

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT PLAN: WAIHI NORTH PROJECT FAST TRACK APPROVAL

Prepared for Oceana Gold (New Zealand) Ltd

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By

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INTRODUCTION

Purpose

Oceana Gold (New Zealand) Ltd (OGNZL) is proposing the Waihi North Project (WNP) to extend the life of its Waihi Operation at Waihi in the Waikato (Figure 1). OGNZL is proceeding to make a Fast-track application under the Fast-track Approvals Act as a Schedule 2A 'listed project,' which will seek approvals under the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA), Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 and other relevant legislation.

The WNP would comprise the Wharekirauponga Underground Mine (WUG), approximately 10km north of the Waihi Township, and associated Surface Facilities Area (Willows Farm SFA), the Gladstone Open Pit (GOP) and TSF, the Northern Rock Stack (NRS), Tailings Storage 3 (TSF3) and upgrades to the existing Processing Plant and Water Treatment Plant (Figure 1 and Figure 2).

An archaeological assessment of the effects of the project was prepared:

Tatton, K. and R. Clough Jan 2025. Oceana Gold NZ Ltd Waihi North Project – Fast Track Approval: Assessment of Historic Heritage and Archaeological Effects. Prepared for Oceana Gold New Zealand Ltd.

The assessment identified that the WNP will result in a number of archaeological effects, primarily associated with the WUG Willows Farm SFA and the proposed Gladstone Open Pit (GOP).

OGNZL has already made an application for an archaeological Authority (No. 2025/359) for the WUG Willows Farm SFA, which will impact on part of sites T13/961 Mataura Water Race, T13/962 Willows Timber Tramway and T13/963 High-Level Walmsley Timber Tramway. Therefore, this part of the WNP is not included in this Authority application.

The GOP will impact on a substantial part of the Gladstone gold mining complex (T13/821), part of the Winner Hill gold mining complex (T13/820); and two sections of the Lower Level Water Race (T13/817) (Figure 3). There is also the potential for previously unrecorded subsurface pre-1900 remains to be uncovered. Other sections of T13/817 may be impacted upon by the harvesting of pine trees around the southern extent of Winner Hill.

The footprint of the GOP will first be stripped of topsoil to a depth of 300mm over 18.67 hectares, which will be temporarily stored in a stockpile covering 0.91 hectares (Figure 4). Ultimately the GOP Pit excavation will total 9,329,118 cubic metres, the majority of which will be subsequently backfilled with tailings and waste rock, topsoiled and planted. The associated Polishing Pond Portal will require similar excavation over 2.32 hectares totalling 153,000 cubic metres.

At the Wharekirauponga Mining Area (WUG) the effects of future additional WKP exploratory activities on archaeological features associated with T12/681 Royal Standard Battery and Gold Mining Area and T12/1290 Royal Standard Tramway will be assessed individually as they are currently indicative only (see Figure 5). The location of these activities will be determined / confirmed following the undertaking of a site selection protocol that will evaluate potential drill and vent sites against ecological, freshwater,

landscape, heritage and recreational criteria. The intention is to avoid impacting on any heritage features if at all possible.

Future additional WKP exploratory activities will include eight exploration drill sites within the WUG requiring 150m² ground clearance each (total 600m²); four surface geotechnical exploration drill sites above the WUG Dual Tunnel alignment requiring 150m² ground clearance each (total 600m²); four exploratory drill sites with larger pads (up to 900m² ground clearance) for hydrogeological pump test investigations and ventilation construction, plus additional camps, messing facilities and heli-pads.

The NRS will impact on the Queen of Waihi Shaft (T13/971), which will be infilled and capped. The possibility of additional subsurface remains in relation to past mining activities cannot be ruled out and would also be destroyed by the proposal.

The proposed TSF3 will have no direct physical impact on any known historic heritage items.

Overall, as the WNP will affect a number of recorded archaeological sites an Authority must be obtained before any work can be carried out that may affect these sites. Other, so far unidentified, subsurface or near surface features relating to mining activities and the early history of Waihi township could also be exposed, therefore, all works undertaken for this project should be included in the Authority application (excluding the Willows Farm SFA). The conditions of the Authority are likely to include the archaeological monitoring, recording and investigation of any remains affected.

This Archaeological Management Plan (AMP) outlines the procedures to be followed during archaeological investigation, recording and monitoring of earthworks and procedures for recording any archaeological evidence before it is modified or destroyed. Each part of the WNP, its effects and archaeological requirements will be discussed separately within the AMP. The AMP also provides general protocols for the exposure of archaeological remains including koiwi tangata (human remains) or taonga (Māori artefacts).

Project Archaeologist

The 'Project Archaeologist' referred to in this plan is the archaeologist approved by Heritage NZ under section 45 of the HNZPTA.

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.

Aims of Monitoring, Investigation and Recording

Gladstone Open Pit (GOP)

The Winner Hill gold mining complex (T13/820) and the Gladstone gold mining complex (T13/821), are considered to have moderate archaeological value. It is likely that archaeological evidence of early mining activity survives in places, but that much of the pre-1900 workings have now been affected by modern gold prospecting. Any possible surviving remains would be of archaeological interest for their ability to provide information on mining techniques in the 19th century.

The site of the Gladstone gold mining complex (T13/821) is an extensive area of collapsed drives, terraces, mullock heaps and tailings, which extend from the summit down to the north and west slopes, associated with historic gold mining on Gladstone Hill. Those features within the pit footprint that will be affected are Feature a), an isolated prospecting drive located near the summit with an area of tailings radiating out from the now blocked drive entrance; and Feature b), a fenced off shaft.

Several other shafts and drives shown on the Company map are now not visible on the surface. The Gladstone Open Pit will interact with sub-surface pre-1900 historic workings in two locations on Gladstone Hill. Pit excavation will entirely remove the 25m prospecting drive located on the summit of Gladstone Hill (Feature a) and partially remove historic drives accessed from a shaft between 1132RL and 1108RL in the north west of the pit shell. The possibility of additional subsurface remains in relation to past mining activities cannot be ruled out and would also be destroyed by the proposal.

The Winner Hill gold mining complex (T13/820) is an area of goldmining remains over Winner Hill, including drives, shafts, terraces and tailings. The proposed GOP will partially remove the 12m Winner Winze at 1110RL in the south west of the pit shell and several other pre-1900 historic level drives to the south and east of the proposed pit. These relate to surface Feature b) an area of spoil near the summit of the hill, and another pre-1900 historic drive with an exposed entrance and mining debris in the gully below recorded as surface Feature e), located in the southeast of the proposed pit. The possibility of additional subsurface remains in relation to past mining activities cannot be ruled out and would also be destroyed by the proposal.

Research and modelling has already been carried out by Oceana Gold to identify pre-1900 historic workings within Gladstone Hill and Winner Hill as part of the proposed GOP. Although health and safety considerations will limit the techniques available it is possible that adverse effects of early underground mine workings can be appropriately mitigated through archaeological investigation consisting of laser scanning underground to accurately identify the extent of the old workings, photography and retrieval of items where it is possible to do so safely. This additional information will aid our understanding of early mining techniques and activities at Gladstone Hill in the 19th century.

The Low Level Water Race (T13/817) is considered to have moderate to low archaeological value. It is likely that archaeological evidence survives in places, but that much of the race has been affected by modern gold mining activities, farming, the planting of pines and mountain bike tracks. Any surviving remains would be of archaeological interest for their ability to provide information on the construction methods of the race but these have already been very well documented historically and confirmed through previous recording and archaeological investigation elsewhere along the race under archaeological Authority during mining activities in 2003-2006. Therefore, any further archaeological investigation would typically reconfirm this documented history and research, rather than provide new information.

Two sections of Lower Level Water Race (T13/817) will be affected and removed by the proposed South East Stockpile, Southern Spillway Channel and Western Spillway and Drainage Channel associated with the Gladstone Pit. The section of the race affected by the South East Stockpile and Southern Spillway Channel has already been affected and obscured by farming activities (including a road), so the overall effects on the water race here is reduced. Harvesting of mature pine trees on the southern extent of Winner Hill could impact on part of the Low Level Water Race.

Wharekirauponga Underground Mine (WUG)

Two previously recorded archaeological sites are located near the head of the Wharekirauponga Valley and the WUG resource, which is the Royal Standard Battery and Gold Mining Area (T12/681) and the Royal Standard Gold Mining Tramway (T12/1290) from Parawai Quarry Road to the Royal Standard gold mining area within the Wharekirauponga Valley. These sites covers the wider Royal Standard mining area from the 1890s, incorporating the battery and cyanide plant remains, adits and tunnels along with other gold mine workings, tramways and a water race, the site of previous mine buildings, and numerous pieces of machinery and artefacts (see Figure 5).

The Royal Standard Battery site, gold mining area and tramway (T12/681 and T12/1290) at the Wharekirauponga Mining Area is scheduled for protection on the Hauraki District Plan Royal Standard Battery, Wharekirauponga HAU271 Category B – Heritage Area, Regional or Sub-Regional Significance. It is located within an area of Coromandel Forest Park public conservation land (PCL) at Wharekirauponga. The historic heritage sites associated with 19th century mining at Wharekirauponga have been identified as having moderate to high heritage values and have been prioritised in the DoC land management system as an Actively Conserved Heritage Place.

The visible physical remains of the historic mining at Wharekirauponga are extensive, although there was little underground mining actually undertaken at the Royal Standard. It is also likely that not all of the evidence of 19th century mining activity has been identified to date.

Current WKP exploratory drilling activities at the Wharekirauponga Mine Area have been located away from known heritage features associated with T12/681 / T12/1290. The intention is that any future additional WKP exploratory drill sites, vent shafts and the four larger drill sites for hydrogeological purposes will avoid impacting on any heritage features if at all possible by determining the location of these exploratory activities through a site selection protocol that will evaluate potential sites against heritage, as well as other, criteria.

If any in situ archaeological deposit(s) or feature(s) associated with T12/681 Royal Standard Battery and Gold Mining Area and T12/1290 Royal Standard Tramway cannot be avoided and will be impacted on by future additional WKP exploratory activities they will be investigated and recorded. The visible mining remains are similar to that found at other historic mining sites in the wider Coromandel area and their recording and investigation would aid in telling the story of 19th century mining through the Coromandel and New Zealand. An interesting aspect to the mining story at Wharekirauponga, however, is the extent of work to construct facilities that were not completed, to support a mining operation that failed to bring in gold returns of any size.

North Rock Stack

The Queen of Waihi mine shaft (T13/971) is located in close proximity to the proposed NRS infrastructure and will not be directly affected, however it will require the shaft to be infilled and capped. Recording of the visible remains of this mining structure prior to capping would add information on mining techniques in the 19th century at this site.

General

Other possible subsurface archaeological features and remains may be uncovered during earthworks for the WNP, likely industrial features and foundations associated with early

mining activity, as well as other associated remains of 19th and early 20th century habitation and activity.

These remains cannot be assessed for significance because the nature of any surviving features is unknown. However, as most of the significant sites and features within the project area have already been identified, it is likely that any previously unidentified features would have no more than a moderate contribution to our overall understanding of historic mining and 19th century domestic activities during the development of Waihi town. While these sites are unlikely to provide any further significant knowledge of New Zealand or Waihi history through archaeological recording and investigation in addition to what is already known, it is important that this information is recovered prior to the removal of archaeological deposits and features to offset the loss of the site.

Māori Cultural Values

Archaeological sites of Maori origin have cultural value to tangata whenua in addition to the archaeological values provided for in this plan. The historical association of the general area with the tangata whenua is evident from the recorded sites, traditional histories and known Māori place names. There are no recorded sites of significance or value to Mana Whenua within the project area.

Protocols that must be adhered to if archaeological remains of Maori origin are exposed are provided in this document.

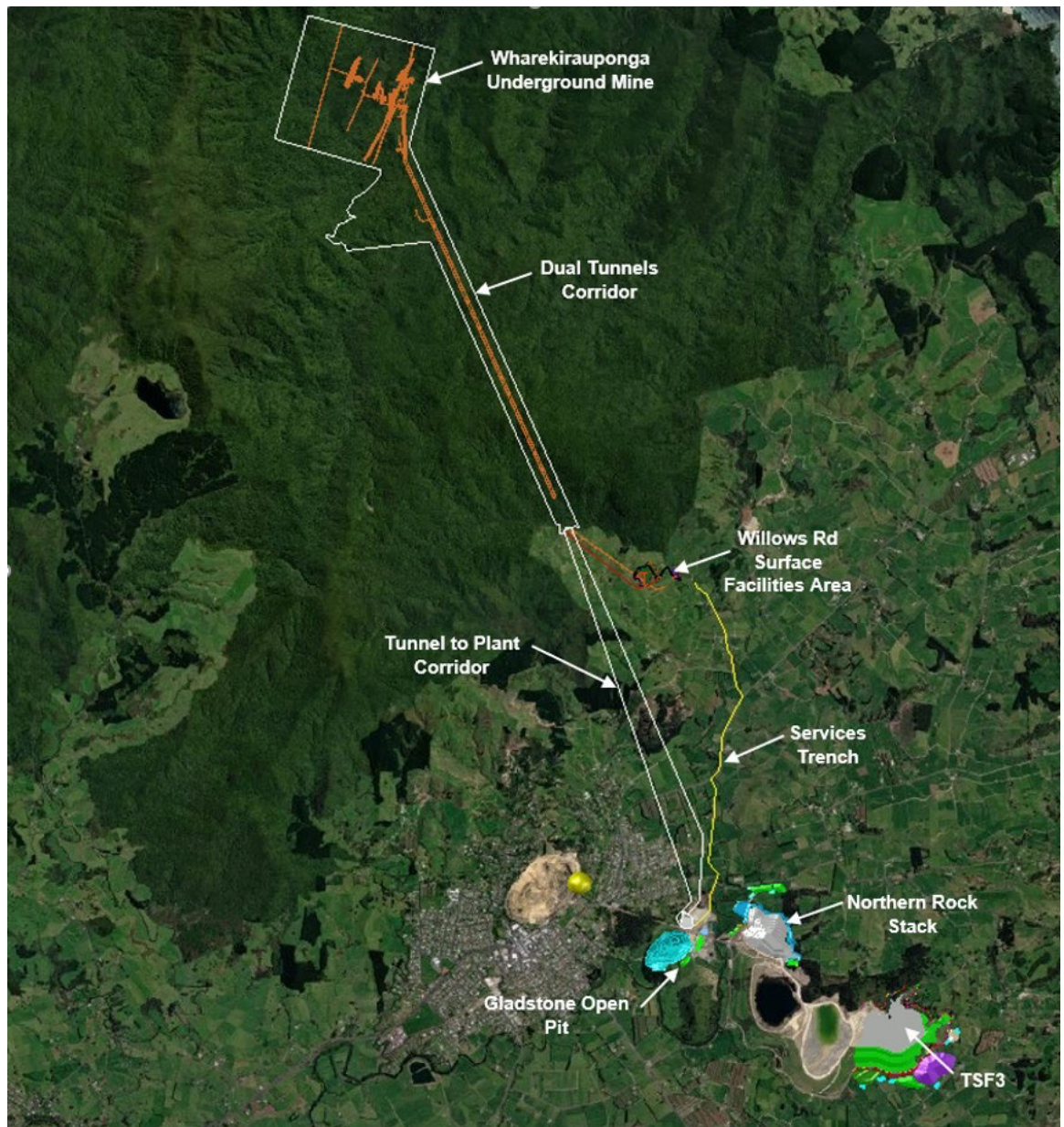


Figure 1. OGNZL's proposed Waihi North Project (source: Oceana Gold 2024)



Figure 2. WNP proposed expanded Waihi operations – Gladstone Open Pit (GOP), Processing Plant, Northern Rock Stack (NRS) and TSF3 Storage Facility
((source: Oceana Gold)



Figure 3. Recorded archaeological and other historic heritage sites within the vicinity of the Gladstone Pit (purple) and stockpile (green), WUG Portal (brown north of pit). The alignment of the Low Level Water Race T13/817 is shown as a grey line – sourced from NZAA ArchSite, HDP 2014 Map K4, Phillips 2000 (Features) and <http://www.ohinemuri.org.nz/gis>

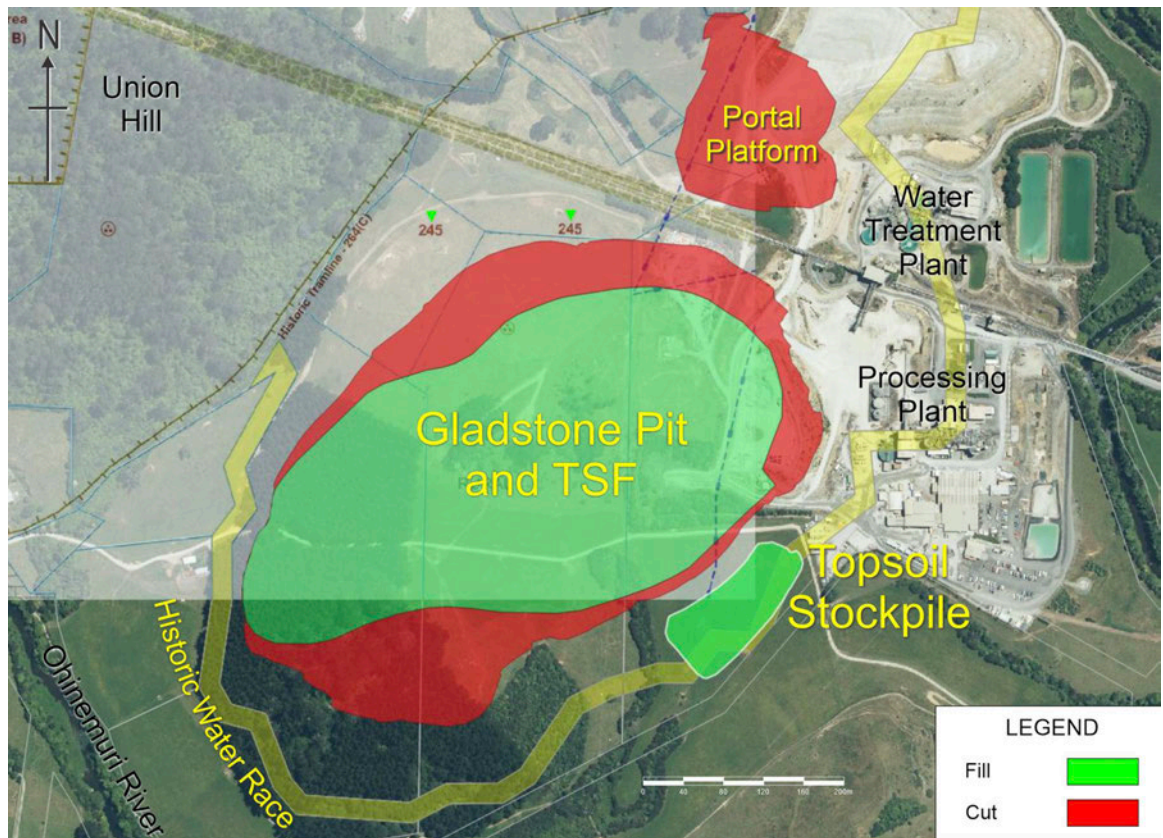


Figure 4. GOP and Polishing Pond Portal earthworks cut and fill plan (source: Oceana Gold)

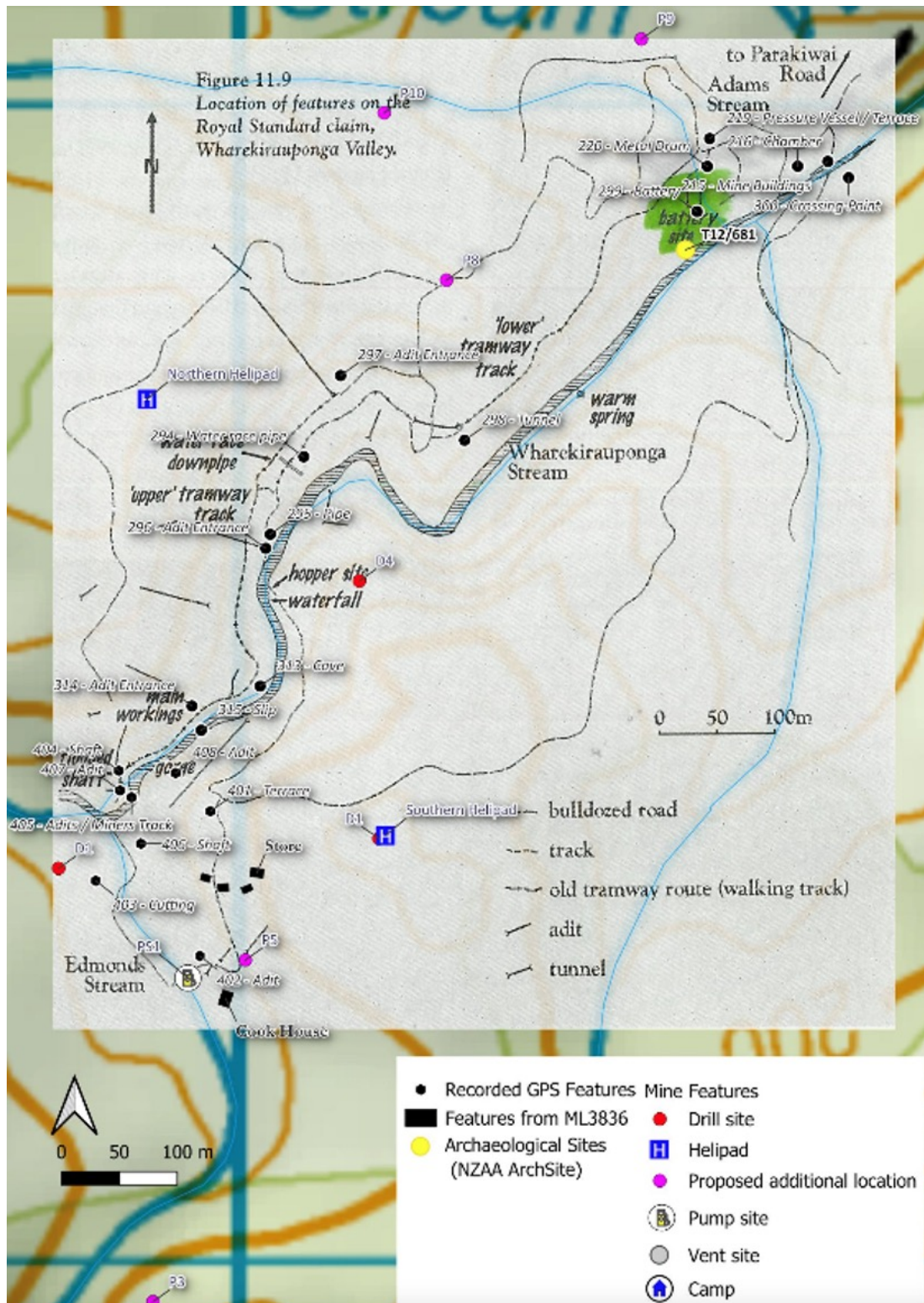


Figure 5. Overlay of Moore and Ritchie (1996) plan onto a topographic plan showing all recorded features at the Royal Standard Mine Area T12/681 / T12/1290 within the proposed Wharekirauponga Mining Area.

The location of the existing exploration drill sites are shown by the red dots. The location of indicative additional WKP exploratory drill sites by the pink dots (P5 and P8).

GLADSTONE OPEN PIT 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 Archaeologist will ensure that the Contractor/Project Manager have a copy of the Authority and Archaeological Management Plan, and will provide confirmation to Heritage NZ that they have been received and understood, either by providing copies of both documents signed by the relevant parties, or by obtaining email confirmation from them, copied to Heritage NZ.
3. The Gladstone Battery and its associated shaft, Feature c) (part of T13/821 - HAU245 Cat C), are located in close proximity to the GOP and measures (i.e. semi-permanent fencing) should be put in place to ensure they are protected from inadvertent damage.
4. Prior to harvesting of pine trees on Winner Hill a harvesting plan should be developed with archaeological input to avoid or minimise effects to archaeological remains associated with T13/817 Lower Water Race during harvesting works.
5. The Project Archaeologist must be given at least 2 weeks' notice by the Contractor that works are about to begin.

Investigating and Recording

1. Prior to the start of any earthworks (preparatory, development, mining) the Project Archaeologist will supervise a number of machine-excavated cross-section cuts through the alignment of the Waihi Low-Level Water Race (T13/817) at the proposed South East Stockpile, Southern Spillway Channel and Western Spillway and Drainage Channel within the development area to determine whether pre-1900 archaeological remains are present.
2. Prior to the start of any earthworks (preparatory, development, mining) the Project Archaeologist will supervise the machine-excavation of any identified historical surface gold mining features associated with the Winner Hill gold mining complex (T13/820) and the Gladstone gold mining complex (T13/821) to determine whether pre-1900 archaeological remains are present.
3. Any in situ archaeological deposits or features exposed 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.
4. The ability to access and enter historic underground workings T13/820 and T13/821 is limited due to safety considerations. Notwithstanding this, it is expected that there may be opportunities to:
 - Use laser scanning underground to accurately identify and record the extent of the old workings.

- From a safe position, photograph any pre-1900 workings that are intersected by the open pit.
- Where it is safe to do so, retrieve items from the historic workings that might be useful for displays and interpretation, and carry out additional photography within the workings.

Earthworks Phase

1. Monitoring of preliminary excavations required for the project in the vicinity of Gladstone gold mining complex (T13/821), part of the Winner Hill gold mining complex (T13/820); and the alignment of the Lower Level Water Race (T13/817) will be carried out by a qualified Archaeologist, to determine whether pre-1900 archaeological remains are present. The nature of monitoring (on-site or spot monitoring) will be determined as earthworks progress and whether there is any determined potential for subsurface archaeological remains.
2. Monitoring will continue until the natural deposits have been reached (where excavations are continued to this depth), or until it becomes clear that the area has been modified to the point where no archaeology would be expected.
3. If in situ archaeological features or deposits are identified during monitoring, the Archaeologist will stop works in the immediate vicinity by notifying the Contractor.
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 will 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 may 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 10m) 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. Any significant archaeological features exposed will be retained in situ if feasible following investigation and recording.
10. If archaeological remains relating to Maori occupation are exposed, the Project Archaeologist will inform the appropriate Iwi representatives (if not present).

11. If human bone (koiwi tangata) or taonga (Māori artefacts) are encountered, the protocols set out below will be followed.

WHAREKIRAUPONGA MINING AREA 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 Archaeologist will ensure that the Contractor/Project Manager have a copy of the Authority and Archaeological Management Plan, and will provide confirmation to Heritage NZ that they have been received and understood, either by providing copies of both documents signed by the relevant parties, or by obtaining email confirmation from them, copied to Heritage NZ.
3. The effects of future additional WKP exploratory activities on archaeological features associated with T12/681 Royal Standard Battery and Gold Mining Area and T12/1290 Royal Standard Tramway will be assessed individually as they are currently indicative only. The location of these activities will be determined / confirmed following the undertaking of a site selection protocol that will evaluate potential drill and vent sites against heritage, and other, criteria. This will involve assessing the location(s) of these proposed activities against the location of known heritage features and undertaking site inspections to identify any unrecorded remains. The intention is to avoid impacting on any heritage features if at all possible.

Investigating and Recording

1. If any in situ archaeological deposit(s) or feature(s) associated with T12/681 Royal Standard Battery and Gold Mining Area and T12/1290 Royal Standard Tramway cannot be avoided and will be impacted on by future additional WKP exploratory activities they will be investigated, recorded and sampled by the project 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.

NORTH ROCK STACK 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 Archaeologist will ensure that the Contractor/Project Manager have a copy of the Authority and Archaeological Management Plan, and will provide confirmation to Heritage NZ that they have been received and understood, either by providing copies of both documents signed by the relevant parties, or by obtaining email confirmation from them, copied to Heritage NZ.
3. The location of the Queen of Waihi Shaft will be clearly marked on the ground so as to avoid accidental damage during the NRS project and future activities.

Investigating and Recording

1. Prior to the start of any earthworks (preparatory, development) the visible remains of the Queen of Waihi Shaft will be recorded by the project 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.

TAILINGS STORAGE 3 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 Archaeologist will ensure that the Contractor/Project Manager have a copy of the Authority and Archaeological Management Plan, and will provide confirmation to Heritage NZ that they have been received and understood, either by providing copies of both documents signed by the relevant parties, or by obtaining email confirmation from them, copied to Heritage NZ.

GENERAL WNP SITE MANAGEMENT

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. The Contractor will ensure that earthworks shall cease in the immediate vicinity (within 10m) while the Archaeologist is called in to establish whether the remains are part of an archaeological site as defined under the HNZPTA.
2. If the Archaeologist confirms that it is an archaeological site, the area of the site will be defined by the Archaeologist and excluded from earthworks.
3. The archaeological site will be investigated and recorded by the Archaeologist in accordance with accepted archaeological practice and the conditions of the authority.
4. Heritage NZ will be advised by the Archaeologist if any significant archaeological features or deposits that were not anticipated are exposed.
5. If the archaeological site relates to Maori occupation the appropriate Iwi representatives will be informed by the Archaeologist (if not present) prior to investigation.
6. If human bone (koiwi tangata) or taonga (Maori artefacts) are unearthed the protocols set out below will be followed.

Protocols Relating to Koiwi 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 (koiwi 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 koiwi 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 koiwi 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 Koiwi Tangata Human Remains* (2014).
8. Activity in that place can recommence as soon the bones have been reinterred or removed and authorisation has been obtained from Heritage NZ.

Protocols Relating to Taonga (Maori Artefacts)

Maori artefacts such as carvings, stone adzes, and greenstone objects are considered to be taonga (treasures). These are taonga tuturu 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.

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 Maori Land Court). If the taonga requires conservation treatment (stabilisation), this can be carried out by the Department of Anthropology, University of Auckland (09-373-7999) and 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 Maori 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.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TEAM AND OTHER CONTACTS

Archaeological Team

Kim Tatton will direct the project as the Section 45 archaeologist. Fieldwork will be carried out by her or under her supervision.

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

Name	Role	Responsibility
Kim Tatton	Section 45 Archaeologist	Manage project in field and prepare report
Jen Low	Archaeologist	Monitoring, recording
Doug Gaylard	Archaeologist	Monitoring, recording
Tom Macready-Clough	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	Kim Tatton, Senior Archaeologist: [REDACTED] kimtatton@clough.co.nz
Heritage NZ Regional Archaeologist	Greg Walter ArchaeologistLN@heritage.org.nz [REDACTED]
	<p>Ngaati Whanaunga: Mike Baker [REDACTED] [REDACTED]</p> <p>Ngāti Hako: Pauline Clarkin [REDACTED]</p> <p>Ngāti Maru: Craig Solomon [REDACTED] [REDACTED]</p> <p>Ngāti Pū: Georgia Bell [REDACTED]</p> <p>Ngāti Tamaterā: Michelle Wilson [REDACTED] [REDACTED]</p>

	Ngāti Tara Tokanui / Ngati Koi: Amelia Williams [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
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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.

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 2-3 day[s] within each area where remains are found (maximum 2 days), 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 koiwi 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 Maori 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

Oceana Gold NZ Ltd 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, koiwi or taonga (pp. 17-18) 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 (Maori 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 Maori Land Court for resolution.