

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT PLAN: TARARUA WIND POWER LTD, MAHINERANGI WINDFARM (STAGE 2), CLUTHA DISTRICT

Prepared for Mercury NZ Ltd

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By

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INTRODUCTION

Purpose

Tararua Wind Power Ltd (TWP) Mahinerangi Wind Farm project is a Schedule 2 of the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024 Listed Project located on the eastern foothills of Lammermoor Range, situated approximately 5km north of Lake Mahinerangi and approximately 50km west of Dunedin.

TWP holds a land use consent for the development of the Mahinerangi Wind Farm of up to 100 wind turbines, with a maximum tip height of 145m. Stage 1 of the wind farm was completed in 2011 and 12 turbines with a maximum tip height of 125m were built.

Stage 2 is proposed to consist of up to 44 additional turbines across 54 consented turbine locations which will have a maximum tip height of 165m. Stage 2 also includes new activities including a 110kV transmission line, substation and Battery Energy Storage System (BESS).

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

Tatton, K. and D. Gaylard May 2025. Tararua Wind Power Ltd, Mahinerangi Wind Farm (Stage 2), Clutha District: Archaeological Assessment. Prepared for Mercury NZ Ltd.

The assessment established that that the only archaeological site that would be affected by the construction of the windfarm was part of the Pole Track (Site 91 – H44/1200) that ran from Waipori to Deep Stream during the 19th century, is still used as a farm track, and exists as a paper road north of Eldorado Track. H44/1200 is considered to have little archaeological value. The track does not exist as it did in the 19th century and it is the route, rather than the ‘infrastructure’, that is an archaeological site.

None of the other 25 identified archaeological sites in the vicinity would be directly affected. As such, the wind farm proposal was assessed as having a very limited impact on the identified archaeological sites. However, it was concluded that it is possible that sites that were not located during the survey may be encountered during earth works associated with the project. In particular, it was considered possible that Māori archaeological sites may be encountered, and if so these are most likely to be findspots or the remains of small camp sites.

Therefore, an application for a general archaeological Authority is being made as a precaution prior to the start of works. This will ensure that if any remains are exposed during the proposed works appropriate action can be taken and any delays will be minimised.

This Archaeological Management Plan (AMP) outlines the procedures to be followed during archaeological monitoring of earthworks and procedures for recording any archaeological evidence before it is modified or destroyed. It also provides protocols for the exposure of archaeological remains including koiwi tangata (human remains) or taonga (Maori 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.

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.

Contact details for representatives of iwi that have an interest in the project area are provided in this document, as are protocols that must be adhered to if archaeological remains of Maori origin are exposed. In carrying out the requirements of the authority the archaeologists will be guided by the Iwi representatives in matters of tikanga.

TWP or their designated representative should ensure that the iwi representatives are informed at least 48 hours before the start of the works requiring archaeological monitoring.

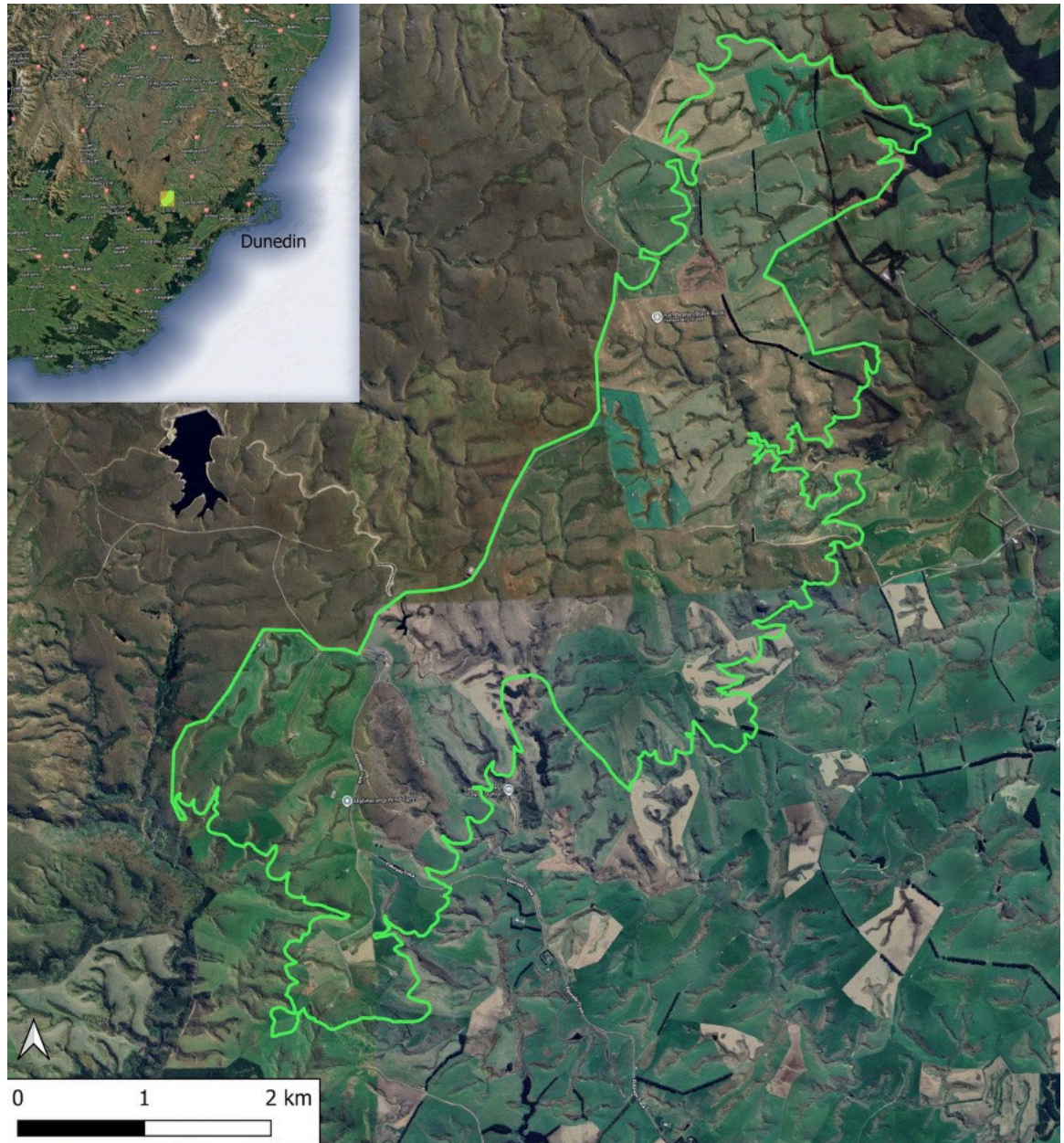


Figure 1. Aerial showing the location of the Mahinerangi Wind Farm in the Clutha District

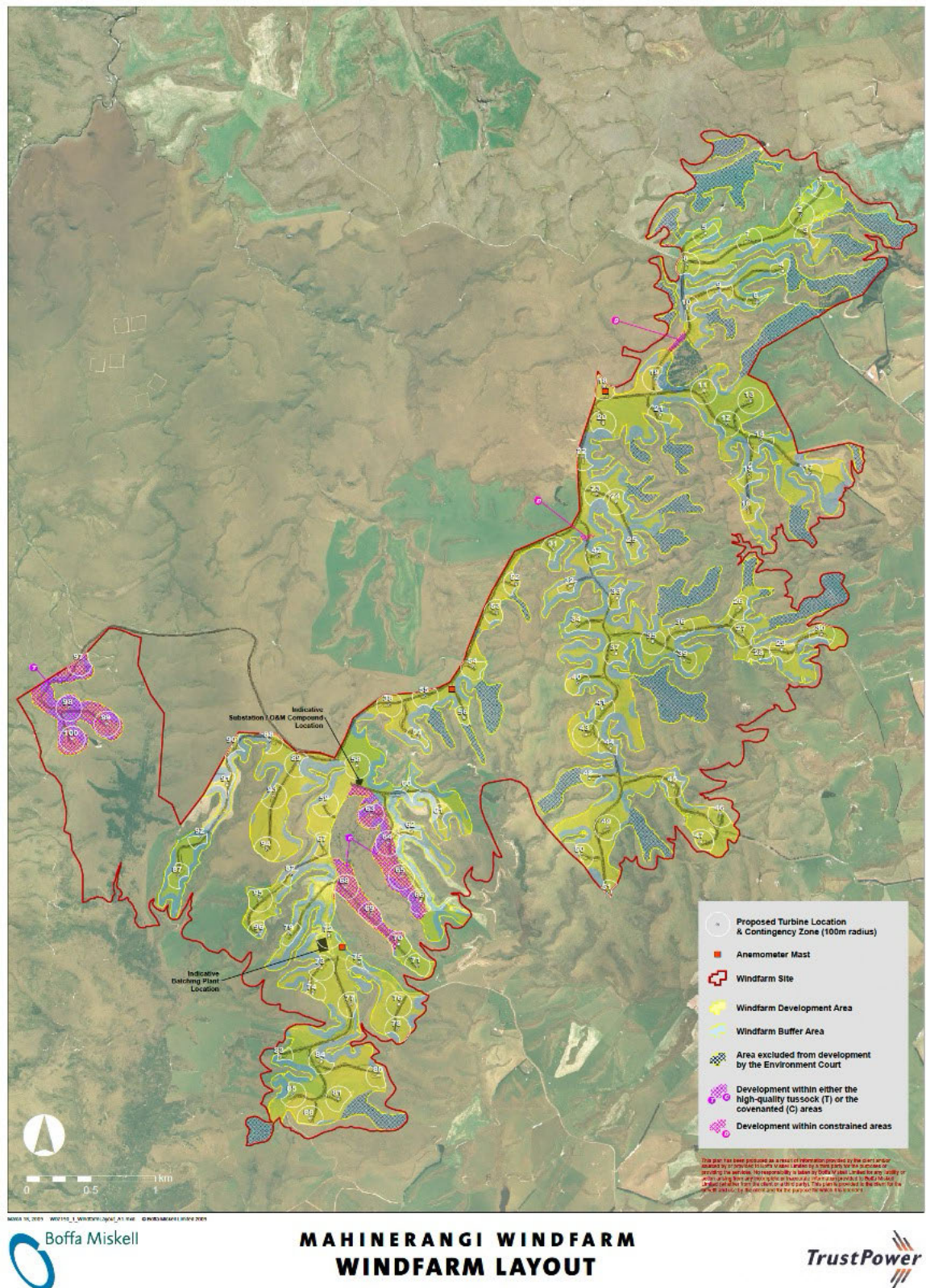


Figure 2. Consented Mahinerangi Wind Farm Layout

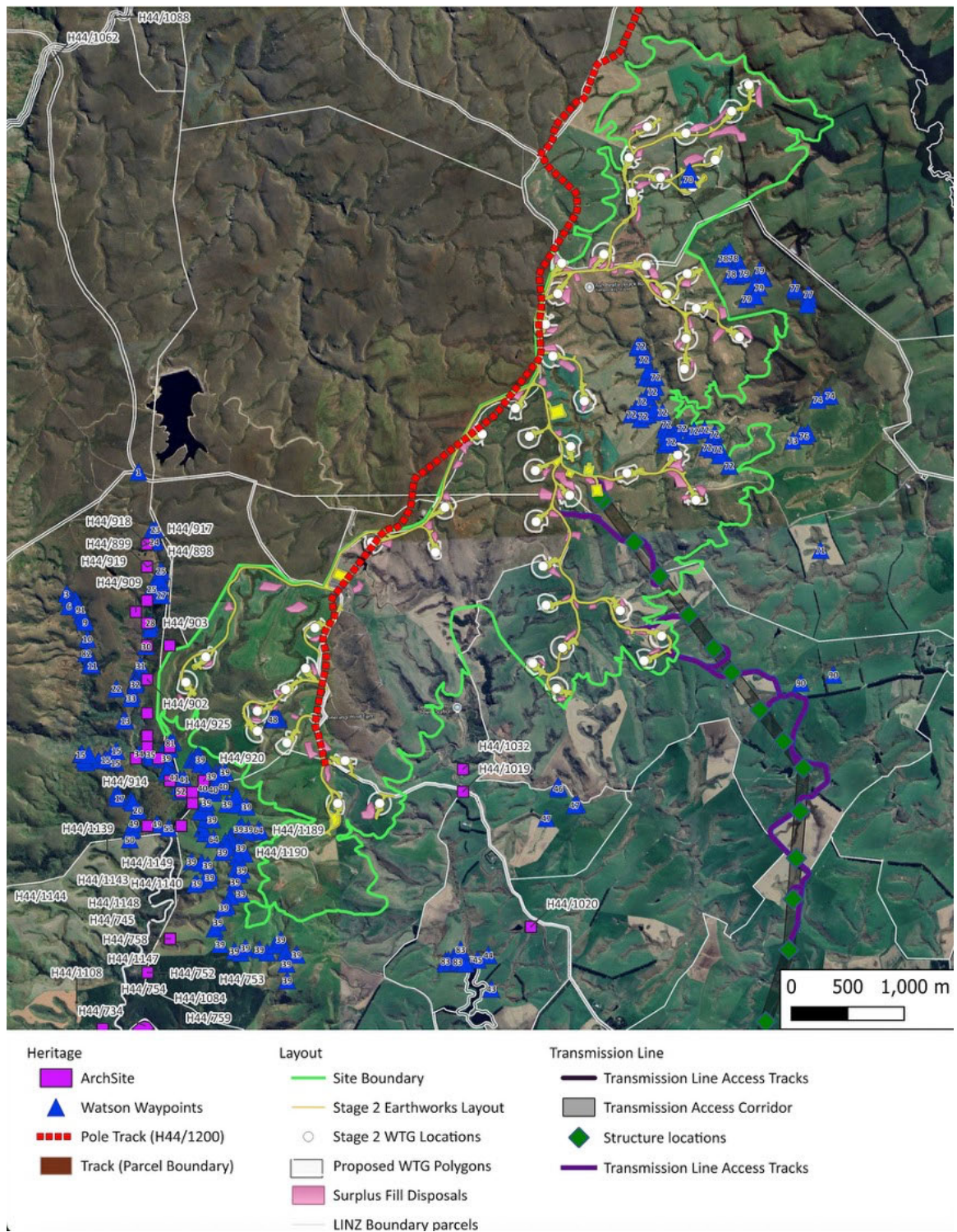


Figure 3. Recorded archaeological sites within and adjacent to the proposed wind farm site (outlined in green) and the wider wind farm site.

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 Project Archaeologist must be given at least 2 weeks' notice by the Contractor that works are about to begin.

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

If 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. Any in situ archaeological deposits or features 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.
4. Additional Archaeologists will be brought to site as required to assist in the monitoring, and for the subsequent archaeological recording and sampling.
5. 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.
6. Heritage NZ will be advised by the Archaeologist if any significant archaeological features or deposits that were not anticipated are exposed. This will trigger the stand down procedure set out below.
7. If the archaeological site relates to Maori occupation the appropriate Iwi representatives will be informed by the Archaeologist (if not present) prior to investigation.
8. 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
Doug Gaylard	Archaeologist	Monitoring, recording
Kirstin Roth	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] [REDACTED]
Heritage NZ Regional Archaeologist	Otago/Southland Area Office: (03) 4779871 infodeepsouth@heritage.org.nz

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 1-2 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 but work may continue in areas where no remains are identified	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 but work may continue in areas where no remains are identified	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 but work may continue in areas where no taonga or remains are identified	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

TWP or its 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 comply with the protocols above if archaeological sites, koiwi or taonga (pp.5-7) are exposed.
3. To allow the Archaeologists sufficient time to investigate and record any archaeological remains before resuming works in the immediate vicinity.
4. 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.