# Archaeology in Coastal Environments

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## Types of sites

- Pā on headlands use the coast as a defence
- Occupation sites kainga, storage pits
- Stone and resource procurement sites
- European historic sites wharves, mills, customs houses, etc.
- Dune middens are one of the most common sites type in Aotearoa



#### The dune environment

- Dune formation dependant on winds and waves
- Wave energy, tides, sand quantity and type, sea floor and land topography
- Not usually stable may recede or prograde
- Dune swales sheltered, close to resources
- Attractive living space

### Coastal middens

- Middens deposited in swales in lee of foredune
- Protected by moving sand
- Dunes may blow out
- Midden can cap dunes
- Or deflate with the dune
- Exposed in eroding dune face



# Long Bay

- Middens in low foredune (low energy coast)
- 6 occupation Phases
- 23 burials
- Middens include firescoops and postholes
- Shell, fish, bird (incl. moa) and mammal bone
- Mid to late 15th century AD
- Human occupation destabilises dune
- Middens deposited, but may blow out
- After site abandonment, dune stabilises
- Midden protected beneath sand cover
- Cycle repeats



#### Dune vegetation

- Pīngao (Ficinia spiralis), kowhangatara (Spinifex sericeus)
- Marram (Ammophila arenaria)
- Revegetation stabilises dunes at a lower level
- But may expose previously buried middens
- New stable dune not same as pre-European dune





### Climate change

- Increased extreme weather events
- Storms and storm surge
- ► Flooding
- Sea level rise



NZ Auckland - Rising Sea Level - 80m sea level rise as a result of glacial and polar ice melt

Drawn by Jonathan Musther - 2015 Credit to Land Information New Zealand for NZ Ditigal Elevation Model, Topo250 maps and Topo50 map data.

### **Opportunities** Responses

- Monitoring of dune changes and effects on sites
- Protection strategies
- Site excavation rescue by record