



Belmont Quarry Development – Part D

Substantive Application
PART D: Archaeological Authority
Winstone Aggregates

16 August 2026

BELMONT QUARRY DEVELOPMENT



Substantive Application

Part D

Archaeological Authority Application

Prepared for Winstone Aggregates

17 August 2026

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D1. INTRODUCTION

1. Winstone Aggregates Limited (Winstone), a division of Fletcher Concrete and Infrastructure Limited (FCIL), is seeking an Archaeological Authority under Section 42(4)(i) of the Fast Track Approvals Act (2024) (FTAA) as part of the Substantive Application to the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) for the Belmont Quarry Development.
2. The Project is listed in Schedule 2 of the FTAA on the basis that it is considered to deliver significant regional and national benefits, including providing a long-term solution to overburden management at the neighbouring Belmont Quarry, with associated economic benefits. As described in Part A – Overview, the Project aligns with the purpose and principles of the FTAA, which seeks to facilitate development projects of regional and national significance while ensuring appropriate consideration of environmental effects.
3. The Belmont Quarry Development will require land modification across 15.7 ha area of the site, including earthworks and vegetation clearance. This Archaeological Authority is not being sought to modify or destroy any known pre-1900 archaeological sites. Rather, the Authority is sought as a precautionary risk-management measure because there remains a low possibility that currently unidentified archaeological material may be exposed during earthworks associated with preliminary enabling works and during Stage 1 and Stage 2 of the OBDA development.

D1.1 Scope and Purpose of the Report

4. As a Listed Project in Schedule 2, this Application has been made in accordance with Section 42(4)(i) of the FTAA and approval is sought for an Archaeological Authority that would otherwise be applied for under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act (HNZPT Act).
5. The Belmont Quarry Development projects seeks to provide a long-term overburden disposal solution, supporting the continued extraction of aggregate resources from the Belmont Quarry and enabling ongoing supply of aggregates to the Wellington Region. The OBDA will accommodate approximately 2.8 million cubic metres of overburden over an operational period of approximately 35 years.
6. This application relates only to the preliminary works, Stages 1 and 2 of the proposed overburden development. A duration of fifteen years is sought to ensure these stages remain covered should there be project delays.
7. This Archaeological Approval is sought as a precaution to ensure appropriate approvals are in place, to minimise delays if unrecorded archaeological material is exposed during the disturbance of land across the proposed OBDA.

8. The Archaeological Authority seeks a duration of 15 years from the date of commencement under Schedule 8, Clause 6 of the FTAA. This report contains the following key sections:
 - a. The legal descriptions and site ownership for the proposed OBDA (Section D2).
 - b. The confirmation of Section 46 matters (Section D3).
 - c. A description of the archaeological sites (Section D4).
 - d. A description of the proposed archaeological authority that is being applied for as part of the Substantive Application (Section D5).
 - e. An assessment of the Archaeological and Mana Whenua Values, including the effects of the Project on these values and the mitigation measures proposed (Section D6).
 - f. A description of the consultation undertaken (Section D7).
 - g. An assessment against the FTAA and NZHPT Act (Section D8).
9. This Archaeological Approval is supported by the Archaeological Assessment prepared by Clough and Associates, dated July 2026 (see Appendix B.11 of Part B) ("Archaeological Assessment") and the Archaeological Management Plan prepared by Clough and Associates dated July 2026 (see Appendix D1). Conditions specific to this Archaeological Authority are recommended and included at Appendix D2. This assessment addresses the required information for an approval described in Section 43(3)(i) (Archaeological Authority) and has been prepared by DCS in accordance with clause 2(1) of Schedule 8 of the FTAA.

D1.2 Statement of Qualifications and Relevant Experience

10. Colin Hopkins is a Planner with over 20 years' experience in resource management planning in Aotearoa New Zealand and Scotland. He holds a Bachelor of Arts from the University of Otago (2002) and a Masters in Planning Practice from the University of Auckland (2004). Colin has worked in both local government and private practice, including roles at Auckland City Environments, Aberdeenshire Council, Auckland Council, and as a Planning Consultant at DCS Planning Limited since 2014. He has extensive experience in the preparation and assessment of resource consent applications and plan changes, including significant involvement in quarrying and other large-scale infrastructure activities.
11. This report draws on the information contained in the Archaeological Assessment contained in Appendix B.11 of Part B and relies upon the advice and experience of Ellen Cameron (Archaeologist).
12. This report has been prepared and reviewed in accordance with the Environment Court's Code of Conduct for Expert Witnesses, contained in the Environment Court Practice Note 2023.

D2. LEGAL DESCRIPTION AND SITE OWNERSHIP – CL 2(1)(A) AND (B))

13. The proposed OBDA is located immediately north of the existing Belmont Quarry located at 541 Hebden Crescent, Kelson. The Site is located within approximately 23.86 ha of land currently held by the Department of Conservation (DOC) and forming part of the Belmont Regional Park. The OBDA is located at 580 Western Hutt Road, Haywards and legally described as Part Section 261 Hutt Dist, Part Section 200A Hutt Dist, Section 255 Hutt Dist ("the Site"). The proposed OBDA footprint occupies 15.7 ha of this area.
14. A comprehensive description of the Belmont Quarry Development Site is provided in Part A – Overview Section A7. This section of the report provides a description of the Site, specific to the Archaeological Authority being sought as part of the Substantive Application.
15. At the time of lodging this Archaeological Authority, the land subject to the proposed Archaeological Authority remains in Crown ownership and is subject to a land exchange application with the Department of Conservation that will be considered by the Panel at the same time as this approval. Accordingly, no written approval has been provided by the Department of Conservation under cl.2(c) Schedule 8 because this application is made on the premise the land exchange will occur and subsequent ownership of the Site will vest in the Applicant (FCIL) by the time that the authority is given effect. Winstone representatives discussed this approach with NZHPT as part of its pre-lodgement consultation, NZHPT agreed with this approach to the application.
16. Winstone Aggregates is a division of Fletcher Concrete and Infrastructure Ltd and is the authorised person for the purposes of this fast-track application.

D3. CONFIRMATION OF SECTION 46 MATTERS (CL 2(1)(D))

17. As noted in Part A, and the Archaeological Authority checklist (Appendix A6.3), the matters in Section 46(2)(a), (b) and (d) the Substantive Application meets the Section 46 FTAA requirements as it:
 - a. Complies with Section 42, 43 and 44 of the FTAA;
 - b. Relates solely to a project listed in Schedule 2 of the FTAA; and
 - c. The relevant fee, charge or levy payable under regulations has been paid in respect of the application.
18. Additionally, this Archaeological Authority meets the information requirements under Schedule 8, Clause 2 of the FTAA.

D4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES (CL 2(1)(E))

19. An Archaeological Assessment has been prepared by Clough & Associates and is included in Appendix B11 of Part B.
20. There are no archaeological sites as defined under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 (HNZPT Act) located within the area covered by this application.
21. The Archaeological Assessment identified one recorded site within the proposed OBDA area: R27/910, a collapsed 20th-century farm building (possibly a piggery) associated with land farmed by Hughan Duncan Buchanan after 1903. R27/910 is recorded in ArchSite, the New Zealand Archaeological Association's archaeological database.
22. It is important to distinguish between a recorded site in ArchSite and an archaeological site under the HNZPT Act. ArchSite records sites from all periods and does not apply a pre-1900 threshold. By contrast, the HNZPT Act generally defines an archaeological site as a place associated with human activity that occurred before 1900 and which may provide evidence of New Zealand's history through archaeological investigation.
23. As confirmed through field investigations in the Archaeological Assessment, R27/910 is of post-1900 origin. Accordingly, while it is a recorded site in ArchSite, it is not an archaeological site as defined by the HNZPT Act.
24. Notwithstanding this, the Archaeological Assessment concludes that the presence of previously unidentified subsurface archaeological material cannot be completely excluded. An Archaeological Authority is therefore sought on a precautionary basis to provide for the management of any unrecorded archaeological material that may be encountered during the preliminary works and Stages 1 and 2 of the proposed OBDA development.
25. This Archaeological Authority does not seek approval to modify or destroy any recorded archaeological site. It is sought solely to ensure that, in the event that unrecorded archaeological material is exposed during land disturbance, appropriate statutory processes can be followed. As outlined in the Archaeological Assessment, multiple archaeological surveys have been undertaken across the OBDA, and no other sites have been identified through this work.

Figure 4-1 Plan showing the enabling and works for stage 1 with location of recorded site R27/910 within the overburden development area footprint



26. There are no other recorded sites located in close proximity to the proposed OBDA. A total of five sites have been recorded at distances between c. 2000-4000m outside of the boundaries of Belmont Regional Park (Figure 2). These recorded sites include a pa site, 19th and 20th century European buildings, the former Silverstream Railway Bridge, and early settler houses.

Figure 4-2 - Map showing location of recorded sites (blue stars) within the proposed OBDA and in the general area (between c.200m and c.4000m) outside of the Belmont Regional Park with proposed OBDA outline in yellow. (Source - Archaeological Assessment)



27. Ten additional sites have been recorded within the Belmont Regional Park with the closest being located c. 3000m to the west of the proposed OBDA. These sites include WWII magazines, an early Māori track from Belmont to Pauatahanui, pa sites, and old European sites (quarry and concrete structures).

Figure 3 Aerial plan showing the recoded site within the proposed OBDA which is outlined in yellow and the additional ten recorded sites (indicated by blue stars) within the Belmont Regional Park



28. The Site falls within the Taranaki Whanui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika area of interest. Ngāti Toa Rangatira also have a statutory acknowledgement over Te Awa Kairangi / Hutt River and its tributaries, which extends over the Site. The outcome of consultation with iwi in relation to the Archaeological Authority is set out in the Iwi Engagement Report (Part A, Appendix A.7) and summarised in Section D7 below.

29. There are no relevant heritage overlays, QEII covenants, Heritage Orders or New Zealand Heritage list/Rarangi Korero entries present across the Site.

D5. PROPOSED ACTIVITY (CL 2(1)(C), (F) AND (G))

30. A comprehensive description of the Belmont Quarry Overburden Disposal Area (OBDA) Project is provided in Part A. The following section outlines the aspects of the Project relevant to this Archaeological Authority application.

31. The proposed OBDA forms part of the wider Belmont Quarry development and provides a long-term solution for overburden management, enabling continued access to aggregate resources at Belmont Quarry. The OBDA will be developed in ten stages over approximately 35 years and will accommodate around 2.8 million cubic metres of overburden over the life of the quarry.
32. Winstone seeks an Archaeological Authority as a precautionary risk-management measure, ensuring appropriate approvals are in place should unrecorded archaeological material be exposed during preliminary works and Stages 1 and 2. The Authority is sought pursuant to Section 44A of the HNZPT Act, and forms part of the approvals sought under Section 42(4)(i) of the FTAA.
33. The works covered by this Authority include construction of access tracks and haul roads, vegetation clearance, topsoil stripping, stockpiling, erosion and sediment control measures, and associated earthworks required to establish the OBDA. The Authority applies only to the area defined in Figure 1 and does not extend to areas outside the proposed OBDA footprint.
34. As stated in Section D4, no archaeological sites as defined under the HNZPT Act are located within the proposed OBDA. The Project does not seek approval to modify or destroy any recorded archaeological site.
35. Although no recorded archaeological sites will be affected, the Archaeological Assessment notes that in areas where archaeological sites have been recorded in the broader vicinity, there remains a possibility that unrecorded subsurface archaeological material may be exposed during development. The Assessment concludes that the likelihood of archaeological sites within the OBDA is low, given the steep hillsides historically used for farming. However, the presence of unidentified subsurface remains cannot be completely excluded, and land disturbance activities have the potential to expose previously unrecorded archaeological material.
36. As stated in Section D2, this Archaeological Authority application is made by Winstone Aggregates (a division of FCIL). The Authority forms part of the wider suite of approvals sought through the Fast-track process. The Authority will only be exercised following completion of the proposed land exchange with the Department of Conservation and transfer of the relevant land to FCIL, Winstone's parent company.
37. No Archaeological Authorities have previously been granted for this location.

D5.1 Archaeological Management Plan

38. To support the Archaeological Authority, Clough and Associates has prepared an Archaeological Management Plan (AMP), which is provided in Appendix D.2.

39. Archaeological monitoring, carried out by a qualified Archaeologist, is required during preliminary topsoil stripping across the area identified in Figure 1 and Appendix D2, to determine whether pre-1900 archaeological material is present. The area within the proposed OBDA has been identified for archaeological monitoring because of the presence of a recorded 20th century building. It is considered possible unidentified subsurface archaeological remains pre-dating 1900 may be present. The AMP identifies the procedures required to be followed if unrecorded archaeological material is uncovered during land disturbance and vegetation clearance.
40. If unrecorded archaeological material is uncovered when a qualified archaeologist is not on site, works must cease in the immediate vicinity (within 20m) while the archaeologist is called to establish whether the remains are part of an archaeological site as defined under the HNZPT Act.
41. The AMP includes the following site management requirements:
- a. Pre-Start Requirements: A meeting will be held between the Project Archaeologist and Contractors on site to brief them on the archaeological requirements and provide parties with a copy of the authority and AMP.
 - b. Earthwork phases: A qualified archaeologist will be required to monitor all preliminary excavations of the area identified in Figure 2 and Appendix D1. Requirements are in place if archaeological features or deposits are found including stopping works, recording material found and notifying relevant parties.
 - c. Procedures if Archaeological Sites are Exposed when the Archaeologist is not Present: If an Archaeologist is not present and archaeological features or deposits is exposed, earthworks within 20m of the remains shall cease and the Archaeologist shall be contacted and undertake the necessary steps including documentation and notifying relevant parties.
 - d. Protocols Relating to Kōiwi Tangata (Human Remains): If human bone is discovered the Archaeologist will immediately contact Iwi representatives (if not present), Heritage NZ and the NZ Police and the Site will be secured while procedures take place.
 - e. Protocols Relating to Taonga Tūturu (Māori Artefacts): If taonga tūturu are discovered the site will be secured and the Archaeologist will inform Heritage NZ and the Iwi representatives so that the appropriate actions can be determined.
 - f. Post-Earthworks Phase: Any artefacts or taonga tūturu recovered will be analysed and recorded by appropriate specialists and the relevant parties will be notified.

D5.2 Project Archaeologist

42. The Project Archaeologist is the approved archaeologist by Heritage NZ under Section 45 of the HNZPT Act. In the AMP, Ellen Cameron, Archaeologist from Clough and Associates is identified as the Section 45 Archaeologist.
43. A statement of experience has been provided by Ellen Cameron of Clough and Associates and is included in Appendix A of the Archaeological Assessment (Appendix B.11 of Part B). The statement of experience sets out Ellen Camerons skills and competency in being the Project Archaeologist.

D5.3 Commencement and Duration (cl 6)

44. The Archaeological Authority is being sought for a duration of 15 years from the date of commencement under Schedule 8, Clause 6 of the FTAA. The Archaeological Authority will not exceed a period of 35 years under Schedule 8, Clause 6(2)(a) of the FTAA.
45. A 15-year duration is sought for the authority to cover the preliminary enabling works, as well as Stage 1 and 2 of the development with the option for including the remaining stages in the future. The remaining stages will either be covered under the proposed Accidental Discovery conditions in the resource consent, or an Archaeological Authority can be applied for at a later date to cover the later stages, prior to the commencement of works for these stages.

D6. ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT (CL 2(1)(H))

46. Schedule 8, Clause 2(1)(h) of the FTAA requires assessment of the archaeological, Māori, and other relevant values of the archaeological site related to this Substantive Application and the effect of the proposed activity on those values.
47. This section of the report outlines the archaeological and mana whenua values for the precautionary Archaeological Authority.

D6.1 Context

48. An Archaeological Assessment for site-wide precautionary archaeological authority has been prepared by Clough and Associates Limited (Appendix B11 of Part B).
49. The assessment identified one recorded site within the proposed OBDA area, R27/910, a collapsed 20th century farm building. No archaeological sites defined under the HNZPT Act were identified within the application area.
50. Historical research established the land was part of a number of rural properties granted to European settlers during the 1870s and that a historic track transversed the wider area.

However, no evidence of 19th century structures, settlement, or other archaeological remains were identified through the field investigations.

51. While the likelihood of archaeological material being present is considered low, the Archaeological Assessment concluded that the presence of isolated subsurface archaeological remains cannot be completely excluded. Such remains, if present, would most likely comprise evidence of 19th centurial rural use or limited Māori archaeological material associated with historical movement through the area.

D6.2 Archaeological Values (cl 2(1)(h)(i) and (ii))

52. No archaeological sites protected under the HNZPT Act have been identified within the area covered by this application. The only recorded site within the proposed OBDA is R27/910, which has been confirmed as a 20th Century structure and therefore does not meet the statutory definition of an archaeological site.
53. The Archaeological Assessment concluded that R27/910 has limited archaeological and historic heritage value. The site is in poor condition, is not rare, has limited information potential and is not associated with any significant historical event. The site provides some evidence of 20th century farming activities within the area but does not contribute significantly to the understanding of early settlers or land use patterns.
54. No addition archaeological sites were identified during field investigations, including test pits investigations undertaken within the proposed OBDA area. As a result, the archaeological values of the authority are considered low.
55. Although the presence of unidentified archaeological material cannot be entirely excluded, any remains that may be encountered are expected to be limited in extent and significance. The Archaeological Assessment concluded that it is unlikely that complex archaeological sites present within the authority area.

D6.3 Mitigation Measures

56. Archaeological authority conditions have been developed to manage the effects of uncovering unidentified sensitive material. These conditions are provided in Appendix D2.
57. Conditions 4 and 5 of the archaeological authority conditions, require the works to be undertaken in accordance with the AMP, including requiring monitoring by the Project Archaeologist for works proposed within the area identified as the "Archaeological Monitoring Area" on Appendix D1. Archaeological monitoring will ensure that any potential unidentified sensitive material can be recorded prior to it being modified or destroyed.

58. The AMP as discussed in Section D5.1 identifies the protocols required to be followed if unrecorded archaeological material is uncovered during land disturbance and vegetation clearance. Compliance with the Archaeological Monitoring Plan is required under proposed condition 4.
59. Taking a precautionary approach will allow any unidentified unrecorded archaeological material uncovered during the development of the proposed OBDA to be dealt with immediately, avoiding delays that would otherwise occur if an Archaeological Authority was not applied for in advance of land disturbance.
60. Based on the assessment and conclusions outlined in the Archaeological Assessment, the potential adverse effects on archaeological values will be minor as no complex archaeological sites are expected to be identified. This conclusion reflects the precautionary approach of seeking an archaeological authority, the low likelihood of encountering unrecorded archaeological material, and the fact that the no recorded archaeological site will be modified or destroyed.

D6.4 Mana Whenua Values (cl 2(1)(h)(i) and (ii))

61. We recognise and acknowledge that cultural effects are not confined to archaeological considerations alone.
62. The Archaeological Assessment states (Section 7):

This is an assessment of effects on archaeological values and does not include an assessment of effects on Māori cultural values. Such assessments should only be made by tangata whenua. Māori cultural concerns may encompass a wider range of values than those associated with archaeological sites. The historical association of the general area with tangata whenua is evident from the recorded sites, traditional histories and known Māori place names referenced above.

63. The Iwi Engagement Report reflects the engagement between iwi representatives of Taranaki Whānui and Ngāti Toa and Project archaeologist were held to discuss the findings of the report and the approach to the archaeological authority application. Taranaki Whānui and Ngāti Toa had no comments on the archaeological report.
64. The AMP ensures that the correct processes will be followed if any unrecorded archaeological material is discovered during the Project works. In addition, condition 2, 7 and 9 provides specific requirements, including enabling access for mana whenua to Site to undertake tikanga, notifying mana whenua in the chance that Kōiwi (human remains) or possible or taonga tūturu are encountered and informing iwi prior to works starting and after works finishing.

65. The Archaeological Authority is considered consistent with the recommendations as an AMP has been provided that provides for the inclusion of iwi/mana whenua values. Additionally, the conditions provided in Appendix D2 ensure that processes are in place to appropriately manage unrecorded archaeological material.

D7. CONSULTATION (CL 2(1)(I))

66. Schedule 8, Clause 2(1)(i) of the FTAA requires a statement as to whether consultation with tangata whenua or any other person likely to be affected has taken place, not taken place or not been completed.
67. Consultation with Taranaki Whānui and Ngāti Toa included a dedicated meeting between representatives and the Project archaeologist to discuss the proposed archaeological authority application, the supporting archaeological assessment and the information proposed to accompany the application. No issues or concerns were raised throughout that process. A copy of that meeting notes are contained in the Consultation Report (**Appendix A4 of Part A**).
68. Information regarding consultation with the HNZPT, including meeting notes, is contained in Appendix B of the Archaeological Assessment. A meeting was held with HNZPT on 8 July 2026 to discuss the Project including this Archaeological Authority. HNZPT were sent a copy of the following ahead of the meeting on 7 July 2026:
- a. Draft Archaeological Assessment; and
 - b. Draft Proposed Conditions for the Archaeological Authority.
69. On 27 July 2026, HNZPT provided comments on the draft Archaeological Assessment supporting this application. HZPT reviewed the Archaeological Assessment and confirmed that the only recorded site identified within the OBDA area, R27/910, is a 20th century farm building and therefore does not meet the definition of an archaeological site under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014.
70. HNZPT advised that there remains limited potential for unidentified subsurface archaeological remains associated with 19th century land use within the project area and requested further discussion of this archaeological potential within the assessment. In response, the Archaeological Assessment was updated, including clarification that the historic tramway identified through background research was located outside of the proposed OBDA footprint and would not be affected by the Project.
71. HNZPT acknowledged Winstone's intention to seek a precautionary Archaeological Authority to provide for the management of any previously identified archaeological material that may be encountered during the works and advised that it would review the Archaeological Authority

Management Plan and draft authority conditions as part of the formal application process. The Authority, AMP and proposed conditions have been prepared in response to that advice.

72. As described in section D6.4 engagement has also been undertaken with Taranaki Whānui ki Te Upoko o Te Ika and Ngāti Toa Rangatira as part of the wider OBDA project. The Archaeological Management Plan incorporates procedures for notification and engagement with iwi representatives before commencement of works and in the event archaeological material, kōiwi tangata or taonga tūturu are encountered.
73. Consultation has also been undertaken with Hutt City Council and no comments were provided by Hutt City Council on the draft Archaeological Assessment.

D8. THE FAST-TRACK APPROVALS ACT 2024 DECISION-MAKING FRAMEWORK

74. This application is lodged by Winstone Aggregates, the authorised person for the fast-track application, and accompanies an application for RMA, Wildlife and Land Exchange Approvals under Schedule 5, 6 and 7 of the FTAA.
75. In considering whether to grant the approvals sought in this application, the Panel must meet the requirements of s 81 of the FTAA, which includes applying the specific decision-making clauses in Schedule 8.
76. Schedule 8, Clause 4 of the FTAA outlines that when considering an application for an archaeological authority and setting conditions, the Panel must take into account the following:
- a. the purpose of this Act; and
 - b. the matters set out in section 59(1)(a) of the HNZPT Act; and
 - c. the matters set out in section 47(1)(a)(ii) and (5) of the HNZPT Act; and
 - d. a relevant statement of general policy confirmed or adopted under the HNZPT Act.
77. The Panel must give the greatest weight to the purpose of the FTAA.
78. The provisions in (b) and (c) above must be read with all necessary modifications, including that a reference to Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga is a reference to the panel.
79. Clause 5 of Schedule 8 relates to the imposition of conditions for an archaeological authority, including the matters listed in Clause 5(1)(a) to (d).

D8.1 Fast-track Approvals Act

80. Section A6 of Part A of the Substantive Application provides an overview on how the Belmont Quarry Development Project provides national and regional benefits, in accordance with the

purpose of the FTAA. It also concludes that none of the matters that require an Expert Panel to decline an approval (under Section 85 of the FTAA) are relevant to the Project. For the purposes of section 85(3), there are no adverse impacts associated with the Project (including those associated with the archaeological authority) that cannot be appropriately avoided, remedied or mitigated.

81. Under Schedule 8, Clause 9 of the FTAA an archaeological authority granted under the FTAA has the same force and effect as if it were granted under section 48 of the HNZPT Act and for the purposes of the HNZPT Act, it must be treated as if it were an authority granted under that Act.

D8.2 HNZPT Act Section 59(1)(a)

82. Section 59 of the HNZPT Act (being a matter that must be taken into account by the Expert Panel under Schedule 8, Clause 4(1) of the FTAA) refers to the matters considered by the Environment Court when determining an appeal. An assessment against these matters is provided in Table 1 below.

Table 1 Assessment against the matters set out in Section 59(1)(a) of the HNZPT Act

HNZPT Reference	Comment
Section 59(1)(a)(i) Historical and cultural heritage value of the archaeological site.	The historical and cultural heritage is assessed in section D6 of this report as having no value. An Archaeological Authority is being sought as a precaution. The Project does not seek to modify or disturb any recorded archaeological sites.
Section 59(1)(a)(ii) Purpose and principles of the HNZPT Act.	The Archaeological Assessment provided by Clough Associates considers that it is unlikely that any complex sites are located in the proposed OBDA and that any adverse effects on archaeological values resulting from the proposed development are likely to be minor, subject to the implementation of the mitigation measures provided. Therefore, it is considered that the Project will be consistent with the purpose and principles of the HNZPT Act.

HNZPT Reference	Comment
Section 59(1)(a)(iii) Extent to which protection of the archaeological site prevents or restricts the reasonable future use of the Site for any lawful purpose.	The protection of any unrecorded archaeological material found during land disturbance within the overburden development area will prevent Winstone from providing aggregate to the Wellington Region for the next 40 years. The National and Regional benefits of the Project are identified in Part A, Section A6.
Section 59(1)(a)(iv) Interests of any person directly affected by the decision of HNZPT.	No interested groups or persons have been identified as directly affected by a decision on this archaeological authority.
Section 59(1)(a)(v) Statutory acknowledgement that relates to the archaeological site or sites concerned	Ngāti Toa have a statutory acknowledgement over part of the Site (namely, the tributaries to the Hutt River). No archaeological site will be modified or destroyed as part of the Substantive Application.
Section 59(1)(a)(vi) Relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their	A shared Mana Whenua value is the protection of archaeological/cultural sites. No archaeological site will be modified or destroyed as part of the Substantive Application.

HNZPT Reference	Comment
ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tūpuna, wāhi tapu, and other taonga	

D8.3 HNZPT Act Section 47(1)(a)(ii) and (5)

83. As there are no recorded sites within the Site, therefore Section 47(1)(a)(ii) and (5) of the HNZPT Act are not engaged by the Project.

D8.4 Relevant Statement of General Policy Confirmed or Adopted

84. The Relevant Statement of General Policy referred to in FTAA Schedule 8, Clause 4(1)(d), relevant to the Belmont Quarry Development is 'The Administration of the Archaeological Provisions under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014'. The Archaeological Assessment provided by Clough Associates has provided information and assessment which accords with the general policy, and that appropriate consultation with relevant iwi authorities and HNZPT has been undertaken. Given this, it is considered that the Project is in accordance with this statement of general policy.

D9. APPLICATION FOR APPROVAL OF PERSON TO CARRY OUT ACTIVITY (CL 7)

85. Included within this application is an application to approve the Project Archaeologist as the person nominated to undertake an activity under the authority.
86. Before deciding whether to approve an application for the Project Archaeologist to be the nominated person, it must first seek and have regard to a recommendation from HNZPT pursuant to cl 7(3) of Schedule 8 to the FTAA.
87. Such recommendations to be provided no later than 10 working days after receiving the request for the recommendation.
88. Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga must not recommend that the panel approve a person unless satisfied that the person:

89. has sufficient skill and competency, is fully capable of ensuring that the proposed activity is carried out to the satisfaction of Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga, and has access to appropriate institutional and professional support and resources; and
90. in the case of a site of interest to Māori, –
- a. has the requisite competencies for recognising and respecting Māori values; and
 - b. has access to appropriate cultural support.
91. The Project Archaeologist meets those requirements, as demonstrated by the Archaeological Assessment and in Section D5.2.

D10. CONCLUSION

92. This report has been prepared to support the Belmont Quarry Development Substantive Application under the FTAA. The application adopts a precautionary approach to ensure that any potential unrecorded archaeological material encountered during the preliminary enabling works and Stages 1 and 2 of the Belmont Quarry overburden development can be appropriately managed.
93. No archaeological sites, as defined under the HNZPT Act, have been identified within the authority area. The only recorded site within the OBDA is R27/910, a 20th-century structure, and therefore falls outside the statutory definition of an archaeological site.
94. The Archaeological Authority does not seek approval to modify or disturb any recorded archaeological site. As no recorded archaeological sites are located within the OBDA, the application instead provides for archaeological monitoring and management in areas where unrecorded archaeological material could potentially be encountered. These management measures are set out in the Archaeological Management Plan and will be implemented by the Project Archaeologist.
95. The report concludes that any potential adverse effects on archaeological values are minor and acceptable. The application aligns with the purpose and principles of both the FTAA and the HNZPT Act.
96. Accordingly, this application seeks approval for an Archaeological Authority for a duration of 15 years, covering the preliminary enabling works and the Stage 1 and 2 land-disturbance activities associated with the OBDA.

D11. PROPOSED CONDITIONS

97. The conditions proposed as included in Appendix D.11.2

D12. APPENDICIES

Appendix D12.1 – Archaeological Management Plan

Appendix D12.2 – Proposed Conditions

Appendix D12.3 - Archaeologist Letter