

Archaeological Authority Document Bundle

This document package relates to an approved archaeological authority under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 and contains the key supporting documentation governing the authorised works, including conditions of approval, approved personnel, and associated management and mitigation plans for the undertaking of archaeological activity on the site.

The bundle comprises the following documents:

- Conditions of Authority
- Approval of person to carry out activity under archaeological authority
- Archaeological Management Plan
- Archaeological Vegetation Management and Planting Plan



Archaeological Authority

CONDITIONS OF AUTHORITY

No.	Condition
Before Works	
1	Start Work Notification The Authority Holder must advise Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (HNZPT) and Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki of the date when project works will begin at least two working days before works start.
2	Archaeological Management Plan The authority must be exercised in accordance with the Archaeological Management Plan (AMP). The purpose of the AMP is to outline procedures for day-to-day activities that may affect archaeological sites, including provisions for: a) methods to protect sites from damage; b) procedures for any archaeological investigation or recording of archaeological information; c) the role, responsibility and level of authority of the s45 approved person and any other person appointed to undertake archaeological work on their behalf. Names and contact details of all other persons whom the s45 approved person appoints must be stated in the management plan; d) timeframes for archaeological work; e) protocols for the unexpected discovery of archaeological material; f) on-site briefing by the s45 approved person (who may appoint a person to carry out the briefing on their behalf) for contractors about the archaeological work required and how to identify archaeological sites during works. The management plan must state who will be carrying out the briefings; g) the responsibilities of contractors with regard to notification of archaeological sites; h) research aims and methodology i) requirements for stand down periods to enable archaeological work; j) mechanisms for dispute resolution; k) emergency contact details for the s45 approved person, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga, and Iwi. The AMP must be submitted to HNZPT for approval prior to the commencement of any earthworks. No earthworks shall commence until HNZPT has given its written approval of the AMP. The Authority Holder may update the AMP by submitting the amended AMP in writing to HNZPT for its written approval.
	Archaeological Research and Mitigation Strategy The Archaeological Research and Mitigation Strategy is incorporated within the Archaeological Management Plan (AMP). The AMP must include research objectives and methodologies that:



	(i) are informed by relevant regional and national archaeological research themes; and (ii) provide for input and review by Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki prior to submission to Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga. The research objectives and methodologies within the AMP must be implemented for the duration of the authority. Any material amendments to the research objectives or methodologies must be submitted to HNZPT for written approval prior to implementation.
4	Landowner Consent The Authority Holder must provide HNZPT with the written consent of all landowners of the land subject to this Authority prior to any archaeological works commencing.
5	Site Briefing The Authority Holder must ensure that all contractors working on the project are briefed on site by the section 45 approved person (who may appoint a person to carry out the briefing on their behalf) prior to any archaeological works commencing. The briefing must include the possibility of encountering archaeological evidence, how to identify possible archaeological sites, the archaeological work required by the conditions of this authority, and contractors' responsibilities with regard to discovering archaeological evidence.
During Works	
6	Tikanga Archaeological work must be undertaken in conformity with any tikanga Māori protocols agreed between the Authority Holder and Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki.
7	Kōiwi Discovery If any kōiwi (human remains) are encountered, all works must cease within 20 metres of the discovery. HNZPT, New Zealand Police, and Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki must be advised immediately. Any steps following must be undertaken in accordance with Guidelines for Kōiwi Tangata/Human Remains (AGS8 2014) and no further work in the area may take place until future actions have been agreed by all parties.
8	Monitoring All earthworks undertaken within areas of known or potential archaeological sensitivity must be monitored by the s45 approved person (who may appoint a delegate to undertake monitoring on their behalf), in accordance with accepted archaeological practice, the AMP, and the Strategy.
9	Investigation Any archaeological evidence encountered during the exercise of this Authority must be investigated, recorded and analysed in accordance with accepted archaeological practice, and following the aims of the research strategy.



10	Protection of Sites The Authority Holder must ensure the following measures are implemented to protect archaeological sites: (i) archaeological sites shall be clearly identified and marked by the s45 approved person (or their delegate); (ii) fencing must be installed by the Authority Holder to clearly demarcate archaeological sites prop to commencement of works; and (iii) no vehicles or machinery shall traverse or be parked on archaeological sites.
11	Annual Reporting Annually from the date of issue of this authority, the Authority Holder must submit to Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga a written report containing a summary of the progress of the activity and any archaeological findings.
After Works	
12	Work Completion Notification The Authority Holder shall advise HNZPT and Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki of the completion of archaeological works within five working days of completion.
13	Completion of Archaeological Siteworks Within 20 working days of the completion of on-site archaeological work associated with this authority, the Authority Holder shall ensure that: (a) An interim report, to the satisfaction of HNZPT, following the Archaeological Report Guideline (AGS12 2023) is submitted to HNZPT for inclusion in the HNZPT Archaeological Reports Digital Library. (b) Site records are updated or submitted to the NZAA Site Recording Scheme.
14	Archaeological Records Within 12 months of the completion of the on-site archaeological work, the Authority Holder shall ensure that a final report, completed following the Archaeological Report Guideline (AGS12 2023), is emailed to HNZPT for inclusion in HNZPT's Archaeological Reports Digital Library, and to Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki. A copy must also be provided to the NZAA Central Filekeeper.



Information provided in support of application for approval of person to carry out activity under archaeological authority

Details

Name of approved person	Glen Farley
Company	Clough & Associates
Contact	██████████
Archaeological authority to which approval relates	General authority sought in relation to works associated with the development of Beachlands South
Documents relevant to the archaeological authority to which this application for an approved person relates	Farley, G. June 2026. Beachlands South Fast Track: Archaeological Assessment. Clough & Associates Ltd report prepared for Beachlands South Limited Partnership. Farley, G. June 2026. Archaeological Management Plan: Beachlands South Fast Track. Clough & Associates Ltd report prepared for Beachlands South Limited Partnership.

Clause 7 (5), Schedule 8

Confirmation of skill and competency

I, Glen Farley, confirm that I possess the necessary skill and competency, and that I am fully capable, of ensuring that the activities covered by the archaeological authority sought for works for the Beachlands South development are carried out to the satisfaction of Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga.

I am a Co-Director at Clough & Associates. Clough & Associates is a heritage consultancy specialising in archaeological and historic heritage assessment and management. I hold a Master of Arts degree in Anthropology (Archaeology) from the University of Auckland which I completed in 2002.

I have over 22 years of professional experience in the heritage consultancy field. My experience includes archaeological survey, excavation, analysis, research, and report preparation. I was approved as a section 45 archaeologist by Heritage New Zealand



Pouhere Taonga in 2011 and have acted as the section 45 approved person on more than one hundred archaeological authorities.

I confirm that I will adhere to accepted archaeological practice in undertaking all archaeological work required under any authority granted.

I meet the criteria to act as an approved person under section 45 of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014.

I have experience working on archaeological projects involving Māori occupation sites and confirm that I am able to recognise and appropriately respond to Māori values through engagement with mana whenua, including Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki, where required.

I have access to appropriate professional, technical, and institutional support through Clough & Associates, including qualified archaeologists and peer review networks, enabling me to respond to technical challenges and ensure the quality of archaeological work undertaken under this authority.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, which appears to read 'Glen Farley'. The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name 'Glen' and last name 'Farley' clearly distinguishable.

Glen Farley

18 June 2026

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT PLAN: BEACHLANDS SOUTH – FAST TRACK

Prepared for Beachlands South Limited Partnership

June 2026

By

Glen Farley, MA (Hons)

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Introduction

Purpose

Beachlands South Limited Partnership (BSLP) proposes to undertake earthworks and construction associated with the Beachlands South Development at 110 Jack Lachlan Drive and 620, 712, 758, and 770 Whitford-Maraetai Road, Beachlands (Figure 1).

An archaeological assessment of the proposed development has been prepared:

Farley, G. June 2026. Beachlands South Fast Track: Archaeological Assessment. Clough & Associates report prepared for Beachlands South Limited Partnership.

The Archaeological Assessment identifies recorded archaeological sites within and adjacent to the Development Area and provides an assessment of potential effects associated with the proposed works.

An application for an archaeological authority under section 43(3)(i) of the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024 (FTAA) has been lodged prior to commencement of works. The authority will enable the appropriate management, recording, and mitigation of any archaeological material exposed during construction activities.

This Archaeological Management Plan (AMP) sets out procedures to be followed during earthworks and construction activities within and adjacent to known archaeological sites. It includes requirements for archaeological monitoring, investigation, recording, and reporting of archaeological material, as well as protocols for the unexpected discovery of archaeological remains, including kōiwi tangata (human remains) and taonga.

This archaeological management plan outlines the procedures to be followed during earthworks in the vicinity of the known sites and procedures for archaeological monitoring and the recording of any archaeological evidence before it is modified or destroyed. It also provides protocols for the exposure of unknown / discovered archaeological remains including kōiwi tangata (human remains) or taonga (Māori artefacts).

Project Archaeologist

The 'Project Archaeologist' referred to in this plan is the archaeologist approved under the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024 to undertake activities under the archaeological authority.

Some of the archaeological work may be undertaken by other qualified archaeologists under the direction of the Project Archaeologist. The general term 'Archaeologist' is used to denote either the Project Archaeologist or a qualified archaeologist working under their direction.

Māori Cultural Values

Archaeological sites of Māori origin hold cultural significance for mana whenua in addition to their archaeological value.

Contact details for relevant iwi representatives are included in this AMP. These representatives must be notified at least 48 hours prior to the commencement of archaeological monitoring works.

Protocols are provided that must be adhered to if archaeological remains of Māori origin are exposed. In carrying out the requirements of the authority the archaeologists will be guided by the Iwi representatives in matters of tikanga.

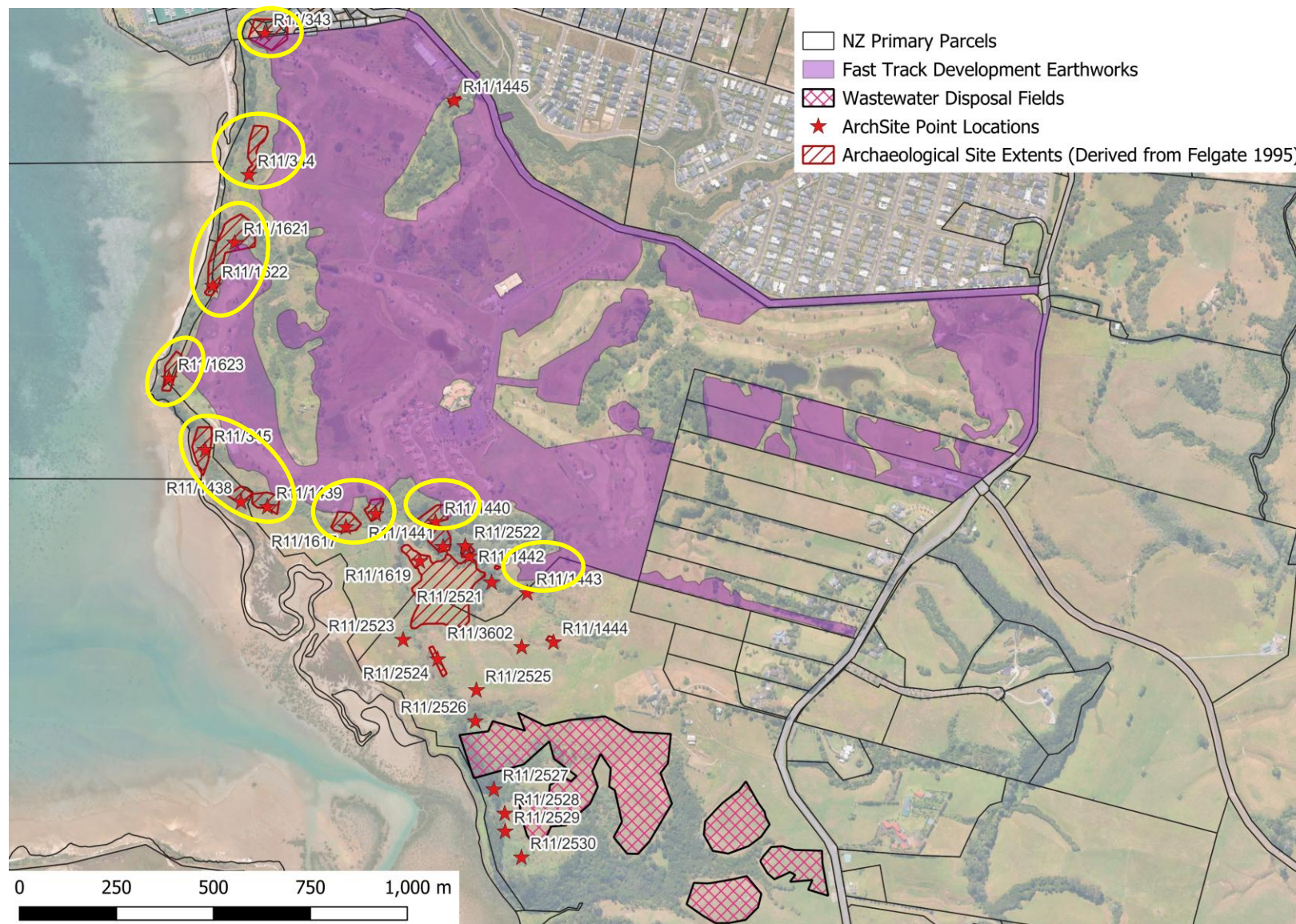


Figure 1. Aerial plan, overlaid with cut/fill information and archaeological sites, showing earthworks that must be monitored by an archaeologist outlined in yellow

Site Management

Pre-Start Requirements

1. Prior to the start of earthworks, the Project Archaeologist will be called to meet the Contractor(s) on site to brief them on the archaeological requirements.
2. The Project Archaeologist must ensure that the Contractor/Project Manager has received, read, and understood the archaeological authority and this AMP. Confirmation may be provided by signed acknowledgement or written/email confirmation copied to Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (HNZPT).
3. The Project Archaeologist must be given at least 2 weeks' notice prior to commencement of earthworks.
4. Known archaeological sites must be clearly identified, marked, and fenced prior to commencement of works to protect them from accidental damage. Fencing must be installed by the Authority Holder or Contractor.

Earthworks Phase

1. Archaeological monitoring will be undertaken by a suitably qualified archaeologist in areas of known or potential archaeological sensitivity, as identified in Figure 1.
2. Monitoring will continue until natural deposits are reached or until it is determined that archaeological material is unlikely to be present due to prior disturbance.
3. If archaeological features or deposits are identified, the Project Archaeologist must direct the Contractor to cease works within 20m of the discovery.
4. Any in situ archaeological deposits or features exposed during monitoring, that cannot be avoided, will be investigated, recorded and sampled by the archaeologist consistent with accepted archaeological practice and in accordance with the requirements of the Heritage NZ authority. Detailed notes of each feature and deposit will be made, photographs will be taken, and all subsurface features located will be detailed on the site plan. Stratigraphic drawings and photographs of features and deposits will be undertaken. Any artefacts will be retained for analysis and their positions marked on the site plan.
5. Additional Archaeologists will be brought to site as required to assist in the monitoring, and for the subsequent archaeological recording and sampling.
6. The Contractor must allow sufficient time and opportunity for the recording and sampling of any archaeological features or deposits encountered. The Archaeologist(s) will record the archaeological feature(s) or deposit(s) as quickly as possible so that earthworks can resume without undue delay.
7. If suspected archaeological deposits or features are identified at times or in areas where the archaeologist is temporarily not present, the Contractor must stop works (within 20m) and follow the procedure set out below.
8. Heritage NZ will be advised by the Project Archaeologist if any significant archaeological features or deposits are exposed that were not anticipated. This will trigger the stand down procedure set out below.

9. If archaeological remains relating to Māori occupation are exposed, the Project Archaeologist will inform the appropriate Iwi representatives (if not present).
10. If human bone (kōiwi tangata) or taonga (Māori artefacts) are encountered, the protocols set out below will be followed.

Procedures if Archaeological Sites are Exposed when the Archaeologist is not Present

If the Archaeologist is temporarily not present and remains are exposed that are potentially archaeological features or deposits (as described to the Contractor at the pre-start meeting), the following procedure should be adopted:

1. Works must cease within 20m of the discovery.
2. The archaeologist must be contacted immediately to confirm whether the material is archaeological.
3. If confirmed as archaeological, the area must be defined and excluded from works until investigation is complete.
4. All subsequent procedures must be undertaken in accordance with the Earthworks Phase of this AMP.
5. If human bone (kōiwi tangata) or taonga (Māori artefacts) are unearthed the protocols set out below will be followed.

Protocols Relating to Kōiwi Tangata (Human Remains)

If bone material is identified that could potentially be human, the following protocol will be adopted:

1. Earthworks/investigation should cease in the immediate vicinity while an Archaeologist establishes whether the bone is human.
2. If it is not clear whether the bone is human, work shall cease in the immediate vicinity until the University's reference collection and/or a specialist can be consulted and a definite identification made.
3. If bone is confirmed as human (kōiwi tangata), the Archaeologist will immediately contact Iwi representatives (if not present), Heritage NZ and the NZ Police.
4. The site will be secured in a way that protects the kōiwi as far as possible from further damage.
5. Consultation will be undertaken with all Iwi representatives as outlined in the authority, the Heritage NZ Regional Archaeologist and the authority holder to determine and advise the most appropriate course of action. No further action will be taken until responses have been received from all parties, and the kōiwi will not be removed until advised by Heritage NZ.
6. The Iwi representatives will advise on appropriate tikanga and be given the opportunity to conduct any cultural ceremonies that are appropriate.
7. If the Iwi representatives are in agreement and so request, the bones may be further analysed by a skilled bio-anthropological specialist prior to reburial, in line with the *Heritage NZ Guidelines Kōiwi Tangata Human Remains* (2014).

8. Activity in that place can recommence as soon the as the bones have been reinterred or removed and authorisation has been obtained from Heritage NZ.

Protocols Relating to Taonga (Māori Artefacts)

Māori artefacts such as carvings, stone adzes, and greenstone objects are considered to be taonga (treasures). These are taonga tūturu within the meaning of the Protected Objects Act 1975. Taonga may be found in isolated contexts, but are generally found within archaeological sites. If taonga are found the following protocols will be adopted:

1. The area containing the taonga will be secured in a way that protects the taonga as far as possible from further damage, consistent with conditions of the Authority.
2. The Archaeologist will then inform Heritage NZ and the Iwi representatives so that the appropriate actions (from cultural and archaeological perspectives) can be determined.
3. These actions will be carried out within the stand down period specified below, and work may resume at the end of this period or when advised by Heritage NZ or the Archaeologist.
4. The Archaeologist will notify the Ministry for Culture and Heritage of the find within 28 days as required under the Protected Objects Act 1975. This can be done through the Auckland War Memorial Museum or by emailing the Ministry of Culture and Heritage.
5. The Ministry for Culture and Heritage, in consultation with the tangata whenua, will decide on custodianship of the taonga (which may be a museum or the iwi whose claim to the artefact has been confirmed by the Māori Land Court). If the taonga requires conservation treatment (stabilisation), this can be carried out through the Ministry's Conservation Panel of Suppliers which consists of specialist conservators, heritage practitioners and representatives from the wider museum sector. This would be paid for by the Ministry. It would then be returned to the custodian or museum.

Post-Earthworks Phase

1. Any artefacts recovered and samples taken will be analysed and recorded by the appropriate specialists.
2. Any Māori artefacts will be notified to the Ministry for Culture and Heritage in accordance with the Protected Objects Act 1975.
3. The Project Archaeologist will provide a report to Heritage NZ within 20 days of the completion of archaeological work. This may be the final report if no or limited archaeological remains are found.
4. If more extensive remains requiring detailed analysis are found, the Project Archaeologist will complete a full monitoring report within 12 months of the end of the archaeological work, and will provide it to Heritage NZ and other parties identified in the Authority.

Research Aims and Methodology

Research Aims

The archaeological investigations associated with the Beachlands South Development aim to support the recording and recovery of archaeological information from sites affected by development works, with particular reference to previous investigations at site R11/343.

These aims seek to:

1. determine the nature and intensity of occupation within recorded site areas;
2. assess spatial variation in archaeological activity across the investigation area;
3. identify and record structural features such as pits, terraces, and occupation areas;
4. recover information relating to past activity through analysis of artefacts and midden deposits;
5. obtain environmental samples to assist in understanding site formation processes; and;
6. obtain additional radiocarbon dates where appropriate to assist in establishing chronological frameworks.

Research Methodology

During earthworks within the Beachlands South Development Area, the following investigation procedures will be carried out:

1. Topsoil removal and excavations will be monitored in areas of proposed ground disturbance near recorded archaeological sites to identify, record and appropriately manage any subsurface archaeological features or cultural material prior to further development.
2. Stratigraphic sequences will be recorded where exposed.
3. Manual investigation and recording of exposed features will be undertaken using standard archaeological techniques.
4. Investigation, sampling and recording of in situ archaeological features and deposits will be carried out consistent with accepted archaeological practice and in accordance with the requirements of the HNZPT authority.
5. Site plans detailing features, deposits, and site extents will be prepared using a total station unit or similar method.
6. Representative bulk samples (10 litres) of any midden deposits will be collected for analysis, including identification of shell, bone and charcoal remains.
7. Additional samples for soil (microfossil), and charcoal analysis will be collected where appropriate. Suitable shell and charcoal samples from secure contexts will be submitted for radiocarbon dating.
8. Sieving of excavated deposits will be undertaken where appropriate.
9. Artefacts will be classified and analysed by appropriate specialists to determine material type, origin, and date of manufacture where possible.
10. Selected artefacts will be photographed for inclusion in reporting
11. All artefacts that meet the definition of taonga tūturu in the Protected Objects Act 1975 will be notified to the Ministry for Culture and Heritage and following analysis will be deposited at a location authorised to hold taonga tūturu under the Protected Objects Act 1975 depending on the direction and requirements of MC&H.

12. A final report will be prepared in accordance with the requirements of the archaeological authority and will include results of investigations and analysis.

Archaeological Team and Other Contacts

Archaeological Team

Glen Farley will direct the project as the Section 45 archaeologist. Fieldwork will be carried out by him or under his supervision.

The archaeological team will include some or all of the following:

Name	Role	Responsibility
Glen Farley, MA	Co-Director	Manage project in field and prepare report
Jen Low, MA	Archaeologist	Monitoring, recording
Tom Clough-Macready, MArchP	Archaeologist	Monitoring, recording
Kirstin Roth, MArchP	Archaeologist	Monitoring, recording

Other qualified archaeologists and/or specialists may be brought in to the project if required. These may include specialists in particular categories of artefact or other remains.

Contact Details

Project Archaeologist	Glen Farley: [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
Heritage NZ Regional Archaeologist	Greg Walter: ([REDACTED])
Auckland Council	Chris Mallows (Cultural Heritage Implementation Team Leader): [REDACTED]
Iwi Representatives	Ngāti Tai Ki Tamaki: [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

Stand Down Periods

Depending on what is revealed by the earthworks, stand down periods may be required at various stages to allow for archaeological work to be carried out or for consultation with the appropriate parties may be required at various stages.

Stand down will require earthworks to cease only in the immediate vicinity of the feature or find, and work may proceed in other areas. The following maximum stand down periods will apply, but earthworks may be resumed earlier if the required work has been completed.

Timeframes need to be flexible enough to ensure that archaeological works are completed as necessary to ensure that the conditions of the authority are met.

Trigger	Stand Down Period	Requirements	Release
Archaeological feature, deposit or artefacts	Up to 2 days within each area where remains are found, but work may continue in areas where no remains are identified	Sufficient time must be allowed for the Archaeologist to investigate and record the remains.	Work resumes when the Archaeologist advises the Contractor that work is completed
Significant archaeological feature, deposit or artefacts ¹	Up to 3 days for a response from Heritage NZ, and up to 3 days for any detailed investigation required	The likely requirement is a mitigation investigation and/or recording by standard archaeological techniques, but this will be advised by Heritage NZ.	Work resumes when the Archaeologist advises the Contractor that work is completed
Human bone found	As agreed between the project manager, Heritage NZ and Iwi	Heritage NZ and NZ Police to be satisfied that kōiwi identification is correct. Iwi representative(s) to organise reinterment or removal of bones from site and appropriate cultural ceremonies.	Work resumes following reinterment or removal of bones from site and when authorisation from Heritage NZ has been received.
Taonga, or archaeological remains of Māori origin found that were not anticipated	Up to 3 days	Heritage NZ and Iwi representative(s) to be consulted on appropriate action. Archaeological recording as required	Work resumes when the Archaeologist or Heritage NZ advises the Contractor that work is completed

¹ i.e. with the potential to provide significant information through detailed investigation

Applicant's and Contractor's Responsibilities

Authority Holder's Responsibilities

Beachlands South Limited Partnership or their designated representative has the following responsibilities:

1. To advise Heritage NZ of the start and finish dates of any required archaeological work.
2. To ensure that sufficient time is provided to carry out any archaeological investigations required.
3. To provide sufficient site security to ensure that archaeological material on site is protected from unlawful excavation or removal.
4. To ensure that a copy of the archaeological Authority is kept on site and its contents are made known to all contractors and subcontractors.
5. To ensure that a copy of this Archaeological Management Plan is kept on site and its contents are made known to all contractors and subcontractors.
6. To ensure that the conditions and protocols outlined in the Authority and this document are observed by Contractors and subcontractors.
7. To provide a safe environment for the archaeologists to carry out their work.

Contractor's Responsibilities

The Contractor's responsibilities are as follows:

1. To meet the Project Archaeologist on site prior to the start of works for a briefing on the archaeological requirements.
2. To provide the Project Archaeologist with 2 weeks' notification that project earthworks are about to begin, and to ensure that an Archaeologist is present when earthworks begin in the areas requiring monitoring shown in Figure 1.
3. To comply with the protocols above if archaeological sites, kōiwi or taonga (pp.5-6) are exposed.
4. To allow the Archaeologists sufficient time to investigate and record any archaeological remains before resuming works in the immediate vicinity.
5. To ensure a safe working environment for the Archaeologists.

Dispute Resolution

Disputes fall into a number of categories but are usually the result of poor communication between the developer, subcontractors, Iwi representatives and the project archaeologists. Most can be avoided if sufficient detail of the archaeological issues and responsibilities is outlined in the tender document or work management documentation.

Common examples of a dispute are: that the subcontractors consider that the archaeologists are causing unacceptable delays, or that the archaeologists feel they have insufficient time to fulfil the obligations of the authority. In the event of a dispute relating to the Authority investigation the following procedure for resolution should be followed:

1. If the dispute relates to archaeological issues, a meeting between the Authority holder (or designated representative), Contractor or subcontractor and Archaeologists should be convened as soon as possible to attempt to resolve the dispute.
2. If the dispute relates to cultural issues, a meeting between the Authority holder (or designated representative), Contractor or subcontractor, Iwi representatives, and Archaeologists should be convened as soon as possible to attempt to resolve the dispute.
3. If the dispute cannot be resolved a further meeting of all parties with representatives of Heritage NZ will be arranged within 1 working day to resolve the dispute. Heritage NZ has ultimate responsibility for resolving issues relating to the conditions of the Authorities it issues.

Taonga tūturu (Māori artefacts) recovered from archaeological investigations are often deposited in local or national museums following archaeological analysis, and with the agreement of iwi. On other occasions iwi may prefer to retain ownership of artefacts and disputes can arise between different iwi with an interest in the area. Any disputes relating to the long term ownership and custody of taonga tūturu should be dealt with through the statutory processes of the Protected Objects Act 1975. The provisions of the Act require that all taonga tūturu are notified to the Ministry for Culture and Heritage within 28 days of the completion of archaeological fieldwork. Under s.11 and s.12 of the Act the Ministry for Culture and Heritage must notify all parties that have an interest in the taonga, and if competing claims for ownership are made and cannot be resolved the matter may be referred to the Māori Land Court for resolution.