

# **PROPOSED EREBUS MEMORIAL, DOVE MYER ROBINSON PARK, PARNELL, AUCKLAND: ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS**

Prepared for Ministry for Culture and Heritage and The Building Intelligence Group



July 2020 (updated from December 2019)

By

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## Contents

Introduction .....	1
Project Background .....	1
Methodology .....	2
Historical Background .....	10
Archaeological Background .....	20
Historical Survey .....	23
Information from Early Maps and Plans .....	23
Information from Early Aerials .....	26
Results .....	28
Proposed Memorial Location .....	28
Proposed Temporary Haul Road .....	49
Discussion and Conclusions .....	56
Summary of Results and Discussion .....	56
Maori Cultural Values .....	57
Survey Limitations .....	57
Archaeological Value and Significance .....	57
Effects of the Proposal .....	59
Resource Management Act 1991 Requirements .....	63
Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 Requirements .....	64
Conclusions .....	65
Recommendations .....	66
Bibliography .....	67
Appendix A: Additional Construction Plans .....	68
Appendix B: Site Record Forms .....	69

## INTRODUCTION

### Project Background

The Ministry for Culture and Heritage is proposing the installation of a memorial known as the National Erebus Memorial within Dove Myer Robinson Park, Parnell, Auckland (Figure 1–Figure 3). The legal description of the property is Pt Allot 4 Sec 2 Suburbs of Auckland. The site was chosen as a result of consultation with Auckland Council where six sites within public land were considered (Stubbs n.d.).

The proposed works comprise:

- Earthworks over a total area of 556m<sup>2</sup> for the construction of the memorial, access pathway, installation of drainage and associated landscape development (Figure 3–Figure 4). The majority of earthworks comprise topsoil stripping over the extent of the earthworks area (shown on Figure 4) to a depth of c.200mm; a minimal area of cut (0.01m<sup>3</sup>; shown in yellow on Figure 4) and the deposition of 368m<sup>3</sup> of fill.
- Excavation for the installation of drainage pipes (including the stormwater outlet) within the defined earthworks area of the memorial will require excavation of a trench c.0.3m deep x 0.3m wide (Figure 5).
- The installation of power and water lines. These are proposed to be installed via trenchless underground horizontal directional drilling at a depth of 1m below the existing ground surface. The proposed alignment has been selected to avoid and/or minimise impacts on identified archaeological areas and tree roots. Drill pits are likely to require excavations of 0.5m<sup>2</sup> x 1m deep. The utilities installation works will also include the excavation of a service trench along the footpath on the edge of Gladstone Road over an area of 13m<sup>2</sup>; a tee connection to the existing water pipe adjacent to the existing driveway and main carpark area (requiring the excavation of an area of c.4m<sup>2</sup> to a depth of c.600mm) (refer Figure 4 inset) and the installation of a tap for whakanoa adjacent to the existing pathway requiring minimal earthworks over an area of c.0.44m<sup>2</sup> to a depth of c.0.3m (Figure 4; note that this is within the proposed earthworks extent).
- An access haul road will also be required for construction access to the site from Gladstone Road (Figure 1, Figure 3 and Figure 7). This is proposed to be built up from the existing ground surface with a layer of either compacted sand/mulch or thick geotextile to be laid along the proposed haul road alignment; a c.400mm layer of hard fill would then be laid on top of the base layer. Where there are no archaeological or heritage control areas, a thinner haul road without geogrid reinforcement may be constructed. This can be monitored and topped up with hard-fill where required during construction (s 9 (2) (a), pers. comm. 2019).

An archaeological assessment was commissioned by s 9 (2) (a) of The Building Intelligence Group in 2019 (Judge, July 2019) to establish whether the proposed installation is likely to impact on archaeological values. The report established that the proposed works are within close proximity to the original recorded site of Mataherehere Pa (R11/84) that was located on the headland prior to quarrying during the early 20th century and within the former Kilbryde property which was owned and developed by Sir John Logan Campbell during the late 19th and early 20th centuries (R11/2681). The memorial is proposed to be located across what were identified as two broad lateral terraces that were thought likely to be associated with the late 19th or early 20th century landscaping works

undertaken by Campbell. The proposed temporary haul road was also identified as running across the site of the former Kilbryde House.

Following advice from Heritage NZ, the Ministry for Culture and Heritage applied to undertake exploratory archaeological investigation work under Section 56 of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 (HNZPTA) to determine the extent and nature of the surviving subsurface archaeological remains in order to inform future decisions regarding the proposal. Heritage NZ granted the authority to undertake exploratory investigations on the site on 19 September 2019 (Authority No. 2020/173). A ground penetrating radar (GPR) and magnetometer survey of the project area was undertaken by Scantec in late 2019 (Watson 2019). Ground truthing of GPR and magnetometer anomalies was undertaken under the Authority in early 2020. The detailed results of the exploratory investigations were provided within the final s56 report (Judge, April 2020).

This report has been prepared as part of the required assessment of effects accompanying an application for a general authority under section 44(a) of the HNZPTA. Where it is considered that there will be potential adverse effects on archaeological values, recommendations are made relating to mitigation and any statutory requirements are identified.

## 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/Rārangī Kōrero were searched for information on sites recorded in the vicinity.
- Literature and archaeological reports relevant to the area were consulted (see Bibliography). Early survey plans and aerial photographs were checked and archival research was undertaken for information relating to past use of the property.
- Visual inspections of the property were conducted on 13 June and 15 July 2019. The ground surface was examined for evidence of former occupation (in the form of shell midden, depressions, terracing or other unusual formations within the landscape, or indications of 19th century European settlement remains). Exposed and disturbed soils were examined where encountered for evidence of earlier modification, and an understanding of the local stratigraphy. Subsurface testing with a probe and spade was carried out within the proposed area of works to determine whether buried archaeological deposits could be identified. Photographs were taken to record the topography and features of interest.
- GPR and magnetometer survey of the project area was carried out by Scantec to identify subsurface features in late 2019.
- Ground truthing of anomalies identified during the GPR and magnetometer survey was undertaken in January and February 2020 under Heritage NZ Authority No. 2020/173.
- A preliminary s56 report was submitted to Heritage NZ in February 2020.
- A final s56 report was prepared following feedback from Heritage NZ and submitted in April 2020.





**Figure 1. Map and aerial showing the location of the project area and proposed temporary construction access (Studio Pacific Architecture 2019 – Provided by Building Intelligence Group 2019)**



Figure 2. Proposed Concept Development. Provided by The Building Intelligence Group 2019



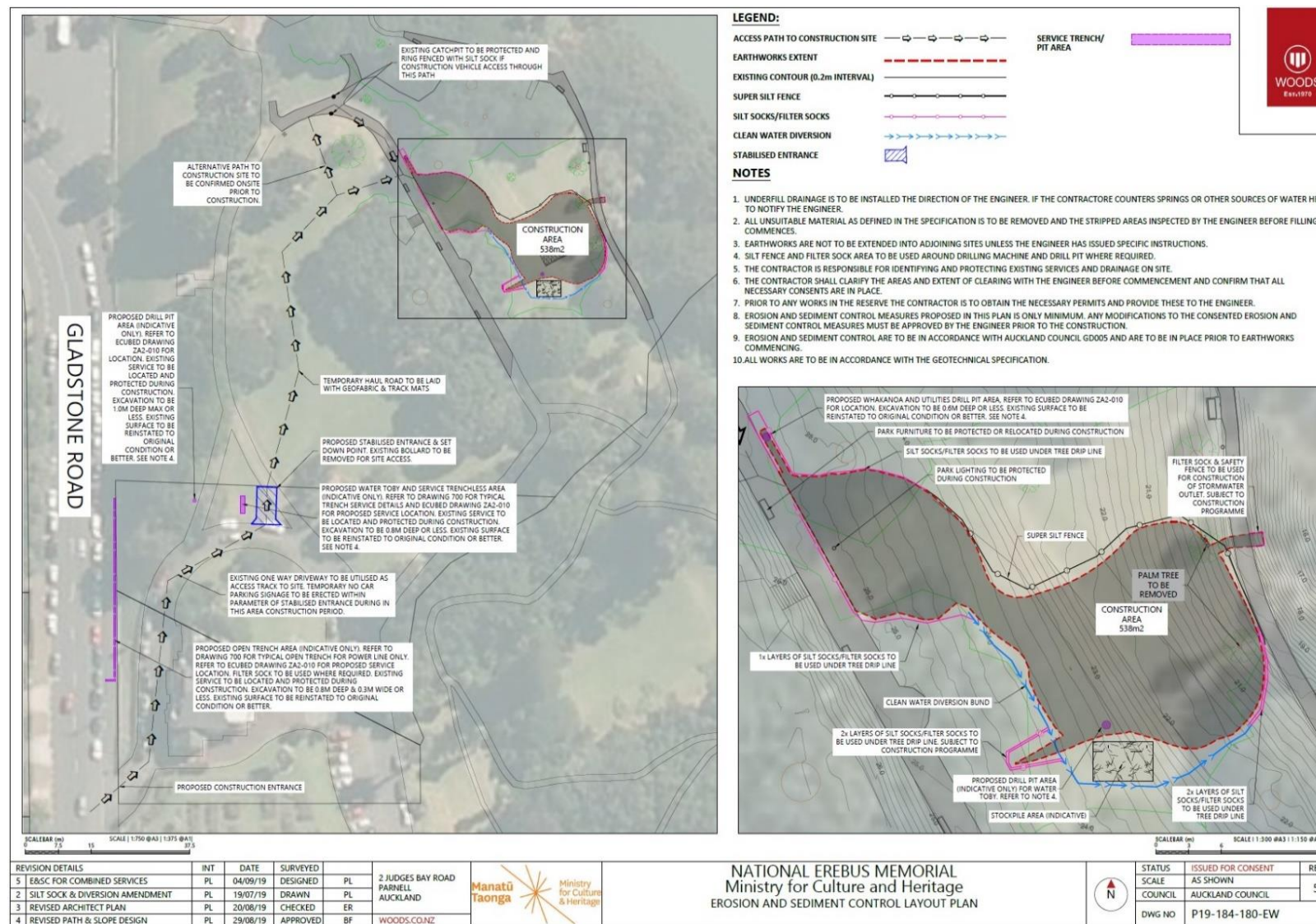


Figure 3. Proposed Erebus Memorial – Erosion and Sediment Control Plan, showing the proposed construction area and haul road alignment (Woods, Sept 2019)

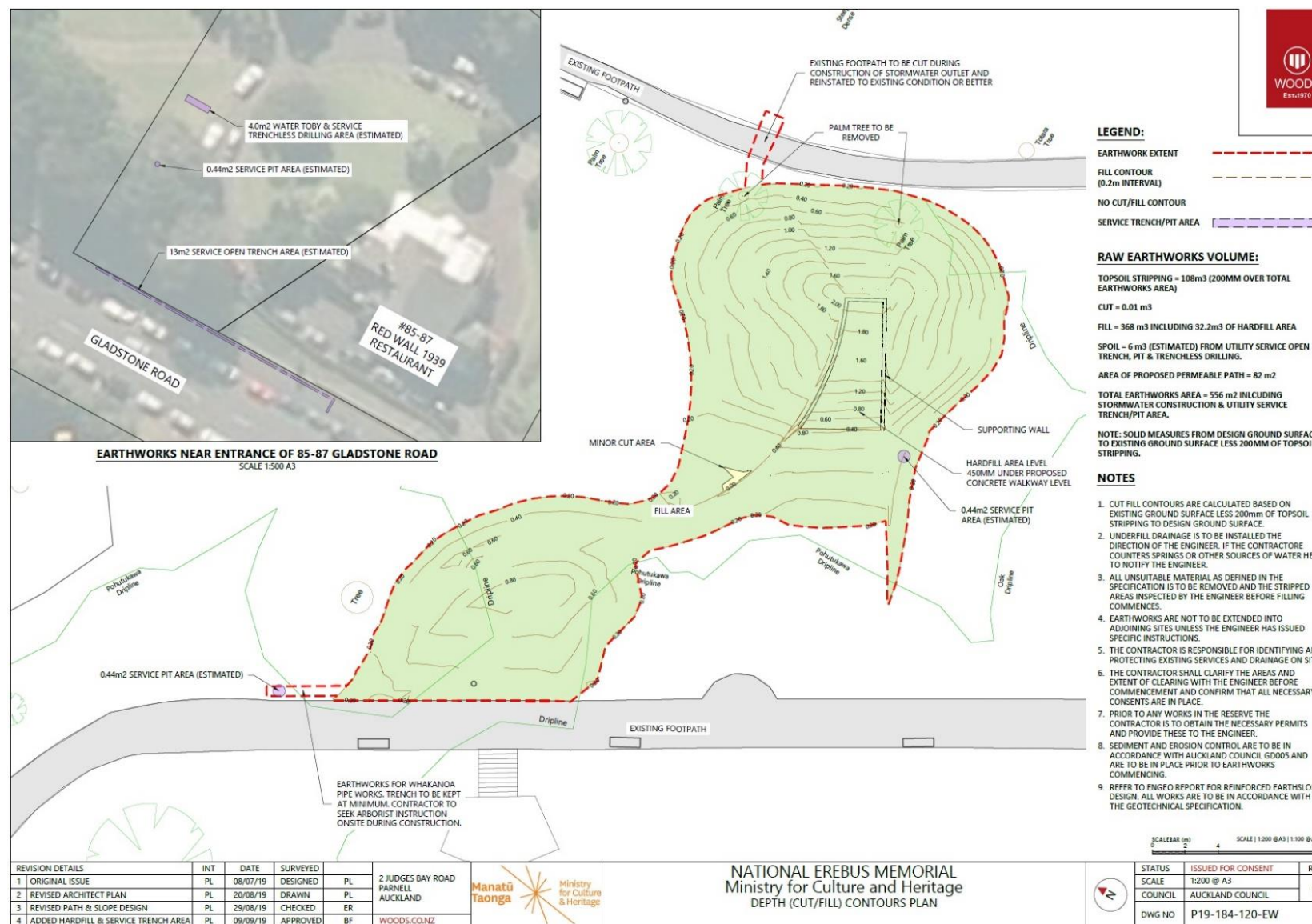
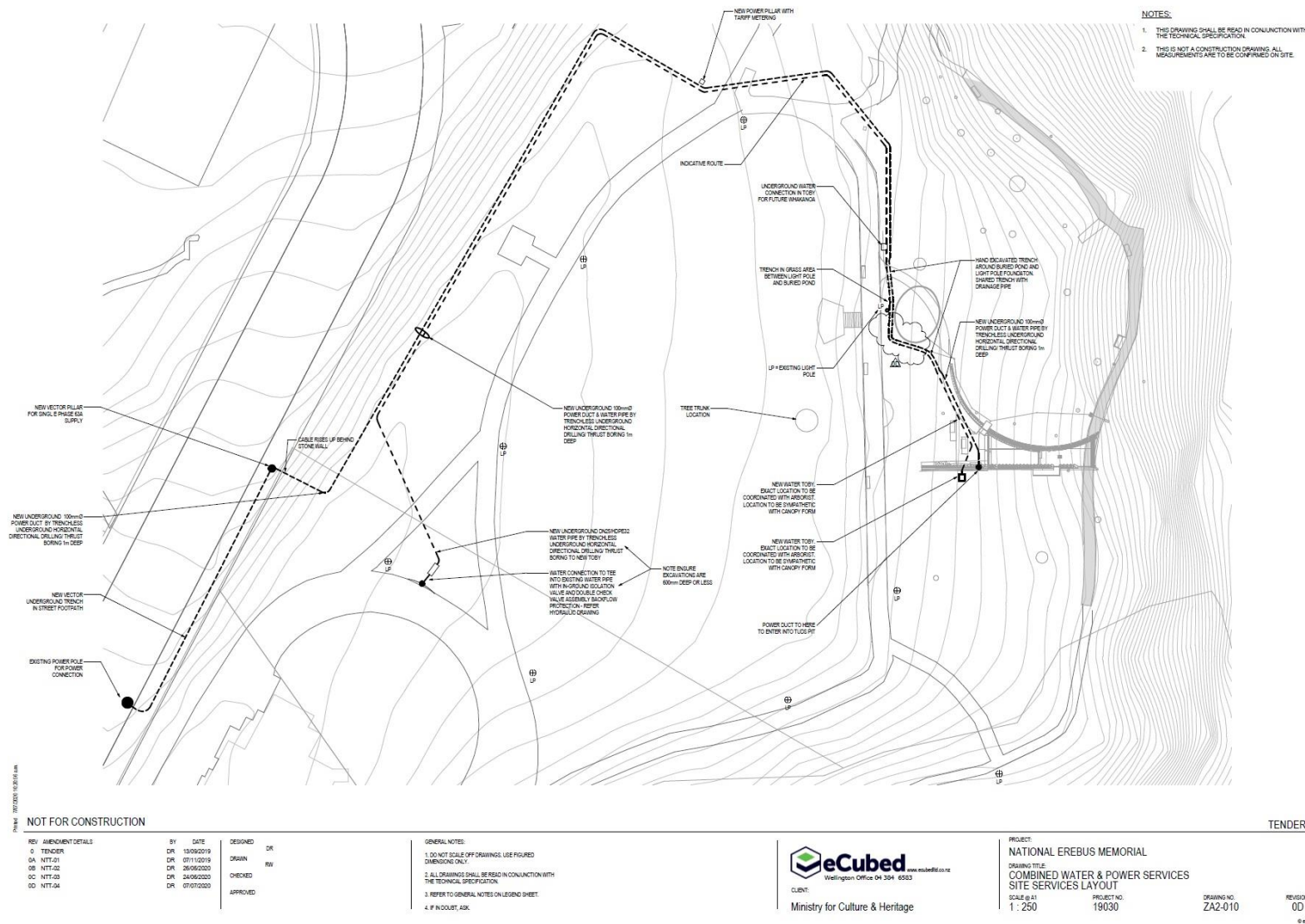


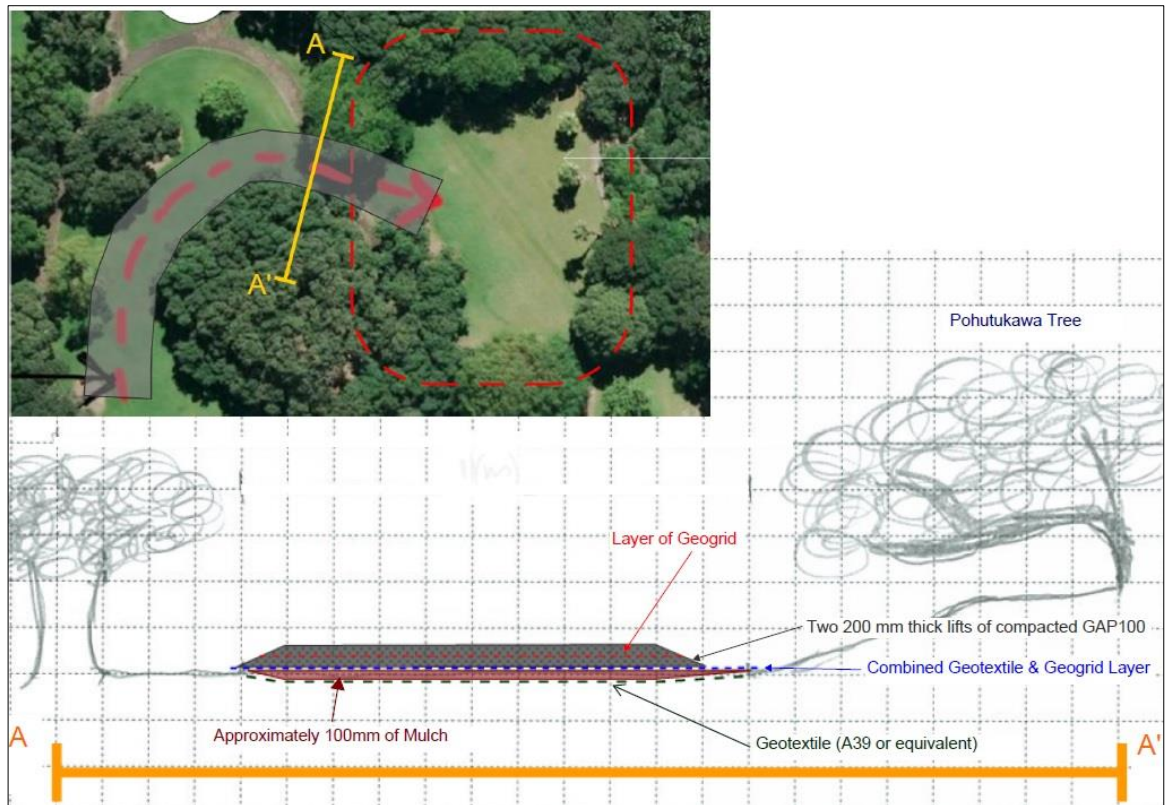
Figure 4. National Erebus Memorial – Proposed Earthworks Plan (Woods 2019)







**Figure 6. National Erebus Memorial – Combined Water and Power Services Site Services Layout (E Cubed, July 2020)**



**Figure 7. National Erebus Memorial – Conceptual Haul Road sketch (provided by The Building Intelligence Group 2019)**



## HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Bounded to the north and east by its foreshores, Parnell was originally a marine suburb. Hills and gullies covered with brushwood and tall bracken defined the Parnell landscape prior to European settlement. In 1827 Captain d'Urville, attempting to reach Mt Eden after landing at what became known as Judges or St Georges Bay, described the difficulty of the terrain around Parnell:

‘After half an hour of quite inconceivable struggles and extraordinary fatigue, at the end of which we had only advanced about two hundred paces, we found ourselves in a spot that was so swampy, so entangled with bracken, dry brushwood and shrubs, that it was impossible to put one foot in front of another’ (Reed 1955: 36).

Unsurprisingly, early Maori and European settlement was concentrated around Parnell's foreshores: Mechanics Bay (Te Taongaroa), St Georges Bay and Judges Bay (Taurarua) (Wolfe 2002:130; Reed 1955: 182). Broad and flat, Mechanics Bay was used as a point of arrival by Maori to beach waka (Wolfe 2002: 130). Nearby Judges Bay (Taurarua) was used by Maori as a camping spot. Defended pa were located on the elevated headlands extending into the Waitemata Harbour. The Waipapa Stream, fed from springs in the Domain, ran to the sea at Mechanics Bay and provided passage between the settlements along its banks (Simpson 2003: 1).

In 1840 the township of Auckland was founded, purchased from Ngati Whatua by Lt Governor Hobson. Parnell, located on the eastern fringes of the early township, comprised nearly 500 acres and its first suburban allotments were sold in 1841 (Bonny and Irving 1998: 3). These were sections of 3 to 5 acres and fetched £25 to £100 each (Reed 1955: 178-79). Further lots were offered for sale the following year, with sections of 4 acres sold for an average price of £45 14 shillings (Bonny and Irving 1998: 3). Many of the early purchasers subdivided the sections for resale. Robert Tod was one such speculator, who christened his allotment for resale (at the top of present day Parnell Rise) ‘Parnell’, probably after the prominent Irish Parnell family (ibid.). The principal roads of the district had been defined by 1840, and Parnell Road (known originally as High Street and then Manukau Road from 1875-1924) was formed from an old Maori pathway which connected the Waitemata and Manukau Harbours (ibid.).

While exclusive homes were established in St Georges Bay, and magistrates settled at Taurarua (subsequently named Judges Bay or Judicial Bay), most early settlement in the area earned Parnell the nickname ‘Poor and proud’ (Reed 1955: 180). In October 1841, the new chief justice, Henry Martin and the Attorney General, William Swainson, ‘both erected kit-set houses that they had brought from England’ in Taurarua (Foster 2011; Figure 8).

In 1846, Swainson purchased several neighbouring lots at Taurarua from the widow of Lieutenant William Hobson. In 1878, the northern portion of Swainson's property was purchased by Dr John Logan Campbell who ‘subsequently built his notable home “Kilbryde” on the promontory’ (The Heritage Studio 2016) which was soon to be called Campbells Point.

Campbell's new property was reported at the time to have been an exposed promontory covered in tea-tree and scrub (Figure 9) located at the foot of Gladstone Road, within what is now Dove Myer Robinson Park (Figure 10). Campbell himself is said to have set about clearing bush, planting specimen trees and forming pathways (Wolfe 2013; pathway



alignments are shown on the ‘Parnell Field Sheet’ Figure 11). In c.1880, Campbell sent plans that he had drawn for an Italianate style home to the Auckland Architectural firm Edward Mahoney & Sons to prepare working drawings. The works appear to have progressed very quickly, as by mid-1881 the house, named ‘Kilbryde’ after his childhood home, was ready and the Campbells moved in (Figure 13, Figure 14). A particular attraction of the property for Campbell is said to have been the view down to Taurarua (Judge’s Bay), where he had first landed in Auckland in 1840. Photographs taken during the early 1900s show the degree of landscaping that had been undertaken, with what appears to be a broad terrace with a large water fountain present on the north-eastern slopes (Figure 15, Figure 16) which would have looked over Taurarua. Campbell continued to live on the property until his death in 1912 (Wolfe 2013).

After Campbell’s death, the northern portion of Campbells Point was secured by the City Council as a Reserve, while Kilbryde and the remaining section of land was purchased from the trustees of his estate by the Auckland Harbour Board, who hoped to exchange the property with that owned by the City Council in order to use the headland for reclamation material (Wolfe 2013).

In 1915, after negotiations with the Harbour Board, the New Zealand Government railways submitted a proclamation-plan to the City Council for the taking of land at Campbells Point for railway purposes. The remainder of the Kilbryde Estate (approximately 2 acres) was to be vested with the Council (*New Zealand Herald*, 19/3/1915:9), which was later joined with an adjacent purchased property to form what is now Parnell or Dove Myer Robinson Park (Wolfe 2013).

During the late 1910s to mid-1920s, the northern end of Campbells Point was cut down to enable the construction of Tamaki Drive, the connection of Gladstone Road to The Strand and the construction of the Britomart to Westfield rail line (Salmond Reed 2011). Figure 17 shows the original coast alignment and the extent of Campbells Point, which was subsequently removed during the 1920s. Figure 18 and Figure 19 show the earthworks being undertaken.

Despite fierce public opposition, Kilbryde was demolished in 1924, apparently due to growing maintenance costs. At the same time, the City Council proposed the removal of certain trees that obstructed the harbour view. However a large pohutukawa that was sited next to Sir John’s house and said to be his favourite, was retained (Wolfe 2013).



**Figure 8. John Kinder drawing from 1858 showing Judges Bay, Parnell, with St Stephens Chapel, Campbells Point and William Swainson's house in the centre. Source: Auckland Libraries Heritage Collections ref. 4-1205**

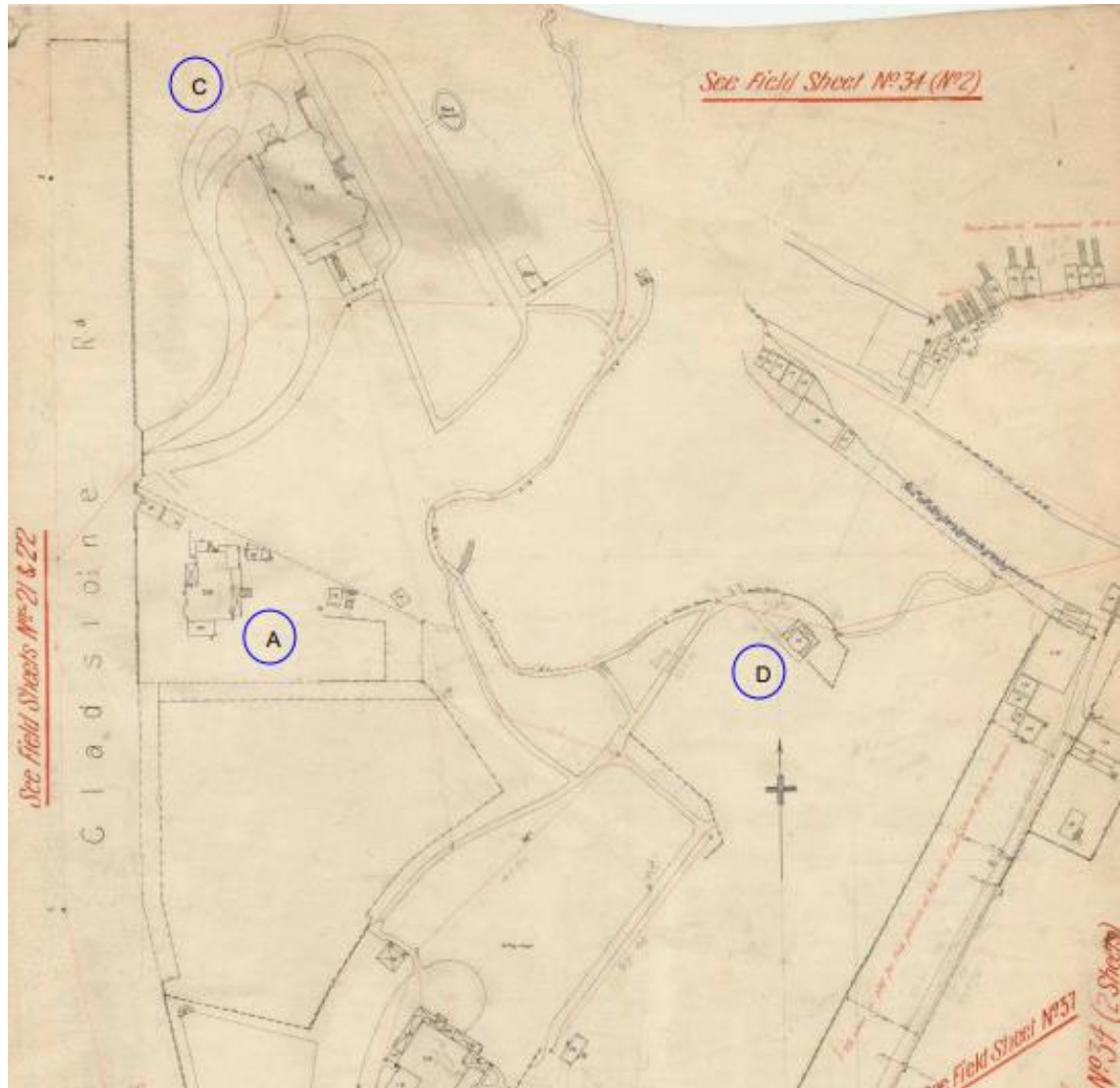


**Figure 9. 1860s photograph looking west from St Stephens Chapel, Parnell showing Judges Bay and Campbells Point. Photographer, James Richardson. Source: Auckland Libraries Heritage Collections ref. 4-546**



Figure 10. Location of historic house sites in Dove Myer Robinson Park (Foster 2011)





**Figure 11. Detail of Parnell Field Sheet No. 34, showing the locations of Kohanga (A), Kilbryde (C) and Swainson's Cottage (D), 1914. Original Auckland City Map Field Sheets: Parnell Area, 1908-1917, 503135, AKC 001 Reproductions of Archives 1871-1966, 9d, 9, Auckland Council Archives, Auckland, New Zealand. Source: The Heritage Studio 2016**





**Figure 12. 1885 photograph by James Richardson looking west from Point Resolution to Campbells Point with Sir John Logan Campbell's house, 'Kilbryde'. Source: Auckland Libraries Heritage Collections ref. 4-2690**



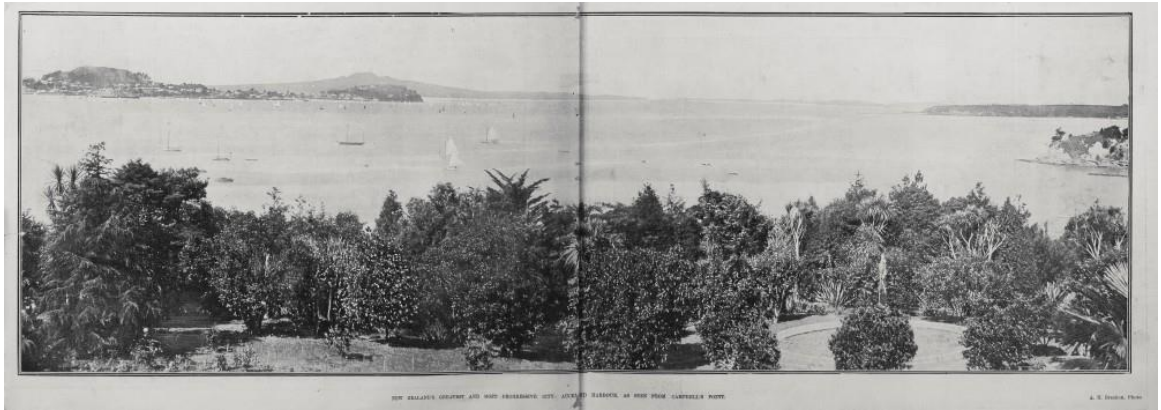
**Figure 13. Looking north showing Sir John Logan Campbell's house, 'Kilbryde' in 1885, photographer James Richardson. Source: Auckland Libraries Heritage Collections 4-2689**



**Figure 14. Sir John Logan Campbell outside his home, Kilbryde, October 1905. Henry Winkleman photograph. Source: Auckland Libraries Heritage Collections ref. 1-W1947**

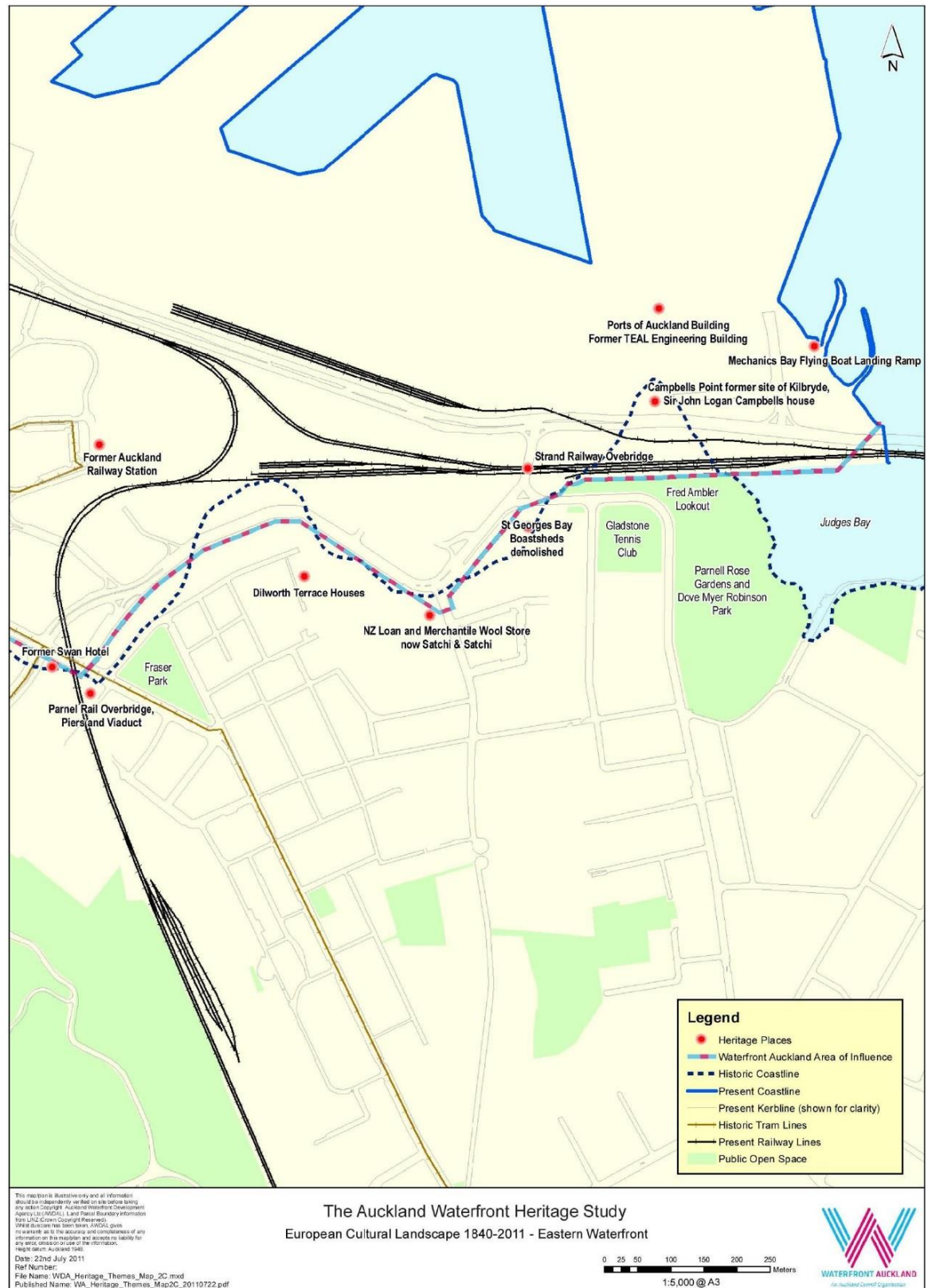


**Figure 15. Circa 1900s photograph showing view looking north-east from Campbells Point, with Sir John Logan Campbell sitting in his garden – appearing to look towards Taurarua/Judges Bay. Photographer, A. N. Breckon. Source: Auckland Libraries Heritage Collections ref. 7-A4580**



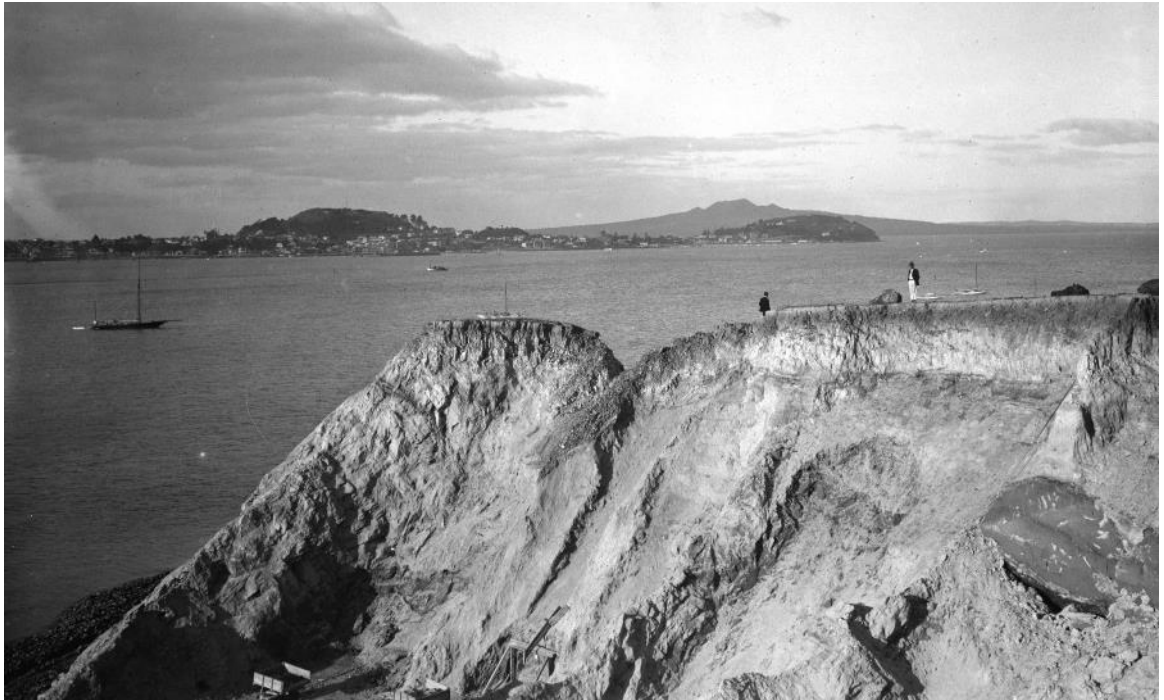
**Figure 16. 1911 photograph entitled ‘New Zealand’s greatest and most progressive city: Auckland Harbour, as seen from Campbell’s Point’. Photographer, A. N. Breckon. Source: Auckland Libraries Heritage Collections ref. AWNS-19110615-9-2**





**Figure 17. Map showing the 1840-2011 landscape with the original historic coastline shown in blue.**  
**Source: Salmond Reed 2011**





**Figure 18. 1919 photograph looking north across the harbour to the North Shore showing the first stages of Campbells Point being graded to reclaim St Georges Bay. Source: Auckland Libraries Heritage Images ref. 1-W481**



**Figure 19. 1927 photograph 'showing me breaking down Campbell's Point for the new railway outlet'. Henry Winkelmann photograph. Auckland Libraries Heritage Images ref. 1-W1858**

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

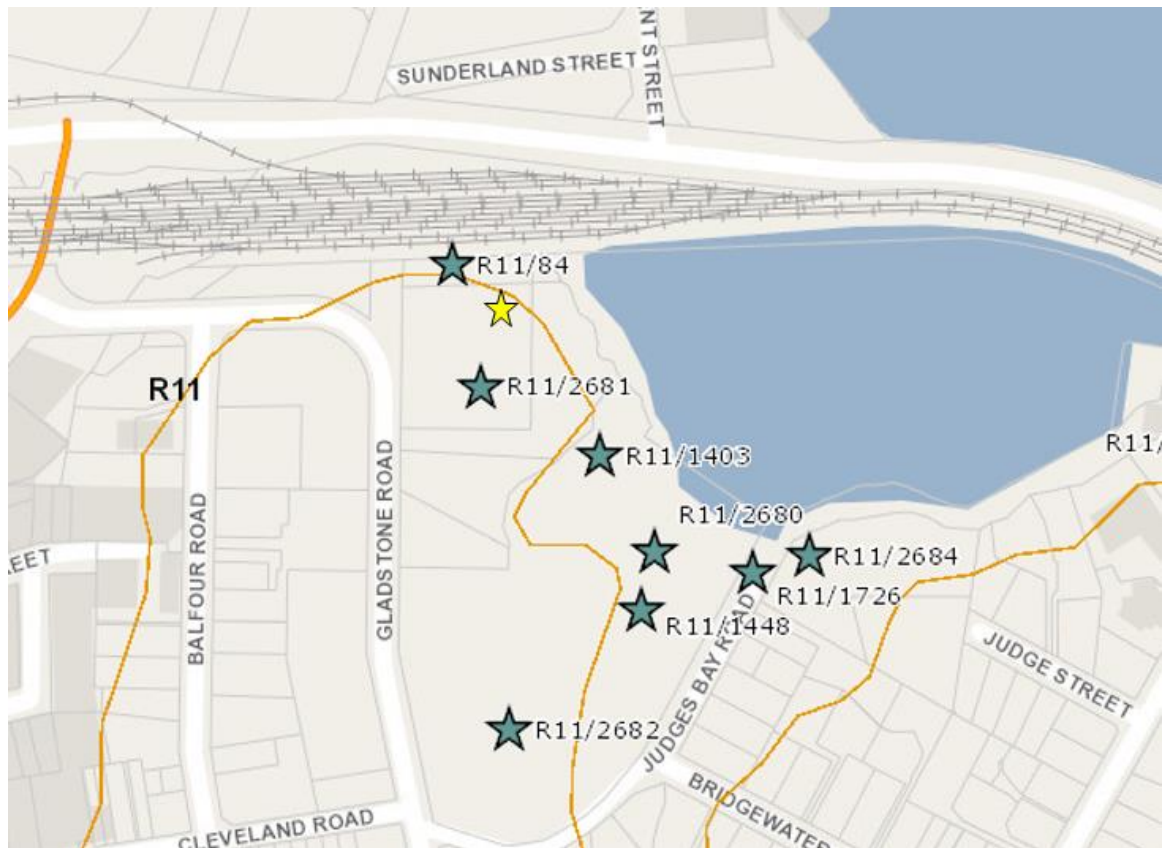
There are currently two archaeological sites recorded on Campbells Point. The sites comprise Mataherehere Pa (R11/84) and the site of John Logan Campbell's 'Kilbryde' house (R11/2681) (Figure 20, Figure 21). These are discussed in detail below.

*Mataherehere Pa (R11/84; CHI 9041)*: the site is the location of Mataherehere Pa, which was located on the northern end of what was later to be called Campbells Point. The site appears to have been largely or completely destroyed when the headland was cut down during the late 1910s/20s. No archaeological remains of the pa have been previously identified, however there is potential for subsurface remains within the area. Shell midden deposits associated with pre-1900 Maori occupation and potentially also with the pa are evident within Taurarua (Judges Bay) to the east (R11/1403, R11/1448, R11/1726 and R11/2684) (see Figure 20).

*Kilbryde House (R11/2681; CHI 20023)*: this site record marks the site of the former 'Kilbryde' House designed by and built for Sir John Logan Campbell in 1881 and demolished in 1924. The house was located to the west of the proposed area of works (see Figure 21); however, Campbell's landscaped gardens almost certainly extended over the current project area.

No other archaeological sites are currently recorded within immediate proximity to the proposed area of works. Sites recorded within the wider area include a shell midden deposit (R11/1403) noted eroding out of a small bank on the northern side of the track in 1994, c.40m SSE of the current project area (Figure 20–Figure 22). No in situ remains have previously been identified (NZAA SRF; Foster 2011).

Other sites include shell midden deposits (R11/1726 and R11/2684) located on either side of Judges Bay Road and the former location of Swainson's House (R11/2680), all of which are located some distance southeast of the current project area (Figure 20, Figure 21).



**Figure 20. NZAA map showing the locations of recorded archaeological sites within close proximity to the proposed project area (approximate location marked with a star). Source: NZAA ArchSite 2019**





Figure 21. Aerial showing distribution of archaeological sites (red circles), heritage structures (blue squares), maritime sites (purple circles) and heritage trees (green triangles) recorded within the Auckland Council CHI. The project area is circled. Source: Auckland Council Geomaps 2019

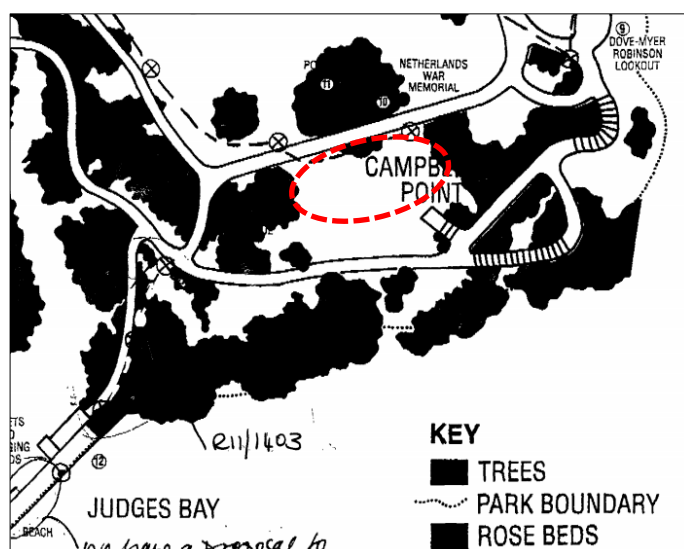


Figure 22. Detail of plan from NZAA site record showing the location of R11/1403 in relation to the current project area (approximate area circled)



## HISTORICAL SURVEY

### Information from Early Maps and Plans

The 'City and Suburbs of Auckland' map dating to 1886 shows the Mataherehere headland, or Campbells Point, as it was prior to its northern end being cut down during the late 1910s/20s (Figure 23). No further descriptive information is shown.

The original city field map sheets for Parnell showing the roads, private properties, site plans etc. dated to 1916 show the location of Kilbryde House, driveway access, pathway alignments and other landscape features (Figure 24). Many of the pathway alignments have remained unchanged since this time. Of particular interest is the presence of a concrete pond (likely the concrete fountain evident in early photographs) and glass house within the general project area (Figure 25).

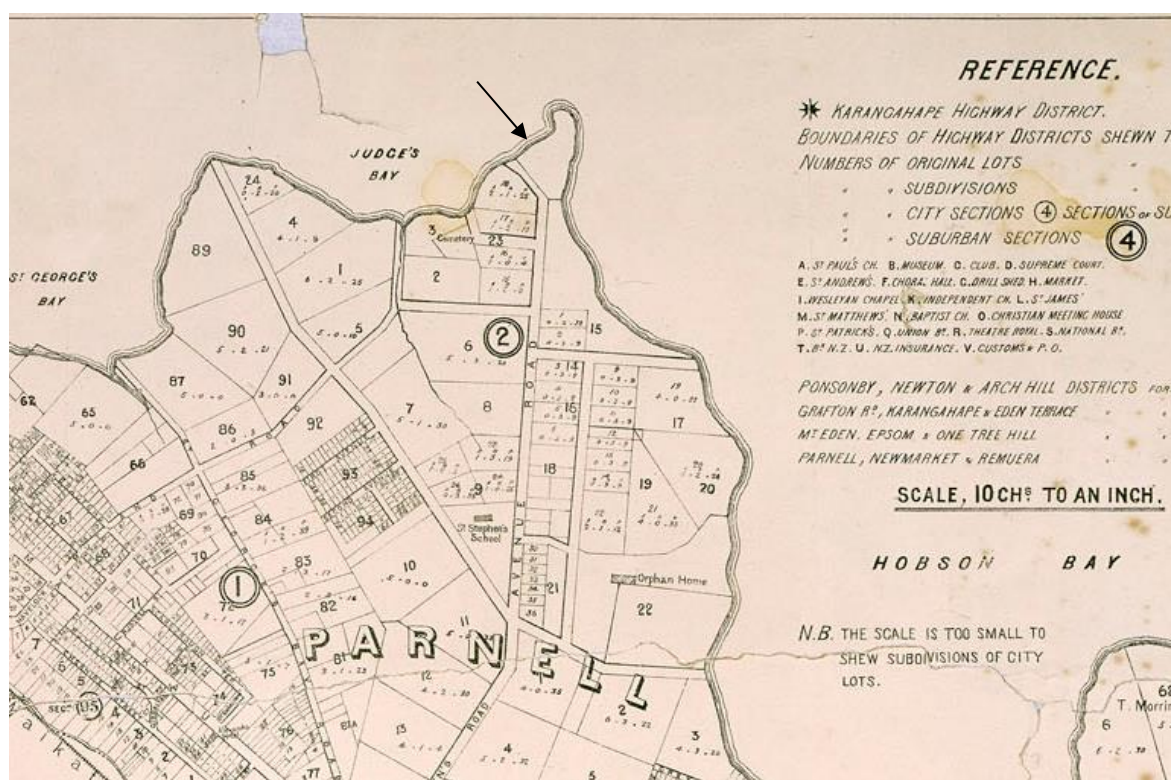


Figure 23. Detail of 'The City and Suburbs of Auckland' map, compiled and drawn by C. Palmer, 1886. 'Campbells Point' is marked with an arrow. Source: Auckland Libraries Heritage Images ref. NZ Map 2594

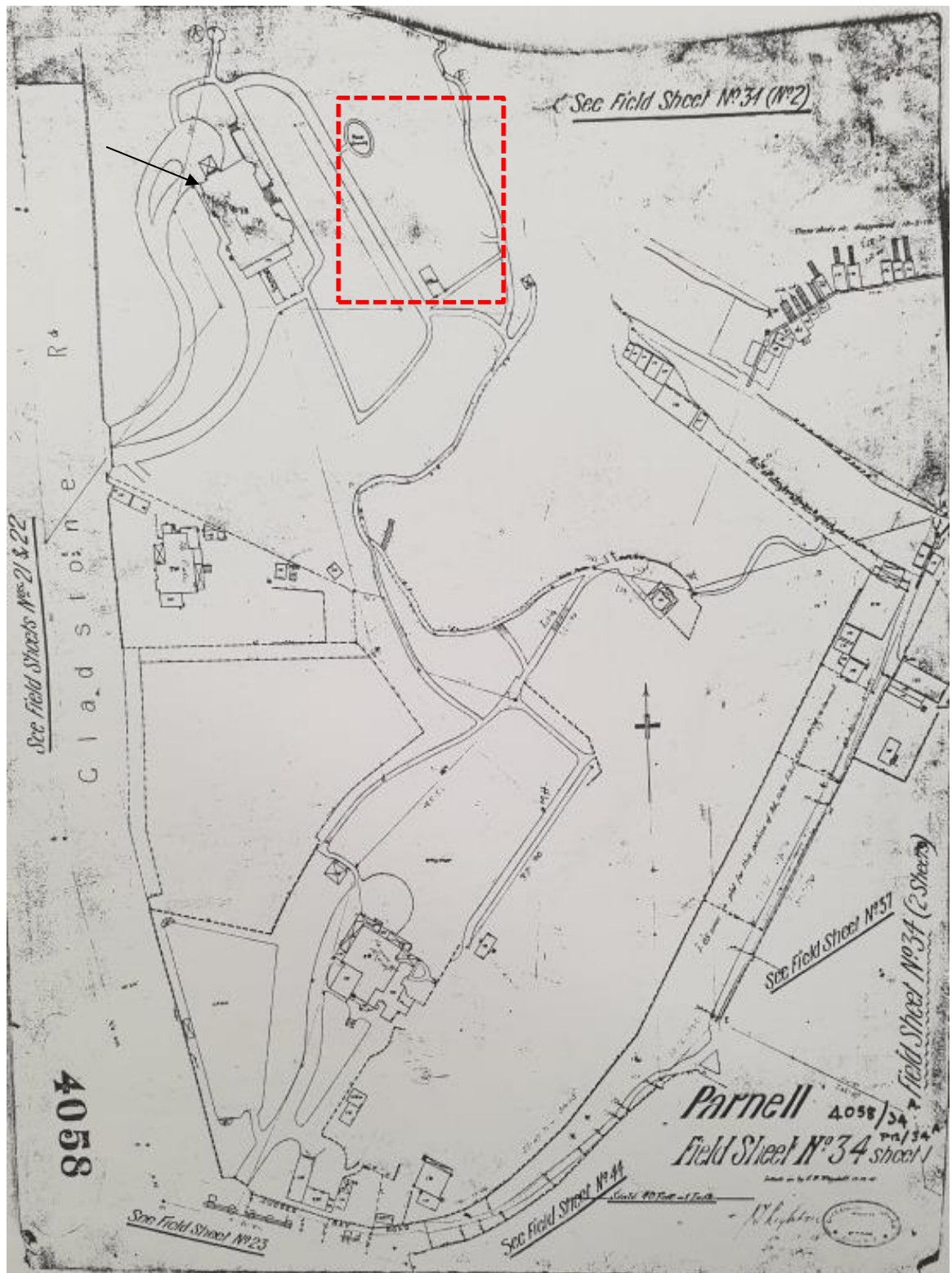


Figure 24. Parnell Field Sheet No. 34, sheet 1 (1916). Kilbryde is marked with an arrow; area outlined in red is shown in detail below. Source: Auckland Council Archives ref. ACC 015 4058-34a



**Figure 25. Detail of Parnell Field Sheet No. 34, sheet 1 (1916) showing a pond, glasshouse and possible additional track alignment (marked with arrow). The general current project area is outlined. Source: Auckland Council Archives ref. ACC 015 4058-34a**



## Information from Early Aerials

An early aerial photograph from 1940 shows that Kilbryde had long since been demolished (Figure 26). Many of the pathway alignments that are shown on the 1916 plan (Figure 24) are evident, but appear to have grown over or not been formalised. By 1950, very little had changed, although the pathway alignments appear clearly and may have been sealed by this time (Figure 27).



**Figure 26. Detail of 1940 aerial photograph. The site of the former Kilbryde house is marked with a white arrow and the general current project area is circled in red. Aerial source: Retrolens ref. SN146-64-13**



**Figure 27. Detail of 1950 aerial photograph. The site of the former Kilbryde house is marked with a white arrow and the general current project area is circled in red. Aerial source: Retrolens ref. SN583-1917-31**

## RESULTS

### Proposed Memorial Location

#### *Site Assessment – June/July 2019 (Judge, December 2019)*

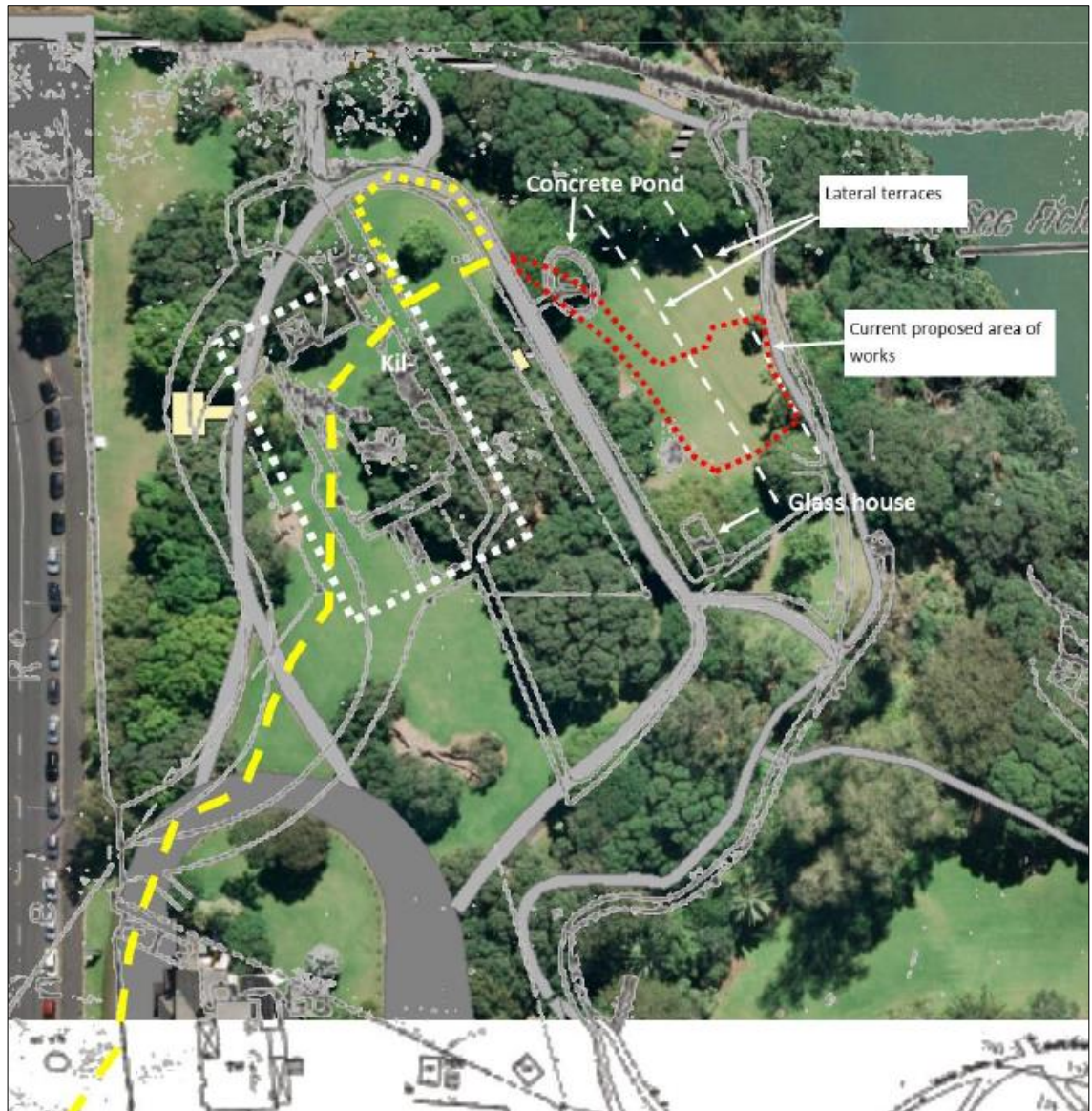
The original site assessment identified what appeared to be two broad lateral grassed terraces located on the east-facing slope where the memorial is proposed to be located (Figure 28). The terraces are located to the north-east of the site of the former Kilbryde House and were thought likely to be associated with the late 19th or early 20th century landscaping works undertaken by Campbell (Figure 29).

A review of historic survey plans and photographs also identified a concrete fountain/pond within immediate proximity to the proposed memorial site (Figure 29, Figure 30).

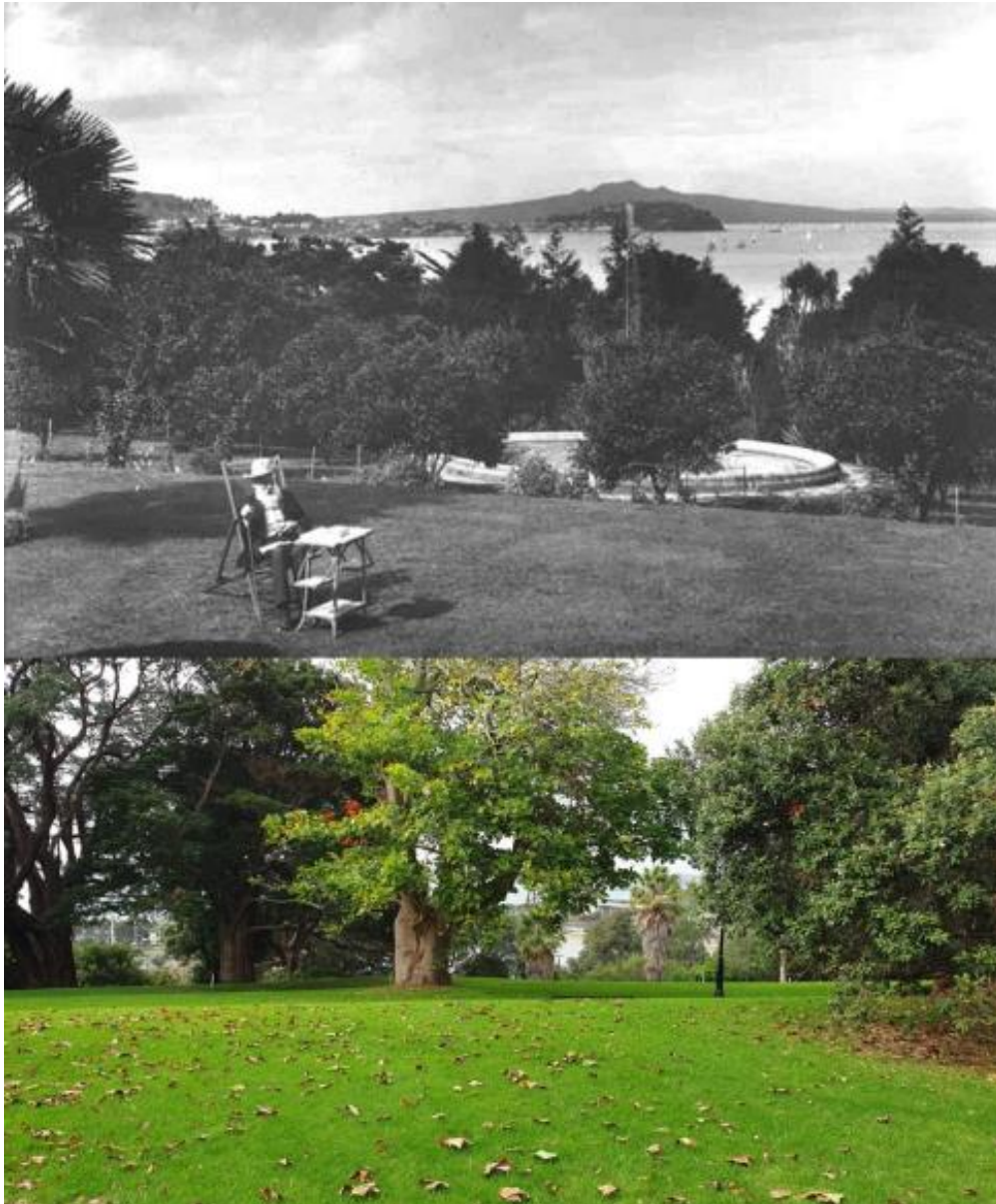


**Figure 28. View looking over the proposed memorial site showing the broad landscaped terraces**





**Figure 29. Detail of Parnell Field Sheet No. 34, sheet 1 (1916) overlaid onto a modern aerial photograph showing the existing path alignments which correspond largely with those illustrated on the 1916 plan. The location and approximate extent of the current proposed area of earthworks is outlined in red; the approximate alignment of the proposed temporary access road is shown in yellow (large dashed line; alternative route shown in small dash); adjacent historic landscape features are labelled; the approximate alignment of the lateral terrace features are also marked. Plan source: Auckland Council Archives ref. ACC 015 4058-34a; aerial source: Auckland Council Geomaps 2019**



**Figure 30.** Two photos taken from a similar location looking north-northeast over the landscaped back scarp of the top terrace. The top image is from c.1900 (Auckland Libraries Heritage Collections ref. 7-A4580). The fountain was located in the approximate location of the flame tree visible in the centre of the lower image

### ***Geophysical Survey – Late 2019***

A high resolution GEM GSM-19WG magnetometer survey of the proposed memorial site and immediate surrounds was undertaken at 0.5m grid spacing. The magnetometer survey picked up an alignment of anomalies thought to potential be a buried garden wall or path and the edge of the concrete pond that was known to be a focal point with the Kilbryde gardens (Figure 31). Further anomalies were also identified to the north.

A subsequent high resolution 3D GPR survey of the area was then undertaken. The results of the 3D GPR were found to be the most informative for the site, clearly showing the location of the concrete pond at depths of 0.5-1.5m below the existing ground surface. Also evident were long narrow alignments, clearest at depths of 0.5-1m below the existing



ground surface. These were interpreted as potentially garden walls, drainage lines or paths. Refer Figure 32 and Figure 33.

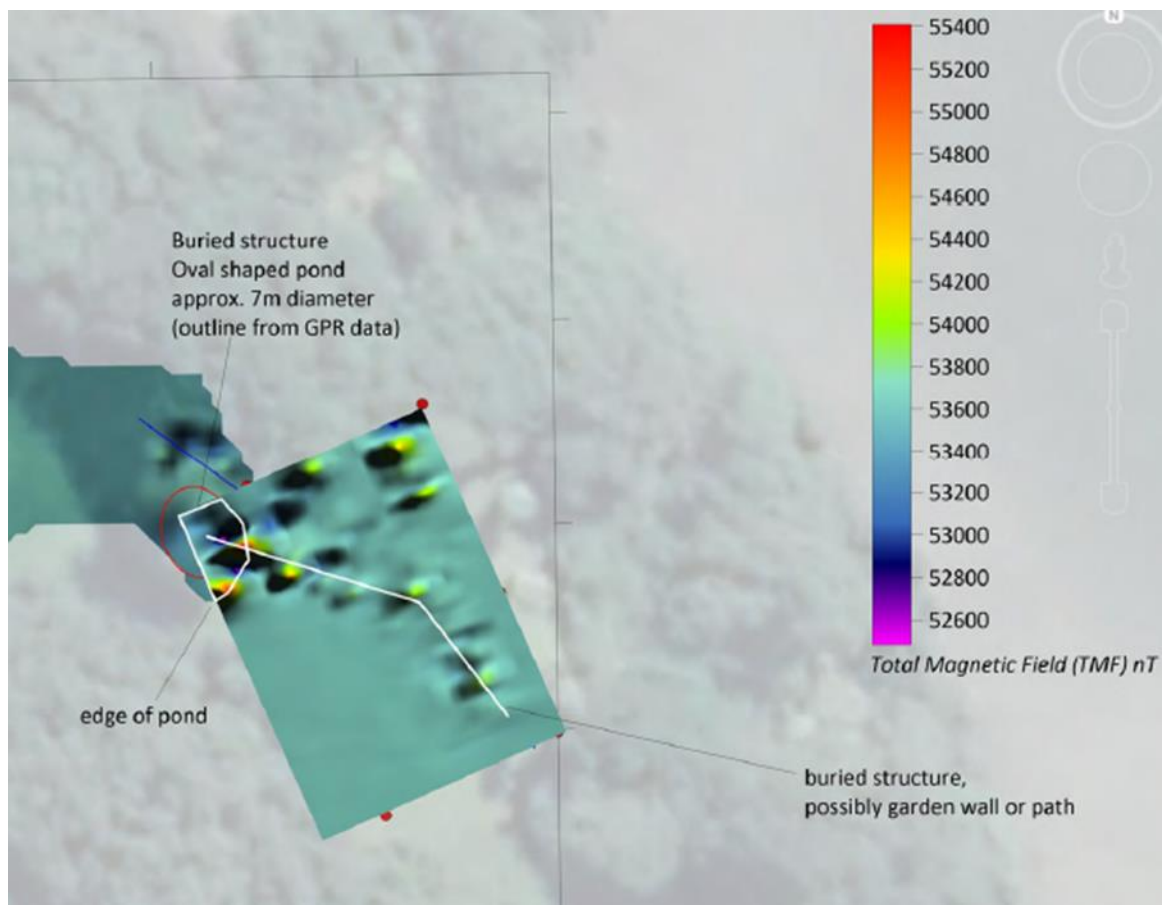


Figure 31. Results of the magnetometer survey of the proposed memorial site. Source: Watson 2019



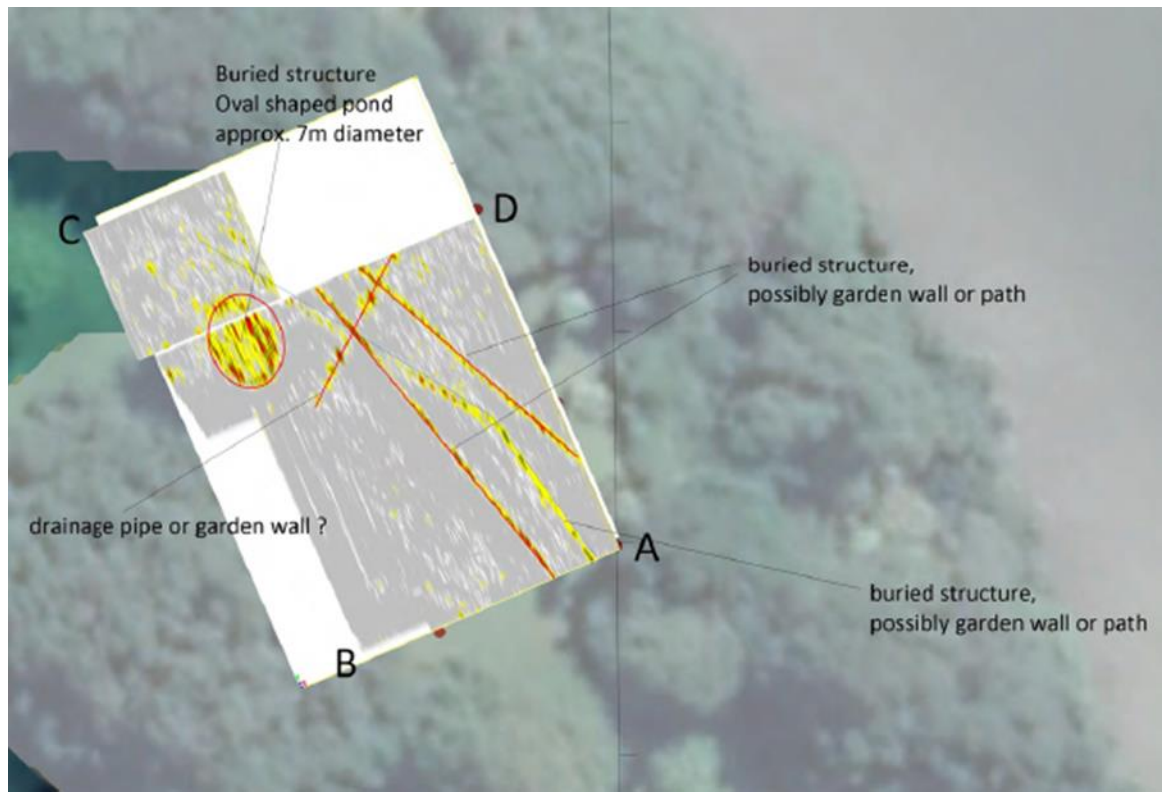


Figure 32. Results of 3D GPR survey of the proposed memorial site. Source: Watson 2019

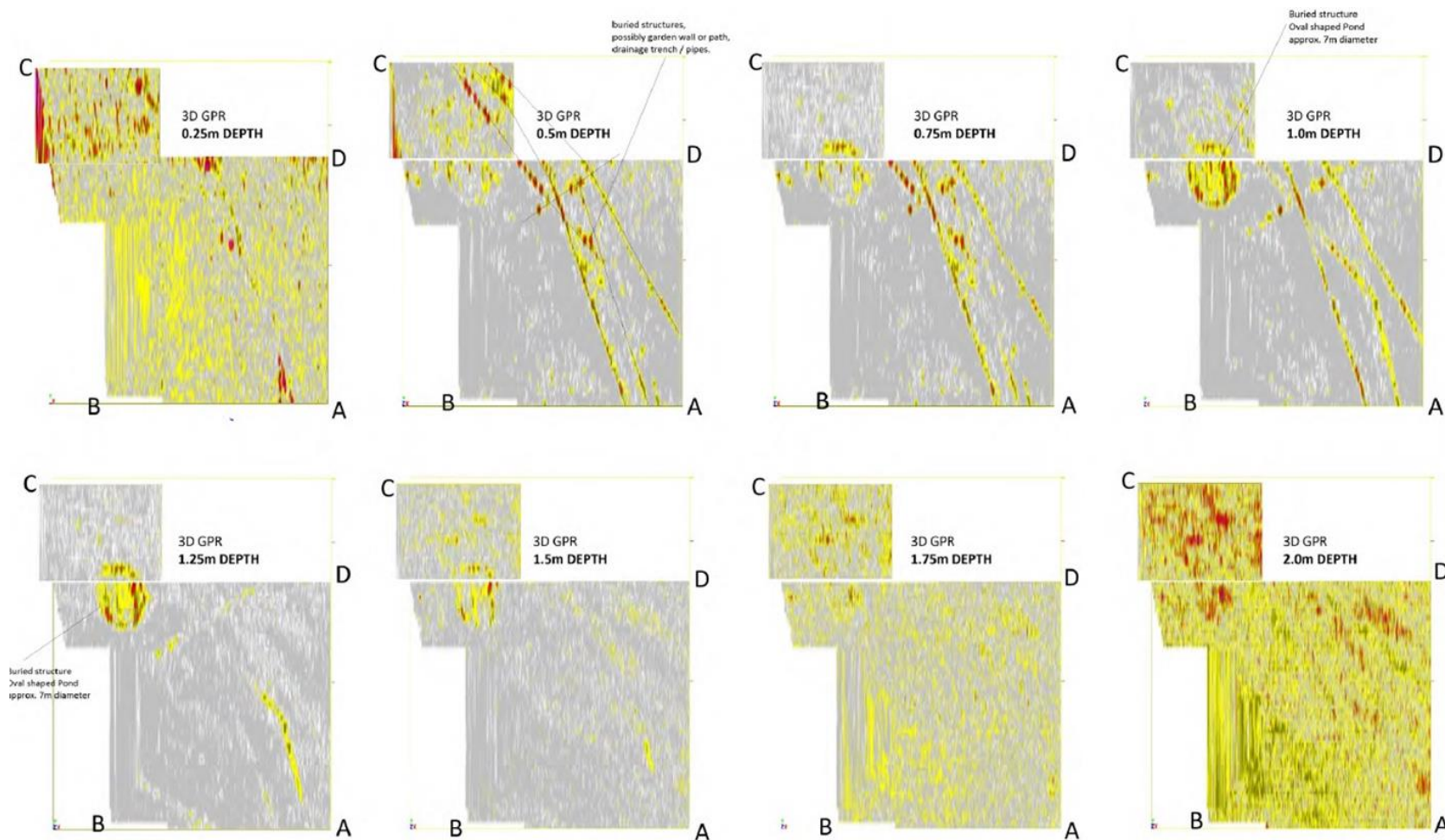


Figure 33. 3D GPR Survey Results of proposed memorial site. Source: Watson 2019

**Section 56 Exploratory Investigation – January 2020 (Judge, April 2020)**

The locations of test excavations undertaken within the proposed memorial site were designed to ground truth the result of the GPR survey and to attempt to clarify the purposes of the lateral terrace features. The GPR survey had clearly shown what was expected to be the base of the pond/fountain associated with Kilbryde. The survey also showed narrow alignments that were thought potentially to be buried structures, walls, paths or drainage pipes. A total of three test trenches and one test pit were undertaken within the proposed memorial site and immediate surrounds (Figure 34, Figure 35).



**Figure 34. Aerial showing the location of test pits ('P#') and test trenches ('T#')**

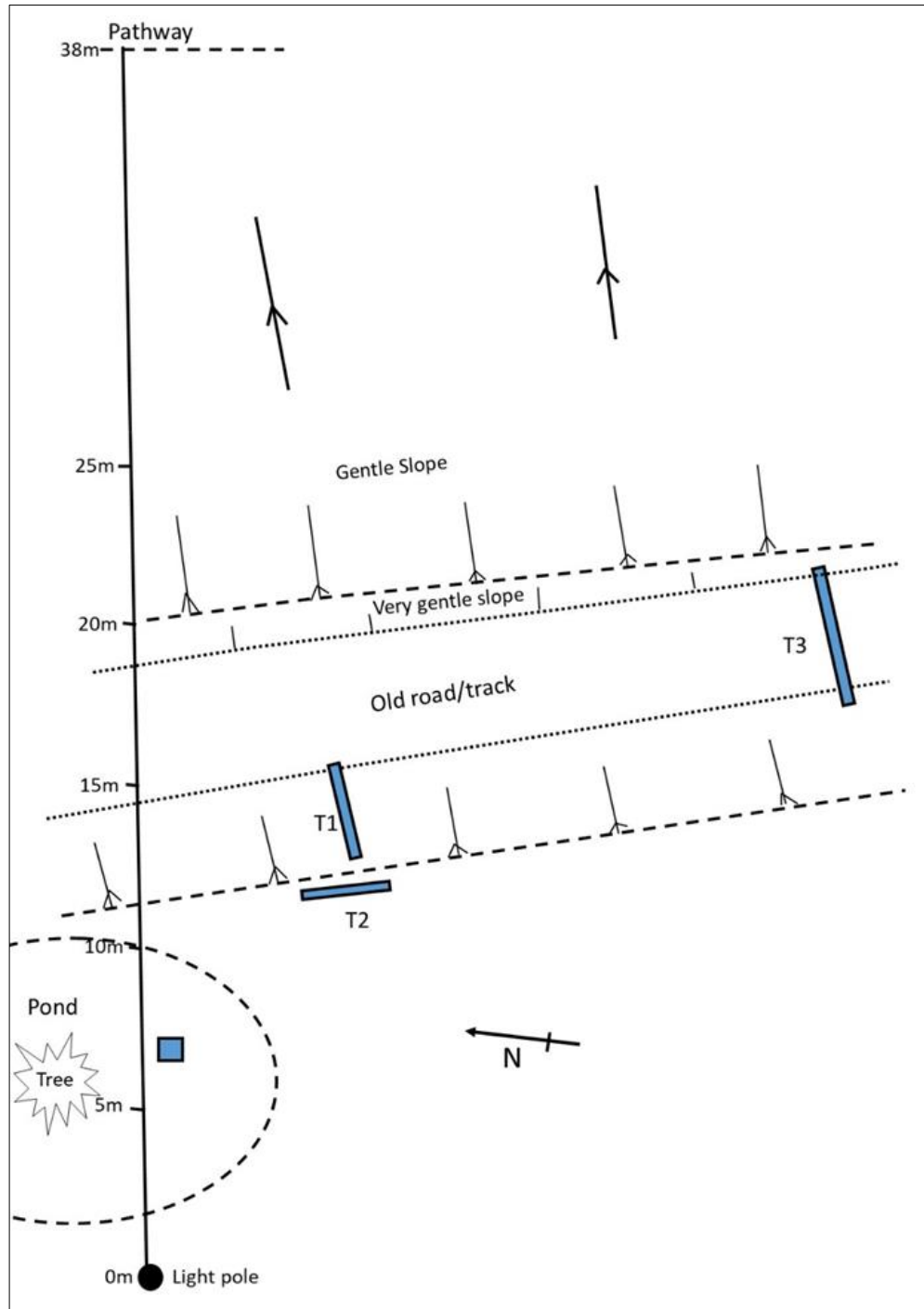
The test excavations uncovered the subsurface remains of the pond/fountain associated with Kilbryde in the location identified within the GPR survey and supported by previous archival research. The excavations also confirmed that the lower terrace forms part of an old track or road alignment and this likely accounts for the anomalies picked up during the magnetometer survey (Trench 3; Figure 35). The pond and road/track alignment are discussed in detail below.

The investigations also illustrated the extent of previous modifications on the site, with thick layers of compacted pale grey mixed silty clay exposed both on the top 'terrace' area and on the back scarp of the former track/road alignment. The soil profile of Trench 1 (Figure 35–Figure 38) showed that the back scarp of the former road alignment had been built up with a mixed pale grey silty clay, likely during its construction but also potentially later during landscaping works for Kilbryde or during works for the development of the park. The fill was largely sterile with the exception of window glass fragments from the



upper levels. Trench 2 was excavated to a depth of only 30cm as ground conditions prevented deeper excavation by hand. Probing was undertaken at 10cm intervals along the base of the trench; however, no subsurface archaeological remains were able to be identified.

No other features were able to be identified within this area and it remains unclear what some of the apparent alignments identified as a result of the geophysical survey relate to.



**Figure 35. Tape and compass plan of test excavations (shown in blue) undertaken within and around the proposed memorial site**



**Figure 36. View looking north over Trench 1**



**Figure 37. View looking west over Trench 1**





Figure 38. Photo looking west showing soil profile of Trench 1

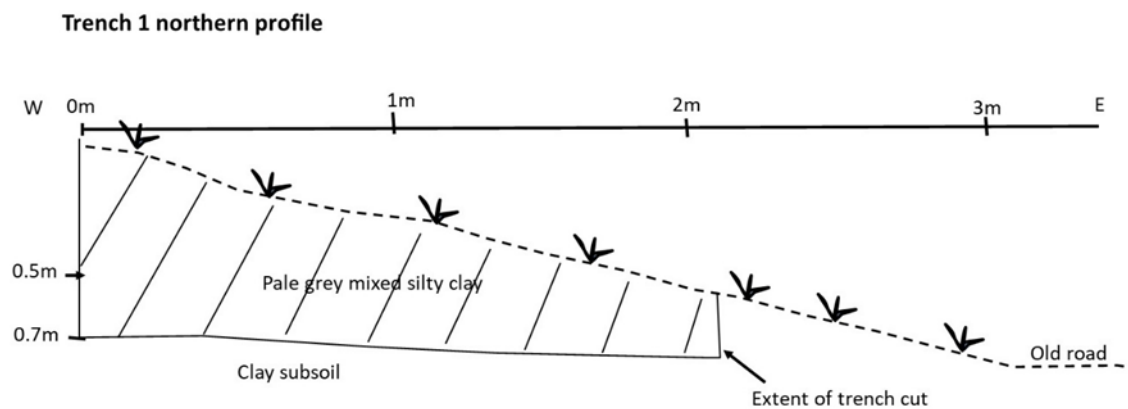


Figure 39. Stratigraphic profile of Trench 1 – northern face



Figure 40. View looking east showing the eastern soil profile of Trench 2

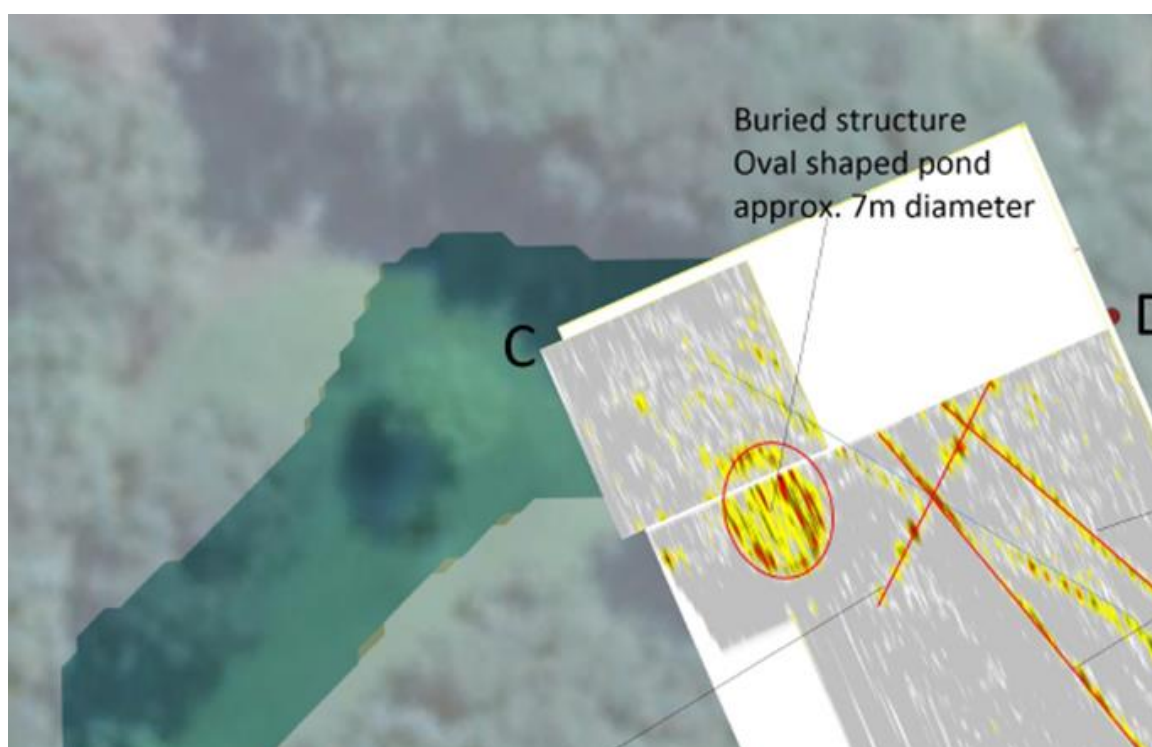


### *Pond/Fountain*

The subsurface remains of Campbell's pond/fountain were clearly identified during the geophysical survey (Figure 41). The pond is shown on a number of photographs dating to the late 19th and early 20th centuries and was a significant feature and focal point within the Campbell garden (Figure 42–Figure 44).

Prior to the investigations and due to particularly dry weather over the summer period, it was noted that the subsurface footprint of the pond appeared to be visible as a patch of very dry grass beneath the Flame tree (Figure 45). This area was mapped onto the site plan. A single test pit of 0.5m<sup>2</sup> was excavated into the grass close to the southern edge of the pond/fountain site outside of the root structure of the flame tree.

In situ concrete remains of the pond/fountain were identified at a depth of 30-34cm below the existing ground surface (Figure 46–Figure 48). The concrete remains were overlain with a densely compacted, pale grey mixed silty clay soil containing loose fragments of concrete, glass, glazed terracotta drainage pipe, non-diagnostic animal bone and a small unidentified pressed metal item (Figure 49).



**Figure 41. Detail of GPR results overlaid onto an aerial showing the location of the pond/fountain.**  
Source: Watson 2019



**Figure 42. Auckland Harbour from Kilbryde. Arthur Ninnis Breckon photograph taken c. early 1900s overlooking the pond/fountain and pathway. Source: Auckland Museum ref. PH-NEG-A547**



**Figure 43. From Sir J. Campbell's Panorama Auckland Harbour, Arthur Ninnis Breckon photograph c.1900. Source: Auckland Museum ref. PH-NEG-A83**



**Figure 44.** Circa 1900 Arthur Ninnis Breckon photograph entitled ‘Sir J. Campbell’s garden and harbour’. Source: Auckland Museum ref. PH-NEG-A80



**Figure 45.** View looking north-west over the location of the pond. The dry grass appears to correlate with the subsurface remains of the pond (shown with black line)





**Figure 46. View looking north-east over the location of test pit 1 (marked with arrow), located within the original footprint of the pond/fountain**



**Figure 47. Test pit 1 showing the concrete remains of the pond/fountain at the base of the pit**





**Figure 48.** Close up of test pit 1. The in situ remains of the pond/fountain base are exposed at the base of the pit. Fragments of concrete were also identified within the overlying fill (marked with arrow)



**Figure 49.** Material recovered from the fill overlying the base of the pond/fountain

### *Old Road/Track*

A test trench excavated across the lower of the two terrace-like features exposed a former road/track surface beneath 10-25cm of mixed pale grey silty clay (the depth of the fill overburden increased towards the back scarp). The road/track surface measured 2.95m wide and comprised a compacted clay with patches of coal ash waste material deposited along both the inner and outer edge.<sup>1</sup> The depth of the road/track surface appeared to be c.5cm. At some point in time the road/track surface was covered with the excavated fill material and grassed. See Figure 50–Figure 52.

Further examination of the surrounding area indicates that the track extended to the north and south of the visible section as shown on the aerial overlay below (Figure 53). A review of historic photographs and survey plans could not clarify the antiquity or function of the road/track, however, it was potentially formed during the mid-late 19th century prior to the Campbells purchase of the headland and construction of Kilbryde. Historic photographs dating to c.1860 show a road/track leading down to Swainson's house in Judges Bay which could potentially form part of the same alignment (Figure 54). Other photographs dating to the early 20th century do show what appears to be a walking track running up the steep banks at the northern end of Judges Bay to Campbells Point and it is also possible that the section of track investigated forms part of that track alignment (Figure 55). It is also probable that a road/track running across the point during this period would have been an access way connecting Taurarua Judges Bay and St Georges Bay to the north-west.

The road/track is unlikely to be associated with John Logan Campbell's residence on the property as this area appears to be largely covered in trees in photographs taken during his occupancy (Figure 56) and the survey plan of the property produced in 1916 does not show a track in this location (Figure 57). Of interest also is a 1940 aerial photograph (Figure 58) which clearly shows the original footprint of Kilbryde as well as the alignments of the tracks and driveway. No road/track alignment can be seen in the location under discussion.

It is also possible that the road/track relates to the works undertaken for the excavation of Campbells Point during the 1910s or 1920s, or during the development of the park during the 1920s, although again, this was unable to be confirmed.

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<sup>1</sup> Coarse coal waste material from gas works or steam boilers, fire boxes etc. was commonly used as an incidental road aggregate on unpaved roads throughout the historic period up until at least the mid-20th century. The coal waste was generally kept out of gardens due to the toxic chemicals in the material.





**Figure 50. View looking south-east over the old road/track alignment showing the location of the test trench**



**Figure 51. View looking east over Trench 3 showing the old road/track surface. Patches of coal ash waste are circled**

Trench 3 northern profile

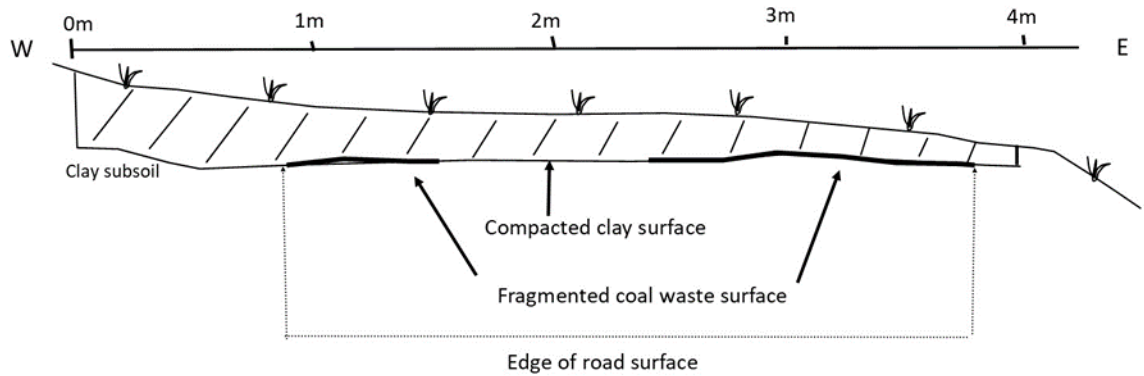


Figure 52. Trench 3 northern profile showing the former road/track surface

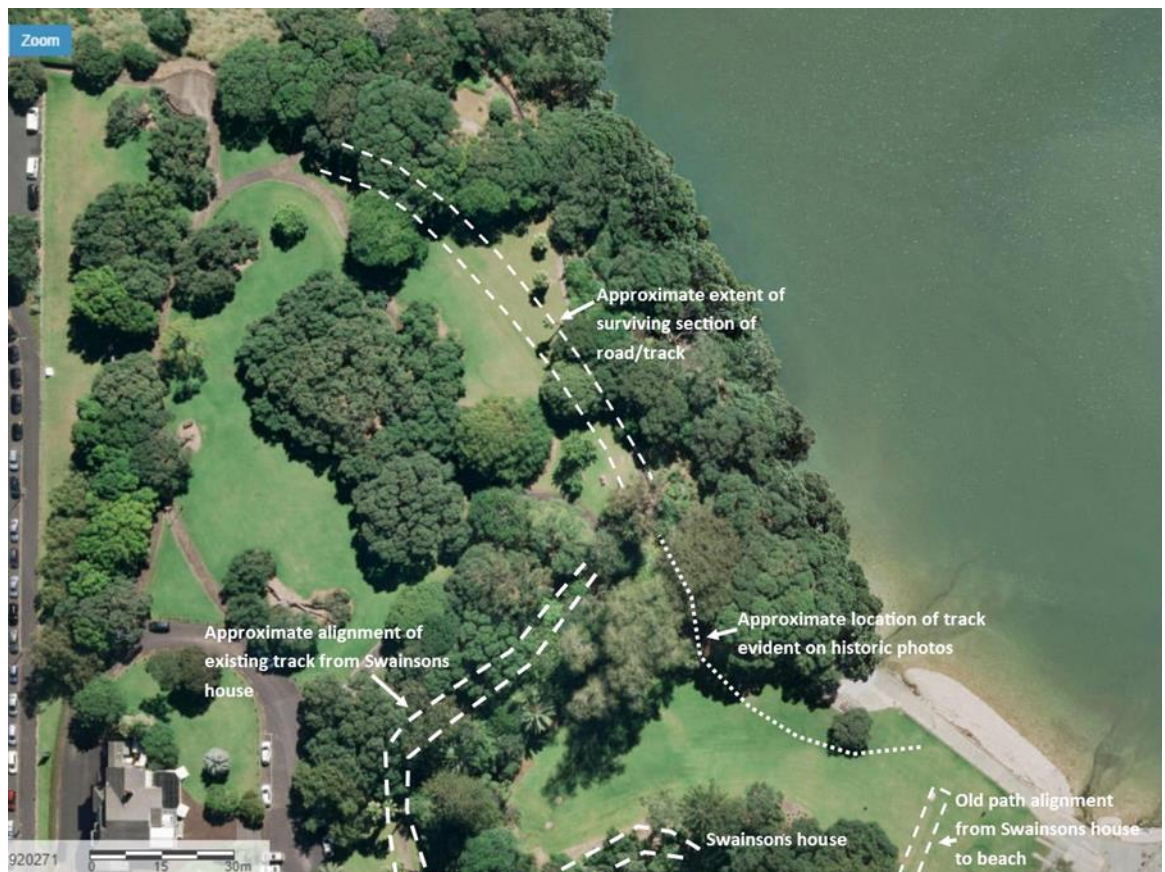


Figure 53. Aerial showing the identified extent of the subject section of road/track in relation to other sections of track discussed in text. Aerial source: Auckland Council Geomaps 2020





**Figure 54.** Circa 1860s photograph by James Richardson showing William Swainson's house in the foreground with the track leading down to the house on the far right. Source: Auckland Libraries Heritage Collections ref. 4-3681A-70

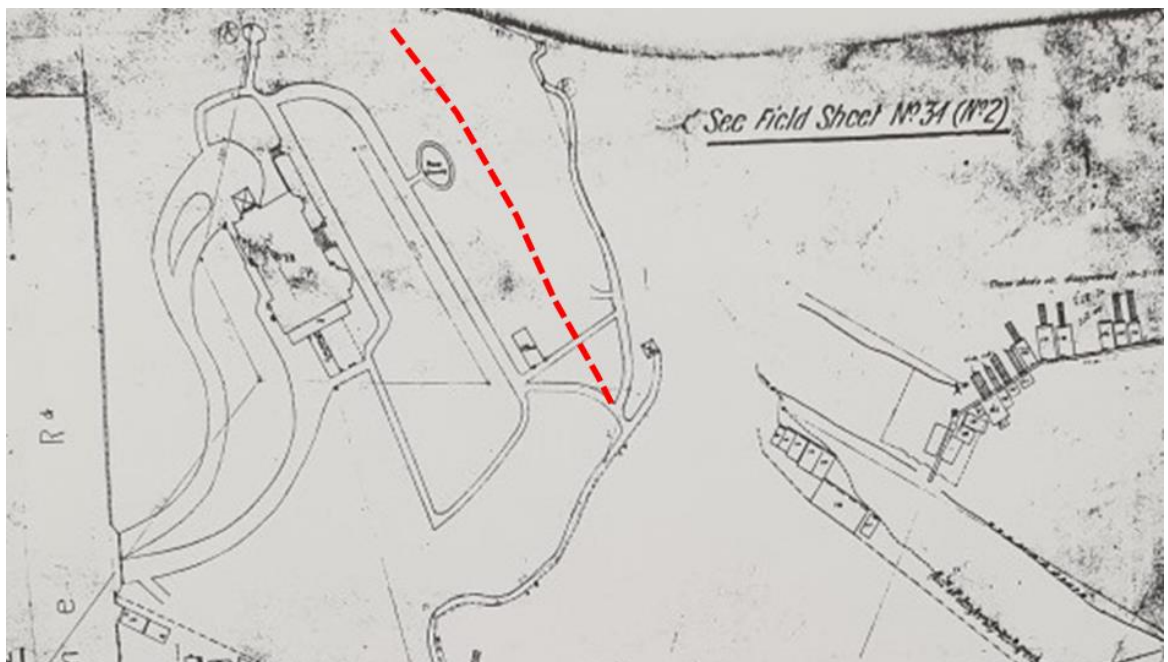


**Figure 55.** Detail of 1925 photograph taken by James Richardson looking from Point Resolution to Campbells Point, showing Parnell Park. Note the alignment of the track from the boat sheds, up the slope and across Campbell's Point. Source: Auckland Libraries Heritage Images ref. 4-2388





**Figure 56.** Circa 1900 photograph taken by Arthur Ninnis Breckon entitled 'Kilbryde. Looking east over garden'. Source: Auckland Museum ref. PH-NEG-A81



**Figure 57.** Detail of Parnell Field Sheet No. 34, sheet 1 (1916). The location of the subject old road/track alignment is overlaid in red. Source: Auckland Council Archives ref. ACC 015 4058-34a



**Figure 58. 1940 aerial photograph where the footprint of Kilbryde is still visible (circled) as are the original path and driveway alignments. Note that there is no clear evidence of a road alignment within the subject area as previously discussed (shown with white line)**

## Proposed Temporary Haul Road

A temporary haul road is proposed to provide access to the construction site from Gladstone Road. The alignment shown on Figure 1 is the only possible land vehicle access to the site. The alignment of the access road was identified as passing over the site of Campbell's Kilbryde House (Figure 59).

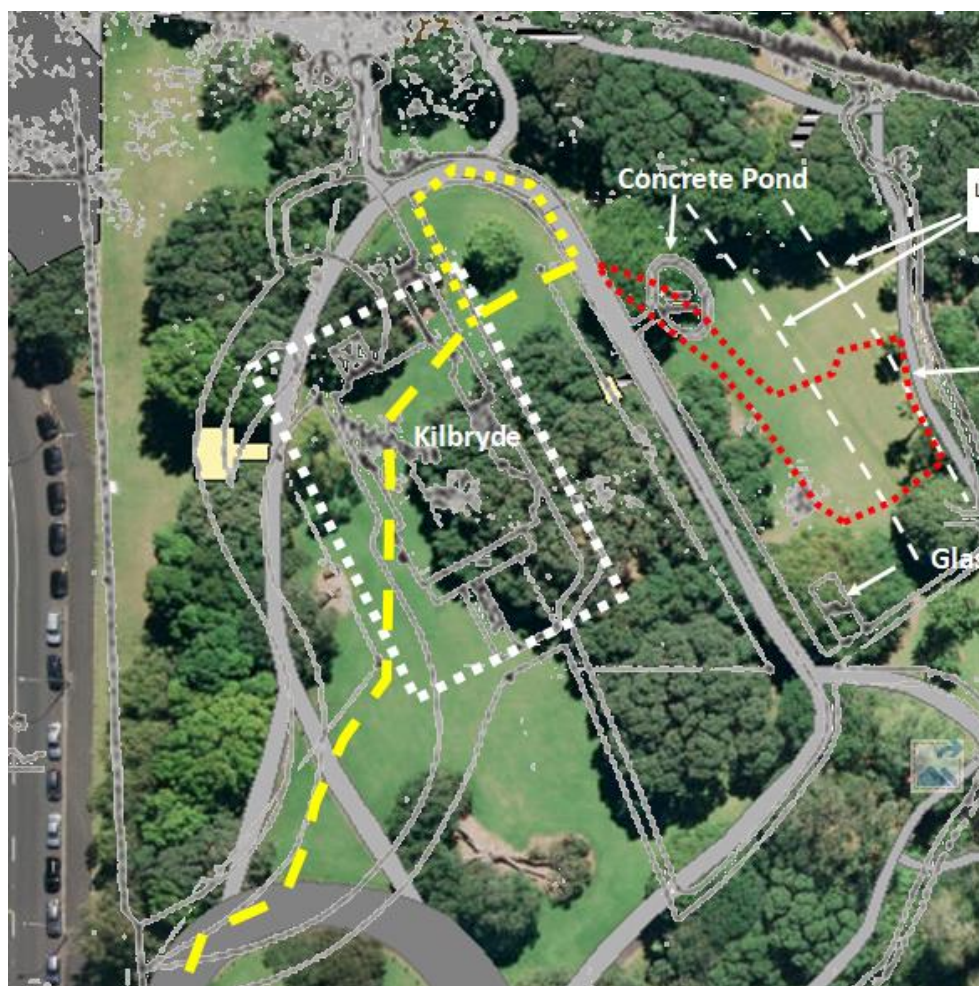


Figure 59. Detail of Parnell Field Sheet No. 34, sheet 1 (1916) overlaid onto a modern aerial photograph showing the proposed temporary haul road alignment (overlaid in yellow) in relation to the general former location of Kilbryde House (outlined in white). Plan source: Auckland Council Archives ref. ACC 015 4058-34a; aerial source: Auckland Council Geomaps 2019

### *Site Assessment – June/July 2019 (Judge, December 2019)*

Visual survey of the area did not identify any surface remains of the house. The area was probed to provide some information on potential surviving subsurface features. Areas of potentially light gravelly soil were identified and the probe hit hard surfaces in small isolated areas. These were identified as potential subsurface buildings foundations c.20cm below the existing ground level. No substantial or extensive foundation remains were identified through probing.

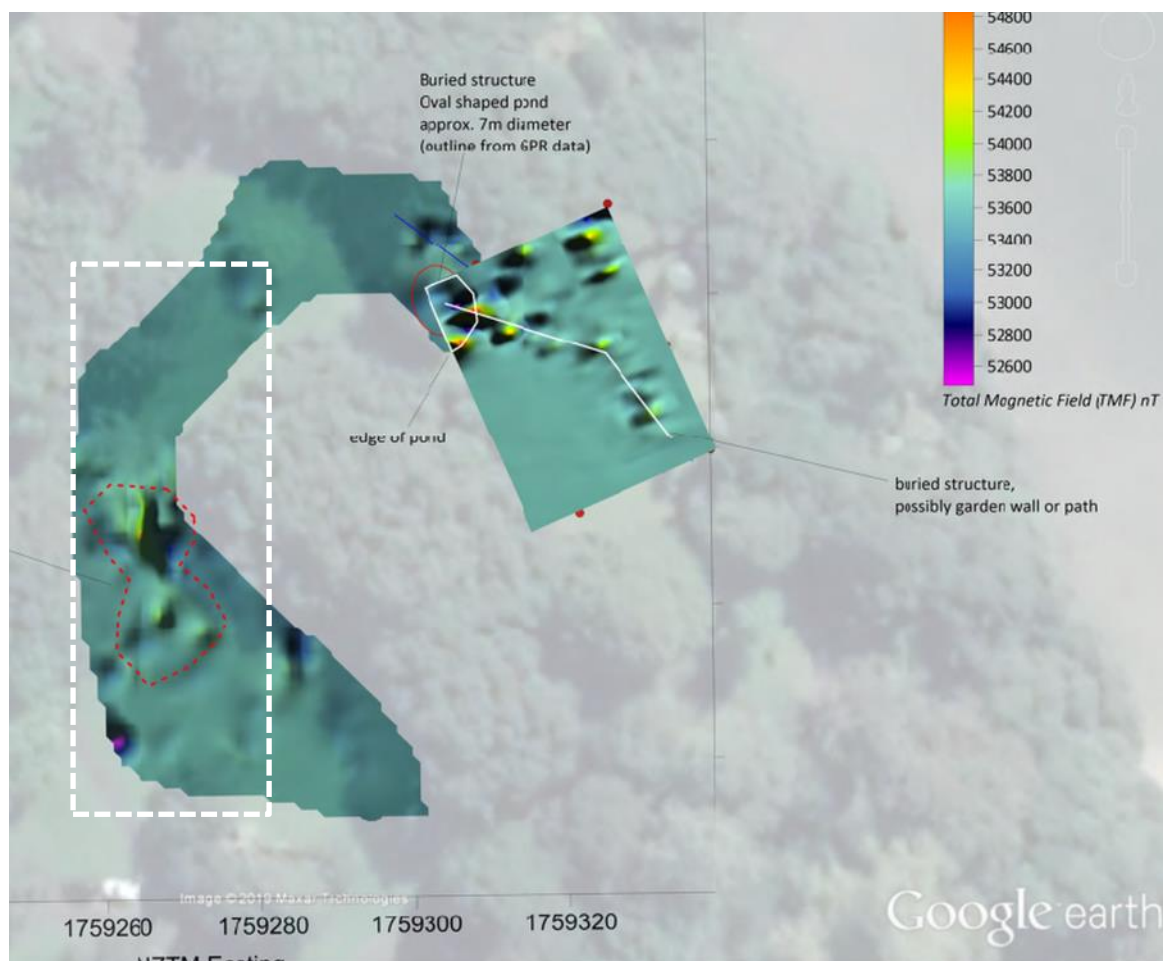


### ***Geophysical Survey – Late 2019 (Watson 2019)***

The area around the proposed haul road access where Kilbryde House was formerly located was surveyed with the magnetometer set for a wide area survey and with four 2D-GPR transects. Although the magnetometer data is significantly lower in resolution than the 3D-GPR techniques, it has the benefit of providing coverage over a wide area and can be used to determine whether the anomalies have a magnetic signature – particularly useful within 19th and 20th century sites.

The magnetometer survey of the area clearly showed a cluster of anomalies, likely containing ferrous metal elements covering an area of 30m x 15m along the proposed haul road (Figure 60). Other small magnetic anomalies were visible in the wider coverage areas.

The subsequent 2D-GPR transects (Figure 61–Figure 63) clearly show features within this area that appear to be quite regular and are potentially foundation remains of the house. A possible driveway or road surface and pathway were also identified within this area (Figure 62, Figure 63). Of particular interest, though, is that there is an absence of GPR anomalies between the ground surface to c.0.5m in depth (Figure 62, Figure 63). The layer from the surface to c.0.5m shows evidence of clearance and compaction with heavy machinery (Watson, pers. comm. 2020) that almost certainly occurred during the demolition of Kilbryde and subsequent landscaping of the Park.



**Figure 60. Magnetometer survey results, with the proposed haul road area outlined in white. Source: Watson 2019**

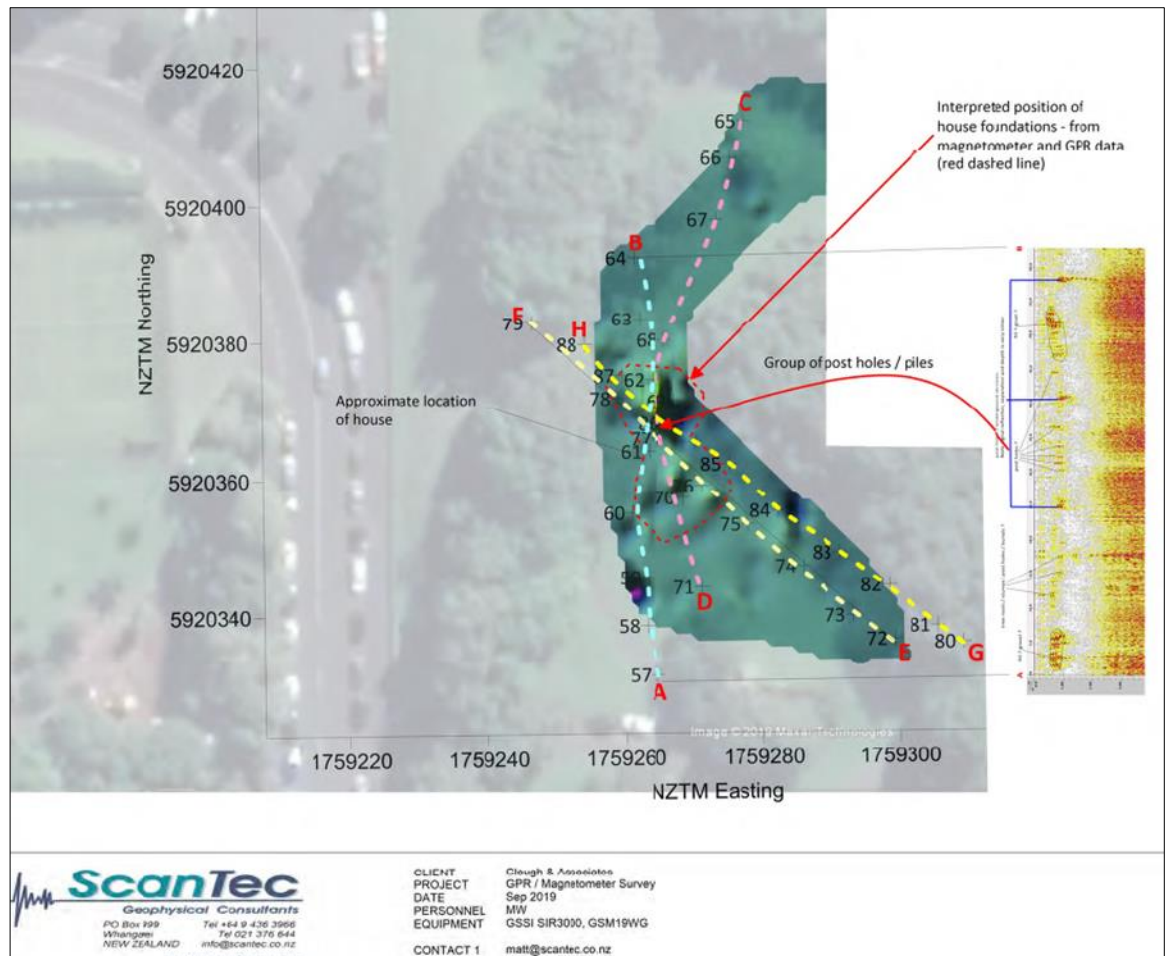


Figure 61. Proposed Haul Road Access 2D GPR Transects (Scantec 2019)

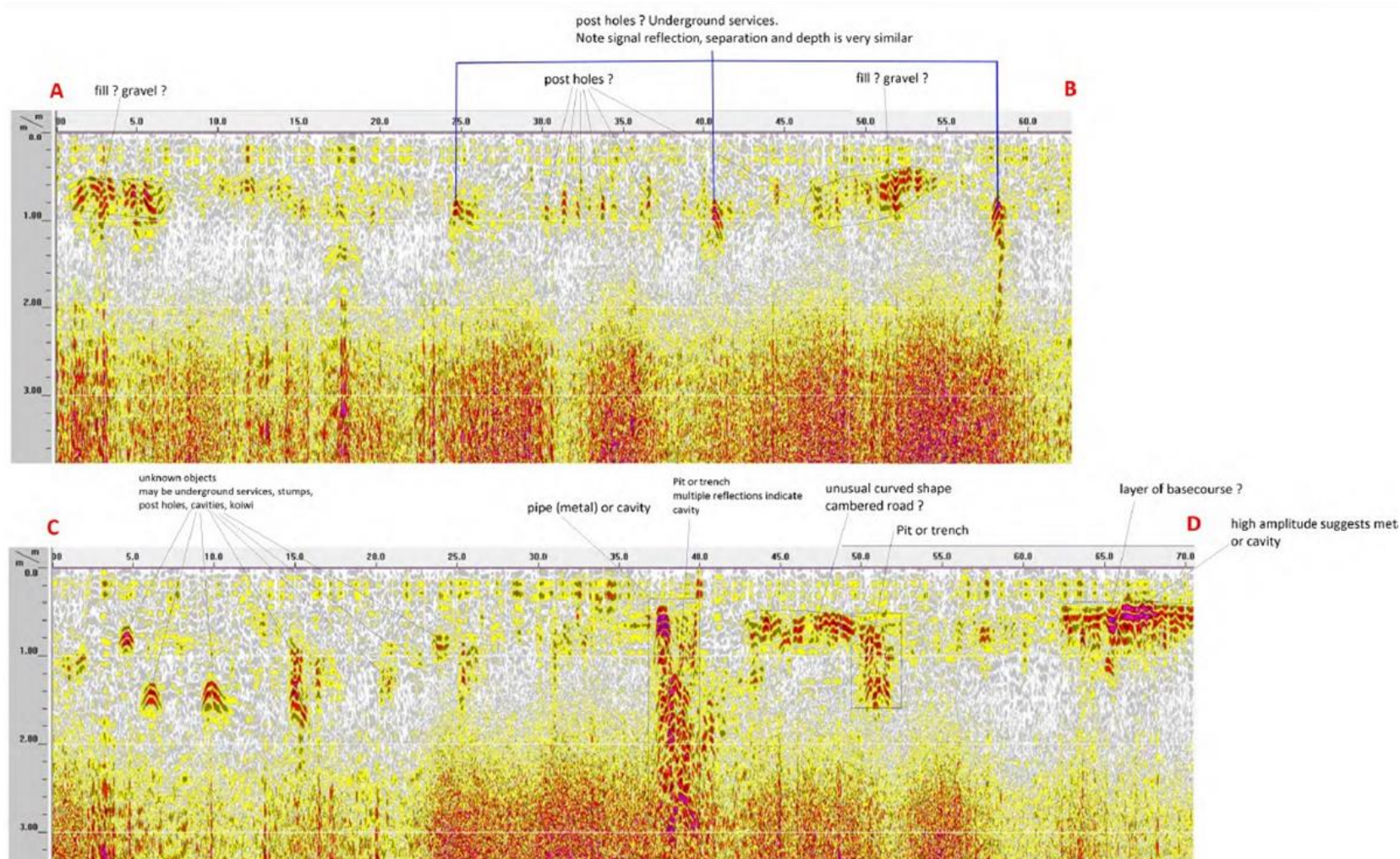


Figure 62. 2D GPR survey results along the proposed haul road access and immediate surrounds. Source: Watson 2019



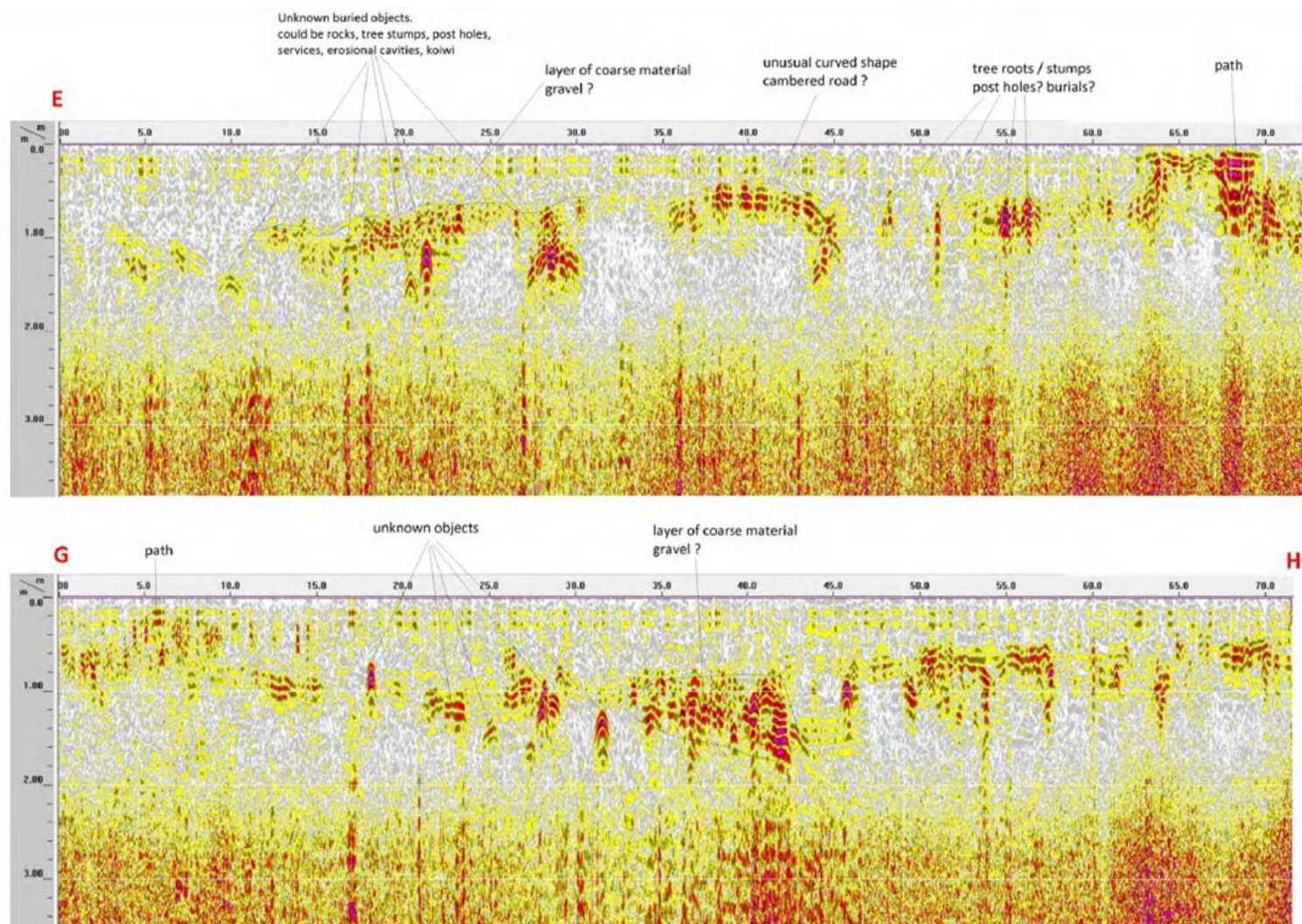
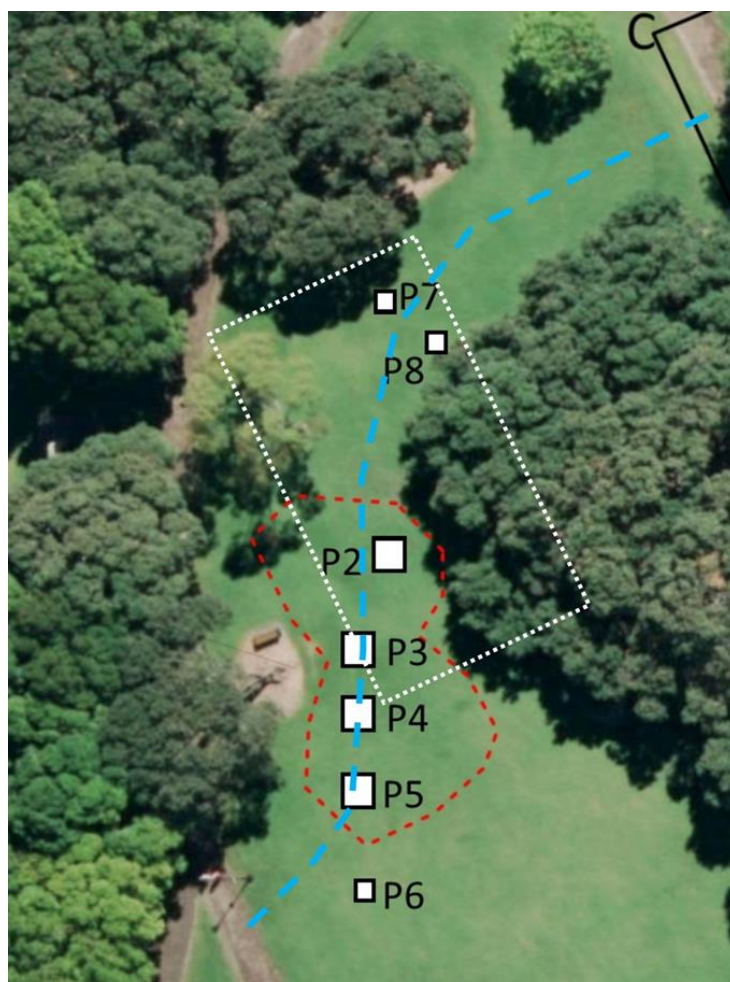


Figure 63. 2D GPR survey results along the proposed haul road access and immediate surrounds. The modern path alignment is evident at the western end of transect E-F. Source: Watson 2019

### ***Section 56 Exploratory Investigation – January 2020 (Judge, April 2020)***

A total of seven test pits varying in size from 0.3m<sup>2</sup> to 0.5m<sup>2</sup> were excavated along the proposed haul road access alignment (Figure 64, Figure 65). Test pits 3 and 4 had to be abandoned as tree roots were encountered. Test pits 2, 5, 6, 7 and 8 all showed a similar soil profile comprising a highly compacted mixed pale grey silty clay fill with very occasional small concrete or brick fragments to a depth of c.35cm before excavation became too difficult to proceed with by hand (Figure 66). Probing undertaken across the base of all of the excavated test pits did not identify any subsurface archaeological remains. This layer appeared to be a layer of fill deposited over the site after the demolition of the house and surrounding landscaping features. No intact archaeological remains were identified, although it is possible that some survive under the thick compacted layer of fill.

Probing was also undertaken across the extent of the remainder of the area to confirm whether ground conditions were the same as those encountered during test pitting – apart from the presence of tree roots, probing did not identify any changes in the subsoil. It appears likely that probing previously undertaken within this area had identified the presence of tree roots rather than remnant subsurface features associated with the Kilbryde House.



**Figure 64. Aerial showing the locations of test pits 2-8 excavated along the route of the proposed haul road in relation to the area identified through magnetometer survey as possible remains of the former Kilbryde House (outlined in red); the location of Kilbryde as determined through historic plans and aerials (outlined in white) and the proposed haul road alignment (shown in blue). Aerial source: Auckland Council Geomaps 2020**





**Figure 65. Excavation of test pits along the proposed haul road alignment**



**Figure 66. Test pit 2 profile – showing the typical results of test pitting along the proposed haul road alignment and within the footprint of Kilbryde**



## **DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS**

### **Summary of Results and Discussion**

The proposed works are located within immediate proximity to two previously recorded archaeological sites (Mataherehere Pa R11/84 and the site of Kilbryde House R11/2681).

No archaeological remains associated with Mataherehere Pa were identified (or have previously been identified) within the proposed area of works; however, there remains potential for subsurface archaeological features/deposits associated with the site and more generally to pre-European Maori occupation to be present within the project area and surrounds.

Recent geophysical survey and archaeological exploratory works undertaken within the recorded extent of R11/2681 (Kilbryde House and surrounds) have identified and uncovered the subsurface foundations of the pond/fountain and remains of an old road/track alignment within and in the immediate vicinity of the proposed site for the Erebus Memorial. The pond itself had been clearly identified as a result of the geophysical survey. Anomalies along what has now been identified as an old road/track alignment were identified within this location during the magnetometer survey; however, narrow alignments which were identified within this area on the 3D-GPR results at much deeper depths of 0.5-1m in depth were not able to be identified during hand excavations due primarily to their depth and also because much of these alignments appear to run beneath the old track/road surface; they potentially comprise drainage features or similar associated with this feature.

The road/track alignment is thought likely to date prior to the construction of Kilbryde and associated landscaping of the property; however, this cannot be definitively stated. The road/track is potentially part of an alignment running from Judges Bay to St Georges Bay during the mid-late 19th century. Archival research has been relatively exhaustive; however, further information may come to light as to its function, date of construction and original full alignment.

Test excavations were also undertaken within the previously identified extent of Kilbryde House where the temporary haul road is proposed to run. These excavations were undertaken both in the area identified within the geophysical survey as most likely being the location of the house (due to the density and regularity of anomalies interpreted as likely foundation remains) and within the area identified through historic research as being the location of the house (slightly to the north, but overlapping with the area identified during geophysical survey – see Figure 68). The test excavations identified a densely compacted layer of pale grey mixed silty clay down to at least 35cm below the existing ground surface. GPR survey identified this layer to a depth of c.50cm with no anomalies present until this depth.

While subsurface features almost certainly associated with Kilbryde were identified as a result of the GPR and magnetometer survey at depths of between 0.5-1m, no subsurface archaeological remains have been identified either by geophysical survey or archaeological test investigations at a depth of less than 0.5m within this area. Given the compacted, hard nature of the soil to a ground-truthed depth of at least 35cm within this area, it is considered unlikely that the proposed engineered haul road will have any significant effects on intact subsurface archaeological remains associated with Kilbryde.

The limitations of the archaeological investigations should be recognised and the general absence of significant archaeological remains found within the test excavations does not provide conclusive evidence for the absence of such remains in the affected area. This can only be achieved by extensive mechanical topsoil and fill removal over the extent of the memorial footprint.

## **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.

## **Archaeological Value and Significance**

Heritage NZ, has provided guidelines setting out criteria for the evaluation of archaeological sites (condition, rarity, contextual value, information potential, amenity value and cultural associations) (Heritage NZ 2006: 9-10). These criteria have been used to evaluate the value and significance of the archaeological site R11/2681 (Kilbryde) (see Table 1). Mataherehere Pa (R11/84) has not been assessed as there are no identified archaeological remains of the site.

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.

Overall, site R11/2681 is considered to have high archaeological and wider historic heritage value based on its historical associations with Sir John Logan Campbell, knowledge potential and contextual values. The site also retains moderate to considerable amenity values. Its contextual values as part of the wider heritage landscape are discussed further below.

## ***Heritage Landscape***

Mataherehere Pa and the Kilbryde property form part of the broader heritage landscape of Taurarua/Judges Bay. Mataherehere Pa, along with the pa that was located at the end of Point Resolution, protected the western and eastern ridges that bound Taurarua/Judges Bay. Shell midden deposits associated with pre-European and 19th century Maori occupation have also been identified on the gentle slopes surrounding Taurarua on either side of the Waipapa Stream alignment down which Judges Bay Road now runs.

Sir John Logan Campbell's property forms a significant part of the heritage landscape of the Taurarua/Judges Bay area during the period from the late 19th to early 20th centuries. During this period, a number of notable settlers constructed houses within the Bay, including Chief Justice Henry Martin and the Attorney General, William Swainson, who had erected kit set houses on either side of Waipapa Stream at Taurarua. St Stephens chapel, located on the slopes above the eastern edge of Taurarua/Judges Bay also formed part of the landscape at this time, as did a hospital that was established by the Martins on the eastern side of the Waipapa Stream.

As the area has been largely preserved as a public reserve, the heritage landscape can be at least partially read and understood. Landscape features relating to this period have survived intact, including pathway alignments related to the Kilbryde property as well as sections of tracks and road alignments and trees, as well as some remains of Swainson's House in the form of the cut house terrace, stone steps and chimney base. St Stephens Chapel also still remains on the ridge looking over Taurarua/Judges Bay.

The site also forms part of the wider legacy left by John Logan Campbell, often referred to as Auckland's founding father, which includes Maungakiekie/One Tree Hill and Cornwall Park, which contains his first house Acacia Cottage, relocated to the park from the city centre.

**Table 1. Assessment of the archaeological values of site R11/2681 based on Heritage NZ criteria (Heritage NZ 2006: 9-10)**

<b>Value</b>	<b>Assessment</b>
Condition	Despite the destruction of the house in the 1920s, the site remains in fair condition. Many of the landscape features are still present, including the pathway alignments and terracing. Subsurface remains of the house, pathways and other landscape features are likely to remain at least partially intact beneath a thick layer of compacted fill.
Rarity	Properties such as this, dating to the late 19th century and associated with wealthy settlers are not particularly rare within the area. Many grand houses with extensive landscaping were constructed during this period in different parts of Auckland, including the adjacent suburb of Remuera. The property is, however, the site of one of only three houses that Campbell lived in during his time in Auckland. The first was Acacia Cottage located at Commercial Bay and later moved to Cornwall Park, the second was the Logan Bank Cottage located on Anzac Avenue (previously Jermyn Street) and the third was 'Kilbryde'.
Contextual value	The site contributes in a significant way to the late 19th century historic residential landscape of Taurarua/Judges Bay, Parnell and wider Auckland area. The property was well known within the area and many grieved over the demolition of the house in the 1920s (Wolfe 2013).
Information potential	The site of Kilbryde House retains potential to provide significant information through archaeological investigation relating to the construction of the house and the domestic life of Campbell and his family. The site surrounds were modified during demolition and the formation of Parnell Park during the 20th century,



Value	Assessment
	<p>which removed the above ground features and resulted in the deposition of a layer of silty clay fill over much of the area. The site surrounds do, however, retain potential to provide information through archaeological investigation relating to the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century development of the property and the landscaping design of a well-known and well-regarded property during this period.</p> <p>The value of the road/track alignment that was identified as a result of the s56 investigations is primarily historical rather than archaeological as little information is likely to be obtained through further archaeological investigation.</p>
Amenity value	The site retains good amenity values and potential, being located within a popular park within central Auckland. Although the house was demolished many years ago, landscaping features including the pathway design are still evident. There is currently very little signage within the Park to provide information on the former location of Kilbryde, extant landscape features or significant trees.
Cultural associations	The site is associated with late 19 <sup>th</sup> century European occupation and more directly to the Campbell family. There are also earlier Maori cultural associations with the former Mataherehere Pa R11/84.
Historic heritage values	<p>The site retains considerable historical and social value. The historic values of the site are related to it being the home of Sir John Logan Campbell and as it formed a significant part of the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century heritage landscape of Taurarua/Judges Bay. Campbell designed the house as well as the gardens and lived at the property over an extended period of time until his death in 1912.</p> <p>The property appears to have been well known and highly regarded and there was fierce opposition to its demolition in the 1920s.</p>

## Effects of the Proposal

### *Construction Effects*

Earthworks for the main construction area are required over an area of 538m<sup>2</sup>, with an additional 18m<sup>2</sup> proposed for utilities installation works outside of the main construction area, resulting in a total earthworks area of 556m<sup>2</sup>. The earthworks comprise: the removal of topsoil over the extent of the construction area to a depth of c.200mm; a small area of cut towards the centre of the construction area (0.01m<sup>3</sup>) and then fill (total 368m<sup>3</sup>). Trenching for drainage is also proposed within this area to a width and depth of c.300mm.

The current proposed works will effectively modify/destroy a section of the old road/track alignment. It is estimated that approximately 30% of the identified extent of this section of the track would be either modified/destroyed (through installation of drainage or topsoil stripping) or buried (Figure 67).

The current proposed works are unlikely to affect the subsurface remains of the pond (Bray 2019, pers. comm.) as works within this area comprise the removal of topsoil to a depth of only c.200mm and then the installation of fill and subsequent development of the new pathway (Figure 67). These works have been designed to avoid impacts on the identified extent/depth of the remaining pond foundations which are located at 300mm+ beneath the existing ground surface. The proposed drainage alignment has also been re-routed to avoid impacts on the subsurface remains of the pond (Figure 67). The installation of a tap within this area will take into account the location of the pond foundations and ensure that they area avoided.

The works will also affect an estimated 50% of the identified extent of the landscape terracing features that formed part of the Kilbryde garden. Works across the terraced area is as described above; being primarily topsoil stripping and the installation of fill. The original landscape terracing that formed part of the Kilbryde gardens has, however, been modified in the past through the development of the park, and it is unlikely that any significant archaeological remains will be encountered during topsoil stripping within this area. The effects on the landscape terraces are considered to be greater in terms of heritage landscape values rather than in terms of archaeological values.

The proposed haul road passes over the area identified as the location of Kilbryde House (Figure 68). Geophysical survey and subsequent archaeological test excavations within this area determined that archaeological remains are located 0.5m+ beneath the existing ground level. Plans for the development of the proposed temporary access haul road have been engineered to avoid or minimise any impacts on subsurface archaeological features within this area. Haul roads vary in thickness and integrity based on their performance objectives for each project. In this case, with the intention to reduce load and impact on potential subsurface archaeological remains and to protect tree roots, a concept haul road with a defensive design has been adopted. The haul road is proposed to be built up over the existing topsoil with a layer of either compacted sand/mulch or thick geotextile to be laid along the proposed haul road alignment; a c.400mm layer of hard fill would then be laid on top of the base layer. Where there are no archaeological or heritage control areas, a thinner haul road without geogrid reinforcement may be constructed. This can be monitored and topped up with hard fill where required during construction (Bray, pers. comm. 2019). While efforts have been taken through design of the haul road to avoid impacting on the ground surface and subsurface within the identified area of Kilbryde House, we have been advised that some compaction should still be expected which could affect subsurface archaeological remains, this however is unlikely to be significant due to the depth of the surviving archaeological remains and adoption of the engineered haul road methodology.

The installation of power and water lines is proposed to be undertaken through trenchless methods at a depth of 1m below the existing ground surface. The proposed option alignment has been designed to avoid impacts on known archaeologically sensitive areas.

There is also some potential for previously unidentified archaeological remains associated with the pre-European Maori occupation of the headland and Mataherehere Pa (R11/84) to be present within the project area.

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.

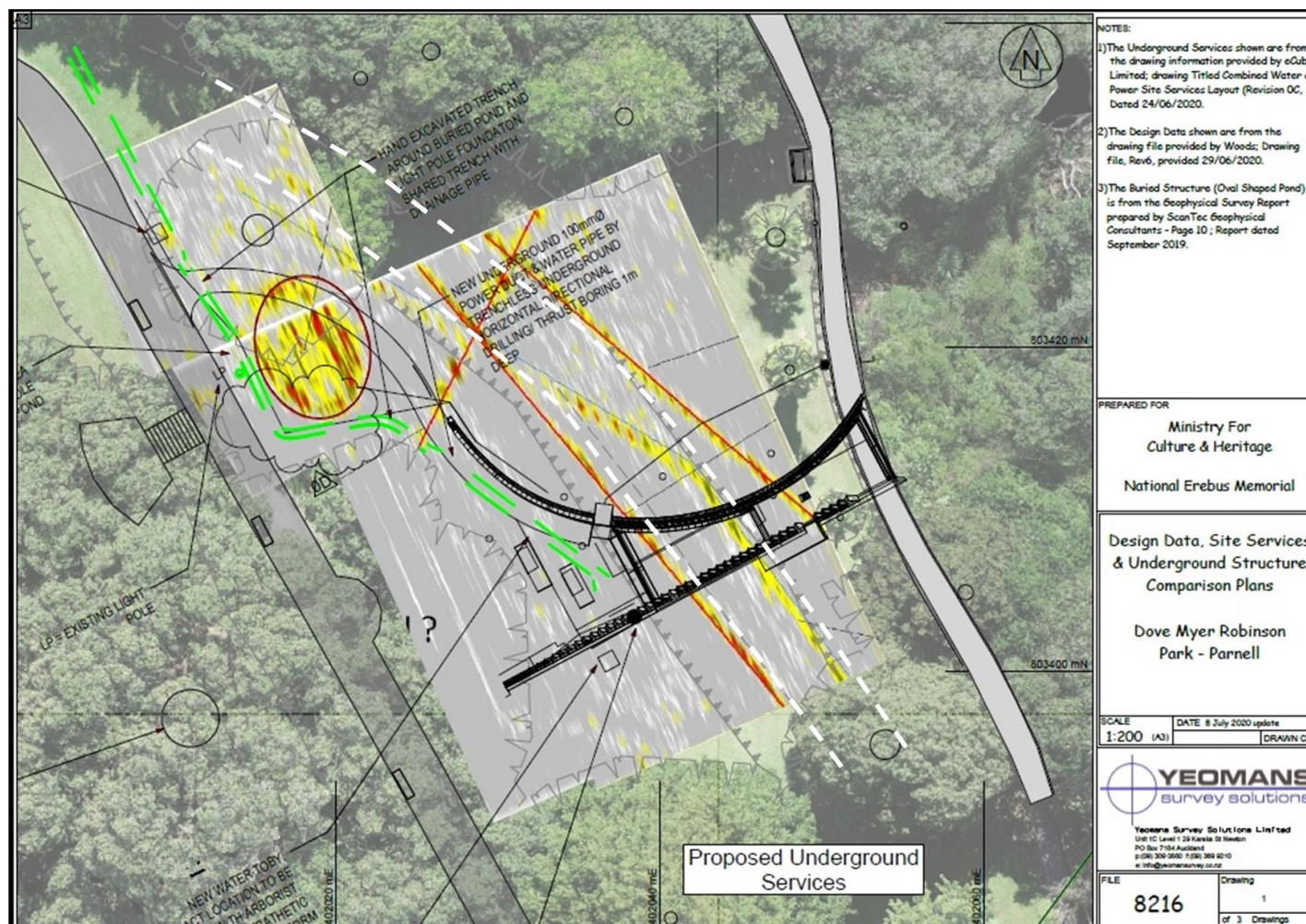


Figure 67. Aerial overlaid with the results of the geophysical survey (shown in yellow/red); the location of the proposed memorial and pedestrian pathway (shown in black); proposed drainage (shown in green) and the approximate alignment of the old track/road that was identified during test excavations (shown in white).



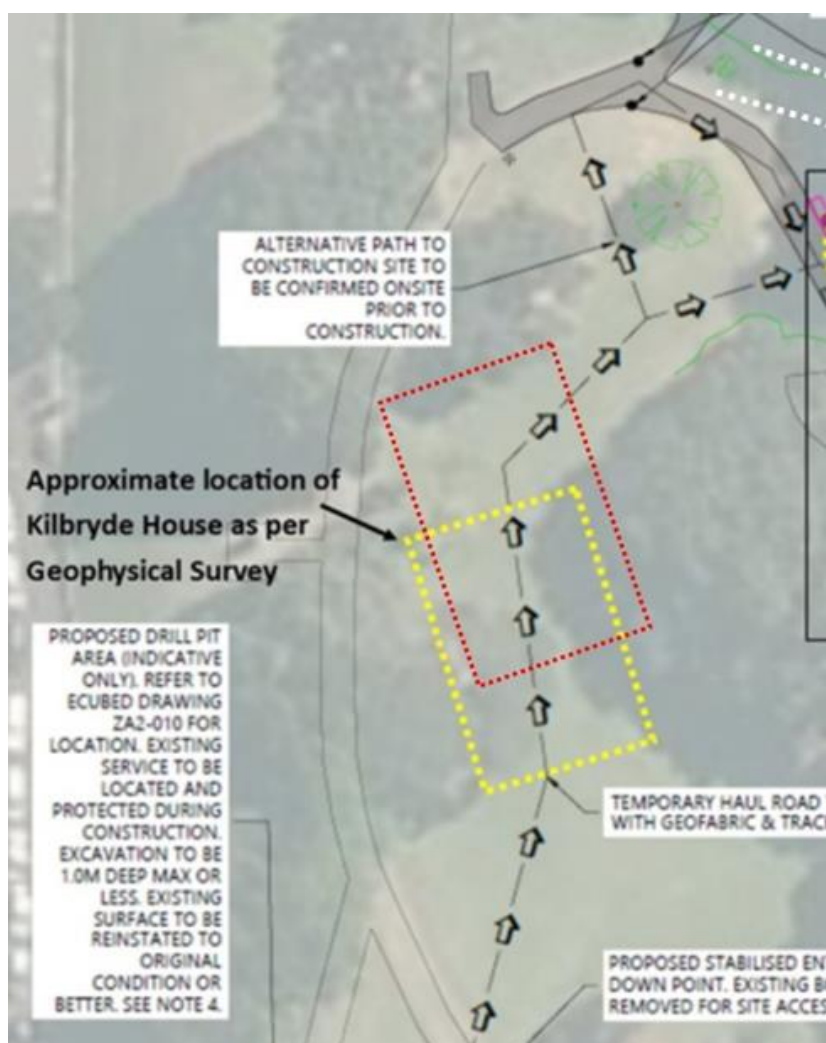


Figure 68. Detail of project plan showing the proposed haul road alignment (shown as arrows) overlaid with the location of the Kilbryde House foundations as per the results of the geophysical survey (outlined in yellow); location of Kilbryde House as identified on historic survey plans (outlined in red).

### *Future Effects*

The post-construction effects of the memorial have been assessed by Studio Pacific Architecture, Heritage Architect Lianne Cox, who has looked at any potential changes in desire lines and water drainage etc (Cox 2020).

The existing pathways located above and below the proposed memorial site will be unaffected by the memorial. These will be retained as the main pedestrian routes for those bypassing the memorial and surrounding lawn space. The new access path branches off the upper path to provide the main access to the memorial and is short and direct. The new access path is located along the most obvious and well-used entry to the lawn area and therefore incorporates the existing desire line.

New desire lines to the main access route to the memorial are considered unlikely as the existing network of paths provides direct access to it from all the main entry points to the Park. Cox does, however, note that there is some potential for visitors arriving from the south to create a new desire line through the trees to the memorial, but this is unlikely due to the steepness of the grade and the presence of the trees, which would discourage visitors

from leaving the path. Signage will also be installed to direct visitors to the start of the memorial path.

Cox (2020) also notes that the both the memorial and the new path are located downslope from the former location of Kilbryde House and therefore no increased water run-off is anticipated that could affect the house site.

It should be noted that the new contours proposed for the memorial have been designed to avoid excessive water run-off and/or water pooling.

### ***Mitigation Undertaken and Proposed***

- Mitigation for the effects of the proposal on archaeological and heritage values includes the engineering of the proposed haul road to avoid or minimise to the extent possible any effects on the subsurface archaeological remains of Kilbryde House.
- The alignments of utilities and drainage pipes have been determined or realigned to avoid impacts on identified archaeological remains.
- Further mitigation has been proposed through the development and installation of new public information boards within the development area that provide information on the past human occupation of the area, including Mataherehere Pa (R11/84), the Kilbryde property (R11/2681) and the wider landscape.
- It is also proposed that where the proposed new footpath crosses over the extent of the buried pond, the edge of the pond is illustrated within the design of the footpath. Information about the purpose of this design will be included within the proposed public information boards.
- Heritage New Zealand has asked that consideration be given to encompassing the long-term management of the heritage site within a Park Management Plan. While we are supportive of this approach, any changes to the management of the park through the development of a Management Plan would need to be initiated by Auckland Council as the owners of the Park.

## **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 Operative in Part 2016 (AUP OP) is relevant to the proposed activity.

Resource consent has been granted (LUC60345670). The conditions relating to archaeology within the consent include: the marking out of the pond prior to the start of works to ensure that there is no accidental damage (Condition 27); investigation of the affected area of the former roadway prior to the commencement of works (Condition 28); archaeological monitoring of all preliminary earthworks required for the project (Condition 29); and that the haul road will be demonstrably engineered to avoid any undue compaction over the area of the former Kilbryde House (Condition 30).

## **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;<sup>2</sup> 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)’

Under Section 43(1) a place post-dating 1900 (including the site of a wreck that occurred after 1900) that could provide ‘significant evidence relating to the historical and cultural heritage of New Zealand’ can be declared by Heritage NZ to be an archaeological site.

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.

As the proposed development, will affect site R11/2681, an Authority must be obtained from Heritage NZ before any work can be carried out that may affect the site. The

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<sup>2</sup> Under Section 42(3) an Authority is not required to permit work on a pre-1900 building unless the building is to be demolished.



conditions of the authority are likely to include archaeological monitoring of works and the recording/investigation of any remains affected.

## **Conclusions**

The proposed works are located within the identified extent of site R11/2681 – the 19th century property of Sir John Logan Campbell. The proposed works will considerably modify a section of landscaped terracing which is likely to be part of the late 19th century/early 20th century landscaping of the property and an earlier section of historic road/track which forms or runs along the lower terrace. The proposed temporary haul road has been designed to be built up above the surface to avoid or minimise impacts on subsurface archaeological remains that have been interpreted as the foundation remains of Kilbryde House wherever possible.

Mataherehere Pa (R11/84) was also located on the former headland and although there are no known archaeological remains associated with the pa, it is possible that subsurface remains relating to Maori occupation may be exposed by the proposed works.

As the proposed works will affect features identified as part of R11/2681, an Authority under the Heritage NZ Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 must be obtained prior to the start of works.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- As site R11/2681 will be affected by the proposed memorial development, an Authority to modify the site must be applied for under Section 44(a) of the HNZPTA and granted by Heritage NZ prior to the start of works. (*Note that this is a legal requirement*).
- Because it is possible that additional unrecorded sites (potentially associated with pre-European Maori occupation) may be exposed during earthworks, the Authority application should include any additional sites that may be discovered when works are under way.
- All preliminary earthworks, including topsoil stripping and excavation for utilities should be monitored by an archaeologist to establish whether any unrecorded subsurface archaeological remains are present.
- Any archaeological remains encountered must be recorded and investigated in accordance with an Authority granted by Heritage NZ.
- In the event of koiwi tangata (human remains) being uncovered, work should cease immediately in the vicinity of the remains and tangata whenua, Heritage NZ, the NZ Police and Council should be contacted so that appropriate arrangements can be made.
- Since the proposed installation is in the vicinity of the former Mataherehere Pa (R11/84), tangata whenua should be consulted regarding the cultural effects of the proposal.

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*New Zealand Herald*, 19 March 1915



## APPENDIX A: ADDITIONAL CONSTRUCTION PLANS

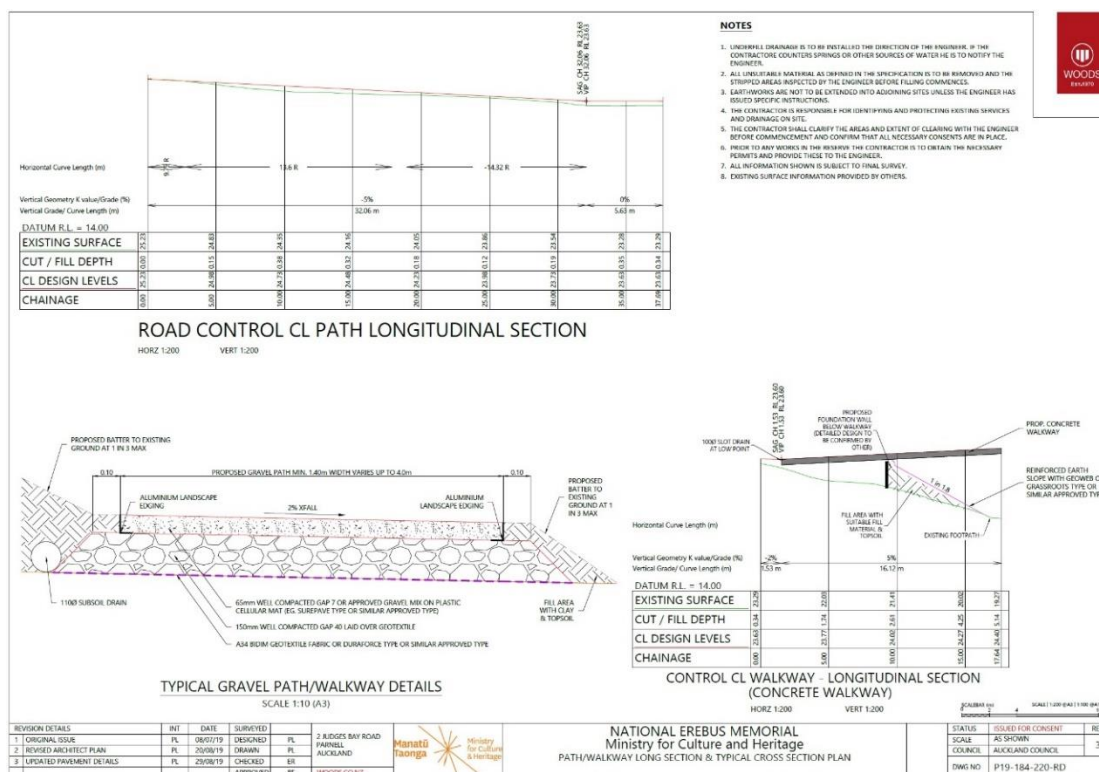


Figure 69. National Erebus Memorial – Path/Walkway Long Section & Typical Cross Section Plan (Woods 2019)

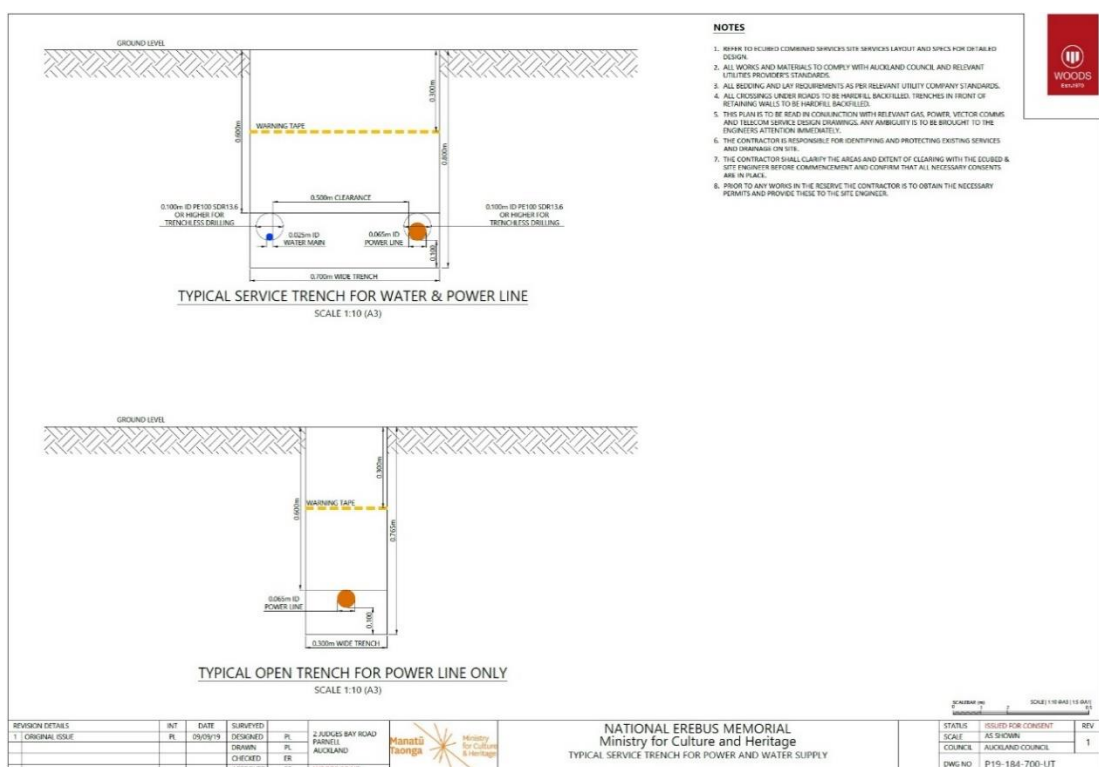




Figure 70. National Erebus Memorial – Typical Service Trench for Power and Water Supply (Woods 2019)

## APPENDIX B: SITE RECORD FORMS

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

 <p><b>ARCHSITE</b> archaeological site recording scheme</p> <p><b>Site Record Form</b></p>	<p><b>NZAA SITE NUMBER:</b> R11/84</p> <p><b>SITE TYPE:</b> Pa</p> <p><b>SITE NAME(s):</b> Mataharehare (?)</p> <p><b>DATE RECORDED:</b></p>
<p><b>SITE COORDINATES (NZTM)</b> Easting: 1759258      Northing: 5920454      Source: On Screen</p>	
<p><b>IMPERIAL SITE NUMBER:</b> N42/77      <b>METRIC SITE NUMBER:</b> R11/84</p>	
	
<p><b>Finding aids to the location of the site</b> Dove Meyer Robinson Park, Parnell.</p>	
<p><b>Brief description</b> Pa site.</p>	
<p><b>Recorded features</b> Unclassified</p>	
<p><b>Other sites associated with this site</b></p>	


NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

<b>SITE RECORD HISTORY</b>	<b>NZAA SITE NUMBER:</b> R11/84
<p><b>Site description</b></p> <p>Updated: 29/03/2011 - NZTM E1759258/ N5920454 (On Screen).</p> <p>No field evidence. Fenton records an attack by Te Taou on a Pa at Taurarua (Judges Bay). Most probably it was either here or at Pt Resolution (R11/85).</p> <p>Refer to attached site record form for additional information.</p> <p>Updated by: Foster, Russell.</p> <p><b>Condition of the site</b></p> <p><b>Statement of condition</b></p> <p>Updated: 06/04/2011, Visited: 29/03/2011 - Destroyed - Evidence must be provided Headland where pa most probably situated was cut down to build the present railway.</p> <p><b>Current land use:</b></p> <p><b>Threats:</b></p>	



AD AI AH CD AF AI

SITE REFERENCE FORM		SITE NUMBER <b>M42 / 77</b>
Map number <b>N 42</b> Map name <b>Auckland</b> Grid reference <b>304607</b> <del>304609</del>	SITE TYPE <b>Pa - headland</b>	
1. Aids to relocation of site <b>E230400 N660000</b> <b>Parnell Park</b>		
2. State of site; possibility of damage or destruction <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Totally destroyed</b>  <b>DESTROYED</b></p>		
3. Owner <b>Auckland City Council</b> Address Altitude	Tenant Address Altitude	
4. Name of site <b>Matcherehere</b> Source of name <b>Thesis H.J.R. Brown 1954</b>		
5. Date recorded Details of investigation; methods and equipment used		
6. Aerial photograph numbers Site shows: <b>clearly/bodily/not at all</b> <b>XXXXXXX</b>		
7. Reported by <b>H.J.R. Brown</b> <b>20 Gilliam St</b> <b>New Lynn</b> Date	Filekeeper <b>L.M. Groube</b> <b>Anthropology Dept</b> <b>Auckland University</b> Date <b>12 August 1961</b>	



NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION <b>SITE RECORD FORM (NZMS1)</b> NZMS 1 map number M42 NZMS 1 map name Auckland NZMS 1 map edition 3rd		NZAA NZMS1 SITE NUMBER M42/77 DATE VISITED 22/12/81 SITE TYPE Headland Paa, Midden SITE NAME: MAORI Matakerehere OTHER															
Grid Reference		Easting	2 3 0 5 0 0	Northing	6 6 0 5 0 0												
1. Aids to relocation of site (attach a sketch map) This headland was referred to by H.J.R. Brown as a Paa called Matakerehere. There are no defences visible. The only visible evidence of occupation is one terrace and several midden scatter mainly immediately to the west of Judges Bay Road - see sketch map attached. Walked around the end of the headland near the Lookout but saw no signs of occupation.																	
2. State of site and possible future damage The park area has been extensively modified through "landscaping" and making areas more readily available for large mowers. Midden is eroding down slope towards Judges Bay and with light grass cover will continue to do so.																	
3. Description of site (Supply full details, history, local environment, references, sketches, etc. If extra sheets are attached, include a summary here) Visible remains consist of one terrace to the west of the path from the beach to the toilets - see sketch map - with midden eroding down the northern slope towards the sea and alongside the western side of the path. Mainly cockle and pipi with some cat's eye and scallop. Further west there is a natural gully with midden visible on the northern and southern slopes and also midden alongside the track to the north of the gully.																	
4. Owner Auckland City Council		Tenant/Manager															
Address		Address															
5. Nature of information (hearsay, brief or extended visit, etc.) Brief visit																	
Photographs (reference numbers, and where they are held)																	
Aerial photographs (reference numbers, and clarity of site)																	
6. Reported by B. Sewell		Filekeeper															
Address 4 Minerva Tee		Date															
Howick		SE BULMER May 1982															
7. Key words																	
8. New Zealand Register of Archaeological Sites (for office use) NZHPT Site Field Code																	
<table border="1"> <tr><td>C</td><td>C</td></tr> <tr><td>A</td><td>I</td></tr> <tr><td>A</td><td>H</td></tr> </table> Type of site Local environment today Land classification		C	C	A	I	A	H	<table border="1"> <tr><td>C</td><td>D</td></tr> <tr><td>A</td><td>A</td></tr> <tr><td>A</td><td>I</td></tr> </table> Present condition and future danger of destruction Security code Local body				C	D	A	A	A	I
C	C																
A	I																
A	H																
C	D																
A	A																
A	I																

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION SITE DESCRIPTION FORM		SITE NUMBER B42/77
Map Number B42	Map Name Auckland	SITE NAME: MAORI Mataherehere
Map Edition 3rd	Grid Reference 305 605	SITE TYPE Pas / midden

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

SKETCH OF TERRACE  
& MIDDEN

NOT TO SCALE

B. Snell

0 50 100m approx



NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION		NZAA METRIC SITE NUMBER R11/84	
<b>SRF UPDATE - 1</b>		<b>SITE TYPE</b> Pa	
NZMS 260 Map number R11		<b>SITE NAME: MAORI</b> Mataharehare (?)	
NZMS 260 Map name Auckland		<b>OTHER</b>	
Grid Ref. - OLD	Easting	2 3 0 5 0 0	Northing
		NB: This is an NZMS 1 GR	
Grid Ref - NZTM	Easting	1 7 5 9 2 5 8	Northing
			5 9 2 0 4 5 4
Landowner: Auckland Council		Valuation number:	
		Legal description:	
Date first recorded: August 1961		Date of visit: 29/03/2011	
Aids to relocation: Dove Meyer Robinson Park Area			
NZTM GR reflects the most likely location for a pa at Mataharehare.			
Current site condition:			
Destroyed			
Current Site use: Reserve			
Threats			
Iwi/hapu			
Name/address of person providing update:		Filekeeper:	
R Foster			
Auckland			

## SRF UPDATE - 2

NZAA SITE NUMBER R11/84

Photographs - reference no.:

Recommendations: -

Additional information (including plans, drawings historical info etc.):

First recorded by HJR Brown as a traditional headland pa. The name Mataharehare was the original name for the now reclaimed St Georges Bay. Fenton (*Important Judgements* p. 64) refers to an attack by Te Taou and Ngati Whatua on a Waiohua Pa at Taurarua (Judges Bay). However, Fenton's map has only the place names Mataharehare and Taurarua with no pa shown. It is probable that the pa was either at Pt Resolution (recorded as R11/85) or on the headland at the northern tip of Judges Bay. This was cut down for the present railway.


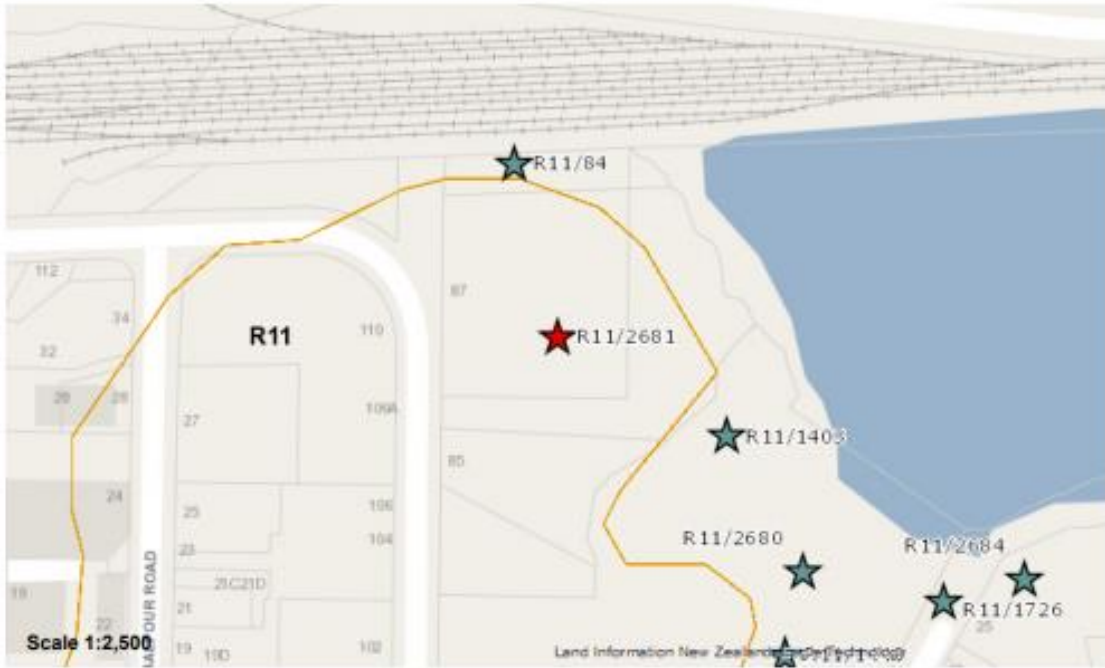
SRF Update from December 1981 refers to a terrace and various midden exposures nearby. The terrace referred to is a building platform for William Swainson's 1841 house (R11/2680) and the middens are recorded as R11/1726 and R11/1403.

No evidence that can be directly related to a pa has ever been recorded.



Portion of Fenton's map showing Taurarua (Judges Bay) and Mataharehare (St Georges Bay).

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

 <p><b>Site Record Form</b></p> <p><b>ARCH SITE</b> archaeological site recording scheme</p>	<p><b>NZAA SITE NUMBER:</b> R11/2681</p> <p><b>SITE TYPE:</b> Historic - domestic</p> <p><b>SITE NAME(s):</b> Kibryde</p> <p><b>DATE RECORDED:</b> 28/02/2011</p>
<p><b>SITE COORDINATES (NZTM)</b> Easting: 1759277      Northing: 5920377      Source: Handheld GPS</p>	
<p><b>IMPERIAL SITE NUMBER:</b>      <b>METRIC SITE NUMBER:</b></p>	
	
<p><b>Finding aids to the location of the site</b> Parnell, Auckland. In Dove Meyer Robinson Park grassed area north of the Parnell Rose Gardens.</p>	
<p><b>Brief description</b> Historic house site.</p>	
<p><b>Recorded features</b> Foundations</p>	
<p><b>Other sites associated with this site</b></p>	



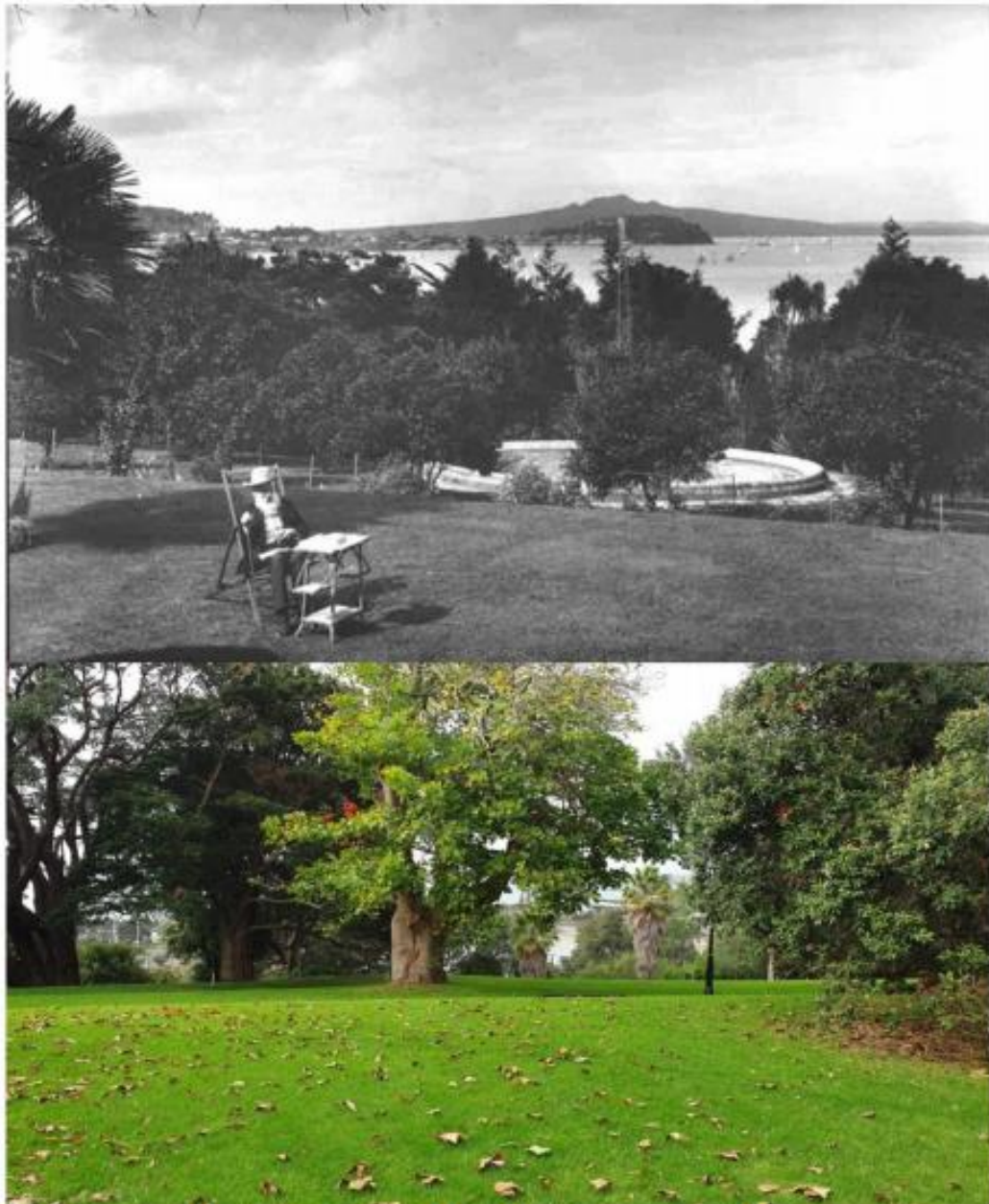
NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

SITE RECORD HISTORY	NZAA SITE NUMBER: R11/2681
<p><b>Site description</b></p> <p>Updated 05/07/2019 (Field visit), submitted by charlottejudge , visited 13/06/2019 by Judge, Charlotte Grid reference (E1759277 / N5920377)</p> <p>Landscape features associated with Kilbryde are still evident within the park, including two broad lateral terraces located east of the house site as well as original path alignments and trees planted by Campbell. See attachments.</p> <p>Updated: 28/02/2011, Visited: 19/11/2010 - NZTM E1759277 / N5920377 (Handheld GPS).</p> <p>Grand house with Italianate style gardens built by Sir John Logan Campbell in 1881. Demolished as unsafe in 1922.</p> <p>Refer to attached site record form for additional information.</p> <p>Inspected by: Foster, Russell.</p> <p><b>Condition of the site</b></p> <p>Updated 05/07/2019 (Field visit), submitted by charlottejudge , visited 13/06/2019 by Judge, Charlotte</p> <p>Updated: 28/02/2011, Visited: 19/11/2010 - Nothing visible. Unknown condition, area grassed park.</p> <p><b>Statement of condition</b></p> <p>Updated: 14/03/2011, Visited: 19/11/2010 - Below surface - Surface evidence has been obliterated, however, there is likely to be subsurface material present. Note that this is different from a destroyed site.</p> <p><b>Current land use:</b></p> <p>Updated: 14/03/2011, Visited: 19/11/2010 - Reserve/ recreation</p> <p>Updated: 14/03/2011, Visited: 19/11/2010 - Reserve/ recreation, Reserve/ recreation</p> <p><b>Threats:</b></p>	

Kilbryde images: Judge 2019



Detail of Parnell Field Sheet No. 34, sheet 1 (1916) overlaid onto a modern aerial photograph showing existing path alignments which correspond largely with those illustrated on the 1916 plan. The location of historic landscape features are labelled; the approximate alignment of the two lateral terraces are shown in white. Plan source: Auckland Council Archives ref. ACC 015 4058-34a; aerial source: Auckland Council Geomaps 2019



Two photos taken from a similar location looking north-northeast over the landscaped back scarp of the top terrace. The top image is from c.1900s (Auckland Libraries Heritage Collections ref. 7-A4580). The fountain appears to have been located within the approximate location of the flame tree visible in the centre of the lower image





View looking south-east over the broad landscaped terraces



View looking northwest over the terraces

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION		NZAA METRIC SITE NUMBER <b>R11/2681</b>	
<b>SITE RECORD FORM (NZTM)</b>		DATE VISITED	November 2010
Map number: R11		SITE TYPE	Historic House
Map name: Auckland		SITE NAME: MAORI	
		OTHER	John Logan Campbell's house
Grid Reference	Easting	1 7 5 9 2 7 7	Northing 5 9 2 0 3 7 7
1. Aids to relocation <i>(attach a sketch map)</i> : Parnell, Auckland. In Dove Meyer Robinson Park grassed area north of the Parnell Rose Gardens <i>(see aerial photo)</i> .			
2. State of site and possible future damage: Unknown, area grassed park.			
3. Description of site <i>(supply full details, history, local environment, references, sketches, etc. If extra sheets are attached include a summary here)</i> : Sir John Logan Campbell built a grand house here in 1881 (see photo) surrounded by an Italianate style garden. Demolished by Auckland City Council as "unsafe" in 1922. Rectangular house platform still visible.			
4. Owner Auckland Council Reserve Address		Tenant/Manager Address	
5. Nature of information <i>(hearsay, brief or extended visit, etc)</i> : Photographs <i>(reference numbers)</i> : Aerial photographs <i>(reference numbers and clarity of site)</i> :			
6. Reported by: R Foster Address: Auckland		Filekeeper Date	
7. Keywords:			
8. New Zealand Register of Archaeological Sites <i>(for office use)</i> NZHPT Site Field Code			
Latitude S		Longitude E	
<input type="text"/>	Type of site	<input type="text"/>	Present condition and future danger of destruction
<input type="text"/>	Local Environment today	<input type="text"/>	Security code
<input type="text"/>	Local Classification	<input type="text"/>	Local body

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION				NZAA METRIC SITE NUMBER R11/2680			
<b>SITE RECORD FORM</b>				DATE VISITED November 2010			
<b>ADDITIONAL INFORMATION SHEET</b>				SITE TYPE Historic house site			
Map number: R11				SITE NAME: MAORI			
Map name: Auckland				OTHER			
Grid Ref.(NZTM)		Easting	1759277	Northing	5920377		



Aerial photograph showing location of the site of Sir John Logan Campbell's house Kilbryde"





Aerial photograph marked with locations of historic house sites, Dove Meyer Robinson Park, Parnell



Sir John Logan Campbell outside his home, Kilbryde (October 1905) Winkleman photograph  
(Auckland Council Special Collections 1-W1947)