

THE HILL, ELLERSLIE RACECOURSE, AUCKLAND: ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT FOR PROPOSED PLAN CHANGE

Prepared for Fletcher Residential Limited



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INTRODUCTION

Project Background

Auckland Thoroughbred Racing has decided to divest approximately 6.2 hectares of land from the eastern corner of the Ellerslie Racecourse Precinct (Figure 1–Figure 3). Fletcher Residential Limited (FRL) has purchased this area of land and has obtained resource consent (through the fast track process) to construct approximately 357 residential dwellings. The proposed 357 dwellings comprise a mix of detached, duplex and terrace houses, market apartments, and an apartment building for active retirement use. Building heights range from 1 to 7 storeys (above any basement levels). The Precinct is located at the western end of the racecourse site and is bound by Ladies Mile and Derby Downs Place. The area of land subject to this plan change is currently part of a Special Purpose – Major Recreation Facility Zone and a plan change is now proposed to recognise the consented residential development. The precinct is to be referenced as the Remuera Precinct (Figure 4).

The Precinct enables housing choice including both medium to high density living opportunities with development up to 25m in height provided within the THAB zones. Development of the Precinct is defined by identified publicly accessible open spaces, areas of private open space, existing mature Pohutukawa trees (combined with a 6m setback in their vicinity) and garden streets.

Movement through the precinct is provided by two new public roads, one of which connects to Ladies Mile while the other connects to Derby Downs Place. Entry markers are proposed at these locations. A series of interconnected commonly owned access lots in combination with identified pedestrian routes provide internal linkages within and through the Precinct. An existing tunnel also connects Derby Downs Place with the infield of the racecourse.

Stormwater from the precinct is managed by the adopted Stormwater Management Plan for the precinct.

The zoning of the land within the Remuera Precinct is Residential - Terrace Housing and Apartment Buildings and Residential – Mixed Housing Urban.

With regard to archaeological matters, FRL has obtained an Authority from Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (Heritage NZ) for the earthworks required to prepare the site for development. The Authority (no. 2022/568) requires archaeological monitoring and recording of any archaeological remains in accordance with an archaeological management plan that was submitted with the Authority application.

Archaeological assessments were previously provided for the fast-track application (Clough et al. August 2022) and Heritage NZ Authority application (Clough et al. March 2022). This assessment addresses the relevant matters for a plan change.

Methodology

An archaeological assessment of the Ellerslie Racecourse property was carried out by Clough & Associates in 2003 as part of a Masterplanning exercise (Clough and Hill 2003). This involved a search of The New Zealand Archaeological Association's (NZAA) site record database, Auckland [Regional] Council's Cultural Heritage Inventory (CHI) and early maps and plans held at Land Information New Zealand (LINZ). Historic research into the history of the property was carried out by Kate Hill and a field survey undertaken.

The background information contained within that assessment has been provided here, with the results of an updated search of heritage databases and the Auckland Unitary Plan Operative in Part 2016 (AUP OP) schedules and provisions, and the results of a current inspection of The Hill carried out on 25 March 2021. 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 relating to Māori settlement, 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. Photographs were taken to record the topography and features of interest.

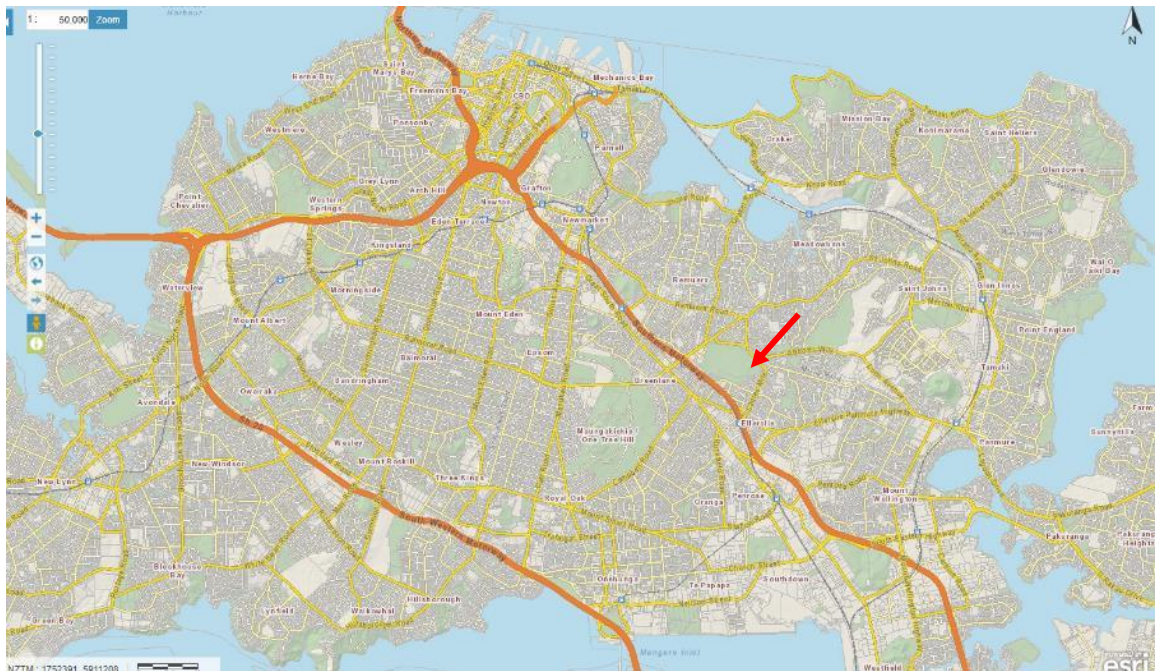


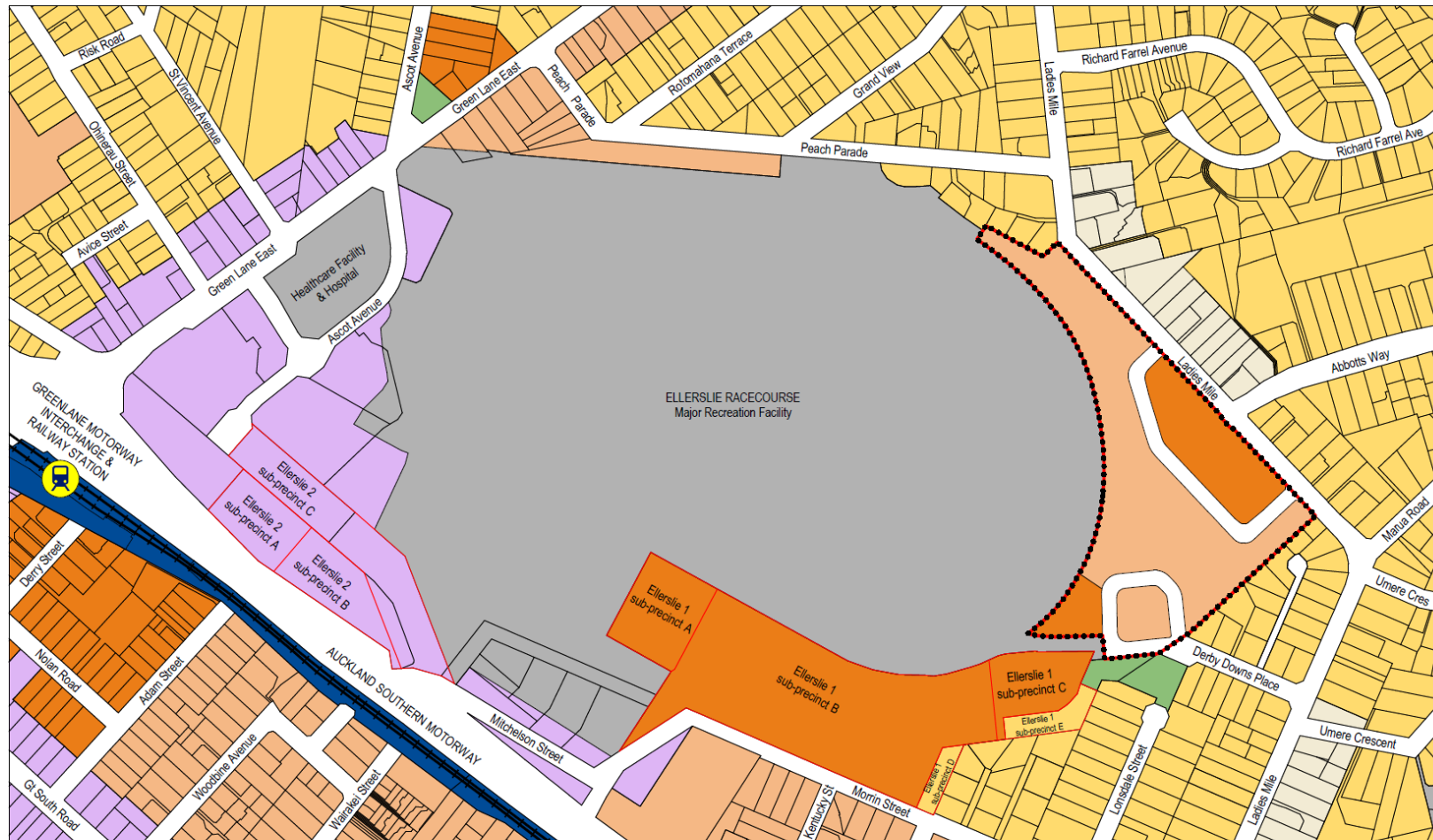
Figure 1. General location map (source: Auckland Council Geomaps)



Figure 2. Ellerslie Racecourse aerial plan, with The Hill (plan change area) shaded



Figure 3. Aerial view of The Hill with contours overlaid (source: Auckland Council Geomaps)



LEGEND

- | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Residential - Single House Zone | Business - Mixed Use Zone | Proposed Remuera Precinct |
| Residential - Mixed Housing Suburban Zone | Open Space - Informal Recreation | |
| Residential - Mixed Housing Urban Zone | | |
| Residential - Terraced Housing Apartment Building | | |

PROPOSED UNITARY PLAN ZONING

Scale: 1 to 5,000 @ A3

Figure 4. Proposed Remuera Precinct

BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Māori History

It is thought that the name Waiatarua, meaning ‘Two Songs’, was given to this area by Māori who attributed the mysterious sounds heard, when floodwaters were escaping through the subterranean caves, to the singing of waiatas. Mackie (1974:15) suggests that the origin of the two distinctive tones resulted from noises ‘...caused sometimes from pressure of water and sometimes from air blowing through from a large cave to a smaller passage’.

Another version of the meaning of Waiatarua is given by George Graham in *Maori Auckland including the Maori Place Names of Auckland* (ed. Simmons 1986:35). Here the name translates as ‘waters of double reflection’ and refers specifically to nearby Lake St John.

Rich volcanic soils in the area were ideal for the cultivation of kumara. Sullivan (cited in Phillips 1998: 13) notes that in the early 1700s Te Tahuri, a chieftainess and mother of Kiwi Tāmaki was famous, amongst other things, for her extensive kumara gardens known as Ngā Mara a Tahuri.

Just over one hundred years later, the area was the location of a great hakari, also known as the Remuera feast, hosted by Te Wherowhero and Te Wetere of Waikato for Ngāti Haua from Matamata. It was attended by over 3,400 people representing fifteen tribes or major hapu (Phillips 1998: 13).

More specific to the racecourse itself there was, according to tradition, a puna or wetland which once existed on the site (ibid.).

Later Subdivision and Robert Graham

The majority of the land on which the racecourse is currently situated consists of a large part of what was originally known as Allotment Six and a smaller part of Allotment 7, Section 12, Parish of Waitemata, County of Eden. Allotment 6, containing 214 acres, 1 rood and 33 perches, was granted to John Salmon in December 1847 (LINZ, 2D 889), while Lot 7 containing 351 acres 3 roods and 28 perches, was granted at the same time to Charles Henry Moffit (LINZ, 2D 891).

Three months later Salmon sold Allotment Six to Thomas Henry for £255.13s. 3d. (LINZ, 2D 889). In August 1848, Robert Graham paid £400 for the purchase of the property (LINZ, 2D 892), having already bought Allotment Seven from Moffit in May for the same price (LINZ, 2D 891).

Robert Graham, a young man of 28 at the time of these purchases, had arrived in Auckland six years previously on board the ship *Jane Gifford*. Together with his brother, David, he went into partnership as general merchants in both Kororaraka (Russell) and Auckland. In 1845 he purchased 20 acres of land on the foreshore at Waiwera where he developed the site’s tourist potential as a spa resort. From 1849 he spent three years trading and mining for gold in California (*DNZB*, Vol. I; *NZ Encyclopaedia*, 1984).

On his return to Auckland, he built Ellerslie House, laid out his famous gardens and built a small zoo. His family home in Lanarkshire, Scotland inspired the name Ellerslie for the extensive tract of farm land that he acquired in the Great South Rd area, where the virgin soil proved to be an excellent medium for his ‘phenomenal crops of potatoes’ (Mackie

1974:13). Graham employed up to 100 Māori at times to assist in the cultivation of his Ellerslie estate.

Eventually his holdings extended along Remuera Road, right out to the outskirts of St Johns College. In 1857 he established a pedigree cattle and sheep farm on Motutapu Island and owned land with his brother on Motuihe.

Graham was a Member of Parliament from 1855 to 1856, and Superintendent of Auckland Province from 1862 to 1865. After the opening of the Thames goldfield in 1867, he acquired land at Kauaeranga, subdivided it and created a settlement which became known as Grahamstown, now part of the township of Thames (*DNZB*, Vol I; *NZ Encyclopaedia*, 1984).

Enthusiasm for racing was apparent soon after the initial European settlement of Auckland, with races advertised at ‘Epsom Racecourse’ as early as 25 September 1841.

These races were postponed because the horses did not arrive in the country on time. The first organised race meeting in the city took place on 5 January 1842 and was named the ‘Auckland Town Plate’. Most of the racing during the years 1842-1856 took place either at Potter’s Paddock, which was on the same site as the present-day Alexandra Raceway, or on an adjacent property. These races became an annual event and by 1849, the year that the Ulster Jockey Club was formed, were well established. In 1853 the name of the club was changed to Auckland Jockey Club.

Graham was also a keen supporter of racing. On 21 January 1857, seven horses took part in the first race to be run on the Ellerslie property which is now the site of the racecourse. Situated slightly closer to the Great South Road, known then as the Otahuhu Rd, the course was described as ‘...a circular affair marked out by poles with coloured pennants’. Although it lacked amenities of a permanent nature, there was some form of stand to accommodate ‘the gentry’. A rope fence kept spectators off the track (Mackie 1974:11).

Meetings continued to be held over the next six years on Graham’s property, but in 1864 moved to a site near Otahuhu, and to Epsom for the 1865 and 1866 season. The meetings returned to Ellerslie in conjunction with Graham’s agreement to hand over the course, for the sum £100, to the Auckland Jockey Club on 28 December 1866 (Mackie, 1974).

In the Jockey Club minutes, outlining the details of the agreement with Graham, it was specified that Mr Graham was ‘...to erect a grandstand to hold as many as that on the Epsom Course – To close-fence a Weighing and Saddling Yard – To erect a Judge’s Box – to close-fence a Committee Yard. To fence in the distance say 250 yards and also to reduce the Hill upon the Course by 6 (six) feet’ (AJC meeting minutes, 1/12/1866, in Mackie 1974:12).

Within a matter of days, tenders appeared ‘...for the erection of a Grandstand at Ellerslie’ (*Southern Cross* 6/12/1866:1). Applicants were to contact the architect James Wrigley at his office in Shortland Street. The exact date of the construction of this grandstand has not been ascertained.

Apart from 1870 and 1871, when the meetings took place at Epsom, races continued to be held at Ellerslie Racecourse, and are still held to this day.

The Auckland Racing Club and Development of the Racecourse

On 19 May 1872, the Auckland Jockey Club finally secured a permanent venue for race meetings. On that date it bought the 90 acres of land, on which the course was then situated,

from Graham for the sum of £3,000. The title of the land was transferred to the names of James Williamson, John Sangster Macfarlane and William Aitken, as trustees for the Auckland Jockey Club. (Mackie 1974).

An 1872 map of the 90 acres, drawn up at the time of this purchase, depicts the course, the grandstand and the winning post. The course itself extends almost to the outer perimeter of the land and actually touches it on the northern boundary. The grandstand is the only structure illustrated and sits at the north-eastern end of Graham St.

August 1873 saw the formation of the Auckland Turf Club which, four months later, hired Ellerslie Racecourse for £100 for two days racing. It was to be their first and only race meeting at that venue.

On 9 January 1874 the Auckland Jockey Club and Auckland Turf Club amalgamated to form the Auckland Racing Club, and this property was transferred to it as part of the assets and liabilities of the Auckland Jockey Club.

Several significant events took place in May 1874. On the 8th the new railway line between Auckland and Mercer was officially opened, the Auckland Racing Club held its first race meeting on the 25th and 26th and Robert Graham opened his 30 acre Ellerslie Gardens on the 30th. As these gardens were well equipped with sporting facilities the area soon became an easily accessed recreational centre for the city.

At the time of the formation of the Auckland Racing Club in 1874, a two tiered stand already existed at Ellerslie. This had been built for the Auckland Jockey Club in 1872 by builders Shayler and Wright, from a design by architect Mr Keals. The lower storey was constructed of solid masonry and designed to accommodate about 300 people with preference given to members and their friends, while the upper story could seat up to 500 (Mackie 1974).

There are also references to a steward's stand in early minute books. This was apparently altered around 1876-77 and, according to Mackie (1974:40), was '...merely a small look-out stand placed at the side of the track'.

In 1874 a tree planting scheme was undertaken. These trees, consisting mostly of pines, were mature by the end of the century, but in May 1901 were felled and replaced with oaks and native trees (Mackie 1974).

More land was bought by the Club in 1879. This property, comprising nine and three quarter acres to the west of the grandstand, was part of the Agricultural and Pastoral Association's land. Because of financial difficulties the rest of the Association's grounds fronting on to Green Lane Rd were eventually taken over by mortgagees and, on 8 January 1906, the title was transferred from Charles McCulloch to the Auckland Racing Club. Thus the former showground area with its produce buildings and yards was soon converted to a bus depot and stables and the land immediately to the west of the grandstand was utilised for additional amenities. It was also now possible to contemplate changes to entrance ways to the course. The present palm lined driveway is on a portion of the former showground property.

On 1 July 1881 a further parcel of land consisting of 9 acres, 3 roods, 6 perches were bought from Robert Graham. The Club now had a straight frontage to Morrin Street which was formed about that time. In order for the racecourse property to be brought under Land Transfer Act it was surveyed in 1892 (LINZ, DP 1320) and two titles were issued: one (CT 85/10) for the main area of the course; and the second (CT 17/143) for land originally owned by the Agricultural Association.

Twenty-three acres, on the eastern side of the racecourse, which the Club had been leasing as part of their steeplechase circuit for several years, were bought from William Crowther in 1897. This was part of the original Allotment Seven.

In June 1884 a design for new a grandstand was submitted by T.H. White. Known as Musket, the plan was accepted and won the award. Eventually, another plan was drawn up by J.H. Grainger and D'Ebro, the architects who designed the Auckland City Art Gallery and Library (1888). Their plan, titled Koraeri, was subsequently chosen as the basis for the building. In preparation for the new construction, the wooden portion of the old stand was sold and most was demolished by July 1885.

The tender of John McColl for £7,436 was accepted and the new stand, with its two imposing towers and ornamental cast iron columns, was opened for the 1886-87 Summer Meeting (Figure 5). Concrete steps leading from the terrace to the lawn at the corner of the grandstand were added in 1893 and subsequently, in 1919, extended the entire length of the stand. Numerous other improvements over the years included the addition of tea/dining rooms, a ladies lounge and toilets, two new sets of stairs at the back of the lower gallery, and extra internal stairways. In 1912, the western end of the stand was extended by 52 ft (15.85m) and, four years later, the original sides of the towers were replaced with weatherboards.

Meanwhile, in 1882 the Derby Stand, a small wooden structure with a semicircular roof, had been constructed. This stand was to be relocated twice, the first time in 1886 when the new grandstand was built and again in 1920 to make way for the Leger Stand. As of 1974 it was located in what was known as the Derby enclosure. A free stand, situated in front of the Derby stand in its second position, was extended by 50ft (15.24m) around 1908.

The new stewards' stand, a two storeyed wooden structure on a stone base, was built in 1896-97. This building was replaced in 1908 with a newer stand incorporating facilities for members, stewards, press and jockeys. The earlier structure was subsequently removed and converted into two houses, one for the secretary, the other originally for the head gardener but later became the home of the course manager.



Figure 5. Main Grandstand (opened 1886) and relocated Derby Stand (to left)

20th Century Expansion

More land was acquired in February 1907. Property belonging to Mr Peach was bought to improve the start of five-furlong races and was situated on the outside of the course, just below the steeplechase hill. A number of surveyed sections along what is now Peach Parade were also purchased from him in 1922. In the interim, the Club acquired another seven acres between the railway line and Graham, Morrin and Gladstone Streets. These were bought from F.J. McManemin in 1917 and, in order to shuffle buildings around and close off a portion of Morrin Street, the Club undertook with the Council to build a new road, Mitchelson St. Land purchases in the 1920s included 6 ½ acres in Ladies Mile, (August 1923) and a strip of land which extended along Peach Parade from Green Lane to Ladies Mile (September 1926).

Around 1912-13 tenders were called for the supply of wrought iron entrance gates. These are the present entrance gates from Green Lane. Local stone was used to build a shelter wall for a new plantation between the new driveway and the railway side, and for kerbing and other boundary walls.

A significant event for the Club took place at Ellerslie in 1913. On 22 March the world's first automatic totalisator was operated at a racemeeting. This was the original Julius totalisator and has long since been replaced. A new totalisator building was erected in the Hill enclosure in 1923.

The new ferro-concrete stand, known as the Leger Stand was erected in 1921-22 on the site of the Derby Stand, which was moved to its third location. In the middle of that decade substantial changes were also made to the course, adding almost 125 yards (114.3m) to its length with lookout towers being placed at strategic points for stewards.

A new 'space-frame' stand designed by the Club's architects, Wilson, Moodie and Gillespie, was formally opened on 6 June 1960. Designed to provide gallery seating for 4,000 persons, the stand was 300 ft long, 100 ft wide and 80 ft high (1.44 x 30.48 x 24.38m) and had walkways which allowed some additional standing room. The contract for the stand went to the Fletcher Construction Company and the first part of the steelwork was erected by 1958. At the end of 1959 the old members' stand was demolished to make way for the final stages of construction (Mackie 1974).

Steeplechase Hill (The Hill)

The hill area at the eastern side of the Ellerslie Racecourse is was known as Steeplechase Hill. In 1866 an agreement between a subcommittee of the Auckland Racing Club and Robert Graham resulted in Graham handing over the Ellerslie Course for the sum of £100, having erected a grandstand and judges box, fenced a weighing and saddling yard and committee yard, along with fencing approximately 250 yards and 'also to reduce the Hill upon the Course by 6 (six) feet' (Mackie 1974:12). By 1874 the steeplechase track incorporated the steep hill, the top having a gorse hedge jump (Mackie 1974:29).

In 1907 property belonging to Mr Peach was bought to improve the start of five-furlong races and was situated on the outside of the course, just below the Steeplechase Hill. This purchase 'allowed a chute to be constructed giving a good run to a fairly flat part of the large bend' (Mackie 1974:119). The chute, becoming the 5-furlong start, can be seen in Figure 6.

The secretary's house sited on land near the corner of Peach Parade and Ladies Mile was originally the upper storey of the Steward's Stand built in 1896/7 (Figure 7). In 1908 the two-storey steward's stand, originally built on a stone base, was replaced (Mackie

1974:45), with the upper storey being re-erected temporarily for use while the new members' stand was being built, then 'taken down in sections which were stored on part of the land formerly used as showgrounds' (Mackie 1974:121). A decision was taken to utilise parts of the upper storey as the secretary's house and land between Ladies Mile and the 5-furlong chute was purchased from Peach in 1911 and the house with renovations completed towards the end of 1911 (Mackie 1974:122). The lower storey was used as a residence for the head gardener (see Figure 13) before later being shifted to Ladies Mile for use as the course manager's house.

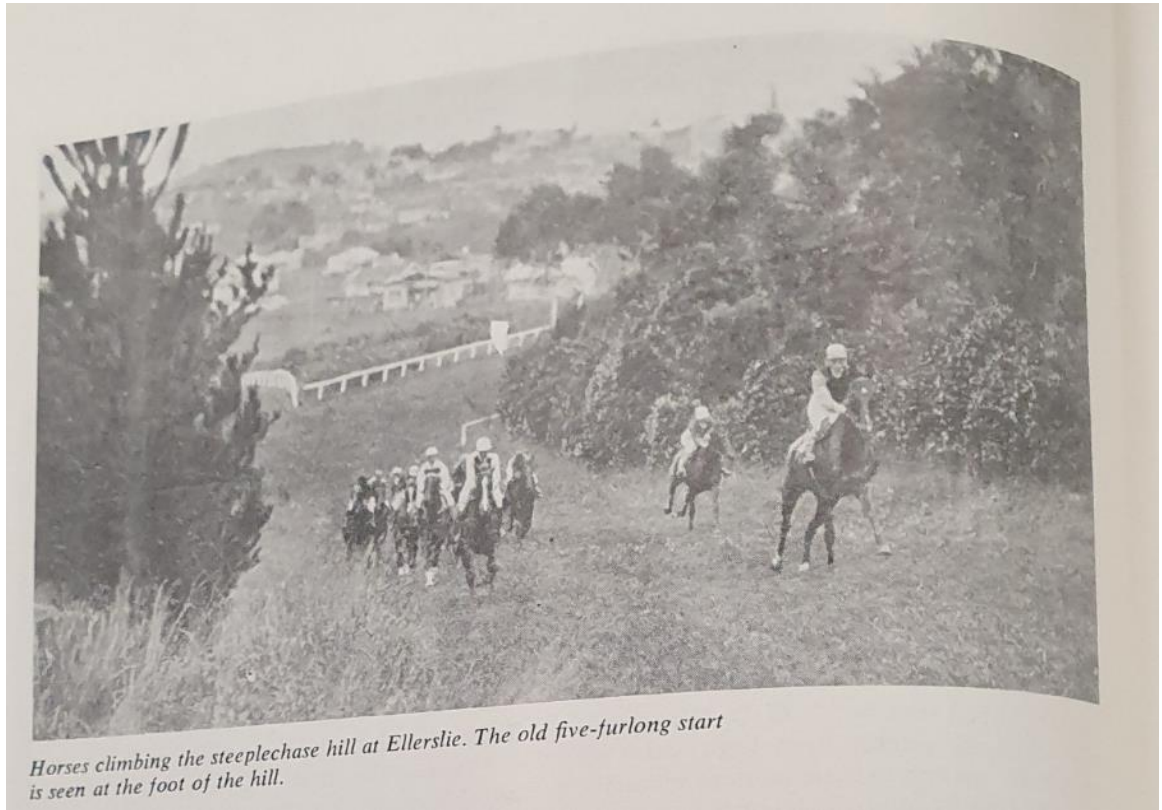


Figure 6. View down steeplechase hill towards Peach Parade (from Mackie 1974:118). A cropped version of this image appeared in the *Auckland Weekly News supplement*, 11 June 1925:43



Figure 7. Showing the Steward's Stand in 1902, with the upper storey later used as the secretary's house and the lower storey used as the head gardener's and later course manager's house (from Mackie 1974:55)

Lava Cave

A lava cave reported to have contained 'moa and human remains' is recorded on or near the Ellerslie Racecourse as NZAA site R11/61 (see Archaeological Background). It was common practice for Māori to utilise tomo as burial caves and other such sites have been recorded within the area of the Maungakiekie flows (Phillips 1998).

In 1874 botanist and Curator of Auckland Museum, Mr T.F. Cheeseman, visited the lava cave and subsequently, in August 1875, delivered a paper on the subject describing the position and size of the cave and discussing its contents. The actual talk is not known to be on record but is summarised in the *Transactions of the New Zealand Institute* Vol. VIII, 1875. The two unequal compartments of the cave totalled a length of 98 ft (29.87m) with a maximum height of 8 ft (2.44m). '... Moa bones, all more or less decayed, were found only in the smaller compartment'. Cheeseman's visit to the cave had been prompted by communication with Dr Alder Fisher, who had previously explored it and reported the presence of both moa and human bone. A letter written by Fisher to Cheeseman on 25 May 1874, after the latter's visit to the site, elaborates on the finds:

'...I am very sorry the bones had been so destroyed, I have only one specimen [of moa], it is the lower end of a metatarsus having the three processes for attachment of phalanges pretty well preserved. All the merit I claim is that of having discovered them for I was ignorant of their being unique as to their locality so near Auckland....

The whole of the bones I found were much decayed and broken. The whole of them could I think could have been carried away in a large pocket handkerchief. They were lying near a number of human bones including skulls, and appear to have been mistaken for human bones by those who had previously seen them....' (AIML, MS 58, Box 6/5).

The article in *Transactions* notes that the human remains, which had been found in both caves, were ‘...evidently much more recent than those of the Moa’ (p.427).

It is not known what happened to the bones, although Fisher, in the above letter, mentions the possibility of some specimens having been taken by his companion ‘Mr Henry Forster of Melbourne [or by] ...some of the young ladies of Mrs Fisher’s School’ who were in the caves around the same time.

Various newspaper correspondents reported on the paper delivered at the Auckland Institute and Museum. However, one report included additional information which assisted in determining the likely location of the cave described: ‘The Secretary, Mr. Cheeseman, read a paper on the discovery of some moa remains, in a cave near the Ellerslie railway crossing’ (*New Zealand Herald*, 17 August 1875:3), thus locating the cave on the southern side of the racecourse grounds. The same report also notes: ‘Specimens of the Ellerslie moa bones were placed upon the table for inspection; also, drawing and cross section of the cave in which they were found by Dr. Fisher.’ The drawing and cross-section of the cave have not yet been located.

When the cave described above was entered into the NZAA site recording scheme as N42/53 (now R11/61) in 1961, its location was noted as being ‘In area of present Ellerslie Racecourse’, and it was subsequently included in the Auckland Council CHI (CHI 11489) with grid co-ordinates E2671700 N6477700, placing the location within the planted area of the Steeplechase Hill in the northeast portion of the racecourse. Glucina (2009) reported ‘Extensive subsurface testing by Auckland City Council in 2005 in the area where caves were reported failed to find any’. The original Site Record Form (appended) does not state sources of information regarding the burial cave, nor the reason for locating it on the Steeplechase Hill. Documentary sources indicate the burial cave is likely to have been located on the southern side of the course where several caves have been identified (some of which have been protected through the AUP OP provisions), with no caves identified on the northern half of the Ellerslie Racecourse. The southern side of the course is well removed from The Hill (the location of the current application).

Mackie (1974:15) notes that in 1888 the caretaker had opened up the subterranean caves to facilitate surface drainage. These particular caves may be those identified as Caves 2 and 3 on the aerials below (Figure 9, Figure 10), later known to be utilised for drainage. Further caves (or possibly lava tubes) were present: ‘Mr Vi Hill...recalls that he opened many such caves and on no occasion that he bored into the ground did he fail to find a cave, some small but many of substantial size’ (Mackie 1974:15). The construction of the official stand in the late 1950s revealed one area where a foundation bore had passed next to a cave, resulting in ‘enormous amounts of liquid concrete [being] squirted under pressure to fill up any holes which remained’ (Mackie 1974:15).

A 1925 Plan of the Ellerslie Racecourse (Figure 8) shows the locations of all structures, tracks, jumps, walls, and drainage current at that time, along with proposed tracks. In addition to the features associated with the racecourse there are four ‘Cave’ locations marked on the plan. Each cave location is marked with a circular mark, likely indicating the surface cave entrance only. These cave locations have been marked on both a 1940 aerial photograph (Figure 9) and a 2017 aerial photograph (Figure 10) with Grid Co-ordinates provided in Table 1. They are numbered 1-4 for ease of reference.

The identified locations of these caves indicate that Cave 1, or Caves 2 and 3 have some potential to be that described as having contained moa and human remains as reported on by Cheeseman. However, additional reporting of caves on the southern side of the course by Mackie (1974) suggests that the precise location remains unknown, though certainly on the southern side of the property.

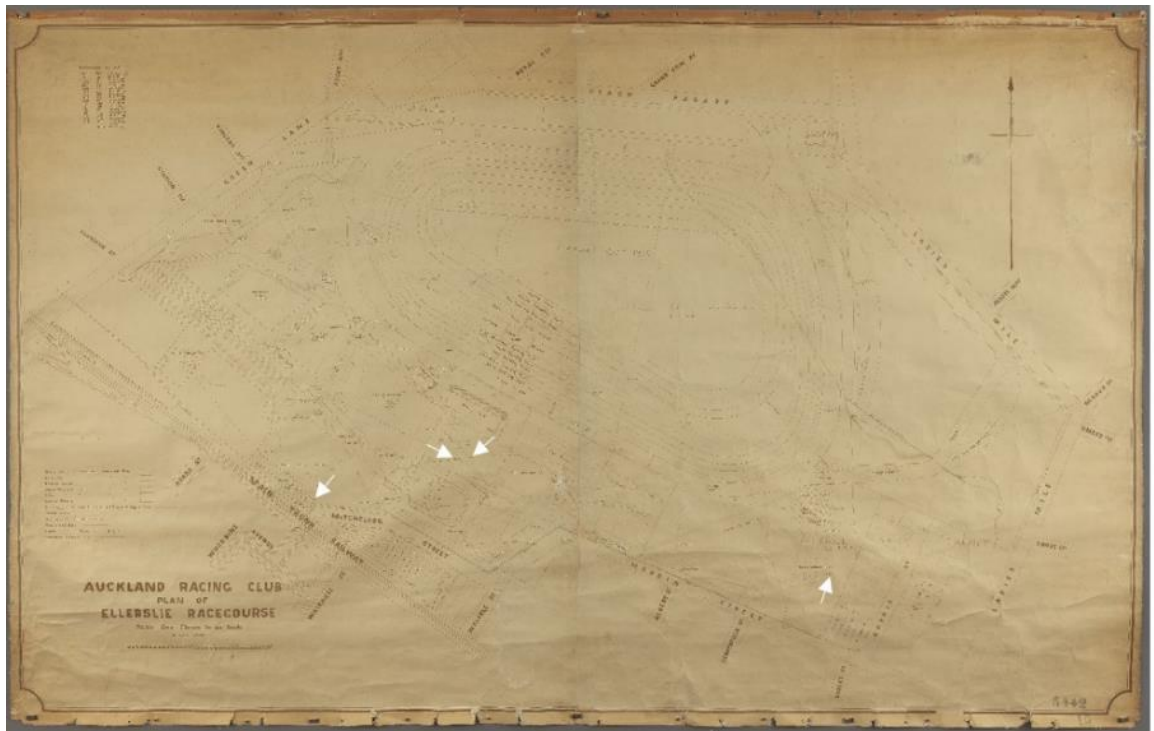


Figure 8. 1925 Auckland Racing Club Plan of Ellerslie Racecourse (Auckland Libraries Heritage Collections Map 4814). Cave locations indicated by white arrows



Figure 9. 1940 aerial photograph with cave locations as noted in 1925 plan marked as purple dots, numbered 1-4 (left to right). Aerial source: Geomaps



Figure 10. 2017 aerial photograph with cave locations as noted in the 1925 plan marked as purple dots, numbered 1-4 (left to right). Aerial source: Geomaps. None of the cave locations are in the vicinity of The Hill

Table 1. Approximate grid co-ordinates for caves and physical location in modern landscape (these are outside The Hill plan change area)

Cave	Easting	Northing	Physical Location
1	1760466	5915654	State Highway 1
2	1760691	5915704	Beneath building/carriageway, Ellerslie Racecourse
3	1760713	5915706	Beneath carriageway, Ellerslie Racecourse
4	1761203	5915532	7 Formosa Court, Ellerslie

Cave 1

Cave 1 (Figure 11), now located within the alignment of State Highway 1 could potentially be the cave containing moa and human remains described above, but this is not conclusive. This particular cave is close to the railway crossing as noted in the *New Zealand Herald* (1875:3) report. The cave entrance was located between the Machine Shop and the Stalls and would have been covered over to prevent horses or persons falling into the entrance. While the protected cave existed on the Ellerslie Racecourse property for a number of decades, ultimately the land was taken for State Highway 1 roading purposes, likely resulting in the partial or complete destruction of the cave at this time.

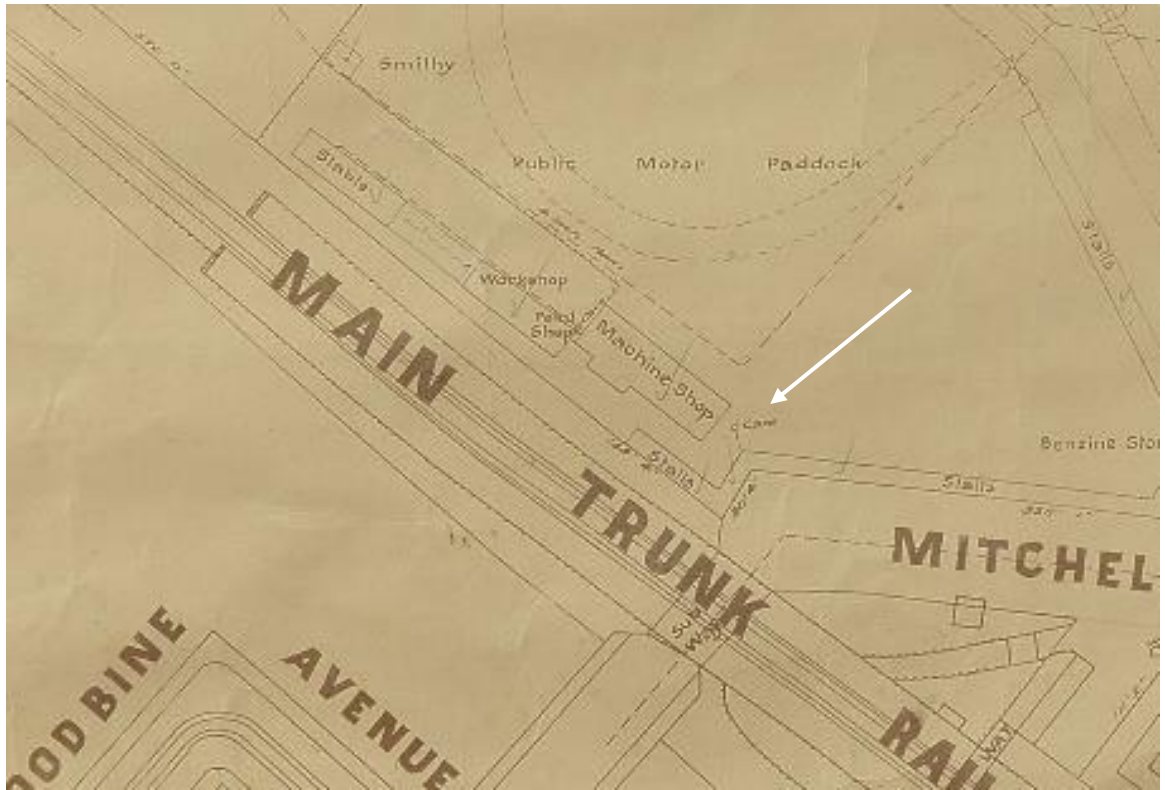


Figure 11. Enlargement of 1925 plan showing location of Cave 1 near rail crossing between Machine Shop and Stalls, arrowed

Caves 2 and 3

Caves 2 and 3 are located near the Main Totalisator building as shown on Figure 12. While no specific information was located regarding these two caves, the 1925 plan indicates that the caves themselves were utilised as drainage features by the Auckland Racing Club. Cave 2, located near the northwest corner of the building, appears to have had four stormwater pipes emptying into it: a 6 inch pipe from the Members Carriage Paddock, a 12 inch pipe from the Stalls located to the southwest, a 6 inch pipe from the stoker and a 6 inch pipe from a cesspit near the bar and lavatory to the south. This suggests that this particular cave may have been large in size and allowed good drainage away from the course grounds with flow through to other caves or lava tubes.

Cave 3, located to the north of the Main Totalisator, had only a single 6 inch pipe feeding into it, leading from the Saddling Paddock.

Given there are two caves in close proximity, one of which appears to have been larger than the other, Caves 2 and 3 could also potentially be the location of the caves containing moa and human remains.

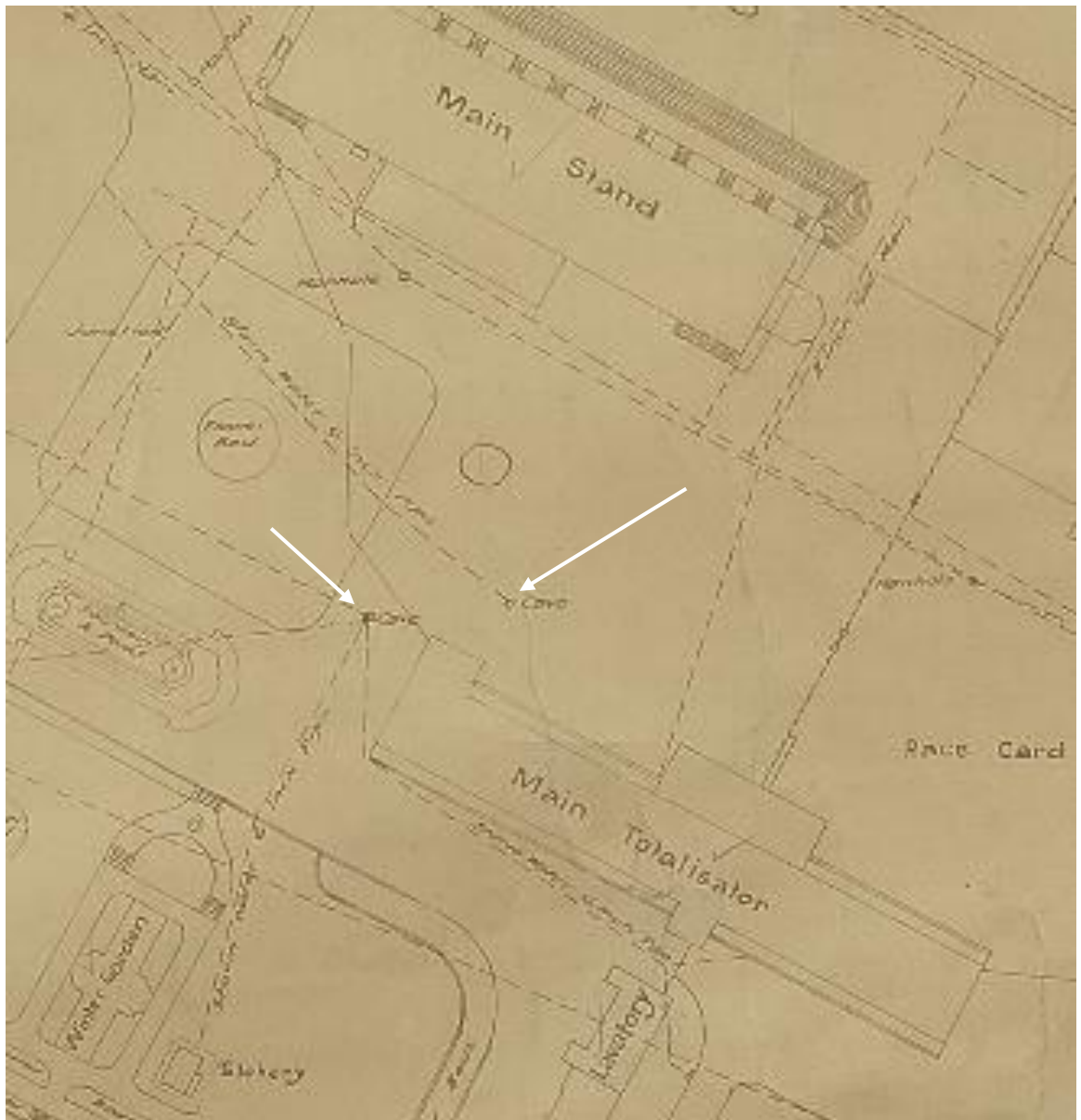


Figure 12. Enlargement of 1925 plan showing location of Caves 2 and 3 near Main Totalisator, arrowed

Cave 4

This particular cave is located to the east of the Head Gardeners House beneath a pathway leading towards the nursery and greenhouse. The cave entrance was likely covered over or filled in to facilitate the pathway construction. This portion of land is no longer part of the Ellerslie Racecourse, being subdivided and lots sold for housing. The location of Cave 4 now appears to be directly beneath a house situated at 7 Formosa Court, Ellerslie.



Figure 13. Enlargement of 1925 plan showing location of Cave 4 east of the Head Gardeners House

Well, Windmill, Pump and Water Reservoir

Clough and Hill (2003:13) noted: ‘The archival sources also referred to a well sunk near the five-furlong post in the early days of Ellerslie. This went down more than 80ft, and first a windmill and then an engine were used to pump water to a reservoir built between the

steeplechase track and the Ladies Mile boundary (Mackie 1974:134). The exact location of the well could not be established and no visible surface remains were evident during the inspection.’

While no maps or plans have been located showing the position of the well, windmill, pump, or reservoir, documentary sources include mentions of the windmill under sundry items in the statement of accounts for the ARC in the years 1892/93 (*Auckland Star*, 5 August 1893:3); 1893/94, in which ‘repairing windmill’ was noted (*Auckland Star*, 9 August 1894:8); and 1894/95 (*New Zealand Herald*, 6 August 1895:6). In 1900 the statement of accounts showed the ARC spent £65 8/9 on the water reservoir (*Auckland Star*, 6 August 1900:2).

Photographs were reviewed (e.g. Figure 14–Figure 16) but no clear images indicating a windmill could be located.

No photographs of the water reservoir structure were located.

However, the location of the well was established in 2022 when it was exposed by works carried out within the area enclosed by the racecourse (see Field Survey section). It is not located within the plan change area.

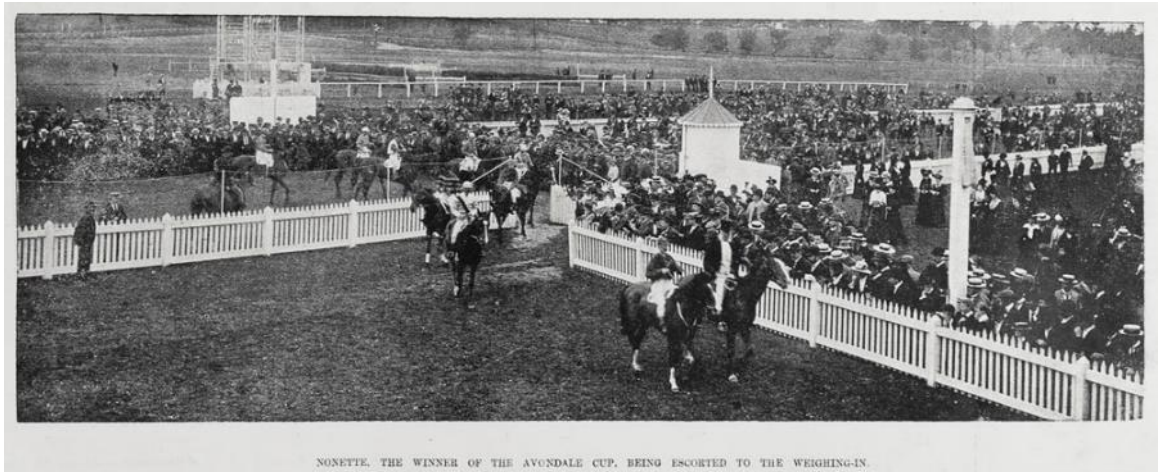


Figure 14. Showing The Avondale Jockey Club’s Spring meeting, Ellerslie Racecourse, September 21, 1901. Nonette, the winner of the Avondale Cup, being escorted to the weighing-in (*Auckland Weekly News*. Auckland Libraries Heritage Collections AWNS-19010926-1-2)

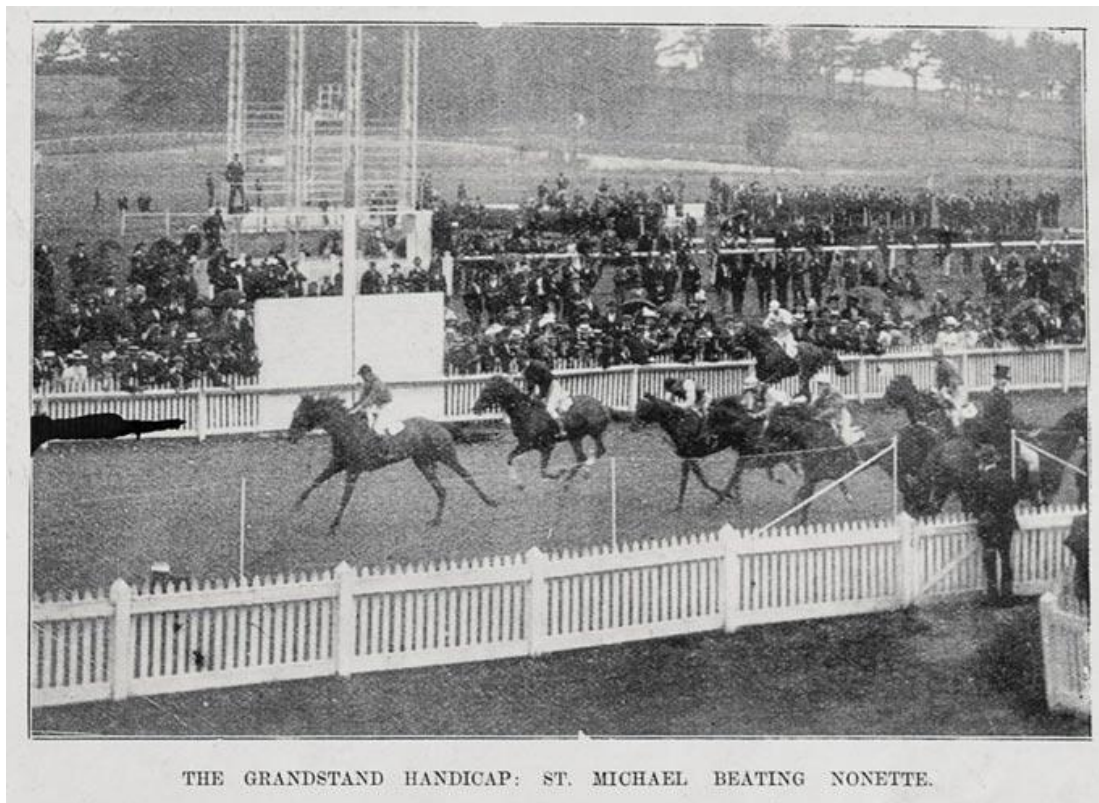


Figure 15. Showing the grandstand handicap race at the Auckland Racing Club's summer meeting at Ellerslie Racecourse, 1 January 1902, 'St Michael' beating 'Nonette' (*Auckland Weekly News* 09 January 1902. Auckland Libraries Heritage Collections AWNS-19020109-11-3)

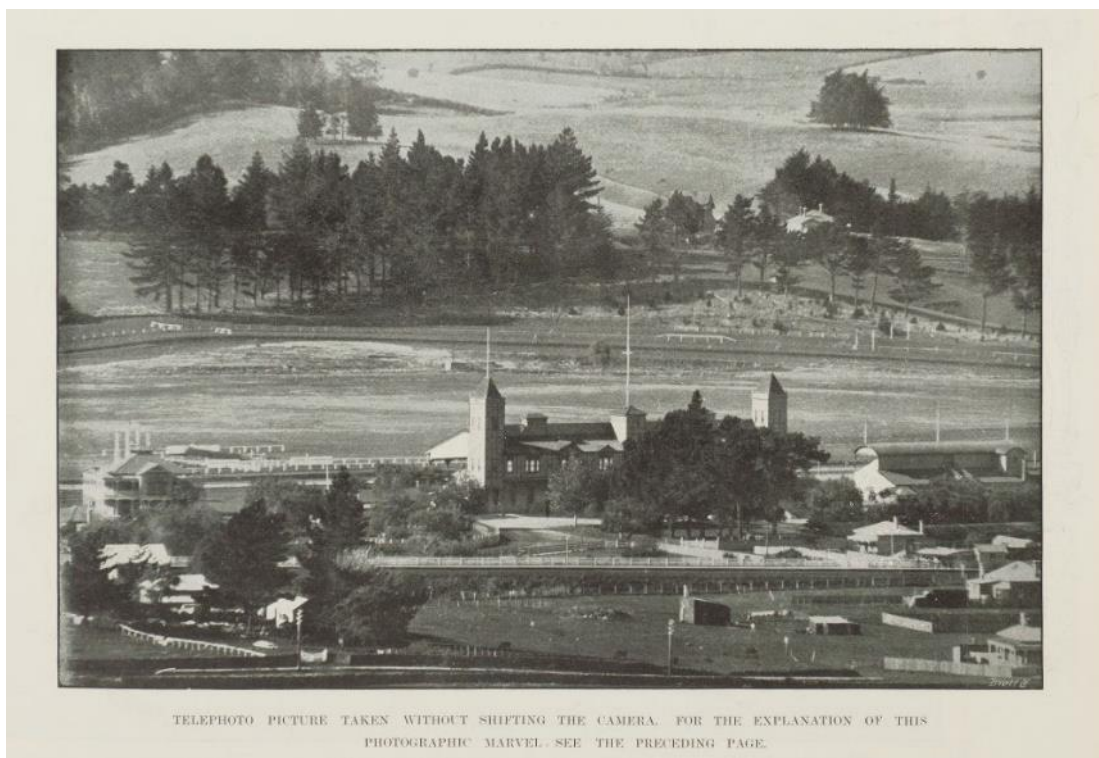


Figure 16. Telephoto picture of Ellerslie Racecourse from the summit of One-Tree Hill (*New Zealand Graphic*, 13 May 1905. Auckland Libraries Heritage Collections NZG-19050513-31-2)

Civil Defence

On two occasions facilities at Ellerslie Racecourse have been used or requisitioned for other purposes for the public good. In 1918, facilities at the racecourse were used as a convalescent home for influenza patients during the epidemic at the end of World War 1. In 1940 during World War 2 the facilities were used as a temporary military hospital run by the Auckland Hospital Board, who took over control of most of the facilities and established a 722-bed hospital.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Ellerslie Racecourse is located centrally within a pre-European archaeological landscape containing several significant volcanic cone pa, being less than 2km northeast of Maungakiekie/One Tree Hill (R11/14) and southeast of Ohinerau/Mt Hobson (R11/16) and Te Kopuke/Mt St John (R11/15), and c.2.5km west of Maungarei/Mt Wellington (R11/12). The Orakei Basin lies c.2km to the north and the Panmure Basin and Tamaki River a little over 3km to the east – both significant areas of former Māori settlement containing numerous recorded archaeological sites.

The only archaeological site recorded within the Ellerslie Racecourse grounds is the burial cave R11/61 already referred to (see Figure 17, Figure 18 and appended site record form). The site record form was filed in 1961 and, as noted in the previous section, reported a lava cave containing ‘moa and human remains’, but gave little other information. Since then the site has been given the designation ‘destroyed’. The site is also recorded in the Auckland Council CHI database as No.11489.

Figure 17 and Figure 18 show its recorded location in the northern part of The Hill. However, the 1961 site record appears to have been based on the vague description by Cheeseman (see previous section), placing it ‘in the vicinity of Ellerslie Racecourse’, rather than on any current identification of the cave. The grid references cannot be considered accurate, and the background research has demonstrated that the lava cave would have been located in the southern part of the racecourse, or beneath SHI and not on The Hill.

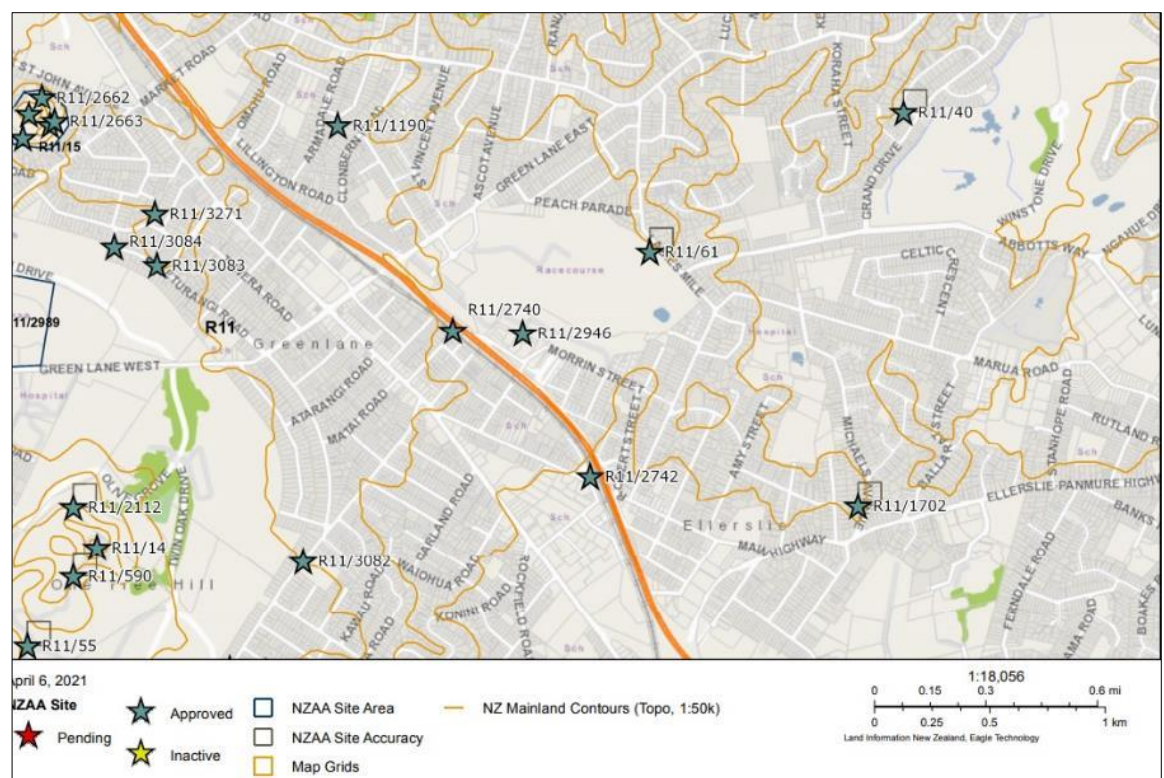


Figure 17. Recorded archaeological sites in the vicinity of Ellerslie Racecourse. (Note that the location of R11/61 shown within The Hill is not accurate – it would have been located in the southern part of the racecourse)

The only other archaeological sites recorded in close proximity to the racecourse are historic buildings/structures: R11/2740 (CHI 22623), the Ellerslie Racecourse Station and R11/2946 (CHI 23036), the Racing Club Stables built in 1922 as a totalisator house (Figure 17). Other historic buildings/structures are recorded on the CHI (Figure 18) but are not recorded archaeological sites: CHI 19030 (Ellerslie Racecourse entrance gates/ticket booths); CHI 19031 (stone walls along Morrin and Mitchelson Streets); CHI 19032 (wrought iron gate); CHI 19033 (wrought iron gate); and CHI 19035 (stone wall). These are all located on the southern and western sides of the racecourse, well away from The Hill. As discussed above, the burial cave shown within The Hill in Figure 18 is not accurate.

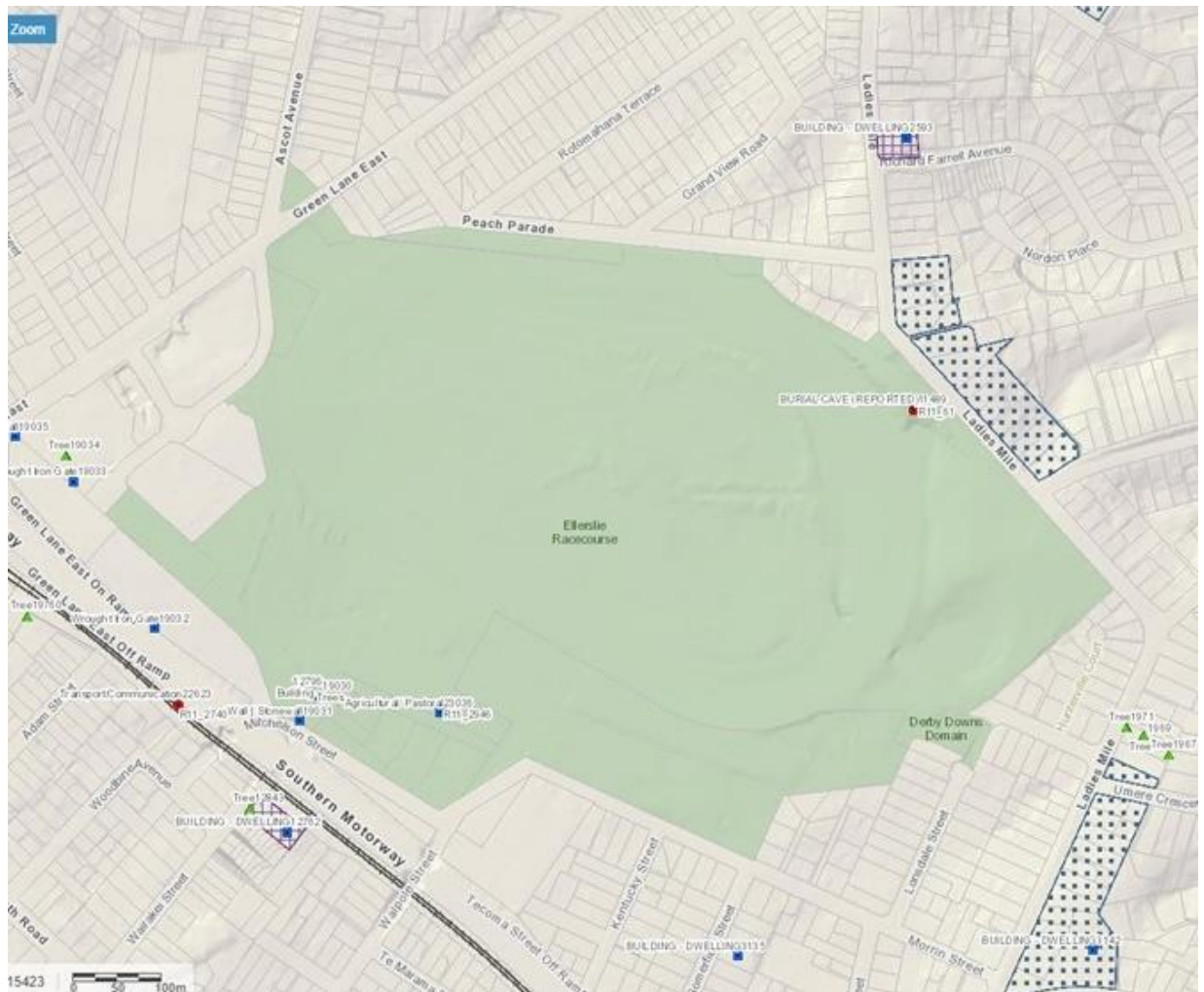


Figure 18. Historic heritage sites recorded on the Auckland Council CHI. Red dots = archaeological sites; blue squares = historic buildings/structures; green triangles = heritage trees; purple hatching = AUP OP scheduled Historic Heritage Places; blue stipple = AUP OP Special Character Areas overlay. (Note that the location of R11/61 shown within The Hill is not accurate – it would have been located in the southern part of the racecourse)

FIELD SURVEY

Visual inspection of the Ellerslie Racecourse grounds in 2003 identified very few items of heritage significance and no areas that were considered to have high archaeological potential (Clough and Hill 2003).

A current field assessment focussing on The Hill was carried out on 25 March 2021. The area of The Hill proposed for residential subdivision was visually inspected and any features photographed.

It is evident that the general area has been extensively modified (terraformed) over time with the construction of ponds, retaining walls, upgrading of tracks, construction of Watercare interceptors and, for most part, there appears to be only a low potential for archaeological remains.

The Hill steeplechase track appears to be formed largely over a boxstone/mudstone outcrop with other areas being retained and infilled. Part of the underlying geology is exposed between the main track and the hill, although hidden behind billboards and regrowth (Figure 19).



Figure 19. Mudstone outcrop and retained sections of The Hill

Concrete/Brick Foundation Wall

Only one archaeological feature was observed during the survey, located in the bush between the track and Ladies Mile at the top of the hill (see Figure 20). This was a square concrete foundation wall enclosing approximately 10 x 10m, with 700mm thick walls and standing up to 600mm above ground. The feature was largely covered by humic material and although it had the appearance of concrete it may be a brick structure which has been rendered (Figure 21 and Figure 22). A modern concrete block retaining wall is located

adjacent to the foundations (Figure 23). It is possible that this was the reservoir referred to in the Historical Background, and it has now been recorded as site R11/3378 in the NZAA site record database (see Appendix A).

99 Ladies Mile

The residential dwelling at 99 Ladies Mile currently is the grounds manager's house and falls within the plan change area (at the eastern corner). Elements of this house came from the lower half of the original 19th century Steward's Stand (Figure 7) previously located elsewhere on the course. It was deconstructed and moved in parts, initially to storage and subsequently, the lower half was used to construct the dwelling at 99 Ladies Mile; the upper half being utilised in the construction of the Secretary's house on the corner of Ladies Mile and Peach Parade.



Figure 20. Location of concrete/brick structure (potential 19th century reservoir foundations) (red outline)



Figure 21. General view of feature – sunken interior covered in humic material



Figure 22. Close-up of one wall showing pecked surface (usually a preparation for plastering)



Figure 23. A retaining wall of concrete blocks adjacent to the feature is on the Ladies Mile boundary

The Racecourse Well (Outside the Plan Change Area)

References to a well that was part of the 19th century water reticulation system for the racecourse were also identified in the Historical Background. Although the sources provided an approximate location of the well, it was not identified during the field survey on 25 March 2021. However, it was reported to have been 80ft in depth (c.24m).

Subsequently, in early October 2022, during recent drainage works near the golf driving range within the racecourse area, Clough & Associates were advised that a capped structure had been exposed, and a site visit was made on 4 October. The concrete and steel cap was lifted to determine the nature of the find. The structure was a large circular brick-lined well some 2.5m in diameter. The cap itself was a mixture of old and new steelwork and some pipework which would have related to the original reticulation.

The well was full of water and a weighted line confirmed a depth of around 7m, indicating that it had been partially infilled in the past, as the original depth was over 20m. It was constructed of sandstock (hand moulded) bricks which were common in 19th century structures.

The well was drained and photographed (Figure 24) and then filled with sand prior to re-capping.

The location of the well has therefore been confirmed as being outside the plan change area (Figure 25). As the well relates to the water reservoir, information regarding the well and its location have been added to the site record for the probable reservoir foundations (R11/3378, see Appendix A).



Figure 24. The well exposed near the golf driving range the racecourse area in October 2022



Figure 25. Location of the well within the racecourse area (purple dot on left), and the probable reservoir (site R11/3378) (red dot on right) within the plan change area

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

Summary of Results

A reported c.30 by 2.4m burial cave containing human and moa bones recorded as R11/61 (CHI 11489) is shown on the NZAA and CHI maps in the northern part of The Hill. However, this location is inaccurate and was recorded on the basis of a 19th century description of the cave and the removal of the bones and its exact location has not been confirmed. It was recorded in 1961 as being ‘in the area of present Ellerslie Racecourse’ and it was noted that the site had been destroyed. A 1925 plan of the Racecourse was located which identifies four lava caves within its (then) boundaries but all were located to the south and west, well away from The Hill (see Figure 8, Figure 10). The location of the recorded caves, all in the southern half of the Racecourse property, accords well with the geology, in particular the presence of lava flows and lava tubes associated with the Maungakiekie cone.

Archival references to a well sunk near the 5-furlong post, with a windmill and reservoir, later replaced by a pump, were followed up, and the foundations of a concrete/brick structure that may possibly have been the reservoir were identified within The Hill adjacent to Ladies Mile at the high point of the track (Figure 20). The reservoir was not identified on any historic aerials from 1940 onwards and on the evidence available, it is possible that the foundations relate to the 19th century reservoir referenced in the historic information. This has now been recorded as site R11/3378 (see Appendix A).

There was no convincing evidence for the exact location of windmill but from historic descriptions, it probably did not fall within the plan change area.

The location of the well near the 5-furlong post was established in October 2022, when it was exposed during drainage works near the golf driving range within the racecourse area. It is located outside the plan change area.

The residential dwelling at 99 Ladies Mile was constructed from the lower half of the 19th century Stewards Stand, which was deconstructed and moved in 1908, but has been highly modified.

Overall, there appears to low potential for the discovery of additional archaeological remains in the area of The Hill.

Māori Cultural Values

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

The historical association of the general area with the tangata whenua is evident from the recorded sites, traditional histories and known Māori place names.

Seventeen iwi authorities have been consulted regarding the development proposal, with responses received from or further engagement undertaken with Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki Tribal Trust, Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei, Ngāti Te Ata, and Ngā Maunga Whakahii o Kaipara Development Trust.

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 Māori, especially where these have no physical remains.

Archaeological Value and Significance

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

The reported burial cave R11/61 has no currently known archaeological value or significance, as its original location has not been confirmed on the ground and the site is reported to have been destroyed. In addition, there is good evidence to indicate that it was not in the area of The Hill, where no lava caves have been identified.

The AUP OP Regional Policy Statement (Chapter 5.2.2) identifies several criteria for evaluating the significance of historic heritage places. In addition, Heritage NZ has provided guidelines setting out criteria that are specific to archaeological sites (condition, rarity, contextual value, information potential, amenity value and cultural associations) (Heritage NZ 2019: 9-10). The concrete/brick foundations that are potentially the remains of a 19th century reservoir (now recorded as R11/3378) have been assessed under both sets of criteria (Table 2, Table 3). The site is considered to have low to moderate archaeological and historic heritage significance as the potential reservoir foundations could provide information relating to early water supply and reticulation for the 19th century racecourse. However, this has not been confirmed.

The residential dwelling at 99 Ladies Mile is of historical interest, having been constructed from deconstructed sections of the 19th century Steward's Stand. However, observation of the outside of the building and discussion with the tenant indicate that the present building has been highly modified and has no obvious historical component.

Table 2. Assessment of the historic heritage significance of site R11/3378 based on the criteria in the AUP OP (Chapter B5.2.2)

Criterion	Comment	Significance Evaluation
a) historical: The place reflects important or representative aspects of national, regional or local history, or is associated with an important event, person, group of people or idea or	The site reflects a minor aspect of local history and is not associated with an important event, person, group of people or idea or early period of settlement	Little

Criterion	Comment	Significance Evaluation
early period of settlement within New Zealand, the region or locality		
b) social: The place has a strong or special association with, or is held in high esteem by, a community or cultural group for its symbolic, spiritual, commemorative, traditional or other cultural value	The site is not known to the local community	None
c) Mana Whenua: The place has a strong or special association with, or is held in high esteem by, Mana Whenua for its symbolic, spiritual, commemorative, traditional or other cultural value	To be determined by mana whenua	Not assessed
d) knowledge: The place has potential to provide knowledge through scientific or scholarly study or to contribute to an understanding of the cultural or natural history of New Zealand, the region, or locality	The reservoir structure has some potential to provide information on function and date through archaeological investigation. Little further information could be gained from the well – any associated artefacts would be buried at considerable depth and would not be accessible	Moderate
e) technology: The place demonstrates technical accomplishment, innovation or achievement in its structure, construction, components or use of materials	The potential reservoir and well are functional structures related to water storage/reticulation, made of common materials, and do not display any particular innovation, achievement or accomplishment	Little
f) physical attributes: The place is a notable or representative example of a type, design or style, method of construction, craftsmanship or use of materials or the work of a notable architect, designer, engineer or builder;	The structures are not notable examples of their type. The well is a representative example of a brick-lined well, which are common in Auckland and around the country	Little
g) aesthetic: The place is notable or distinctive for its aesthetic, visual, or landmark qualities	The reservoir has no notable or distinctive qualities and the well has been capped and is not visible	Little
h) context: The place contributes to or is associated with a wider historical or cultural context, streetscape, townscape, landscape or setting	The structures are related to racecourse activities and make little contribution to the wider archaeological landscape	Little

Table 3. Assessment of the archaeological values of site R11/3378 based on Heritage NZ criteria (Heritage NZ 2019: 9-10)

Value	Assessment
Condition	The potential reservoir structure appears to be in reasonable condition, as does the related well in the racecourse area
Rarity	As functional structures related to water storage/ reticulation, the reservoir and well are not considered to be a rare site type
Contextual value	The structures are related to racecourse activities and make little contribution to the wider archaeological landscape
Information potential	Investigation of the reservoir structure would assist in determining its function and date. Little further information could be gained from the well – any associated artefacts would be buried at considerable depth and would not be accessible
Amenity value	The reservoir structure has no amenity value, being located in an area not visited by the public and having little visual appeal, while the well is capped off and not accessible
Cultural associations	The reservoir structure and well are associated with the activities of the Ellerslie Racecourse during the 19th century and have no significant cultural associations
Other	The reservoir structure and well have minor historical value as part of the development of the Ellerslie Racecourse in the 19th century

Potential Effects

Development of The Hill as a result of the proposed plan change will affect archaeological values associated with the concrete/brick foundations which could potentially be the remains of the 19th century reservoir (R11/3378). No other sites have been confirmed within the plan change area. However, in any area where archaeological sites have been recorded in the general vicinity it is possible that unrecorded subsurface remains may be exposed during development, in particular those relating to the historic water reticulation system for the course.

Although the burial cave R11/61 has not been located, it is most likely destroyed and research indicates that none of the known lava caves were located on The Hill.

Any archaeological remains that may be present within The Hill would be removed by future earthworks across the site, while the house at 99 Ladies Mile, built in 1908 with elements from the deconstructed Stewards Stand, will be demolished.

Any adverse effects on the potential reservoir and any other unidentified subsurface features during future development resulting from the proposed plan change can be appropriately mitigated by archaeological investigation and recording to recover information relating to the history of the racecourse under the archaeological provisions of the HNZPTA. An Authority to modify site R11/3378 and any other remains within the plan change area has been granted by Heritage NZ.

Resource Management Act 1991 Requirements

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

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

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

Regional, district and local plans contain sections that help to identify, protect and manage archaeological and other heritage sites. The plans are prepared under the provisions of the RMA. The Auckland Unitary Plan Operative in Part 2016 (AUP OP) is relevant to the proposed activity.

There are no scheduled Historic Heritage Places or Sites and Places of Significance to Mana Whenua within the proposed plan change area. This assessment has established that future development resulting from the proposed plan change would affect a recorded archaeological site (R11/3378) relating to the water reticulation system of the 19th century racecourse, but that this site is of limited archaeological and other historic heritage significance.

As an Authority has been granted by Heritage NZ for the modification of this and any other sites that may be present within the plan change area, the AUP OP Accidental Discovery Rule (E12.6.1) would no longer apply to any archaeological remains exposed during future development.

However, the Accidental Discovery Rule (E12.6.1) also applies to lava caves, regardless of whether they are also archaeological sites. If any lava caves were exposed during future development resulting from the plan change, the Rule requires that work is halted within 20m of the discovery, and that the Council is notified.

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),¹ –

¹ Under Section 42(3) an Authority is not required to permit work on a pre-1900 building unless the building is to be demolished.

- (a) any place in New Zealand, including any building or structure (or part of a building or structure) that –
- (i) was associated with human activity that occurred before 1900 or is the site of the wreck of any vessel where the wreck occurred before 1900; and
 - (ii) provides or may provide, through investigation by archaeological methods, evidence relating to the history of New Zealand; and
- (b) includes a site for which a declaration is made under section 43(1)²

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

An archaeological Authority to modify site R11/3378 and any other remains within the plan change area has been granted by Heritage NZ (Authority no. 2022/568), subject to archaeological monitoring and investigation to recover information relating to the history of the racecourse.

Conclusions

Future residential development of The Hill resulting from the proposed plan change will affect a concrete/brick structure that was potentially a 19th century reservoir (R11/3378) and the early 20th century dwelling at 99 Ladies Mile, which has been extensively modified. The concrete/brick structure is considered to be of low to moderate archaeological value and its removal can be appropriately mitigated by archaeological investigation and recording under the provisions of the HNZPTA. Heritage NZ have issued an Authority for the proposed development conditional on archaeological monitoring and the investigation and recording of archaeological remains (Authority no. 2022/568).

A former burial cave (now destroyed) was recorded within the proposed plan change area, but subsequent research indicates that any caves were located on the southern half of the course and the referenced burial cave was probably destroyed during the construction of SH1. No lava caves have been identified on The Hill, and research shows they were all located further south within known lava flows.

² 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.

RECOMMENDATIONS



- There should be no major constraints on the proposed plan change on archaeological grounds, as only one potential pre-1900 archaeological site (concrete/brick foundations that could be the remains of a 19th century reservoir, site R11/3378) will be affected by future development resulting from the plan change, and the potential for further archaeological remains within the plan change area is low.
- Any adverse effects on archaeology resulting from the proposed plan change should be managed and mitigated under the provisions of the HNZPTA, in accordance with the Authority to modify archaeological sites issued by Heritage NZ (Authority No. 2022/568). The Authority requires the investigation and recording of site R11/3378 and any other remains exposed during future development resulting from the plan change.
- Given that resource consent and an Authority have both been granted and that the site will remain subject to all other Auckland Unitary Plan provisions and the HNZPTA, no further archaeological provisions will be required for this plan change.

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Deed Books: 2D 889; 2D 892; 2D 891;
Deposited Plan 1320
Certificates of Title: CT 85/10; CT 17/143

APPENDIX A: SITE RECORD FORMS

NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

 <p>Site Record Form</p>	<p>NZAA SITE NUMBER: R11/61</p> <p>SITE TYPE: Burial/ cemetery</p> <p>SITE NAME(s):</p> <p>DATE RECORDED:</p>
<p>SITE COORDINATES (NZTM) Easting: 1761273 Northing: 5916011 Source: CINZAS</p>	
<p>IMPERIAL SITE NUMBER: N42/53 METRIC SITE NUMBER: R11/61</p>	
 <p>R11</p> <p>★ R-11/61</p> <p>Scale 1:2,500</p> <p>Land Information New Zealand, Eagle Technology</p>	
<p>Finding aids to the location of the site</p>	
<p>Brief description BURIAL CAVE</p>	
<p>Recorded features Burial</p>	
<p>Other sites associated with this site</p>	

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NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

SITE RECORD HISTORY	NZAA SITE NUMBER: R11/61
<p>Site description</p> <p>Condition of the site</p> <p>Statement of condition</p> <p>Current land use:</p> <p>Threats:</p>	

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NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

SITE RECORD INVENTORY	NZAA SITE NUMBER: R11/61
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Supporting documentation held in ArchSite

CY AT -- CD AA AI


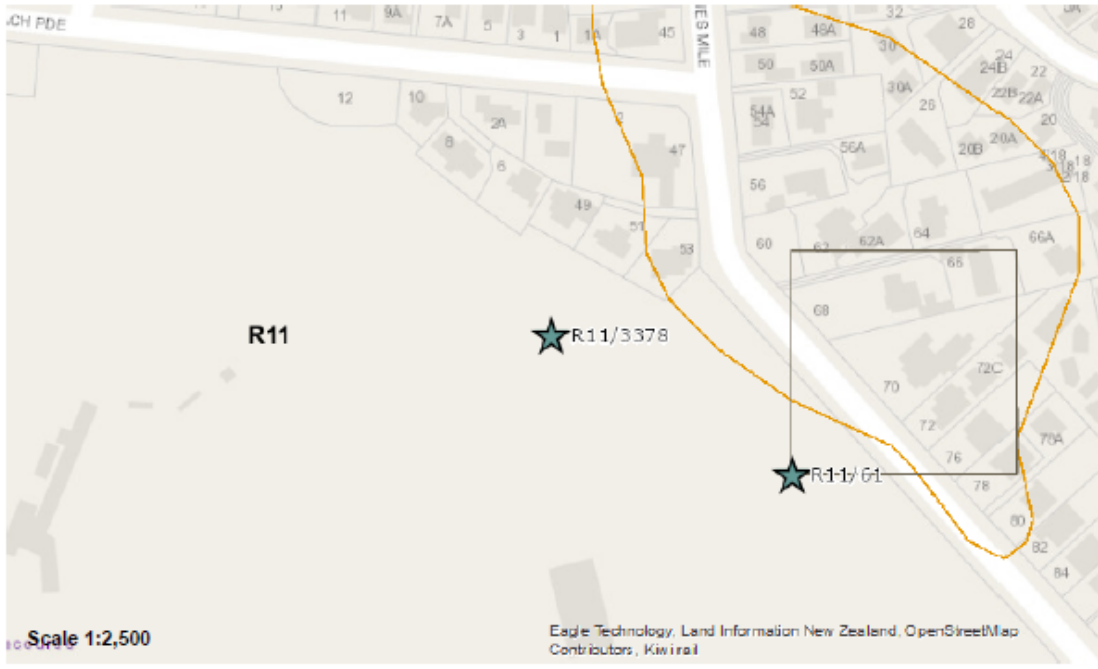
SITE REFERENCE FORM		SITE NUMBER NA2/53
Map number N 42	Map name AUCKLAND	SITE TYPE Burial Cave
Grid reference 32852 327559	E232700 N655900	
1. Aids to relocation of site In area of present Ellerslie Racecourse		
2. State of site; possibility of damage or destruction Unknown. DESTROYED		
3. Owner Address Attitude	Tenant Address Attitude	
4. Name of site Source of name		
5. Date recorded Details of investigation; methods and equipment used		
6. Aerial photograph numbers Site shows: clearly/badly/not at all		
7. Reported by Date	Filekeeper L.M. Groube, Anthropology Dept., Univ. of Auckland. Date 16/9/61	

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NEW ZEALAND ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

 <p>Site Record Form</p>	<p>NZAA SITE NUMBER: R11/3378</p> <p>SITE TYPE: Commercial</p> <p>SITE NAME(s): Ellerslie Racecourse</p> <p>DATE RECORDED:</p>
<p>SITE COORDINATES (NZTM) Easting: 1761166 Northing: 5916073 Source: On Screen</p>	
<p>IMPERIAL SITE NUMBER: METRIC SITE NUMBER: R11/3378</p>	
 <p>Scale 1:2,500</p> <p>Eagle Technology, Land Information New Zealand, OpenStreetMap Contributors, Kiwimap</p>	
<p>Finding aids to the location of the site Reservoir in Ellerslie Racecourse near eastern boundary along Ladies Mile Related well is approximately 160m due west 1761088 5916018 inside the track in the golf driving range.</p>	
<p>Brief description Concrete foundation wall; well</p>	
<p>Recorded features Building foundations (unspecified), Well</p>	
<p>Other sites associated with this site</p>	

Printed by: rodclough

10/02/2023

SITE RECORD HISTORY	NZAA SITE NUMBER: R11/3378
<p>Site description</p> <p>Updated 10/10/2022 (Field visit), submitted by rodclough , visited 04/10/2022 by Rod Clough Grid reference (E1761166 / N5916073)</p> <p>The 19th century well was uncovered during drainage works. It was concrete capped which when lifted exposed an approximately circular well with a diameter c.2.5m. It was constructed of sandstock bricks and was full of water to c. 7m. Historically the well was constructed to a depth of 24m (80ft) and appears to have been partially filled. See AEE (Clough, R., K. Hill and J. Low. 2022. The Hill, Ellerslie Racecourse, Auckland: Archaeological Assessment. Prepared for the Auckland Thoroughbred Racing.) Originally the well had a windmill and a reticulation system which pumped water to the reservoir on the hill. Pipes with valves related to the reticulation system were recorded.</p> <p>Updated 26/11/2021 (Field visit), submitted by rodclough , visited 25/03/2021 by Clough, Rod Grid reference (E1761251 / N5916076)</p> <p>Square concrete foundation wall enclosing approximately 10 x 10m, with 700mm thick walls and standing up to 600mm above ground. Largely covered by humic material. Although it had the appearance of concrete it may be a brick structure which has been rendered. Possibly a 19th century reservoir at Ellerslie Racecourse referred to historical sources (Mackie, W. 1974. A Noble Breed: Auckland Racing Club 1874-1974. Auckland, Wilson and Horton Ltd, p. 134)</p> <p>Condition of the site</p> <p>Updated 10/10/2022 (Field visit), submitted by rodclough , visited 04/10/2022 by Rod Clough</p> <p>The well is in good condition although the windmill and reticulation system had been historically dismantled when the well fell out of use. New drainage works were able to avoid the well which has now been filled with sand and covered.</p> <p>Statement of condition</p> <p>Updated: 11/10/2022 - Good – Majority of visible features are intact, but some minor loss of definition and/or damage Updated: 29/11/2021 - Fair - Some intact features, but others may be unclear or damaged</p> <p>Current land use:</p> <p>Updated: 29/11/2021 - Reserve/ recreation</p> <p>Threats:</p> <p>Updated: 29/11/2021 - Property development</p>	

Supporting documentation held in ArchSite

The well after draining





Figure 1. General view of feature at Ellerslie Racecourse (The Hill) – sunken interior covered in humic material



Figure 2. Close-up of one wall showing pecked surface (usually a preparation for plastering)



ASSOCIATION OF CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS
REGISTERED AND QUALIFIED

DOI: WELL
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AUCKLAND THOROUGHBRED RACING
ELLERSLIE RACE COURSE

FILE:
GOLF-WAREHOUSE WELL

DATE	BY	REVISION
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