately mapped and incorporated into the project GIS;
- In addition to the trenches the archaeological deposits exposed by the restaurant refurbishment works will be recorded as described in the assessment recommendations: i.e. 1) record the profile of the exposed sand face of the of the cutting on the east side of the restaurant; 2) investigate the exposed area on this east side of the building for archaeological features in or beneath the archaeological layer; 3) excavate the and record the archaeological layer where it exists in the drain trenches cut through the concrete pad;

4.2 Recording

- A detailed plan of all excavations will be made using hand drawn plans measured from surveyed datum points or if necessary, using a robotic total station;
- Archaeological features and deposits will be given individual context numbers and a feature register will be created to record standard information about each feature.

- Where appropriate, hand drawn stratigraphic profiles will be produced to document stratigraphy a sample register will be maintained to record all material recovered from the site;
- Digital photography will be used to record all features and critical stages of the excavation process;

4.3 Sampling and sample analysis

- Faunal and botanical material will be recovered and retained for analysis relating to resource exploitation and environmental reconstruction;
- If shell midden is uncovered, at least one 10L bulk sample of each suitable distinct midden deposit or layer will be retained for analysis;
- At least one suitable sample of material (e.g. shell, charcoal) will be submitted for radiocarbon dating;
- If charcoal is to be dated, it will first need to be submitted for species identification
- Artefacts will be recovered and temporarily removed for analysis and recording before being and prepared for curation at a museum or return to iwi or Council for custodianship;
- If items that are taonga tuturu within the meaning of the Protected Objects Act 1975 are discovered, the protocols outlined below in Section 5 will be followed;

4.4 Koiwi tangata – human remains

- If human remains are encountered all work will cease and the archaeologist will immediately contact the nominated tangata whenua representative, the NZHPT and the New Zealand Police (c.f. s14 (1) of the Coroner's Act 2006);
- If police wish to examine the site then it will be cordoned off and access will be restricted until such time as the police are satisfied that it is not of forensic interest;
- The area of the site containing the koiwi will be secured in a way that protects the koiwi as far as possible from damage or disturbance and screens the remains from public view;
- Kaumatua will be given the opportunity to conduct karakia and activities as are appropriate to tikanga;
- It is recommended that partial exposure of the remains is conducted so as to confirm whether these are likely of Maori, European or other origin and to confirm how the remains are related to the archaeological site;
- The location of the koiwi will be mapped precisely and any available information about the individual or burial will be recorded;
- It is expected that the desired process will then be to cover over the koiwi and leave them undisturbed until such time as decisions are made regarding whether they are to remain in place or be relocated. This will be discussed with tangata whenua and Council representatives;

- If the koiwi are to remain in place, it will be discussed with tangata whenua and Council as to whether or not it is desirable to undertake any further exposure for the sake of documenting the individual and gaining an understanding of their basic identity (e.g. age, sex, stature) and burial treatment prior to being recovered.

It is not expected that koiwi will be removed during the excise of this authority, unless at the request of tangata whenua following consultation between all parties. **If this occurs:**

- The site, or necessary part of it, will be screened from public view;
- It is proposed that archaeologists who are experienced in the excavation of human remains excavate the grave by carefully removing all of the grave fill to expose any skeletal remains and materials (e.g. such as any coffin timbers);
- Any soil from the around the skeleton will be sieved carefully to ensure that all bone, other structures (e.g. calcified material such as kidney stones etc.) and any items such as buttons or other objects buried with the individual are recovered;
- It is expected that this will be done with the supervision and/or aid of iwi representatives;
- The archaeology of the grave, the position of the skeleton and any items with them are to be carefully recorded so that the burial practices observed by these people are recorded;
- Once fully uncovered and recorded, the skeletal remains will be carefully lifted from the grave;
- The skeletal remains will either be further examined and recorded on site if practical or removed to a temporary holding facility (with appropriate security measures) that is deemed appropriate by iwi representatives;
- The remains will be gently cleaned and carefully examined and recorded by a trained specialist in order to determine some essential matters of the identity of each individual. In particular: ancestry (e.g. Polynesian or European), sex, age, height, disease/injury, diet;
- If the nature of the remains mean that further specialist analyses could be valuable (e.g. radiography of certain bones, microscopy), then this will be discussed with iwi and Council, and will not be conducted if not deemed appropriate by iwi.

5 Curation of material

Arrangements for the long term housing of material will be discussed with Council and iwi and details finalised once the nature of any such material is known. The following is a guideline.

- Taonga will be notified to the Ministry of Culture and Heritage within 28 days of the find, as required under the Antiquities Act 1975. The appropriate repository will be identified through discussion between mana whenua and the Ministry, until

ownership can be established. The Ministry will advertise the taonga under the provisions of the Protected Objects Act.

- If the taonga requires conservation treatment (stabilisation), this can be carried out by the Department of Anthropology, University of Auckland and would be paid for by the Ministry.
- Any European artefacts will remain the property of the landowner and their disposal or curation will be discussed with Council.
- Any faunal or environmental samples taken will be retained for analysis and, if the analysis is non-destructive, disposed of after analysis – faunal remains other than shell will be retained

6 Analysis and Reporting

Analysis of material extracted from the site will be conducted with a view to gaining an understanding of the nature of any human occupation at the site.

The investigations will be reported on in accordance with the conditions of any S18 authority that is granted. It is expected that these conditions will require both a preliminary report and a final report. It is standard for a preliminary report to be due within 20 working days of the completion of the excavation. The preliminary report will outline the findings of the investigation; list any samples removed from the site and outline what analyses will be undertaken on this material.

Findings of the excavation and any post-excavation analysis will be reported in a final report. If a further authority is sought for the project – either to complete the project as planned or simply to remove the existing restaurant building – then this final report for the S18 investigations will be incorporated with the archaeological assessment that is to be submitted in support of the new authority application. This updated assessment will present recommendations that will be amended in light of the S18 findings.

7 Personnel

The project archaeologists will be Matthew Campbell of CFG Heritage in conjunction with Beatrice Hudson, ArchOs Archaeology. Beatrice Hudson will act as osteological specialist and will oversee identification and recording of any human remains encountered. Additional site assistants will be employed as required for excavation work and, if necessary, specialists may be engaged for specialist faunal or artefact analyses. Charcoal identification will be conducted by Rod Wallace, University of Auckland Anthropology department. Radiocarbon dating will be undertaken by the Waikato University Radiocarbon Laboratory.

8 References

Hudson, B 2013 *Archaeological Assessment of Effects: Long Bay Restaurant Refurbishment, Long Bay Regional Park, Auckland. R10/1374*. Unpublished report prepared for Auckland Council Parks, Sports and Recreation.

Auckland Council 2010 '17.6 Long Bay Regional Park' in *Regional Parks Management Plan 2010* Unpublished Council management document.