

SIÂN KEITH ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

SUITE OF DOCUMENTS

PEACOCKE EAST-WEST
ARTERIAL INTERSECTION
(STAGE 1):
ARCHAEOLOGY
August 2019

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Heritage and Archaeological Site Management Plan (HASMP)
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SIÂN KEITH ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

HERITAGE AND
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE
MANAGEMENT PLAN (HASMP)

PEACOCKE EAST-WEST
ARTERIAL INTERSECTION
STAGE 1

Southern Links Dixon Rd/ Ōhaupō Road: Heritage & Archaeological Site Management Plan¹

Purpose

This is a Heritage & Archaeological Site Management Plan (HASMP) prepared for the proposed Dixon Rd/ Ōhaupō Rd intersection and Stage 1 of the East-West Arterial, which is part of the wider Southern Links project. It has been prepared to comply with Condition 16 of the Southern Links Designation Conditions (Appendix A).

Background

An archaeological assessment and field visit have been undertaken for this proposal (Keith 2017). The assessment did not identify the presence of archaeological material within the proposed footprint. The risk of identifying intact archaeological deposits is considered low. For this reason, it has not been recommended that Hamilton City Council apply to Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (Heritage NZ) for an authority to modify a known or suspected archaeological site.

Objective

The objective of the HASMP is to describe the measures that will be taken to avoid or mitigate effects on archaeological sites within the designation.

There are currently no known or suspected archaeological sites within this portion of the designation. In order to manage the potential for archaeological material to be identified during earthworks, the construction phase for this project will be operating under the provisions of an accidental discovery protocol (ADP). The protocols are defined below.

TWWG Monitoring

In addition to the ADP detailed below, Kaitiaki from the affected iwi will be present on site to monitor for the first 1m of topsoil stripping.

Designation Conditions

The following items must be provided in the HASMP to comply with Condition 16 (Appendix A). Since there are no additional known risks to this portion of the Southern Links project, no additional considerations are included in this HASMP.

16.4 a) Measures that will be taken to protect or avoid archaeological sites (or *insitu* archaeological remains) from damage during construction;

There are currently no known archaeological sites within this portion of the Southern Links designation. Should archaeological material be encountered during the earthworks, the protocols provided in the ADP should be followed. The ADP is provided below.

¹ NOTE: This is the final version of the HASMP prepared following discussions with the tangata whenua working group (TWWG) and Heritage NZ.

16.4 b) Roles and responsibilities associated with managing the archaeological aspects of the Project:

Requiring Authority (Hamilton City Council)

Hamilton City Council (HCC) is the Requiring Authority, and is responsible for ensuring that:

- 1) The archaeologist is notified of the start of works and given the opportunity to undertake a contractor briefing.
- 2) They fulfil the protocols set out below in the ADP.

Project Archaeologist

Sian Keith is the project archaeologist for this project. Miss Keith is responsible for:

- 1) Undertaking contractor briefings prior to the start of works. Miss Keith will brief the contractor on how to identify an archaeological site, and what to do in the event that suspected archaeological material, including koiwi, is identified. Miss Keith will go through the ADP protocols with the contractor, and the contents of this HASMP, and any updated HASMPs.
- 2) Should suspected archaeological material be encountered, Miss Keith will examine the material on site and determine if it is an archaeological site. Should the site be archaeological as defined by the Heritage NZ Act 2014, she will ensure that the site is made safe and secure from further damage. She will notify affected parties of the finding including Heritage NZ, the TWWG, and the requiring authorities (in this instance HCC). The site will be made secure whilst a decision is made on how best to manage the find, including applying to Heritage NZ for any required archaeological authorities.

Contractor

As there is currently no known reason to apply for an archaeological authority for the works, it is the contractor's responsibility to follow this HASMP, and more specifically the ADP, and any details provided in the contractor briefing. Should any suspected archaeological material be encountered the contractor is responsible for:

- 1) Making the suspected archaeological site/finding secure from damage.
- 2) Contacting the Requiring Authority/Project Archaeologist to attend a site visit to confirm if the finding is archaeological in nature.

16.4 c) Provision for training for staff and contractors in the archaeological aspects of the Project.

As there are no known impacts to archaeological values associated with this project, it is determined that the contractor briefing will provide ample training to contractors.

16.4 d) Provision for any revisions required to the HASMP during the course of the Project

Should archaeological material be identified at the site this document will need to be replaced and/or updated. The conditions of any archaeological authorities issued by Heritage NZ, and any subsequent HASMPs will take precedence over this document.

16.4 e) Accidental Discovery Protocol

This ADP will be used unless an archaeological site is identified and works are operating under an Authority from Heritage NZ, at which point the conditions of that Authority shall take precedence.

In the event that any archaeological sites, remains, artefacts, taonga (Maori artefacts) or koiwi are unearthed, dislodged, uncovered or otherwise found or encountered during Construction Works (“the Discovery”), the Requiring Authority shall:

- i. Advise tangata whenua, the Project archaeologist, and the Territorial Authority as appropriate, within one day of the Discovery;
- ii. Cease works in any part of the Project site affected by the Discovery;
- iii. Contact the NZ Police, the Coroner and Heritage NZ as appropriate;
- iv. Undertake specific preservation measures to address any Discovery that includes water-logged or wet archaeological materials; and
- v. Not recommence works in the parts of the Project site affected by the Discovery until all necessary statutory authorisations or consents have been obtained.

16.4 f) HASMP Version Control

Condition 16.4f requires that a draft version of this plan is to be provided to the TWWG and to Heritage NZ for their review. The Requiring Authority shall consider any feedback provided and provide a written response within the finalised HASMP (details provided in Appendix A).

Both the TWWG and HNZPT have been consulted in relation to the archaeological assessment and this document. Both parties have been given the assessment and HASMP are in agreement with the ADP management of this section of works (details provided in Appendix B and C).

Provisions for providing any new information on archaeological sites to the New Zealand Archaeological Association for the purpose of updating the national archaeological site record database.

Should any archaeological sites be encountered during the course of works these will be added to the NZAA’s site recording database ArchSite by the project archaeologist.

Condition 16.5 & 16.6 Conservation Plans

There are currently no archaeological sites within the current designation which fit the criteria detailed in this condition (refer to Appendix A).

Appendix A: Designation Conditions Related to this HASMP

Condition

16.0 Heritage and Archaeological Site Management Plan

16.4 The HASMP shall be prepared after consultation with the TWWG and with Heritage New Zealand. The objective of the HASMP is to describe the measures that will be taken to avoid or mitigate effects on archaeological sites within the designation. As a minimum the HASMP shall include the following:

- a) Measures that will be taken to protect or avoid archaeological sites (or insitu archaeological remains) from damage during construction;
- b) Roles and responsibilities associated with managing the archaeological aspects of the Project;
- c) Provision for training for staff and contractors in the archaeological aspects of the Project;
- d) Provision for any revisions required to the HASMP during the course of the Project;
- e) An Accidental Discovery Protocol (ADP) (noting that in the event of any conflicting provisions where any part of the site is operating under an Authority from Heritage New Zealand, the ADP contained within that Authority shall take precedence) so that in the event that any archaeological sites, remains, artefacts, taonga (Maori artefacts) or koiwi are unearthed, dislodged, uncovered or otherwise found or encountered during Construction Works (“the Discovery”), the Requiring Authority shall:
 - vi. Advise taangata whenua, the Project archaeologist, and the Territorial Authority as appropriate, within one day of the Discovery;
 - vii. Cease works in any part of the Project site affected by the Discovery;
 - viii. Contact the NZ Police, the Coroner and Heritage New Zealand as appropriate;
 - ix. Undertake specific preservation measures to address any Discovery that includes water -logged or wet archaeological materials; and
 - x. Not recommence works in the parts of the Project site affected by the Discovery until all necessary statutory authorisations or consents have been obtained;
- f) Twenty (20) working days prior to the Requiring Authority providing the HASMP or any revisions in accordance with Condition 2.5 to the Territorial Authority, a draft version of the plan will be provided to the TWWG and to Heritage New Zealand for their review. The Requiring Authority shall consider any feedback provided and provide a written response within the finalised HASMP detailing:
 - i. Whether any feedback has been provided by the TWWG and Heritage New Zealand;
 - ii. Where feedback has been provided, how it has been incorporated into the HASMP; and

- iii. Where feedback has been provided but not been incorporated into the HASMP, the reasons why not; and
- g) Provisions for providing any new information on archaeological sites to the New Zealand Archaeological Association for the purpose of updating the national archaeological site record database.

Condition

16.0 Heritage and Archaeological Site Management Plan

16.5 Conservation Plans shall be prepared for the long-term management of those significant archaeological sites (part or whole) within the area of the designation that remain unaffected by the construction of the Project once construction is completed. Conservation Plans shall be prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced person. The Historic and Cultural Heritage Assessment Criteria employed in the Waikato Regional Policy Statement shall be used to determine if a site has sufficient significance to warrant the preparation of a Conservation Plan. All sites partly or wholly within the designation will be tested against these criteria. These Conservation Plans shall:

- a) Not be limited to the surface visible remains but recognise the importance of sub-surface deposits;
- b) Be prepared by a suitably qualified archaeologist; and
- c) Be submitted to the Territorial Authority Chief Executive or nominee for certification.

Condition

16.0 Heritage and Archaeological Site Management Plan

16.6 No later than twenty (20) working days prior to the Requiring Authority providing any Conservation Plan to the Territorial Authority Chief Executive or nominee, a draft version of the plan shall be provided to the TWWG and to Heritage New Zealand for their review. The Requiring Authority shall consider any feedback provided and provide a written response within the finalised Conservation Plans detailing:

- a) Whether any feedback has been provided by the TWWG and Heritage New Zealand;
- b) Where feedback has been provided, how it has been incorporated into the Conservation Plans; and
- c) Where feedback has been provided but not been incorporated into the Conservation Plans, the reasons why not.

Appendix B: Written Approval from HNZPT

Sian Keith Archaeology Ltd Mail - RE: Southern Links

<https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0?ik=a3dfb80832&view=pt&search=all...>



sian keith <sian@siankeitharchaeology.com>

RE: Southern Links

1 message

Rachel Darmody <RDarmody@heritage.org.nz>
To: sian keith <sian@siankeitharchaeology.com>
Cc: Eleanor Sturrock <esturrock@heritage.org.nz>

11 September 2017 at 13:45

Hi Sian

Thank you for sending the documents to Heritage New Zealand and for the reminder email. I have no issues with the documents.

Regards

Rachel

Dr Rachel Darmody | Regional Archaeologist | Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga | PO Box 13339 Tauranga 3141 | Ph: (64 7) 577 4530 | DD: (64 7) 577 4533 | Visit www.heritage.org.nz and learn more about New Zealand's heritage places

Tairangahia a mua whakarehe; Tatakihia nga reanga o amuri ake nei – Honouring the past; Inspiring the future

This communication may be a privileged communication. If you are not the intended recipient, then you are not authorised to retain, copy or distribute it. Please notify the sender and delete the message in its entirety.

From: sian keith [mailto:sian@siankeitharchaeology.com]
Sent: Monday, 11 September 2017 12:23 p.m.
To: Rachel Darmody; Eleanor Sturrock
Subject: Re: Southern Links

Hi Rachel

Did you get a chance to look over the ASMP for a small section of the Southern Links project? The RC conditions indicate that an ASMP has to be prepared, and in consultation with HNZPT. Once you have had the chance to provide

1 of 2

20/08/2019, 12:09 pm

Sian Keith Archaeology Ltd Mail - RE: Southern Links<https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0?ik=a3dfb80832&view=pt&search=all...>

feedback I'll be talking to the Tangata Whenua Working Group. I have recommended an ADP, but it still has to have a management plan.

Cheers

Sian

Sian Keith MSc. BSc.
Archaeologist and Heritage Consultant
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On 28 August 2017 at 10:15, sian keith <sian@siankeitharchaeology.com> wrote:

Hi Rachel,

I have undertaken an assessment of a portion of the Southern Links Project in Hamilton on behalf of Hamilton City Council. I did not find any archaeological evidence at the proposed land, and consider that works can be undertaken under the provisions of an ADP. I have attached the assessment for your records.

The Consent Conditions do require that a Heritage & Archaeological Site Management Plan be prepared for all works on this project, and that this needs to be reviewed by both iwi and Heritage NZ. I have written a draft and attached it to this email for your comment. I will be meeting with iwi over the coming weeks for their comments too.

Please can look over the HASMP and let me know if you have any comments,

Cheers

Sian

Sian Keith MSc. BSc.
Archaeologist and Heritage Consultant
www.siankeitharchaeology.com
+64 2 11411 802

2 of 220/08/2019, 12:09 pm

Appendix C: Written Approval from the TWWG

9 August 2018

New Zealand Transport Agency
PO Box 973
Hamilton 3240
Attn: Barry Dowsett

Hamilton City Council
Private Bag 3057
Hamilton 3240
Attn: Tony Denton

Dear Barry and Tony

Southern Links, East-West Arterial and Roundabout – Archaeological Assessment

1.0 Introduction

The Southern Links Taangata Whenua Working Group (TWWG) has been consulted by Hamilton City Council (HCC) and New Zealand Transport Agency (NZTA) on the design and construction of the new east-west arterial and roundabout located near the intersection of Ohaupo Road (SH3) and Dixon Road. The project includes design and construction of a roundabout and approximately 500m of new road as indicated below.



Figure 1: Project Extent

2.0 Discussion

As part of consultation hui, the project has been discussed at hui on 12 October 2017 and 30 November 2017. Members of the TWWG walked over the site on 22 November 2017. The TWWG has been provided with:

- Archaeological Assessment, Dixon/Ohaupo Road Intersection, Sian Keith Archaeology Ltd, July 2017; and
- Southern Links Dixon Rd/ Ohaupo Road: Heritage & Archaeological Site Management Plan, Sian Keith Archaeology Ltd, 8 December 2017.

Southern Links designation condition 16 sets out the processes to be followed by Hamilton City Council as they develop the Heritage & Archaeological Site Management Plans (HASMP), Accidental Discovery Protocols (ADP), and any Conservation Plans that may be necessary. Condition 16 provides specific direction on TWWG involvement within these processes.

The TWWG understand that the archaeological assessment and a field visit have been undertaken by Sian Keith Archaeology Ltd and that the assessment did not identify the presence of archaeological material within the proposed footprint. We understand that the risk of identifying intact archaeological deposits in the project extent is considered low. For this reason, the project archaeologist has not recommended that Hamilton City Council apply to Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (Heritage NZ) for an authority to modify a known or suspected archaeological site.

The TWWG is satisfied that the Archaeological Assessment report adequately assesses and describes the known existing environment and archaeological features within the area of consideration. The TWWG has reviewed the HASMP and is satisfied that the ADP and requirement for TWWG monitoring through the presence of a Kaitiaki from the affected iwi is appropriate to address our concerns relating to archaeology at this site. Through consultation to date and ongoing, the TWWG will add cultural context and narrative of the area, particularly as inputs to the Concept Landscape Management Plan and subsequent Landscape Management Plan.

TWWG acknowledge that Hamilton City Council is progressing various consenting processes, and that this support does not negate the need for ongoing TWWG involvement and consultation through the development of other HASMPs, ADPs, as well as the need to incorporate the relevant recommendations identified by the TWWG for the Southern Links project which are identified in the Southern Links TWEAR.

3.0 Conclusion

Accordingly, on matters relating to archaeology, the TWWG supports the design and construction of the east-west arterial road and roundabout subject to implementation of the HASMP and ADP, subject to Kaitiaki from the affected iwi being present on site to monitor for the first 1m of topsoil stripping. Costs associated with the Kaitiaki will be met by HCC directly.

The TWWG looks forward to ongoing engagement with HCC (as Requiring Authority) on the Southern Links project.

Yours sincerely

Hamilton Southern Links Taangata Whenua Working Group which is comprise of members from:

- Ngaati Wairere *P. Matika*
- Ngaati Mahanga *M. Hape*
- Ngaati Koroki Kahukura *Ilm. V. T. J.*
- Ngaati Haua *A. J. M. H. H.*
- Waikato Tainui *M. K.*

WRITTEN RESPONSE

HERITAGE AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE MANAGEMENT PLAN (HASMP)

Condition 16.4f

20 August 2019

Condition 16.4f states:

Twenty (20) working days prior to the Requiring Authority providing the HASMP or any revisions in accordance with Condition 2.5 to the Territorial Authority, a draft version of the plan will be provided to the TWWG and to Heritage New Zealand for their review. The Requiring Authority shall consider any feedback... and provide a written response within the finalised HASMP detailing:

i) Whether any feedback has been provided by the TWWG and Heritage New Zealand

The Written Response is as follows:

The Archaeological Assessment and HASMP recommending Accidental Discovery Protocols (ADPs) were submitted to both parties for review by Ms Keith. Regional Archaeologist Dr. Rachel Darmody provided no feedback other than to endorse Ms Keith's assessment and position recommending ADPs. The works site does not require a Conservation Plan as there are no sites within East-West Arterial that require long term management via a Conservation Plan. HNZ's email is incorporated as Appendix B to the HASMP.

TWWG acknowledged that the risk of finding archaeological deposits within the East-West Arterial are low. Design and construction of the East-West Arterial was endorsed, subject to implementation of the HASMP and ADPs. Further, TWWG advised that their support is conditional on Kaitiaki present to monitor the first 1m of topsoil stripping, with HCC meeting costs directly. TWWF's feedback letter is incorporated as Appendix C to the HASMP.

ii) Where feedback has been provided, how it has been incorporated into the HASMP, and

The Written Response is as follows:

HNZ did not request changes or provide substantive feedback to the HASMP.

TWWG feedback has been incorporated under the subheading on page 1: "TWWG Monitoring":

"In addition to the ADP detailed below, Kaitiaki from the affected iwi will be present on site to monitor for the first 1m of topsoil stripping."

iii) Where feedback has been provided but not been incorporated into the HASMP, the reasons why not.

The Written Response is as follows:

All feedback from the parties has been incorporated into the HASMP.

SIÂN KEITH ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

DIXON / OHAUPO ROAD
INTERSECTION

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

GRAY MATTER LTD

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Gray Matter Ltd commissioned Sian Keith Archaeology Ltd (SKA) to provide an archaeological assessment of the Dixon Road / Ohaupo Road Intersection project and an associated stretch of road, which forms part of the overall Southern Links roading project.

The designation for the Southern Links project was confirmed in 2016, and as part of the designation process an archaeological assessment of the proposed designation corridor was undertaken by N Cable of Opus International Consultants Ltd (2013).

This assessment has involved a site visit and research of historic documents specifically in relation to the site of the proposed project, including review of aerial photographs, historic maps, and the New Zealand Archaeological Association's national database ArchSite.

No evidence for archaeological sites, features or deposits has been identified during the research for this assessment. As a result, it has been determined that the current proposal will have no known impacts on archaeological values.

On this basis, it is not recommended that any alterations to the proposal be made, or mitigation be required, based on archaeological values.

While the project only represents a small portion of the overall Southern Links roading project, it is required to be undertaken in accordance with the Southern Links designation conditions. In accordance with the requirements of the conditions, it is recommended that a Heritage and Archaeological Site Management Plan be prepared, including an archaeological discovery protocol (ADP), and that consultation be undertaken with Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga and tangata whenua.

INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE & SCOPE

Southern Links is a joint project between the NZ Transport Agency and Hamilton City Council (HCC) to develop a network of state highways and urban arterial roads to support planned residential growth in the southern part of the city. The designation for Southern Links was confirmed in 2016.

HCC is progressing with the design and construction of a part of Southern Links project, specifically, the Dixon Road/Ohaupo Road intersection and an associated stretch of new road (“the intersection project”).

The purpose of this archaeological assessment is to investigate the archaeological potential of the project site, outline the work necessary to fulfil the requirements of Southern Links designation conditions 7 and 16, and advise whether an authority is required from Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (HNZPT) for the project. The assessment will involve:

- A brief review of the documents and archaeological assessment prepared by N Cable of Opus International Consultants Ltd (2013) in support of the Notice of Requirement for Southern Links, with a focus on the existing information available regarding the intersection project;
- A brief review of historical and archaeological background sources relating specifically to the intersection project area;
- A field survey of the intersection project area;
- Recommendations in relation to work required to fulfil the designation conditions in relation to the intersection project;
- Recommendations in relation to any HNZPT requirements.

STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

There are two main pieces of legislation in New Zealand that control work affecting archaeological sites. These are the *Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014* (HNZPTA) and the *Resource Management Act 1991* (RMA).

THE HERITAGE NEW ZEALAND POUHERE TAONGA ACT 2014

The purpose of the HNZPTA is to promote the identification, protection, preservation, and conservation of the historical and cultural heritage of New Zealand (HNZPTA section 3). Emphasis is placed on avoiding effects on heritage.

The HNZPTA provides blanket protection to all archaeological sites meeting the definition in the Act, whether they are recorded or not. Protection and management of sites is managed by the archaeological authority process, administered by HNZPT. It is illegal to destroy, or modify archaeological sites without an authority to do so from HNZPT.

The HNZPTA 2014 (s6) defines an archaeological site as:

(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 that 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) of the Act¹.

Any person who intends carrying out work that may modify or destroy an archaeological site, or to investigate an archaeological site using invasive archaeological techniques, must first obtain an authority from HNZPT. The process applies to sites on land of all tenure including private, public and designated land. The HNZPTA contains penalties for unauthorised site damage.

The archaeological authority process applies to all archaeological sites that fit the HNZPTA definition regardless of whether the site is recorded in the NZAA Site Recording Scheme or registered with HNZPT; or if the site only becomes known about as a result of ground disturbance; and/or the activity is permitted under a district or regional plan, or a resource or building consent has been granted, or the ground is subject to a designation.

The HNZPTA replaced the *Historic Places Act 1993* (HPA) in May 2014.

HNZPT also maintain the New Zealand Heritage List/Rārangī Kōrero (The List). The List can include archaeological sites. The purpose of The List is to inform members of the public about such places, and to assist with their protection under the RMA.

It is possible that archaeological sites, as defined in the HNZPTA, may be disturbed by this project. Any archaeological sites identified during the ground works at this site will be protected under the HNZPTA, and their discovery may pose delays to works unless an archaeological authority has been issued that allows the work.

THE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACT 1991

The *Resource Management Act 1991* (RMA) requires City, District and Regional Councils to manage the use, development, and protection of natural and physical resources in a way that provides for the wellbeing of today's communities while sustaining the potential of natural and physical resources for future generations. The protection of historic heritage from inappropriate subdivision, use, and development is identified as a matter of national importance (section 6f).

Historic heritage is defined as those natural and physical resources that contribute to an understanding and appreciation of New Zealand's history and cultures, derived from archaeological, architectural, cultural, historic, scientific, or technological qualities.

Historic heritage includes:

- historic sites, structures, places, and areas;
- archaeological sites;

¹ Such declarations usually pertain to important post-1900 remains with archaeological values.

- sites of significance to Maori, including wahi tapu;
- surroundings associated with the natural and physical resources (RMA section 2).

These categories are not mutually exclusive and some archaeological sites may include above ground structures or may also be places that are of significance to Maori.

Where resource consent is required for any activity the assessment of effects is required to address cultural and historic heritage matters (RMA 4th Schedule).

STATUTORY PLANNING INSTRUMENTS

The study area falls within the boundaries of the Hamilton City Council. The Southern Links designation was confirmed in 2016, and is identified as designation 'A106' in the Hamilton City Partly Operative District Plan (Figure 1).

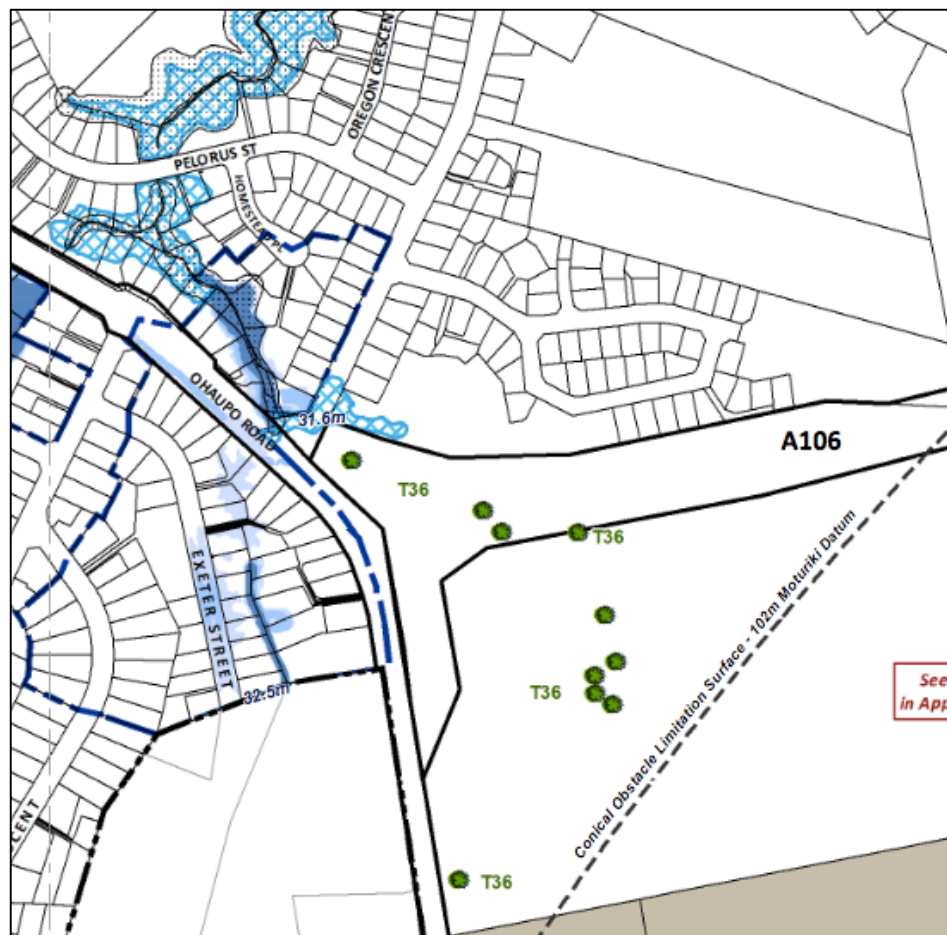


Figure 1: HCC Planning Map 63B, showing location of the intersection project, and the Southern Links designation²

² Sourced from: <http://www.hamilton.govt.nz/our-council/council-publications/districtplans/PODP/planningmaps/Pages/Features-Map-63B.aspx>

METHODOLOGY

The area of the Southern Links project has been the focus of a previous study as part of the designation process, and the reader is referred to that assessment for the historical and archaeological information regarding the wider area. This assessment has focussed on the area of the intersection project only, and has involved brief additional research focussed on this area using the following sources:

- The New Zealand Archaeological Association's (NZAA) online database ArchSite
- Historic LINZ maps using the program QuickMaps
- Historic aerial photographs
- Historic newspaper articles.

A site visit was undertaken by the author. The land was visually surveyed and one test pit was excavated to check the soil profile.

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT AND SETTING

The intersection project is located on the southern edge of Hamilton City, approximately 3km west of the Waikato River. The site is located on the fringes of the large Mangakotukutuku gully system located in the south east of Hamilton City. This system connects with the Waikato River just south of Cobham Drive bridge.

The site straddles the urban and rural environment. The northern part of the project site generally follows the existing road formation in an urban environment. The southern part of the project is located on land that is in a mix of pasture and vegetation. The site contains an area of swampy, damp ground, and while this area has been modified due to construction of the road and urban environment, it was most likely originally connected with the Mangakotukutuku gully system.

Soil maps indicate that the site of the intersection project is formed of 'Hamilton clay loam'. To the east of the site, around the gully, the maps indicate 'Te Kowhai silt loam clay loam' (Figure 2). The authors of the soil maps identified 'man-made soils', in particular 'Maori gravelly sand' adjacent to part of the Mangakotukutuku gully approximately 800m to the east. 'Man made soils' are also identified on the map in numerous locations alongside the Waikato River. No such soils are identified in the intersection project site, nor in its immediate surrounds.

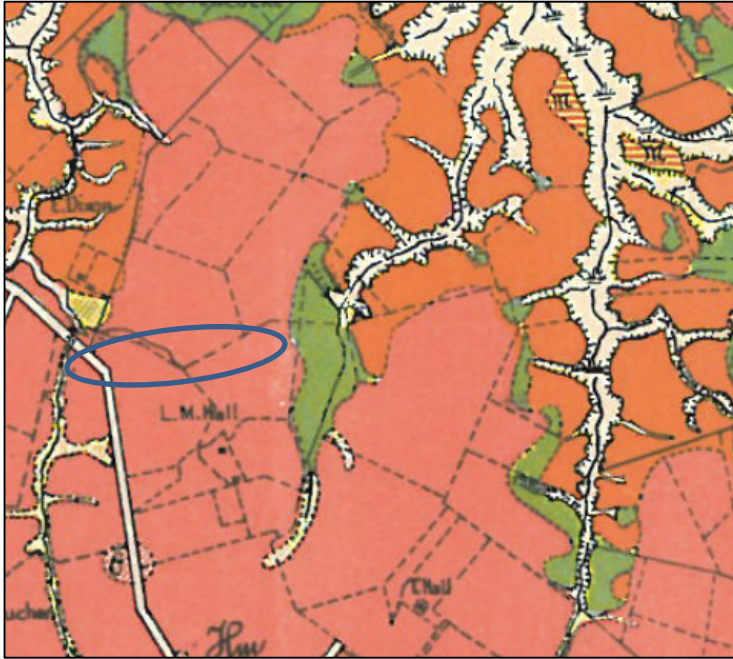


Figure 2: Soil Map showing the indicative intersection project site as a blue ellipse (from Soil Map of part of Hamilton S.D. Waipa County, N.Z Geological Survey, 1935), Maori soils are indicated with yellow and red stripes to the north east.

PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK

An archaeological assessment was prepared by N Cable of Opus International Consultants in support of the Notice of Requirement for the Southern Links project (Cable, 2013)³. That assessment included:

- descriptions of known archaeological sites and areas with potential archaeological values that occur within the designation corridor or adjacent areas, and an assessment of the archaeological significance of these sites and areas;
- an evaluation and description of the potential adverse effects on the archaeological values from the designation; and
- recommendations for measures to avoid significant sites and mitigate and manage effects to archaeological values.

No archaeological sites are identified in the footprint of the intersection project in Cable's report. The closest archaeological sites to this area identified in the assessment are S14/102, S14/47 and S14/76, all of which are at least 1km away (Figure 3).

³ <http://www.waipadc.govt.nz/our-district/MajorProjects/HamiltonSouthernLinks-NoticesofRequirement/Documents/Supporting-Documents/AEE%20Appendix%20K%20-%20Archaeological%20Assessment.pdf>

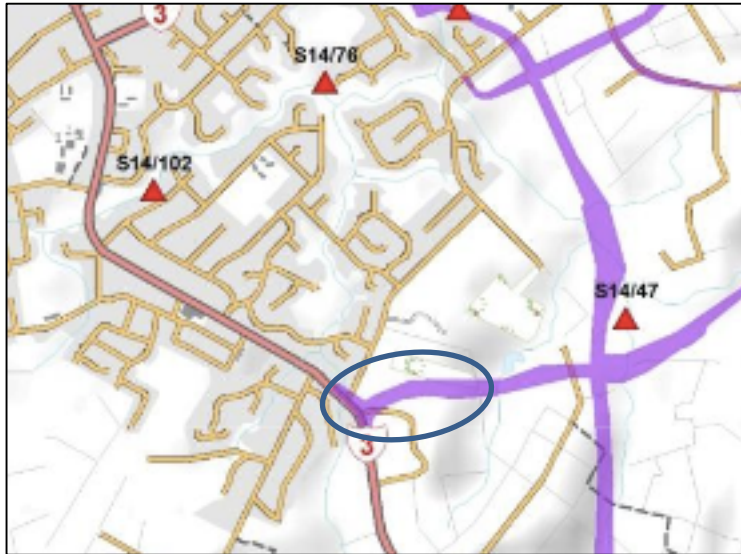


Figure 3: Part of Figure 1 from Cable (2013), showing recorded archaeological sites in the vicinity of the intersection project (blue ellipse).

Cable's report provides a description of the archaeological landscape, and uses this information to inform field survey, through the identification of areas of archaeological interest. Given what is known about the archaeological landscape, Cable identifies priority areas based on known pa sites along the designation corridor and their immediate surrounds, areas of pre-European garden soils as identified on the DSIR soil maps, locations along the margins of the Waikato River, gully crossings, tributary confluences, and sections of the designation corridor within 1km of the Waikato River (Cable, 2013, 15). The area of the intersection project was not included as part of the field surveys.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AUTHORITIES (HNZPT)

During the NOR process, an application was made to HNZPT for an authority to undertake geotechnical investigation and testing work. Authority 2011/393 was granted and the work undertaken as part of the geotechnical investigation process. This did not include the current study area land.

To date, no application has been made to HNZPT for an authority in relation to the construction of the Southern Links project.

RELEVANT DESIGNATION CONDITIONS

The Southern Links project designation was confirmed in 2016. The designation includes a set of conditions that must be fulfilled. Designation conditions 7.0 and 16.0 relate to heritage and archaeology, and are relevant to the intersection project.

Condition 7.0 relates to archaeological sites that were identified in the Cable archaeological assessment for Southern Links, and requires that his recommendations in relation to each of those sites be undertaken. As the intersection project is not located within or in proximity to any of these sites, this condition is not applicable.

Conditions 16.1-16.6 relate to the requirement to prepare a Heritage and Archaeological Site Management Plan (HASMP). The HASMP must be submitted for certification prior to the commencement of any earthworks or construction works, and both HNZPT and tangata whenua must be consulted prior to its preparation, and they must also be provided with a draft of the HASMP for review prior to the HASMP being submitted for certification. Condition 16.4 sets out what the HASMP must include. The full wording of the relevant conditions is included as Appendix A to this report.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH

RECORDED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

A search of the NZAA's online database ArchSite has been undertaken, to identify if any sites have been recorded since the Cable report was completed. Figure 4 identifies recorded archaeological sites within this area. There are no recorded sites within the immediate vicinity of the intersection project and the nearest sites are at least 1km away.

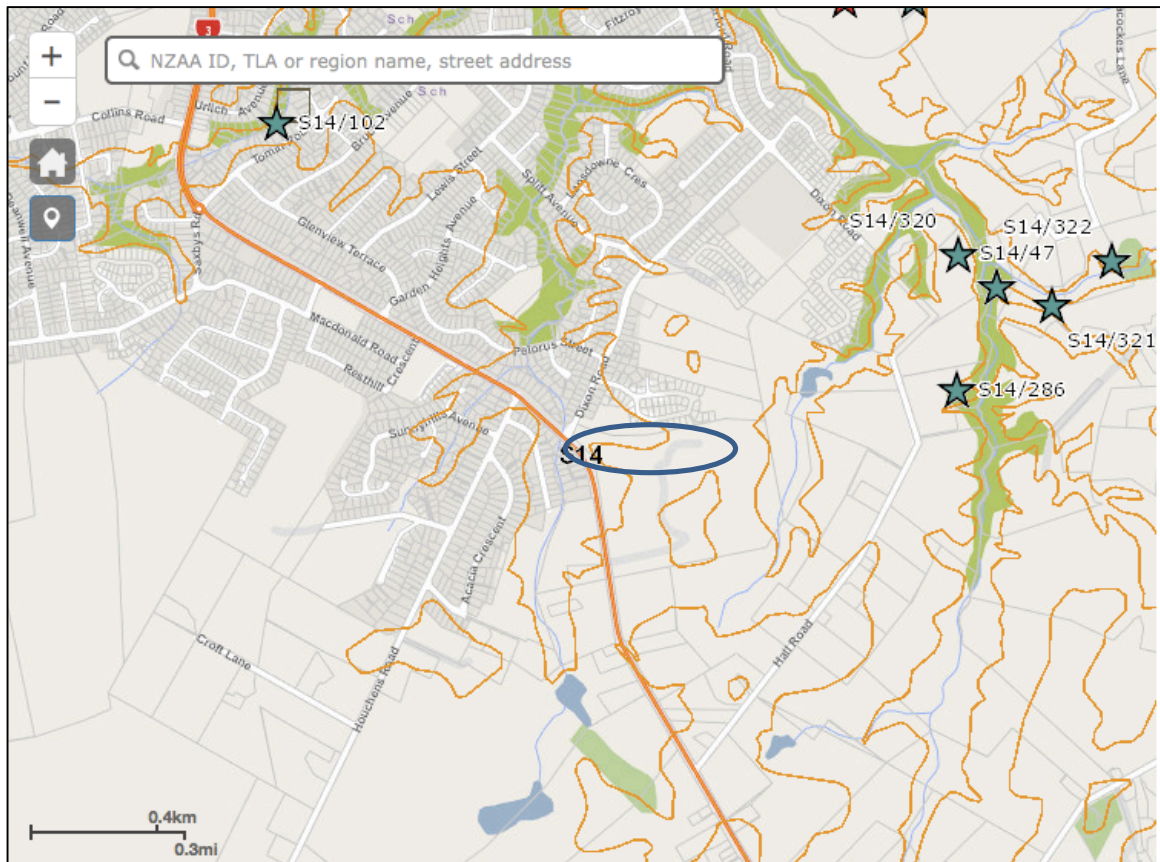


Figure 4: ArchSite map showing recorded archaeological sites in the wider area surrounding the intersection project site (blue ellipse) (retrieved 04.07.2017).

S14/102 is the site of a water wheel powered flour mill built in the 1870s and used until 1900. It is located approximately 1.4km to the north east the intersection project site. Approximately 1.2km to the west there are a number of archaeological sites clustered around Mangakotukutuku gully. These include borrow pits (S14/320, 321 and 322), and a promontory pa (S14/47).

HISTORIC PLANS

Figure 5 portrays part of Survey Plan SO 381/1, dated 1865. The approximate area of the intersection project is identified. The fringes of the Mangakotukutuku gully system near Ohaupo Road are shown on the plan, which are still present on the site today. The plan also shows land ownership, identifying Lot 60 (closest to Ohaupo Road) as 'part of Capt. D.M. Brown's selection', Lot 59 as belonging to 'P. Conroy' and Lot 69 as belonging to 'Samuel Moody'. An area of 'ti tree' is identified, as is the larger Mangakotukutuku gully system that lies to the east of the intersection project. No archaeological features of interest are identified on the plan.

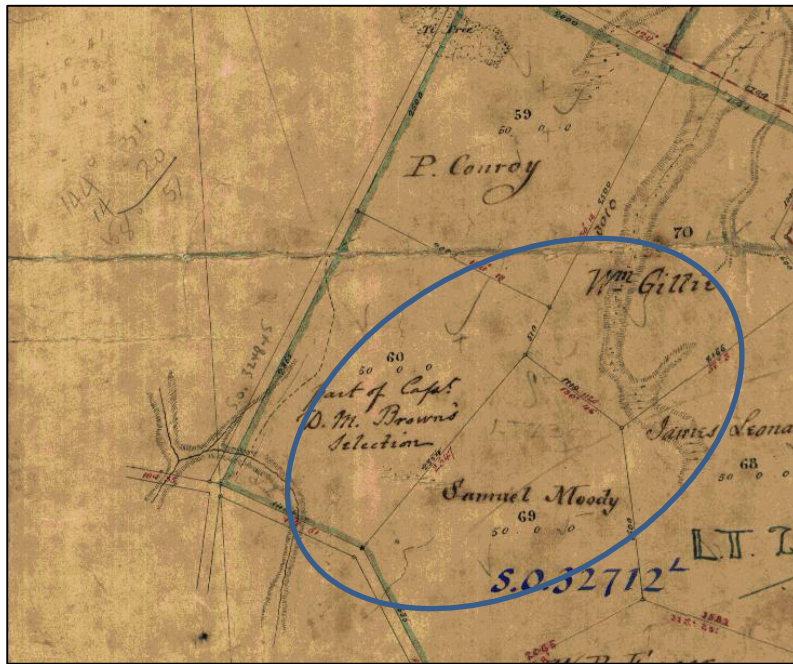


Figure 5: Part of Survey Plan SO 381/1, 1865. Approximate location of intersection project shown with blue ellipse

Figure 6 illustrates a portion of Newall's Sketch Map dated to 1874, thought to have been prepared by the military leader Captain Stuart Newall. The map shows various sites and features of interest including a 'flour mill' marked on a northern arm of the Mangakotukutuku gully, likely to be the recorded site S14/102. The scale of the map is inaccurate and as such it is not possible to define the area of the project. However, none of the illustrated features appear to be within close proximity to the study area.



Figure 6: Part of Newall's Sketch Map (Reproduction), 1874 (Unpublished, viewed at Waikato Museum, July 2017), approximate location of intersection project shown with blue ellipse

HISTORIC AERIAL IMAGES

Figure 7 is part of an aerial photograph taken in 1952. The approximate location of the intersection project is indicated. The aerial photograph shows the gully channel that flows through the intersection project site. The image shows that the land has been cleared and is in pasture. There are no features of archaeological or historical interest identifiable on this image in the location of the intersection project.



Figure 7: Historical Aerial Image 1952⁴, approximate location of the intersection project shown with blue circle

HISTORIC NEWSPAPER ARTICLES

A review of historic newspaper articles was undertaken using the website <https://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz>. No articles were found that provide specific information about the site of the intersection project.

FIELDWORK

METHODOLOGY

A field survey of the project footprint was undertaken by Sian Keith and Peter Caldwell on 13th July 2017. The desk top research had not led to the discovery of any heritage or archaeological potential on the land and hence the survey was not focused on a specific area. The survey included a walk over and visual inspection of the footprint. Access was provided to the entire footprint (Figure 8).

⁴ Sourced from: https://gdh.auckland.ac.nz/maps/LINZ/NZMS/NZMS_003/tif/

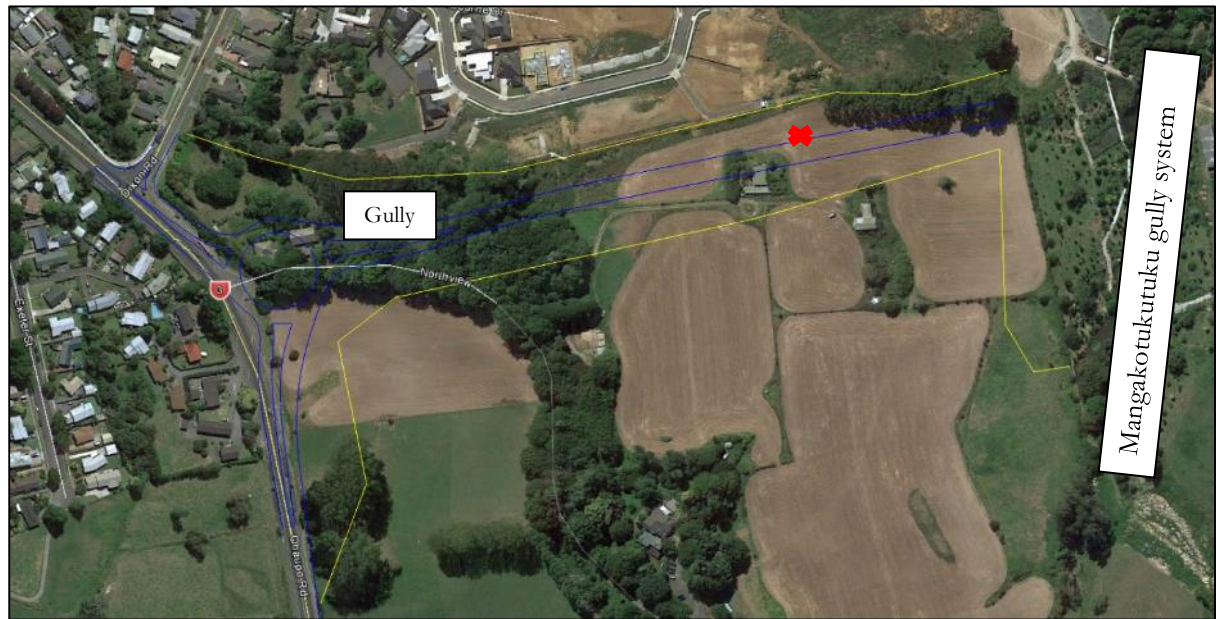


Figure 8: Map showing extent of project footprint (yellow lines) and test pit location (red cross)

RESULTS

The ground conditions were moderately good for field survey. The land is mainly in pasture but the grass was somewhat overgrown. The land is gently undulating with a deeper gully section forming the centre of the footprint (Figure 9). A higher ridge runs along the southern edge of the footprint, and on the north side of the gully there is a modern housing development. The eastern extent of the footprint connects with an arm of the Mangakotukutuku gully system, and here the lands becomes waterlogged (Figure 10). The gully was also waterlogged, whereas the higher ground was relatively dry.

The land is broken into several paddocks. There is modern farming and domestic infrastructure present including two 20th century dwellings, farm sheds, fencing, and metaled / dirt tracks. No historic buildings are apparent, and there is no visual evidence of archaeological sites within the footprint.

A modern development is located to the north of the project footprint at Cabourne Drive and is currently under development. The exposed subsoils were examined in this area to check for the presence of archaeological material, but none was identified. A test pit was excavated on a ridge top to check for soil profiles (Figure 11). The underlying subsoil was noted to be orange clay.

There is no evidence to suggest that archaeological sites or materials are present within the development footprint.



Figure 9: Image faces west towards SH3 looking down the gully with the modern housing development on the right of the image and one of the current dwellings within the development footprint on the left of the image on the higher ridge.



Figure 10: Image faces east from higher ridge towards the arm of the Mangakotukutuku gully system.



Figure 11: Image of test pit - location is provided on Figure 8.

CONSTRAINTS AND LIMITATIONS

This report is an assessment of the impacts of the proposed intersection project on archaeological values. There are no statements on the cultural significance of the project area nor are the views of tangata whenua represented in this report.

Statements are made as to the location and nature of recorded archaeological sites and their archaeological values. The archaeological information is derived from published material including the New Zealand Archaeological Association (NZAA) ArchSite Database.

Archaeological site location data should be regarded as a guide only as the locational accuracy of archaeological sites recorded in ArchSite is variable. Accuracy for some recorded sites is only to 100 m grid squares and many of these have been recalculated from earlier 100 yard coordinates which can increase the location error. Those sites that have not been recorded accurately are indicated on the ArchSite maps with a square and are only accurate to within, at best, 100 m of the actual site location. Archaeological sites that have been visited since the advent of GPS may have more accurate recorded locations. The full extent of recorded sites is often not known and the single point coordinate provided by ArchSite is often based on only the visible surface archaeological remains. This does not necessarily represent the true subsurface extent of archaeological sites as defined in the HNZPTA, as most archaeological remains lie below the ground surface.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND OTHER VALUES

ARCHAEOLOGICAL VALUES

While there are known archaeological values in the wider landscape, there are no known archaeological values associated within the site of the intersection project. Currently, evidence would suggest that this land has a low potential for subsurface archaeological remains to be present. This is based on the desktop assessment of historical plans, aerial images and newspaper articles, a review of the information contained in the Cable archaeological assessment for the Southern Links project, and the author's own fieldwork within the area of the intersection project. The soil types within the development footprint are not those typically associated with Maori horticulture.

ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS

DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSAL

HCC is progressing with the design and construction of a part of Southern Links, specifically, the Dixon Road/Ohaupo Road intersection ("the intersection project"). The project will involve the earthworks necessary to construct a large roundabout adjacent and connected to Ohaupo Road, and a stretch of new road leading from the roundabout toward the gully just to the east of the site. An outline of the proposed development is shown in Figure 8.

ASSESSMENT OF EFFECTS

There are no known archaeological values associated with the site of the intersection project. The current evidence would suggest that the land has a low potential for archaeological material. Based on current evidence, there are no known effects on archaeological values as a result of the proposal.

If archaeological material is identified during earthworks it will be a requirement to investigate and record this material under an authority from HNZPT, if the material will be modified or destroyed.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that:

- the associated earthworks be undertaken under the provisions of an Accidental Discovery Protocol (ADP), in accordance with the conditions of the Southern Links designation;
- a Heritage and Archaeological Site Management Plan (HASMP) be prepared for the proposed works in accordance with the conditions of the Southern Links designation; and
- HNZPT and tangata whenua be consulted regarding the HASMP in accordance with the procedures set out in the Southern Links designation.

REFERENCES

- Cable, N. 2013 “Southern Links Designation Corridor Notice of Requirement Archaeological Assessment”. Unpublished report prepared for NZ Transport Agency. Opus International Consultants Ltd, Hamilton.
- Hamilton City Council 2016 “Party Operative District Plan.” Hamilton City Council, Hamilton.
- Lands and Survey Department New Zealand 1952 “NZMS 3 Sheet N65/2”. Accessed from:
https://gdh.auckland.ac.nz/maps/LINZ/NZMS/NZMS_008/jpg/
- National Library of New Zealand 2017 “Papers Past”. Accessed from
<https://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz/>
- New Zealand Archaeological Association 2017 “ArchSite Database.” Accessed from
<http://archsite.eaglelegis.co.nz/>
- Southern Links designation conditions, accessed from:
<http://www.hamilton.govt.nz/our-city/regional-alliances/southernlinks/Documents/Management%20Plans/Southern%20Links%20Designation%20Conditions.pdf>

APPENDICES

Appendix A

Southern Links Designation Conditions 7.0 and 16.0

Archaeology and Heritage

7.0 Archaeological Investigation

7.1 Prior to the commencement of detailed design, sufficient site-specific archaeological investigation, as set out in the recommendations in the Southern Links Designation Corridor Notice of Requirement Archaeological Assessment, prepared by Opus, dated 02 December 2013 in relation to the Requiring Authority's Designation, must be undertaken to determine the full extent of each archaeological site affected in part or whole by the designation footprint and to locate any intact archaeological features or deposits in order to take into account avoidance of archaeological remains during the development of detailed design plans. (Note: This may require permission from landowners adjacent to the designation and an authority from Heritage New Zealand for any in-ground investigation work).

16.0 Heritage and Archaeological Site Management Plan

16.1 The Requiring Authority shall give at least twenty (20) working days notice of the date that construction is intended to commence to:

- a) The Project archaeologist to establish with the contractor a working relationship that will comply with good practice during the earthworks stage of the construction; and
- b) The Territorial Authority;
- c) The TWWG to enable it to:
 - i. Allocate a representative to liaise with the Project archaeologist, and who will be actively involved in the archaeological work associated with the Project;
 - ii. Clarify with the contractor the location of the archaeological sites and the procedures that will be observed;
 - iii. Provide the names of their representatives who are to be contacted for cultural advice and guidance in the event of a discovery of any buried archaeological deposits found during the Project;
 - iv. Undertake any appropriate cultural ceremonies on the archaeological sites; and
 - v. Arrange for the inspection of the earthworks in the vicinity of the archaeological sites.

16.0 Heritage and Archaeological Site Management Plan

16.2 Prior to the commencement of Construction Works the Requiring Authority shall provide to the Territorial Authority evidence that Archaeological Authorities have been obtained, as appropriate, to modify, damage or destroy any of the known archaeological sites likely to be affected during the construction works.

16.0 Heritage and Archaeological Site Management Plan

16.3 No later than forty (40) working days prior to the commencement of any earthworks or construction works, the Requiring Authority shall submit a Heritage and Archaeological Site Management Plan (HASMP)

prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist to the Territorial Authority Chief Executive or nominee for certification.

16.0 Heritage and Archaeological Site Management Plan

16.4 The HASMP shall be prepared after consultation with the TWWG and with Heritage New Zealand. The objective of the HASMP is to describe the measures that will be taken to avoid or mitigate effects on archaeological sites within the designation. As a minimum the HASMP shall include the following:

- a) Measures that will be taken to protect or avoid archaeological sites (or insitu archaeological remains) from damage during construction;*
- b) Roles and responsibilities associated with managing the archaeological aspects of the Project;*
- c) Provision for training for staff and contractors in the archaeological aspects of the Project;*
- d) Provision for any revisions required to the HASMP during the course of the Project;*
- e) An Accidental Discovery Protocol (ADP) (noting that in the event of any conflicting provisions where any part of the site is operating under an Authority from Heritage New Zealand, the ADP contained within that Authority shall take precedence) so that in the event that any archaeological sites, remains, artefacts, taonga (Maori artefacts) or koiwi are unearthed, dislodged, uncovered or otherwise found or encountered during Construction Works (“the Discovery”), the Requiring Authority shall:*
 - i. Advise taangata whenua, the Project archaeologist, and the Territorial Authority as appropriate, within one day of the Discovery;*
 - ii. Cease works in any part of the Project site affected by the Discovery;*
 - iii. Contact the NZ Police, the Coroner and Heritage New Zealand as appropriate;*
 - iv. Undertake specific preservation measures to address any Discovery that includes water -logged or wet archaeological materials; and*
 - v. Not recommence works in the parts of the Project site affected by the Discovery until all necessary statutory authorisations or consents have been obtained;*
- f) Twenty (20) working days prior to the Requiring Authority providing the HASMP or any revisions in accordance with Condition 2.5 to the Territorial Authority, a draft version of the plan will be provided to the TWWG and to Heritage New Zealand for their review. The Requiring Authority shall consider any feedback provided and provide a written response within the finalised HASMP detailing:*
 - i. Whether any feedback has been provided by the TWWG and Heritage New Zealand;*
 - ii. Where feedback has been provided, how it has been incorporated into the HASMP; and*

<p>iii. <i>Where feedback has been provided but not been incorporated into the HASMP, the reasons why not; and</i></p> <p>g) <i>Provisions for providing any new information on archaeological sites to the New Zealand Archaeological Association for the purpose of updating the national archaeological site record database.</i></p>
<p>16.0 Heritage and Archaeological Site Management Plan</p> <p>16.5 <i>Conservation Plans shall be prepared for the long-term management of those significant archaeological sites (part or whole) within the area of the designation that remain unaffected by the construction of the Project once construction is completed. Conservation Plans shall be prepared by a suitably qualified and experienced person. The Historic and Cultural Heritage Assessment Criteria employed in the Waikato Regional Policy Statement shall be used to determine if a site has sufficient significance to warrant the preparation of a Conservation Plan. All sites partly or wholly within the designation will be tested against these criteria. These Conservation Plans shall:</i></p> <p>a) <i>Not be limited to the surface visible remains but recognise the importance of sub-surface deposits;</i></p> <p>b) <i>Be prepared by a suitably qualified archaeologist; and</i></p> <p>c) <i>Be submitted to the Territorial Authority Chief Executive or nominee for certification.</i></p>
<p>16.0 Heritage and Archaeological Site Management Plan</p> <p>16.6 <i>No later than twenty (20) working days prior to the Requiring Authority providing any Conservation Plan to the Territorial Authority Chief Executive or nominee, a draft version of the plan shall be provided to the TWWG and to Heritage New Zealand for their review. The Requiring Authority shall consider any feedback provided and provide a written response within the finalised Conservation Plans detailing:</i></p> <p>a) <i>Whether any feedback has been provided by the TWWG and Heritage New Zealand;</i></p> <p>b) <i>Where feedback has been provided, how it has been incorporated into the Conservation Plans; and</i></p> <p>c) <i>Where feedback has been provided but not been incorporated into the Conservation Plans, the reasons why not.</i></p>