

the everyday **collective** laboratory.

The old North Shore.

A heritage walkway, Rahopara Pa to Campbells Bay beach.



Forward.

This document is not intended as a definitive history on these sites, nor is it an academic paper. It is a proposition that artists and artworks can connect history with the present day in an interesting and thought provoking way, and can suggest ways of enriching the experience of landscape.

This exhibition is designed as an introduction to a developing collaborative project that will use cyberspace and digital technologies facilitated by discreet and temporary artwork and design. This will enable memory, information and landscape architectural propositions to be discovered and rediscovered.

Paul Woodruffe.

The old North Shore.

There are many interesting heritage sites and buildings within what used to be called North Shore City, most of these are protected, documented, valued by the local residents and enjoyed as a destination by visitors.

What this exhibition explores are four significant sites that lay just beyond the better known and documented sites of Devonport, Takapuna and Northcote. These sites are situated in Castor Bay and Campbells Bay, and are within easy walking distance from each other. The sites vary in origin from an 17th century Maori settlement, to a 21st century environmental restoration project.

All the sites except one have been researched and documented to varying degrees, the one site that was not; Memorial Avenue in Centennial Park, lay neglected by the city authorities for decades until 2009 when the Takapuna Community Board commissioned *the everyday collective* to undertake a site analysis, this resulted in a heritage classification for the avenue being established within the new management plan for the park.

This document puts forward a proposition that links all four sites together as a heritage walkway connecting to the existing NZ Coastal Walkway system that runs along the eastern bays coastline.

All these sites contain, or lay adjacent to, valuable architectural or landscape features that contain important stories from the past, stories that share common ground in the rich tapestry of the old north shore.

Existing walkways.

- A.** From Rahopara Pa to Kennedy Park.
Or from the Observation Post building in Kennedy Park to Rahopara Pa.
- B.** From the clifftop staircase to Blackjack beach.
At high tide it is very difficult to cross from this beach to either Castor Bay or Campbells Bay.
- C.** A walkway between Peter Terrace and Castor Bay Road. This walkway crosses a watercourse and small wetland area.
- D.** The Community Forest in Campbells Bay Primary School. This has a network of boardwalks and two direct hard surface paths that lead to the school.
- E.** Memorial Avenue in Centennial Park. This park has an extensive network of walking tracks, that are cared for by the Centennial Park Bush Society.



The four sites.



1. Rahopara Pa.
2. Kennedy Park..
3. Campbells Bay School Community Forest.
4. Memorial Avenue.


Suggested walkway.

The proposed heritage walkway is essentially bookended by Castor Bay beach and Campbells Bay beach, and both have public parking, toilet facilities and areas suitable for information signage. The walk could be begun at either end although starting at Castor Bay affords a downhill walk if it is undertaken one way.

Rahopara Pa, a heritage site significant to Maori life, has recent installations that refer to its history that have been built by the North Shore City Council on the guidance of Ngati Whatua.

The coastal walk that leads from the Pa to Kennedy Park, crosses in front of the cliff top houses and is a sign posted part of the NZ Walkway. This section of the walkway offers an interesting selection of public and private boundary conditions and spectacular views of the Waitemata.

Kennedy Park is an example typical of the 20th century military sites that run along this coast and feature on some of the islands of the gulf, such as Waiheke Island's Stony Batter. What makes Kennedy Park unique is the two significant buildings of the site; the Observation Post that has undergone recent restoration, and the old Barrack house, the last of many that formed the army camp and went on to be used as state housing. This house although vacant, is in original condition but is under threat of demolition or removal, and currently is still owned by Housing NZ. The gun emplacements and tunnels are still in good condition and have advocacy in the form of the Kennedy Park World War II Installation Restoration Trust, it has five trustees and 30 members and several committees have been set up for fundraising and hands-on restoration, for more information on this contact:
John Crews, ph 550 8391 or 021 0222 9140.

Connecting these two sites with the third heritage site is the Community Forrest, established approximately 10 years ago by the community of Campbells Bay Primary School. This is a wonderful example of reforestation and utilizes a wandering boardwalk design that allows the visitor to appreciate a variety of native planting. This walk emerges from the forest in front of the school's 1950's two story classroom block and heads towards Aberdeen Road and Rae Road, the entrance to Centennial Park. Memorial Avenue runs from the end of Rae Road in Centennial Park along the residential properties that border the park and ends at the Beach Road entrance of the park. This 400 metre long avenue consists of a double row planting of Pohutukawa that is the subject of extensive research, and is available from;

www.collectivelab.wordpress.com
and the Takapuna Public Library.

Rahopara Pa

“This is a small pa on a headland in a public domain north of Takapuna City. The defended site is a small headland citadel, but excavations showed that the initial site was a much larger terraced settlement, making use of the natural defences of the cliffs, with the inland slopes terraced. At a later time about one third of the site was defended with a ditch and bank, but without palisading.

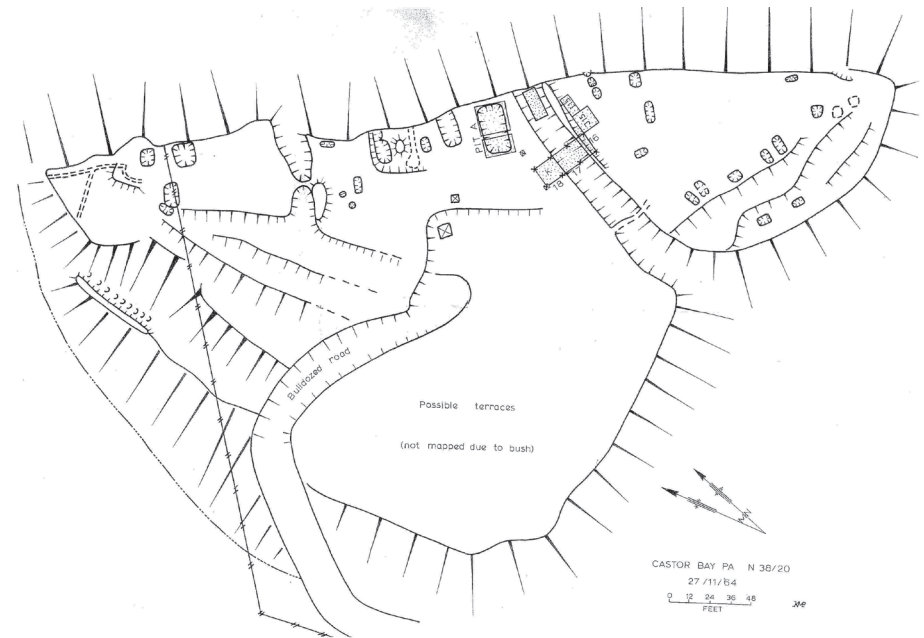
The earlier settlement included deep rectangular storepits as well as shallow pits which were interpreted to be house sites. An earth oven pit belonging to the earlier occupation has been dated to between AD 1466 and 1648.”

(NZ-1762). *Department of Conservation.*

Excavated 1964, R. Green.

Davidson, J. 1974b. A radiocarbon date for Rahopara Pa (N38/20) at Castor Bay, Auckland. NZAAN 17(3):144-145.

Green, R. C. 1970a. Investigations at Castor Bay Point Pa, Takapuna, New Zealand. NZAAN 13(1): 2-22.



Rahopara Pa and surrounding area in 1959.

Image: Auckland Council

Above: the archaeological survey.

Right: the legal boundaries associated with the Pa site in 2010.

Images: Auckland Council.



A search into the history of the site.

By Ian Henderson.

I've been doing some research on the Rahopara Pa site, particularly in an attempt to discover its builders and occupants. I have not found it easy to get good material on the North Shore Bays and the pa site in particular. The books below are on the Auckland area in general, with the isthmus their primary objective. So some of the history of Rahopara I have had to surmise from the general history. The 2 main sources I have used so far are:

Stone, R. (2001). From Tamaki Makaurau to Auckland. Auckland University Press: Auckland. This is a very scholarly, thoroughly referenced book, by an emeritus professor of history at Auckland University.

Moon, P. (2007). The struggle for Tamaki Makaurau: the Maori occupation of Auckland to 1820.

This is a shorter lighter read, without referencing, but a comprehensive bibliography. It is by a senior lecturer in Maori studies at AUT.

The settlement of the isthmus and region generally is complex and to some extent obscure, partly because of the variety of people occupying this land (its desirability mainly a result of the mild climate, volcanic soils, rich harbours and confluence of waterways with portages), and partly by the destruction of archaeological evidence by both successive Maori occupants and the building of Auckland. At least 4 of the founding canoes seem to have representative tribes or hapus settled here at some stage. Like the rest of the country but even more so the tribes and groups intermingled, intermarried and reconfigured.

A very brief summary seems to be something like this.

The ancient people are sometimes known as Nga Oho (a name also given to an allied tribe of Ngati Whatua much later). These seem to have given way eventually to a group known as Te Kawerau, probably a conglomeration of the previous people and newcomers. Te Kawerau were defeated by Maki, a chief of Ngati Awa, and became known as Te Kawerau-a-Maki.

They eventually became settled in the Waitakeres north toward the Kaipara and across to the Eastern Bays of the North Shore. They were one of the tribes who made claims when a settlement for this area (Eastern Bays) was made in favour of Ngati Paoa in 1868 [I think it was that date: the sitting of the Land court].

Remnants of this tribe may also have remained in South Auckland, Papakura, and possibly Ihumatoa (near the airport), given that the vast cultivated lands there seem to have been continuous until European times. There seem to be alternative viewpoints of Eastern Bays settlement (*see below*).

Eventually another tribe, Waiohua, emerged as the dominant one on the isthmus, again, likely a collection of people of various origins, though largely of Tainui descendants. This tribal confederation dominated the area permitting use of the area's resources under its umbrella, maintaining peace and increasing prosperity, rising to pre-eminence in the early to mid 18th century, under the powerful paramount chief Kiwi Tamaki, centred at Maungakiekie (One Tree Hill), but occupying large areas of lands adjacent to the Waitemata and Manukau harbours. [There is still a Waiohua kainga and marae at Mangere near the Otutata stonefields, which I presume to be descendants.]

Disputes broke out with Ngati Whatua of Kaipara, especially the sub-tribe of Te Taou, who in a number of battles completely routed Waiohua. Initially these were reprisal (utu) raids, probably between 1740 and 1750. But with the complete decimation of Waiohua, Te Taou under the leadership of Tuperiri moved into the Tamaki isthmus, also taking over the pa sites such as Maungakiekie. However Te Taou had suffered huge losses as well and were not numerous or powerful. Along with its vassal tribes, Nga Oho (remnant descendants of Waiohua) and Te Uringutu, it remained only partly able to occupy the isthmus, and eventually concentrated their settlements on the Manukau, especially Mangere, leaving the major pa sites on the Waitemata to fall into disrepair.

At about a similar time Ngati Paoa, a tribe from the Hauraki confederacy, moved into the area east of the Tamaki River (known then as Whangamakau). Eventually Ngati Whatua permitted them to settle west of the Tamaki river. They also occupied a number of the Gulf islands, including Waiheke. They also attacked the Kawerau who had settled between Takapuna and Whangaparaoa/Mahurangi area.

They may have occupied Takapuna. As already mentioned the settlement of the North Shore has varied interpretations (see below again).

From 1821 to 1836 both Ngati Whatua and Ngati Paoa were decimated by a series of reprisal raids (some based on long past injustices) by Nga Puhi mainly under Hongi Hika with muskets. This led to both tribes retreating into Waikato territory under the protection of Te Wherowhero (Potatau) and not returning fully to the Waitemata until peace had been negotiated, and first missionary presence and then that of the Governor (in 1840) assured they would not be attacked.

According to a history website (www.livingheritage.org.nz/campbellsbay2/interviews/home.html) by children of a local primary school, Campbells Bay, Rahopara Pa was sacked by Kapetawa of Waiheke:

When Kapetawa was a boy he was invited to see his sister Taurua who had married Taramokomoko chief of the Kohimarama Pa. Kapetawa and some others were involved in some prankish incidents but when they were caught stealing from the kumara pits Taramokomoko got so steamed up that he left Kapetawa stranded on Te Toko o Kapiti (Bean Rock) where he nearly would have drowned, except his sister rescued him and took him back home to Waiheke. Growing up in Waiheke, Kapetawa nursed his revenge against Taramokomoko. He grew up to be a renowned fighter. He put together a band of warriors and hunted down Taramokomoko, destroying the Pa along the way. Kapetawa finally caught up with Taramokomoko at Rahopara Pa where Kapetawa killed him and destroyed the Pa.

According to Stone and Moon, Kapetawa was Ngati Paoa and his brother-in-law was Waiohau. His attacks on Kohimarama, Orakei and (according to some accounts) Takapuna, started what have been called by some historians the Hauraki wars about 1700. These accounts seem to indicate that Taramokomoko was killed at Kohimarama. In any case it seems doubtful that this led to settlement on the North Shore by Ngati Paoa at least at this time. Kapetawa himself eventually settled at Coromandel (Waiau).

*Right: One of the structures built on the pa site by the North Shore City Council.
Note the carvings are faceless, except the end post that has a mouth only.*

Whether Rahopara was a Waiohau or Kawerau settlement either at this time or at other times is not clear. As mentioned above Ngati Paoa had raided Kawerau pa and settlements up this coast.

But according to Rawiri Taonui in Maori peoples of New Zealand: Nga iwi o Aotearoa, a publication of Te Ara, the Encyclopaedia of New Zealand:

Until European contact, the tribe [Ngati Paoa] occupied most of the land from the Thames estuary, the Hunua Ranges, east Tamaki, Waiheke Island and the coast northward to Whangaparaoa.

In this article on the Tamaki tribes, Te Kawerau-a-Maki is described as once ranging from Waitakere Ranges (from the Manukau) as far as Cape Rodney, without mentioning any claim to the Eastern Bays.

However, according to the Birkenhead Historical Society, it was a Kawerau site (www.historicbirkenhead.com/membersstories43.htm). According to this website Te Kawerau and Ngai Tai fought many battles with Ngati Whatua and Ngati Paoa. It also says that the people of this region (like other Aucklanders – Ngati Paoa and Ngati Whatua) abandoned the area at the time of the Nga Puhi musket raids. It seems unclear whether the pa site itself was abandoned after the raid by Kapetawa (over 100 years earlier than the Nga Puhi raids), or at this time, or at another time.



Kennedy Park.

The history of the site as a military installation.

By Rob Corbet.

The site of this battery was purchased in 1934 by the New Zealand Army, for the new counter-bombardment battery for the Port of Auckland. However, for a large number of reasons the battery was never built there, and eventually ended up on Motutapu Island.⁸⁰ The site remained unused except by a grazier⁸¹ until the outbreak of war. It soon, however, reverted to its original intended use, that of a coast defences battery. As part of the plan to increase Auckland's coast defences in 1940, access to the port in wartime was to be through the Whangaparaoa Passage. The main sea access, the channel between Tiritiri Matangi Island and Motutapu Island, was to be closed by a minefield. To cover the war entrance to the port, the 6-inch Mk VII battery at North Head was dismantled and moved up to Whangaparaoa in 1940. The minefields would be laid at a later date when the mines arrived from Britain. This caused a temporary reduction in the strength of Auckland's coast defences. The problem was seen that at night an enemy ship could approach the northern end of the Rangitoto Channel unhindered by coast defences until the battery at Whangaparaoa was completed and the mines laid. From this position, the ship would be able to bombard the naval dockyard and the fuel installation. This position was beyond the range of the searchlights at Takapuna Head and those proposed for Billy Goat Point on Motutapu Island. While this position in daylight was well within the range of the guns of the existing batteries, and included in the fire plan for the port, at night the situation was very different. Before the arrival of the first coast defence radars the range of the guns was limited to that of their searchlights.

Through June to July 1940, a series of exercises was held to probe Auckland's defences at night.

These involved the cruiser HMS Achilles, and the armed merchant cruiser HMS Hector.

Over a number of nights these ships probed the approaches to the port to see how close they could get before being detected by the existing defences.

As suspected, the northern end of the Rangitoto Channel was found to be a satisfactory position from which a ship armed with 6-inch or heavier guns could operate and bombard the port. At that position the ship was invulnerable to attack by the existing coast defences. The officer commanding the New Zealand Division of the Royal Navy, Commodore W.E. Parry, in his report on the exercises, commented: 'It is essential that enemy ships should be detected and engaged further out than is at present possible. No effective action can at present be taken against a cruiser which chooses to bombard Auckland by night, provided she keeps out of the range of the searchlights; this is quite possible.'

It is important to realise that there was at this stage a very real threat of an enemy ship bombarding a New Zealand port. In June 1940, the German raider Orion had laid mines off the approaches to the Hauraki Gulf, resulting in the sinking of the liner Niagara. In August the same ship sank the Turakina in the Tasman Sea and later, in company with Komet, sank the liner Rangitane off the east coast of the North Island in November. Commodore Parry recommended the defences of Auckland should be extended with the addition of another 6-inch battery to cover this blind spot, before the permanent battery at Whangaparaoa was completed.

He offered to make available to the Army a number of 6-inch guns held in store at the Naval Armament Depot, Kauri Point, for the arming of merchant ships. The Army concurred with the request and the land purchased in 1934 was chosen for the battery. On 21 March 1941 the commander of New Zealand Army Artillery was able to report that the numbers of 'Naval 6-inch guns available in New Zealand ... were 10 ... Of these the following allocations have been made and have been emplaced, or are in the process of being so ... 2 to Castor Bay.

Work began at the site in April 1941, and was from the start very rushed. The original design for the battery no longer exists, and the only construction plan in existence in any institutional holdings in New Zealand is a transitional one. It, too, was modified before completion.

From study of documents held at National Archives of New Zealand in Auckland and Wellington, as well as the Army Museum, this much is known. The original design was very much a direct copy of the battery then under construction at Whangaparaoa. It featured two concrete emplacements for the guns and a large underground complex between them. In this were to be magazines, crew shelters, a gun store and a generator room. All were to be covered by a reinforced concrete burster slab, for protection against enemy fire. A central stairway would lead up to a battery command post located directly behind and between the emplacements. Access to the emplacements was to be by stairs for the crew and hoist shafts for the munitions. An underground passage exited to the rear, which was to be the personnel entrance. The construction of the emplacements for the guns was the first priority, before any underground work was commenced. The Fort Record Book states that guns of naval type were made available from the Royal Navy, carted to the site on 5 April 1941 and proved (test fired) in July 1941.

Thus in three months the minimal battery installation had been completed. At this stage, with the battery at Whangaparaoa nearing completion, the importance of the battery at Castor Bay seems to have been re-evaluated. The first design changes were now made. Originally the underground chambers were to have been mined, but this was now considered too expensive and would take more time than necessary. It was now decided to excavate them by the cut and fill method (essentially by digging a hole in the ground, building the structure, and covering it with earth). The stairs and hoists also were rejected and replaced by a series of inclined ramps from underground to the emplacements. Interestingly, the most important part of the underground structures – the magazine – was dispensed with. The main passage linking the two emplacements was now to have a series of alcoves or niches off its sides, which were to act as storage for the munitions. The crew shelters were also dispensed with. The command post, engine room and burster slab remained. Work commenced to this modified design. However, when the underground work was completed, it had been altered further still. The command post was cancelled, but the construction of the stairs leading up to it had begun and there was an alcove off the main passage, with three stairs leading up to nowhere! The engine room was dispensed with as well, and instead it was built off to one side some distance from the battery, semi-recessed into the ground. The most expensive part of all, the burster slab, was cancelled.

Protection for the emplacements against air attack and shellfire was provided in the form of two very distinctive frying pan shaped overhead covers of reinforced concrete.

A reinforced concrete two-storied battery observation post and two searchlight emplacements were also built into the cliff face. A radar was installed in May 1942, at a site 1.5 miles (2.4km) west of the battery.

At the same time the battery camp was constructed near to the emplacements. A modified form of a standard state house design was adopted. It was the original design intention to make the battery camp appear similar to a civilian residential area, with the houses conforming to the layout of nearby houses. However, Army authorities did not concur – they wanted two orderly rows of buildings. A road was constructed from the nearest existing road to the emplacements, with the camp buildings in two rows off to one side of it. A bore was driven, and an 80,000 gallon reservoir was built. A self-contained sewage system was constructed, even though the site was within easy connection distance of the municipal mains. The sewage discharged directly into the sea. The main contracting work for the construction of the battery was completed by May 1942. The official history of the Public Works Department records the cost as £72,609.

Despite the Army authorities' reluctance to have the battery camp blend in with nearby cottages, elaborate steps were taken to disguise the gun emplacements and battery observation post. Notwithstanding having roofs of reinforced concrete, they had false ones of wood and tile constructed over them. The idea was to disguise them as civilian residences. To this extent they were painted in normal colours as opposed to drab military ones. Paint was used to disguise the observation slits of the battery observation post by painting false windows. Normal gabled wood and tile false roofs were built on top of all three. Most effort was taken with the gun emplacements. Canvas netting painted to resemble the walls of a house, complete with doors and windows, hung from the false roofs, with the gun barrels poking through. In an action the canvas would be raised. The deception was completed with fencing around the emplacements to simulate vegetable gardens. There was even a false pergola near to one! The reservoir was disguised by the simple expediency of painting the concrete black and outlining it in white as a tennis court. This was the most extreme attempt at deception in a coast battery in New Zealand during the Second World War.

Despite the haste with which it was built, the battery, designated 63rd Battery RNZA, had a brief period of front line service. It was fully manned at the height of the concern over an imagined Japanese invasion in 1942, but by early 1944 had been placed into reserve. Built to overcome a deficiency in Auckland's coast defence until the 6-inch battery at Whangaparaoa was completed and the minefields laid, its function was largely marginalised when in late 1942 both these were accomplished. For most of the war years the battery was used for training, and it was later incorporated into the Examination Service for training purposes.

After the end of the war the battery site was used mainly as a store area for surplus army equipment. It was still included in the defences of Auckland as part of the Examination Service. In 1948 when the Government reintroduced the Compulsory Military Training Scheme (CMT), the battery was used for training purposes. Annual camps for trainees were held each year, usually in January through to March, and, as the Fort Record Book states, live firing exercises were carried out. The last time the 6-inch guns were fired was the annual camp of 1952.⁸⁵ The 6-inch guns by now were very old and worn out and were replaced in late 1952 by 3.7-inch anti-aircraft guns, emplaced in the static anti-ship role.⁸⁶ This involved considerable modification to the emplacements. The floor was raised, the shell recesses modified, and a metal stair for access was added to each emplacement. The guns were fired for the first time on 23 February 1953, as part of the annual camp. The annual camps continued until 1955. Major Bob Higgs, the last commanding officer of the battery, recalled in an interview the now gone facilities for 100 officers and gunners at the battery, which had a backdrop of green fields and few houses. The guns were fired in peacetime he said. The Army gave the battery forty rounds a year with which to practice. Mr Higgs said the explosive impact on the battery's neighbours was not too bad, but, smiling, he added, 'We always thought they were a bit over the top objecting because the guns were here well before they were.

The 3.7-inch guns were removed in 1956, and the area was again used as a store for surplus army equipment. With the abolition of Coast Artillery as a branch of the Army the site was declared surplus and disposed of. A file at national Archives, Auckland, mentions a proposal to convert the battery camp into a RNZN Technical training facility, but this was not taken up.⁸⁸ The battery camp was converted into a rental housing development and vested in the State Advances Corporation, now Housing New Zealand.

Over the years these buildings have proved difficult to maintain, and today only two remain. The main battery area was placed in the hands of the Takapuna Borough Council, now part of North Shore City, and was renamed John F. Kennedy Park in the 1960s to mark the memory of the assassinated US President. In 1984 the land area was gazetted a Recreation Reserve.



Above: Gun batteries disguised as civilian housing in Kennedy Park.

Images: Department of Conservation



These photographs show the Observation Post building (below) and the gun emplacements disguised as houses.

The image (below right) also shows the barracks houses re-configured into the street of state houses in the 1950's.

Images: Department of Conservation.



The Observation Post, The Old Barrack House and the Gun Emplacements.

The New Zealand Historic Places Trust was commissioned by Housing New Zealand to do a report on the old Barrack House, and this is available by permission from HNZ and on request from NZHPT. It reinforces the importance this building has for the site, as it is the last remaining one from the old army camp and completes the architectural picture of the site.

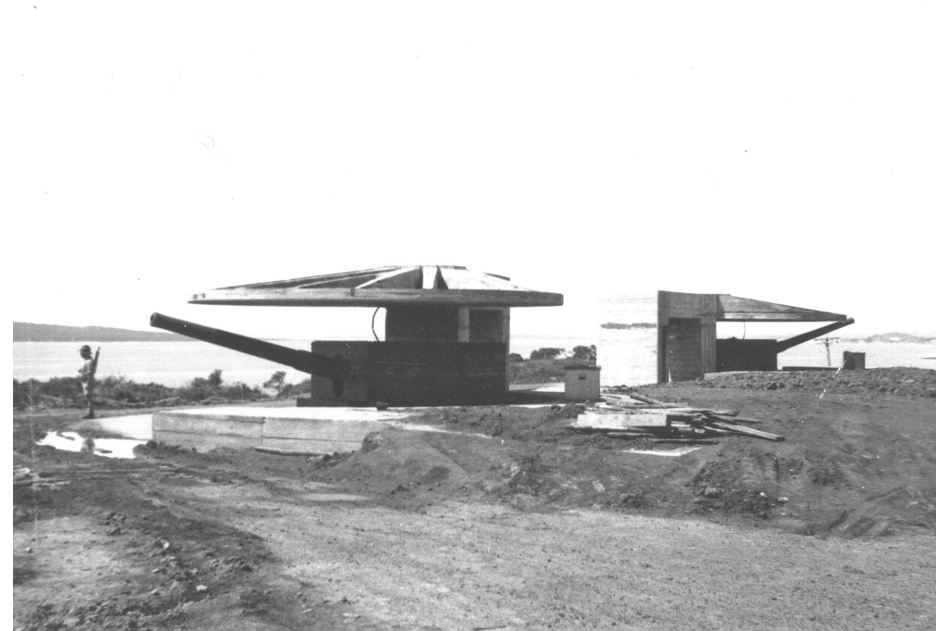


Above: The barracks buildings before being moved to become state housing.

Right above: The gun emplacements without the camouflage construction.

Right below: The observation Post seen from a camouflaged gun emplacement.

Images: Department of Conservation.



Right: The gun emplacements today.
Below: The last remaining Barrack house.
Right below: The observation Post.



Campbells Bay Primary School's Community Forest.

The contemporary link between Kennedy Park and Memorial Avenue.

Campbells Bay Primary School's Community Forest is the link that can connect the sites of Rahopara Pa, and Kennedy Park to Memorial Avenue in Centennial Park.

It is a 1.5 hectare site in the north east corner of the school, most of the current planting and landscape design began in 1998 after a landslide destroyed a lot of the first landscape profile and planting.

It was the schools millenium 75th Jubilee Project to develop the site further, that contributed significantly to what makes it the wonderful place it is today.

Two of the initial organizers of this project were Fiona George and Dr Richard Hursthouse, with help from Milford Rotary, local residents, school pupils, with the added support of a Lotteries Board Grant.

Special planting days were held with parents buying their children trees, and marking each tree with a peg and a number. *(This has a poetic similarity to the Pohutukawa trees of Memorial Avenue across the road, each planted with a peg for a serviceman about to leave for WW2, and rumoured to have been planted with the help of Campbells Bay Primary School pupils in 1940.)*

Professor Baylis (deceased) a renown botanist from the University of Otago was a pupil at the school in the 1920's and he was able to visit the Community Forest during the 75th Jubilee celebrations.

You can access this project through the website;

Living Heritage Tikanga Tuku Iho

www.livingheritage.org.nz/schools/primary/campbellsbay

Access to Centennial Park from the community forest runs across the edge of the school playing fields to Aberdeen Road. Currently the walk requires you to use the main gates, as there is a low fence on the school boundary.



The walkway that leads from Peter Tce. to the Community Forest is 400 meters from the Observation Post building in Kennedy Park. The Community Forest has a choice of routes for the walk, and are all-weather surfaces.

Memorial Avenue.

A Centenary and war memorial in Centennial Park.



Above; Campbell's Bay in 1945, Centennial Park is centre left with the six year old avenue clearly visible even after wartime neglect.

Above right; Detailed close-up of the avenue in 1945, showing the newly built art deco house on the left adjacent to a park entrance pergola. This house is still original and in excellent condition.

On the right is Memorial Avenue in 1963 and 2009 (in colour), the planting 24 years on and 60 years on respectively. The avenue is clearly visible running diagonally through the images.

Below left and right is the fete for the 1940 Centenary being held in the park. The first view on the left is looking from what is now the beginning of Morton Way towards the tents and structures of the day, the second is a close up of the celebrations taken from what is now the entrance of the avenue.

More information on Memorial Avenue is available from:

www.collectivelab.wordpress.com

Takapuna Public Library.

UNITEC Research Bank.

Campbells Bay School Library.



Images: Alexander Turnbull Library (below) and North Shore City Council.



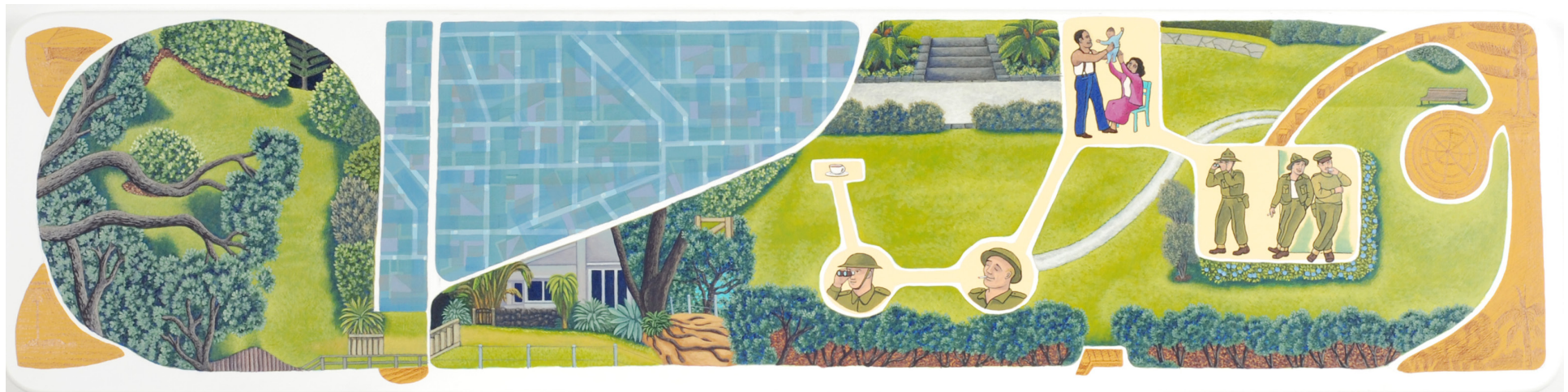
The exhibited work.

Rahopara Pa and Kennedy Park.

Right; Paul Woodruffe
"Walking the sites"
Acrylic and museum
pencil on gesso board



Below:
"Memory painting
from the sites"
Oil on gesso board.





Right; Paul Woodruffe
"Rahopara"
Oil and museum pencil
on gesso board.

Left; Ilse Marie Erl
& Simon Gamble
4G gun emplacement relic.
Found concrete and pen drive.

Below; Ilse Marie Erl
& Simon Gamble
4G midden shell.
Found sea shell and pen drive.



The old Barrack House/State house.

The old house that stands adjacent to the Observation Post building on Kennedy Park is owned by Housing NZ, and is currently unoccupied. This house is the last remaining example of the old barracks houses moved to create a row of state houses along Beach Road. We would like to see this house gifted to the new Auckland Council and incorporated into the heritage walkway we are proposing. This house is important to the site as it represents the history of the sites inhabitants both military and civilian.



These photographs by Edith Amituanai of the interior and exterior show the remarkable originality in the state of the building, and capture the atmosphere and sense of history that for tomorrow's citizens, will be like the experience of visiting Logan Campbell's cottage is for us.





Above; Paul Woodruffe
"Walking through the site"
Acrylic and chalk pencil on paper.



Right:
"Barrack house seen from Peter Terrace"
Oil on gesso paper.

Memorial Avenue, Centennial Park.



The soldiers trees.

Above; Paul Woodruffe
"There and back"
Oil on gesso board.

Right; Ilse Marie Erl
& Simon Gamble
4G wooden bullet.
Found Pohutukawa wood
and pen drive.



Similarity and experience across four sites.



The walk.

Above; Paul Woodruffe
"5 points of interest"
Oil on gesso board.

Left; Paul Woodruffe
"5 beautiful buildings"
Oil on gesso board.



*One thing
leads to
another....*

*This page; Ian Henderson
Location barcode necklaces.
Paint, fabric, plastic and wire.*

the everyday collective 2011

Paul Woodruffe

Ian Henderson

Ilse Marie Erl

Simon Gamble

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We would also like to thank the staff at Takapuna Public Library for their help and assistance in sourcing images and texts on Castor Bay.

Thanks also to Graham Ogle at Housing NZ for allowing us access to the old Barrack House in Kennedy Park.

Project Photographer: Edith Amituanai.

Artwork photography: Neil Finlay, Faye Norman.

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www.collectivelab.wordpress.com

