

Morven Ferry, Arrow Junction

Archaeological Management Plan

Rev A – January 2026

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1. Introduction

The Ridgeburn Development Project at Morven Ferry, Arrow Junction will involve the development of a large-scale residential development with supporting infrastructure. Numerous archaeological sites have been recorded in the surrounding landscape, including two within the footprint of the project, and there is the potential for additional sites to be encountered during works.

An archaeological authority has been issued by Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga to Gibbons Co for the Ridgeburn Development under the HNZPT Act 2014 – No. [TBD]

This archaeological management plan (AMP) document is designed to provide guidance related to the monitoring and recording of archaeology under the Archaeological Authority. This document is intended to provide an overview of:

- Areas where an archaeologist must be present for earthworks.
- Procedures for archaeological investigations or recording of archaeological information and timeframes of such work.
- Role and responsibility of the S45 approved archaeologist.
- Role and responsibilities of the Authority Holder
- The requirement for archaeological briefing prior to works beginning and the possibility of stand down periods.
- The responsibilities of contractors regarding notification of the discovery of archaeological evidence and protocols of what to do on such an occasion.
- emergency contact details for the archaeologist overseeing the project, HNZPT Archaeologist, and Iwi.
- Mechanisms for dispute resolution

This document will be updated if/when personnel change and project details are updated. Information in this document has been adapted from the archaeological assessment prepared previously for the project.¹

¹ Christie, Riley (2026) 'Archaeological Assessment for Morven Ferry, Arrow Junction'. Unpublished report prepared for Gibbons Co.

2. Authority Holder Responsibilities

Under the archaeological authority, it is the responsibility of the authority holder to:

- Notify HNZPT about the start and end dates of earthworks.
- Ensure that all contractors working on the project are briefed on site by the s45 approved person, or person appointed by them to carry out the briefing on their behalf, prior to any works commencing (see Section 3).
- Ensure that the S45 approved archaeologist is able to investigate suspected archaeological evidence if it is encountered. Should this be required, works should cease within the immediate vicinity of the find.
- Ensure that if any possible taonga or Māori artefacts, or sites of Māori origin are encountered, all work should cease and HNZPT, Aukaha and Te Ao Mārama Inc consulted.
- Ensure access for Aukaha and Te Ao Mārama Inc should archaeology related to Māori be encountered in order to undertake tikanga consistent with any requirements of site safety.
- Notify HNZPT, Aukaha, Te Ao Marama and New Zealand Police immediately should any kōiwi (human remains) be encountered in accordance with Guidelines for Kōiwi Tangata/Human Remains (AGS8 2010).

3. Procedures for Archaeological Investigations and Timeframes

If archaeological/heritage material is encountered during earthworks, then time must be allowed for the material to be properly recorded. The time required to record material/features varies notably depending on the nature and size of the feature but may take up to several hours to complete. In such cases it may be necessary for work within the vicinity of the find to stand down. Stand down times will be indicated by the archaeologist on site and any stand downs organized in consultation with the contractor. The recording of features will involve:

- A brief 'clean up' of the feature and immediately surrounding area to determine the true extent of the feature and facilitate further recording. For example, structural remains may need to be properly exposed and swept clean or the extent and shape of a rubbish pit exposed for them to be properly photographed and measured.
- Limited excavations of features within the area of impact. For example, the half sectioning of a rubbish feature to determine overall shape and allow for a sampling of materials.
- Measured and annotated drawings and photographs of the archaeological features and written descriptions of various aspects and measurements.
- Limited sampling of archaeological materials.
- Mapping of the features within the surrounding landscape, done via base line offset measuring and GPS location.

4. Role and Responsibility of the S45 Approved Archaeologist

It is the responsibility of the S45 archaeologist to:

- Deliver contractor briefings and explain the project requirements as stipulated in the Archaeological Authority [TBD]. This may be undertaken by a person appointed by the s45 approved archaeologist to carry out the briefing on their behalf.
- Advise and consult with contractors and the authority holder regarding the avoidance or recording of archaeological/heritage materials
- Monitor any earthworks that may affect any archaeological sites. This may be undertaken by a person appointed by the s45 approved archaeologist carry out monitoring on their behalf.
- Investigate, record and analyse any archaeological evidence encountered during the exercise of this authority in accordance with current archaeological practice. Update NZAA Site Record Form F41/62 and F41/890 and any other sites encountered based on current archaeological practice within 20 working days of the on-site archaeological work being completed.
- Inform the authority holder about all archaeological work undertaken on site, including the on-site requirements of the work carried out and any findings resulting from this work.
- Submit the site record to the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Archaeologist, Te Ao Marama, and the NZAA Site Recording Scheme.
- Produce a final report on any archaeological remains investigated in accordance with timelines as stated in Archaeological Authority [TBD].

5. Archaeological Briefing and Contractors' Responsibility

Contractor Briefing

Condition 1 of the archaeological authority requires that, prior to works commencing, contractors are briefed on site by the S45 approved archaeologist or another person nominated by the S45 archaeologist about:

- The possibility of encountering archaeological evidence;
- How to identify possible archaeological sites during works;
- The archaeological work required by the conditions of the authority; and
- Contractors' responsibilities to notify the S45 archaeologist about the discovery of archaeological features when the archaeologist is not present on site – the On-Call Protocol (See Appendix B).

The archaeologist will liaise with the client and contractor to organise a suitable time for the archaeological briefing.

Contractor's Responsibility

As indicated above, while working under the On-Call Protocol it is the contractor's responsibility to notify the S45 archaeologist if any suspected archaeological features or material is discovered during works. These might include, but are not limited to:

- Concentrations of shell and/or bone
- Layers or areas of very dark/black soil exposed during excavation or in trench walls
- Concentrations of historic material like glass bottles, ceramics, metal items, etc.
- Structural remains including in-place foundation stones, areas of discoloured soil left by post/pile holes, and demolition fill.

It is also the contractor's responsibility to follow the archaeologist's direction to enable the appropriate monitoring, investigation, and recording of any archaeological material in accordance with current archaeological practice (e.g., directing the digger during excavation and/or the temporary suspension of excavation to allow material to be investigated and recorded; see conditions 4 and 5 of the Archaeological Authority).

6. Areas Requiring On-Site Archaeological Inspection or Monitoring

Archaeological sites F41/62 and F41/890 are the only recorded archaeological sites within the project area. Additionally, the Kawarau River terrace likely contains a third archaeological site. As such earthworks should be monitored within a buffer zone of the site boundaries and at the suspected sluicing scar location. Monitoring at F41/62 and F41/890 should take the form of stand over monitoring while monitoring at the Kawarau embankment should be done via a detailed drone recording before works with regular check-ins to examine the area and finally a full recording of the area following the completion of works to document the total impact. The locations are displayed in Figure 1, Figure 2 and Figure 3 below. The remainder of the project will operate under an On-Call Protocol as outlined in the Appendix A following the briefing of all staff and contractors involved in any form of earthworks.



Figure 1. Area requiring monitoring around F41/62.

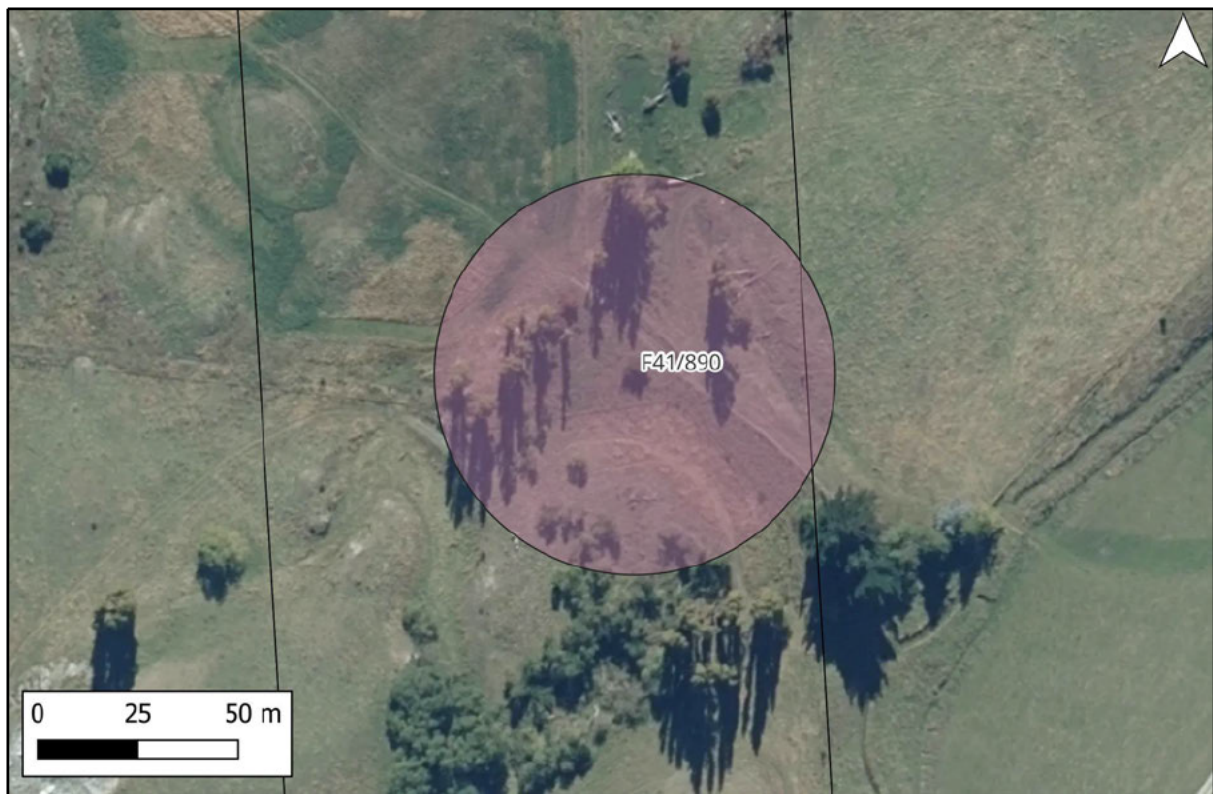


Figure 2 Area requiring monitoring around F41/890.



Figure 3 Area around sluicing requiring intermittent monitoring.

7. Emergency Contact Details

Person	Organisation	
Russell Cook – Principal Archaeologist (S45 Approved Archaeologist for the project, main point of contact)	Origin Consultants	
Chris Jennings – Senior Archaeologist	Origin Consultants	
Riley Christie – Graduate Archaeologist	Origin Consultants	
Jasmine Weston – HZNPT Archaeologist EMERGENCY CONTACT	HNZPT	
N/A - EMERGENCY CONTACT	Te Ao Marama	
N/A – EMERGENCY CONTACT	Aukaha	

8. Dispute Resolution

If any disputes arise, the parties will try in good faith to resolve any issue by direct negotiations. If unresolved after 30 days, the dispute will be referred to mediation. This clause will not apply to a recovery claim by the Consultant for any money owed by the Client.

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Appendix A – Origin Consultants On-Call Protocol

Under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 an archaeological site is defined as any place in New Zealand that was associated with human activity that occurred before 1900 and provides or may provide, through investigation by archaeological methods, evidence relating to the history of New Zealand. For pre-contact Māori sites this evidence may be in the form of bones, shells, charcoal, stones etc. In later sites of European/Chinese origin, artefacts such as bottle glass, crockery etc. may be found, or evidence of old foundations, wells, drains or similar structures. Burials/kōiwi tangata may be found from any historic period.

In the event that an unidentified archaeological site is located during works, the following applies:

1. Work shall cease immediately at that place and within 20m around the site.
2. The contractor must shut down all machinery, secure the area, and advise the Site Manager.
3. The Site Manager shall secure the site and notify Origin Consultants.
4. If the site is likely to be of interest to Māori, Origin Consultants shall notify the Heritage New Zealand Archaeologist and the appropriate mana whenua groups or kaitiaki representative of the discovery and ensure site access to enable appropriate cultural procedures and tikanga to be undertaken, as long as all statutory requirements under legislation are met (Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 and Protected Objects Act 1975).
5. If human remains (kōiwi tangata) are uncovered, Origin Consultants shall advise the Heritage New Zealand Archaeologist, NZ Police, and the appropriate mana whenua groups or kaitiaki representative and the above process under 4 shall apply. Remains are not to be moved until such time as mana whenua and Heritage New Zealand have responded.
6. Works affecting the archaeological site and any human remains (kōiwi tangata) shall not resume until Heritage New Zealand gives written approval for work to continue.
7. Where mana whenua so request, any information recorded as the result of the find such as a description of location and content, is to be provided for their records.

It is an offence under s87 of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 to modify or destroy an archaeological site without an authority from Heritage New Zealand irrespective of whether the works are permitted, or a consent has been issued under the Resource Management Act 1991.

Origin Consultants Contact Details	
Russell Cook – Principal Archaeologist	
Chris Jennings – Senior Archaeologist	
Riley Christie –Archaeologist	

Appendix B – Archaeological Authority

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Appendix C – Glossary

Archaeological authority	A permit issued by Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga allowing for the modification or destruction of an archaeological site, with specific conditions that must be followed under the law.
Archaeological evidence	Physical remains of past human activity, such as artefacts or features. May also be referred to as “archaeological deposits” or “archaeological material.”
Archaeological features	A non-portable part of an archaeological site that provides archaeological evidence.
Archaeological site	An archaeological site is any place that was associated with human activity that occurred before 1900, with archaeological evidence that can be investigated by archaeological methods.
Artefact	Any object made by a human being and associated with past human activity.
Authority holder	The authority holder is the person or organisation seeking to affect and archaeological site. In this case the authority holder is Gibbons Co.
HNZPT	Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga is an autonomous Crown Entity responsible for administering the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 (HNZPTA), including regulating impacts on archaeological sites.
HNZPT Archaeologist	The HNZPT contact person responsible for advising on archaeological requirements in their region and overseeing archaeological authorities.
S45 approved archaeologist	Section 45 approved archaeologist is approved under the HNZPTA to carry out archaeological activities required by an authority.

Appendix D - Examples of Archaeological/Heritage Material

Possible Finds	Reference photograph
Scattered 19th-century refuse deposits. Often at depth. Found sporadically throughout historic fill. Can include broken ceramic, dark green-black glass, pieces of animal bone, and metal fragments.	 Material from a scatter in Dunedin (A. Farminer).  The cleaned-up remains (B. Teele).

**19th century refuse
pits/features**

Concentrations of
historic refuse or other
finds in one spot.
Usually sitting within a
different fill type/colour.



Refuse pits (the darker features) in Queenstown (P. Petchey).

Historic road surfaces

Usually a very different look and feel from the layer above. Historic road materials can include gravel (often of an irregular grade) compacted mud, irregular timber pieces, as well as stone and timber cobbling.



Tailings and Sluicing

Distinct archaeological features left behind by historic mining.

Tailings are usually large collections of rocks spread over a large area or in recognisable rows created as a by product of mining.

Sluicing is the process of high-pressure water being fired at a rock face to wash away gold bearing gravel so it could be collected, it leaves distinctive flat surfaces or pillars.





Building platforms Some early buildings like mining huts are known to be in the area. However, most will have decayed or collapsed by now, leaving a small, levelled platform. Often creating a small clearing within trees.	 A photograph showing a forest clearing. In the center, a person wearing a dark jacket and a bright orange safety vest stands on a small, levelled platform of earth and debris. The platform is surrounded by dense, overgrown vegetation, including ferns and various trees. Some trees have bare branches, while others have green leaves. The background shows a steep, wooded hillside under a clear sky.

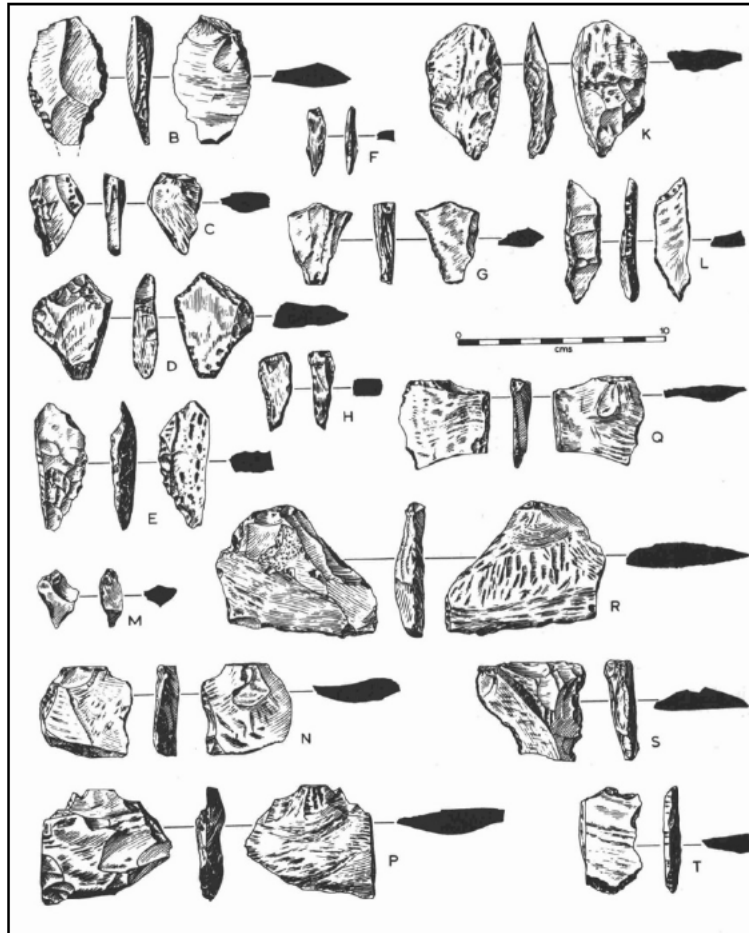
Historic Mining equipment

Some times it was not worth the trouble to remove the mining equipment when the claim was abandoned and it was left behind. Metal cables, oil drums and large pieces of scrap metal were often left behind.

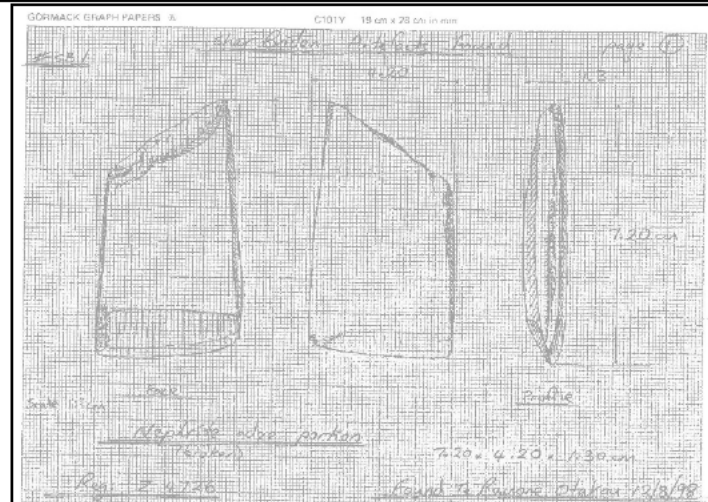


Māori sites

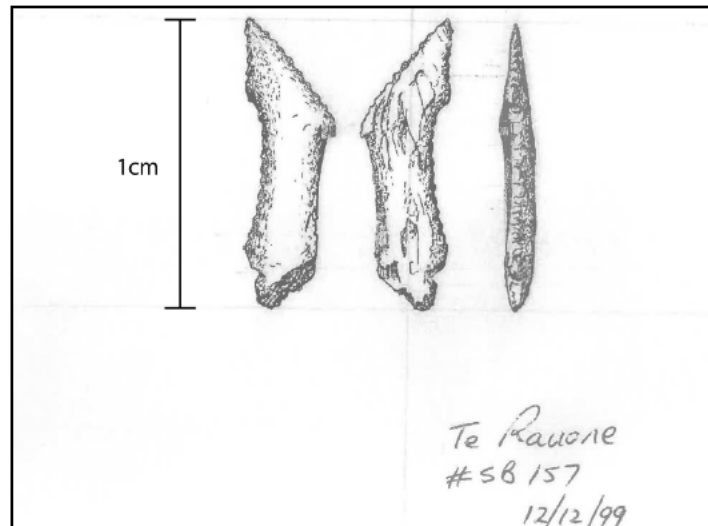
Numerous Māori archaeological sites have been recorded around Otago. Though it is unlikely for these to be encountered in the area of the trail.



Drawings of flaked stone tools found near Nelson (A. Challis).



Drawing of a stone adze fragment found on Te Rauone Beach on the Otago Peninsula (S. Briden).



Drawing of a bone point found on Te Rauone Beach on the Otago Peninsula.