



TE ARA HAUĀURU NORTHWEST RAPID TRANSIT

PART 5: HERITAGE NEW ZEALAND POUHERE TAONGA – ARCHAEOLOGICAL AUTHORITIES

NZ TRANSPORT AGENCY WAKA KOTAHI

15 DECEMBER 2025

Qualifications and experience of the author

My name is Helen Elizabeth Hicks. I am currently employed by AECOM New Zealand Limited as an Associate Director – NZ Planning Team Lead. I have a Master of Science from the University of Auckland and am a full member of the New Zealand Planning Institute. I have the International Association of Public Participation (IAP2) Accreditation and regularly partake in public and stakeholder consultation and engagement.

I am currently the Environment and Planning Lead for Te Ara Hauāuru Northwest Rapid Transit (the Project) and have been working in the Project team since October 2024.

I have over 17 years' experience as an environmental planner. In particular, I specialise in obtaining statutory approvals for infrastructure projects. I have worked in both the private and public sectors and have worked on a number of transport projects including:

- Pukekohe Transport Network (for the New Zealand Transport Agency Waka Kotahi (NZTA) and Auckland Transport) – Detailed Business Case and designations as part of Te Tupu Ngātahi Supporting Growth Alliance.
- Drury Arterial Network (NZTA and Auckland Transport) – Detailed Business Case and designations as part of Te Tupu Ngātahi Supporting Growth Alliance.
- South Auckland Indicative Business Case (NZTA and Auckland Transport) – identifying the strategic transport network for the South Auckland growth areas.
- Additional Waitematā Harbour Crossing (NZTA).
- NZTA Loop Road (Whangārei) (NZTA).
- SeaPath (NZTA) – a proposed walking and cycling connection.

Although this matter is not before the Environment Court, I confirm that we have read the Code of Conduct for expert witnesses as contained in section 9 of the Environment Court Practice Note 2023. I agree to comply with that Code. My qualifications as an expert are set out above. I am satisfied that the matters which I address in this report is within my area of expertise, except where we state that I am relying on information provided by another person or expert. I have not omitted to consider material facts known to me that might alter or detract from the opinions we express.

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Acronyms, definitions and abbreviations

Term	Definition
AC	Auckland Council
AEE	Assessment of Environmental Effects
AMP	Archaeological Management Plan
ASG8	Archaeological Guidelines Series for Kōiwi Tangata/Human Remains 2010
AUP	Auckland Unitary Plan (Operative in Part)
CHI	Auckland Council Cultural Heritage Inventory
FTAA	Fast-track Approvals Act 2024
HNZPT	Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga
HNZPTA	Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014
Indicative Design	The indicative design of the Project within the Project Area as shown on the Indicative Design drawings in Part 6 that will be confirmed during detailed design
m	Metre(s)
NZAA	New Zealand Archaeological Association
NZTA	New Zealand Transport Agency Waka Kotahi
Project	Te Ara Hauāuru Northwest Rapid Transit
Project Area	The Proposed Designation and the extent of the coastal occupation permits sought
Proposed Designation	The area defined by the Proposed Designation boundary as shown on the Proposed Designation Plans in Part 6
RMA	Resource Management Act 1991
RNZ	Radio New Zealand
S45	Section 45 of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014
SH16	State Highway 16

1. Introduction

The New Zealand Transport Agency Waka Kotahi (NZTA) seeks archaeological authorities for Te Ara Hauāuru Northwest Rapid Transit (the Project) under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 (HNZPTA) to modify and/or destroy identified and unknown archaeology within the Proposed Designation (the area defined by the Proposed Designation boundary as shown on the Proposed Designation Plans in Part 6). NZTA is seeking an expiry of 25 years. Schedule 8, information requirements in clause 2(1)(e),(g) and (h) are addressed in the Assessment of Archaeological Effects report by Mr Cruickshank that is provided in Appendix A to this Part (Part 5) of the Application and summarised below. A description of the activity for which the authority is sought is also provided in Part 2 of the Application (clause 2(1)(f)).

NZTA also seeks approval for Arden Cruickshank as the Project Archaeologist to undertake the activity under the Archaeological Authority to modify and/or destroy both currently identified and unknown archaeology within the Proposed Designation boundary under clause 7(2)(a) of Schedule 8 of the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024 (FTAA).

NZTA is seeking two archaeological authorities for land owned by the Crown or Auckland Council (AC). This land covers the majority of the Project Area (the Proposed Designation and the extent of the coastal occupation permits sought) and includes higher risk areas near waterways as identified by Mr Cruickshank in his assessment.

The authorities are split into two geographical areas as follows:

- West (Authority 1) - between Brigham Creek and Whau River as shown in Figure 1-1; and
- East (Authority 2) - between Waterview and Ian McKinnon Drive as shown in Figure 1-2:



Figure 1-1: Archaeological Authority 1 – West between Brigham Creek and Whau River



Figure 1-2: Archaeological Authority 2 – East between Waterview interchange and Ian McKinnon Drive

Appendix B and Appendix C provide schedules of the land, legal descriptions and landowners, for the purposes of schedule 8, clause 2(1) (a) and (b) of the FTAA.

1.1 Consultation

I attended a meeting with Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (HNZPT) representatives in the Auckland office on 14 August 2025 with Mr Cruickshank and representatives from NZTA. We provided an overview of the Project and initial findings from Mr Cruickshank's investigations. We discussed the approach to the authorities sought and the likely timing of lodgement under the FTAA. I provided the draft of Mr Cruickshank's report and proposed authority conditions on 6 November 2025 for feedback. After reviewing the draft documents, representatives from HNZPT advised they had no comments on the report, Archaeological Management Plans (AMPs) or proposed conditions. I confirmed with HNZPT representatives that the approach to submitting the AMPs to HNZPT for approval before construction was appropriate to condition on the authorities. In particular, given that some parts of the Project may not be constructed for some years into the future, HNZPT agreed with this approach.

As discussed in Part 2 of this Application, NZTA has undertaken consultation with tangata whenua on the archaeological authorities sought. As part of this engagement, drafts of the Assessment of Archaeological Effects and conditions were shared with Te Kawerau ā Maki, Te Ākitai Waiohū and Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei and Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara with an opportunity to provide comments. I also discussed naming these iwi groups as the iwi contacts, as well as Ngaati te Ata, in the proposed archaeological conditions. The five iwi groups named in the proposed archaeological authority conditions were comfortable with this approach.

Consultation has occurred with all owners of relevant land for which the authorities are sought. In this case, the only relevant owners of land aside from the applicant for which the authorities are sought are Auckland Council and Radio New Zealand (RNZ). Consultation with Auckland Council is detailed in Part 2 of this Application. NZTA is in discussions with RNZ regarding the acquisition of the land for the proposed Lincoln Road Wai o Pareira station.

2. Assessment

The Assessment of Archaeological Effects report by Mr Cruickshank is attached as Appendix A to this report. Mr Cruickshank considers information gathered through desktop records and field surveys to determine the potential effects on archaeology during construction and operation of the Project.

2.1 Scope of assessment

Archaeological, historical and cultural sites and landscapes are controlled by the Resource Management Act 1991 (RMA) and associated District Plans and regional planning documents, including the Regional Policy Statement (RPS). The potential effects of the Project on Built Heritage are addressed by Ms O'Neil in the Assessment of Built Heritage Effects report, and in Part 4 of this Application.

While archaeology is within the scope of the RMA, matters pertaining to archaeology are addressed in this part of the Application and not repeated in Part 4. HNZPT is best placed to manage known and unknown archaeological sites and related approvals under the HNZPTA (including applications for general archaeological authorities). I recommend conditions on the proposed archaeological authorities, and therefore I have not recommended any conditions on RMA approvals relating to archaeology. Archaeological sites are explicitly protected through the HNZPTA. This Act prevents archaeological sites from being modified or destroyed without an appropriate approval from HNZPT or under the FTAA. Mr Cruickshank's report provides the necessary information in support of the application for archaeological authorities that forms part of this Application.

NZTA consulted with HNZPT in relation to the assessment and the approvals sought, as discussed above in Section 1.1.

2.2 Mitigation

The discovery of unknown archaeological sites and the recording of known sites within the Proposed Designation will contribute to understanding early Māori occupation and historic settlement patterns in Tāmaki.

NZTA has avoided two known sites (Auckland Brick and Tile Company R11/1724 and Drystone Wall R11/2213) in the area through amendments to the Proposed Designation prior to lodgement. However, avoidance of other sites (known and unknown) is unlikely due to the nature of the works. The Indicative Design for the Project directly impacts two known sites (middens R11/2832 and R11/3567).

The proposed approach prioritises site-based mitigation, supported by archaeological authorities and AMPs.

Draft AMPs are provided Appendix D and Appendix E. The AMPs include:

- Identification of archaeological sites affected by works;
- Induction protocols for contractors and procedures for archaeological monitoring;
- Roles and responsibilities for compliance with authority conditions;
- Processes for investigation, recording, and reporting of archaeological material; and
- Integration of cultural monitoring and tikanga agreed with Iwi/hapū.

Two general archaeological authorities are sought under the FTAA to cover the western and eastern portions of the Project. These authorities will enable timely archaeological investigations and avoid delays during construction. Cultural engagement will be maintained with Te Kawerau ā Maki, Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara, Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei, Te Ākitai Waiohū, and Ngaati Te Ata to ensure appropriate tikanga and cultural protocols are observed.

Mitigation will focus on archaeological investigations and documentation, ensuring that information is captured and added to the New Zealand Archaeological Association (NZAA) Site Recording Scheme and the HNZPT Archaeological Reports Digital Library.

2.3 Conditions

I have recommended conditions for the archaeological authorities and these are provided in Appendix D and Appendix E. The conditions proposed by NZTA for the archaeological authorities will:

- Ensure that HNZPT are notified that on-site works have begun;
- Require a robust and comprehensive AMP to provide instructions for the management of archaeological sites during construction of the Project on the land subject to the approval (covering the content set out above, and in the draft AMPs provided); and
- Provide for involvement of Te Kawerau ā Maki, Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara, Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei, Te Ākitai Waiohū, and Ngaati Te Ata (where relevant) in archaeological investigations and works.

3. Statutory requirements

In considering NZTA's application for archaeological authorities (including the proposed conditions), the panel must take into account the following as summarised in Table 3-1, giving the greatest weight to (a).

Table 3-1: Summary of statutory requirements

FTAA requirement (Schedule 8, cl4(1))	Response
(a) The purpose of the FTAA	Approval of the archaeological authorities is a key element to facilitate the delivery of the Project. Delivery of the Project will secure the regional and national benefits set out in Part 3.
(b) The matters set out in s59(1)(a) of the HNZPTA, being:	
i) The historical and cultural heritage values of the archaeological site/s and any other factors justifying the protection of the site	<p>As I set out above and in the Mr Cruickshank's Assessment of Archaeological Effects, two known sites recorded archaeological sites (middens R11/2832 and R11/3567) located near Waititiko / Meola Creek are within the Proposed Designation and are likely to be directly impacted by the proposed works. Both sites have been modified through previous work associated with SH16 which has affected their condition and potential information value. The sites are representative of midden/oven sites associated with pre-European Māori settlement.</p> <p>It is possible that additional previously unrecorded pre-European Māori sites, most likely represented by midden/oven in the proximity of waterways may be disturbed or uncovered during construction.</p> <p>There is also the potential for 19th Century structures associated with domestic, commercial or industrial landscape use to be encountered, either near waterways or in council reserves where there has not been extensive ground modification in proximity to waterways.</p> <p>The values of these potential sites are not known but would be able to provide information about the timing of occupation and settlement in the area.</p> <p>Overall, Mr Cruickshank considers that the information that could be gained from archaeological features can be seen as a positive value of the Project. There are no other factors that may justify the protection of the site.</p>
ii) The purpose and principles of the HNZPTA. The purpose is to promote the identification, protection, preservation and conservation of the historical and cultural heritage of New Zealand. The principles include (in summary) recognising the lasting value of historic places, taking into account cultural values, knowledge and disciplines, working collaboratively etc.	The proposed authorities will be in place if unrecorded archaeology is unearthed during construction. Although the archaeological sites will not be protected or preserved, any discoveries will be recorded and documented, which will contribute to understanding of cultural and historic heritage of the Project Area.
iii) The extent to which protection of the archaeological site/s prevents or restricts the existing or	N/A

FTAA requirement (Schedule 8, cl4(1))	Response
reasonable future use of the site/s for any lawful purpose.	
iv) The interests of any person directly affected by the decision of the panel	<p>The only interests potentially affected are those of Te Kawerau ā Maki, Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara, Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei, Te Ākitai Waiohūa, and Ngaati Te Ata. These iwi groups are named in the conditions as the iwi contacts for the Project. As set out in this application, their interests have been comprehensively considered through the engagement process. Te Ākitai Waiohūa, has provided a Cultural Values Assessment (CVA) and Ngaati Te Ata a Cultural Values Statement (CVS). Both are confidential. It should be noted at the time of lodgement that Te Kawerau ā Maki and Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei did not consider a CVA/CVS were necessary for the Project. Part 4 of the Application sets out in more detail the cultural values of the area provided by these iwi.</p>
v) A statutory acknowledgement that relates to the archaeological site/s connected.	<p>There are two statutory acknowledgement areas that apply to land on which the authorities are sought.</p> <p>Te Kawerau ā Maki has a statutory acknowledgement area which covers north-west Auckland between Te Atatū peninsula and Massey. Te Kawerau ā Maki is an iwi partner, has been involved in the Project team and throughout the Project's development, are a named contact for the west authority.</p> <p>Te Ākitai Waiohūa has a proposed statutory acknowledgement area over Arch Hill Scenic Reserve (in the east authority). This is a site of cultural significance and Te Ākitai Waiohūa consider it wahi tapu. Te Ākitai Waiohūa is an iwi partner, have been involved in the Project team throughout its development and are named as a contact for the east authority.</p> <p>Two coastal statutory acknowledgement areas (one for Te Ākitai Waiohūa and one for Ngai Tai ki Tamaki) cover parts of the Coastal Marine Area (Huruhuru and Henderson Creeks).</p>
vi) The relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites wāhi tūpuna, wāhi tapu and other taonga.	<p>This application has actively taken into account the relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, wāhi tūpuna, wāhi tapu and other taonga as described in item (iv) above. Areas around waterways, geological features and the specific site at Arch Hill Scenic Reserve are culturally significant.</p> <p>Engagement relating to the authorities sought has been described in (iv) above and Iwi generally support the proposed approach to the authorities and proposed authority conditions. Part 2 of the Substantive Application describes the engagement undertaken with iwi and Part 4 describes the cultural values of the area.</p>
A relevant statement of general policy confirmed or adopted under the HNZPTA	<p>There are no relevant statements of general policy.</p>



Appendix A. Assessment of Archaeological Effects



TE ARA HAUĀURU NORTHWEST RAPID TRANSIT

ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL EFFECTS

ARDEN CRUICKSHANK

15 DECEMBER 2025

Qualifications and experience of the author

My full name is Arden James Roy Cruickshank.

I have a Master of Arts degree with first class honours in Anthropology from the University of Auckland, obtained in 2011. I have 14 years' experience as a consultant archaeologist, undertaking research, survey, excavation, analysis and report preparation including archaeological assessments for development and infrastructure projects, in both Aotearoa and Australia. I have worked in Aotearoa for CFG Heritage Ltd since 2014. I am a member of the New Zealand Archaeological Association (NZAA).

Recent relevant projects I have assisted on include:

- Authored reports and assisted by providing archaeological consultancy services as the project archaeologist for the Papakura to Bombay State Highway 1 (SH1) Upgrade Project for New Zealand Transport Agency Waka Kotahi (NZTA).
- Authored report and assisted as the section 45 approved archaeologist for the State Highway 20B (SH20B) Short Term Improvements Project for NZTA.
- Authored report and assisted as the section 45 approved archaeologist for the South Rail Project for Te Tupu Ngātahi / Supporting Growth Alliance.
- Authored report and assisted by providing archaeological consultancy services as the project archaeologist for the Airport to Botany Te Tupu Ngātahi / Supporting Growth Alliance project.
- Project archaeologist for the Auckland Light Rail project for Auckland Light Rail Ltd.
- Authored reports and assisted by providing archaeological consultancy services as the project archaeologist for Eastern Busway Stage 2 (EB2) and Eastern Busway Stage 3 (EB3R and EB3C).

I have prepared and presented evidence for multiple transport and infrastructure projects.

Although this matter is not before the Environment Court, I confirm that I have read the Code of Conduct for expert witnesses as contained in section 9 of the Environment Court Practice Note 2023. I agree to comply with that Code. My qualifications as an expert are set out above. I am satisfied that the matters which I address in this report are within my area of expertise. I have not omitted to consider material facts known to me that might alter or detract from the opinions I express.

Executive summary

This technical assessment has been prepared to inform a substantive application for the Te Ara Hauāuru Northwest Rapid Transit Project (the Project) under the Fast-Track Approvals Act 2024 (FTAA). This assessment addresses the actual and potential archaeological and historic heritage effects arising from the Indicative Design (the indicative design of the Project within the Project Area as shown on the Indicative Design drawings in Part 6 that will be confirmed during detailed design), as well as potential amendments to the Indicative Design within the Project Area (the Proposed Designation and the extent of the coastal occupation permits sought).

The Proposed Designation (the area defined by the Proposed Designation boundary as shown on the Proposed Designation Plans in Part 6), was subject to desktop research and field survey, which identified two known archaeological sites: R11/2832 and R11/3567, both Midden associated with pre-European Māori land use around Meola Creek which will be affected by works. The Project Area was also modified to avoid two other known archaeological sites: R11/1724, The Auckland Brick and Tile Company brickworks and R11/2213, a 19th century drystone wall.

Elsewhere in the Project Area, it is possible that additional previously unrecorded pre-European Māori sites, most likely represented by midden/oven, may exist in the proximity of waterways. There is also the potential for 19th century structures associated with domestic, commercial or industrial landscape use to be encountered, either near waterways or in council reserves where there has not been extensive ground modification.

The New Zealand Transport Agency Waka Kotahi (NZTA) is seeking two general archaeological authorities covering the majority of the Project Area under section 42(4)(i) of the FTAA as part of the Substantive Application. Authority 1 will cover the western portion of the Project from Brigham Creek to Te Whau River (refer to Figure 7-1 in Section 7.1.3), and Authority 2 will cover the eastern portion of the Project from Waterview (refer to Figure 7-2 in Section 7.1.3).

The application applies to all land owned by Government entities inside the Project Area to ensure that esplanade reserves, public parks and road reserves where sub-surface archaeological features may exist are covered by the archaeological authority to avoid significant delays to construction. The remainder of the Project would be subject to the accidental discovery protocols outlined in Section 1.4 of the NZTA P45 Heritage specification for land transport infrastructure.

Overall, through the implementation of the proposed Archaeological Management Plans (AMP), I consider that the potential effects of the Project on archaeological sites within the Project Area (known or unknown) can be mitigated and considered less than minor.

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Acronyms, definitions and abbreviations

Term	Definition
AEE	Assessment of Environmental Effects
AMP	Archaeological Management Plan
AUP	Auckland Unitary Plan (Operative in Part)
CHI	Auckland Council Cultural Heritage Inventory
FTAA	Fast-track Approvals Act 2024
GIS	Geographic Information System
HNZPT	Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga
HNZPTA	Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014
Indicative Design	The indicative design of the Project within the Project Area as shown on the Indicative Design drawings in Part 6 that will be confirmed during detailed design
LINZ	Land Information New Zealand
m	Metre(s)
NZAA	New Zealand Archaeological Association
NZTA	New Zealand Transport Agency Waka Kotahi
NZTA P45	NZTA P45 Heritage specification for land transport infrastructure, Version 2 (Dated 10 April 2024)
Project	Te Ara Hauāuru Northwest Rapid Transit
Project Area	The Proposed Designation and the extent of the coastal occupation permits sought
Proposed Designation	The area defined by the Proposed Designation boundary as shown on the Proposed Designation Plans in Part 6
S45	Section 45 of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014
SH16	State Highway 16
SRS	The NZAA Site Recording Scheme

1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose and scope of this report

This technical assessment has been prepared to inform a substantive application for the Northwest Rapid Transit Project (the Project) under the Fast-Track Approvals Act 2024 (FTAA). It forms part of a suite of specialist reports that collectively support the applications for statutory approvals.

The purpose of this report is to evaluate the actual and potential effects of the Project on the environment in relation to archaeology. This report addresses the following matters:

- Actual and potential effects on archaeology;
- Proposed methods to avoid, remedy or mitigate effects on archaeology; and
- Provide support for the NZTA's FTAA approvals for an archaeological authority including requirements in accordance with Schedule 8 of the FTAA.

The assessment considers both the construction and operational phases of the Project, identifying any adverse effects and assessing their significance. I have recommended measures to avoid, remedy, or mitigate identified effects where I consider necessary.

This report should be read alongside the Substantive Application including the Assessment of Environmental Effects (AEE) in Part 4, which contains further details on the context of the Project. The Substantive Application also contains a description of works to be authorised and the typical construction methodologies that will be used to implement this work which are included in Part 2. I have reviewed this and have been considered as part of my assessment of effects. As such, they are not repeated here. Where a description of an activity is necessary to understand the potential effects, it has been included in this report for clarity.

My assessment does not address built historic heritage and therefore should be read in conjunction with the Assessment of Built Heritage Effects report prepared for this Substantive Application.

2. Assessment methodology

This assessment addresses the actual and potential archaeological and historic heritage effects arising from the Indicative Design as well as potential amendments to the Indicative Design within the Project Area.

This assessment assumes the entire extent of the Project Area will be subject to ground disturbance. Any effects on archaeological or historic heritage sites within that area are discussed in Sections 6 and 7.1. The assessment follows a west-to-east layout for ease of reference.

The following resources guided my assessment methodology:

- NZTA P45 Heritage specification for land transport infrastructure, Version 2 (Dated 10 April 2024) (NZTA P45).
- Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (HNZPT) Archaeological Guideline Series No.2, Writing Archaeological Assessments (Dated July 2019).

My assessment has been informed by:

- Desktop research on the Project Area using the resources listed below. These resources were accessed, and where relevant downloaded in July 2025. Due to legacy issues in the accuracy of location data, all recorded archaeological sites and Historic Heritage items within 200m of the Project Area were checked to see if they will be affected by construction or operation of the Project.
- Field survey of the Project Area was undertaken in two phases; with Arch Hill Scenic Reserve surveyed in May 2024 during early optioneering for the Project, with the remainder of areas over several days in July and August 2025. The survey concentrated on known archaeological sites and historic heritage items, as well as areas where potential archaeological sites may be encountered during works. I identified the areas with potential for archaeological sites based on my desktop research and professional opinion. Some areas of known or potential archaeological sites and historic heritage items

could not be accessed due to fencing or health and safety concerns (as discussed in Section 4.2), but I consider I have sufficient information to assess the effects of the Project on those areas.

- The field survey was conducted on foot. Ground disturbance was limited to the use of a 1m long, 10mm diameter stainless steel gum spear. No other invasive methods such as shovel test pitting were used.

The following resources were considered in the desktop research for this assessment:

- The New Zealand Archaeological Association (NZAA) Site Recording Scheme (SRS) accessed through ArchSite (<https://archsite.org.nz>).
- The HNZPT digital library (<https://www.heritage.org.nz/protecting-heritage/archaeology/digital-library>).
- The HNZPT List / Rārangī Kōrero (<https://www.heritage.org.nz/the-list>).
- Old maps and survey plans held by Land Information New Zealand (LINZ) (accessed using QuickMap software).
- Aerial Photographs held by LINZ (<https://data.linz.govt.nz/>), Auckland Council (<https://geomapspublic.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/>) and Retrolens (<https://retrolens.co.nz/>).
- Local soil information was searched on the S-Map Online database maintained by Landcare Research (<https://smap.landcareresearch.co.nz/>).
- Potential vegetation based on soil information was obtained from the Land Resource Information Systems database (<https://lris.scinfo.org.nz/>).
- The Auckland Council GeoMaps Geographic Information System (GIS) viewer (<https://geomapspublic.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz/>) and Auckland Unitary Plan (Operative in Part)(AUP) Viewer (<https://unitaryplanmaps.aucklandcouncil.govt.nz>) were searched for any areas or items of Historic Heritage significance.
- The files pertaining to Historic Heritage items of interest that required assessment identified through the GeoMaps GIS viewer were requested from and provided by Auckland Council.
- Several written texts on the history of the area.

3. Background

3.1 Environment

The Project Area covers two portions of Tāmaki; with the westernmost portion sitting in the Upper Waitematā, an area characterised by a series of peninsulas divided by several waterways, most notably Te Whau River and Te Wai o Pareira / Henderson Creek. All the waterways that the Project Area interacts with drain into the Waitematā Harbour.

The easternmost portion of the Project Area passes through the Tāmaki Isthmus, which is dominated by the Auckland Volcanic field (Edbrooke 2001). This area was a mixture of basalt outcrops and wetlands prior to human arrival, much of which have been modified since the 19th century to create horticultural and agricultural land, followed by residential suburbs.

The geology of the majority of the Project Area is dominated by a mix of Puketoka and East Coast Bays Formation. The Puketoka formation has produced the clay deposits which were exploited for brick and pipe manufacture in West Auckland (Edbrooke 2001:56).

Soils in the majority of Auckland have never been accurately mapped but based on the limited mapping of West Auckland soils in S-Map Viewer, it is likely that the remainder of the soils, especially west of Te Whau would be imperfectly draining allophanic soils which would not be ideal for pre-European Māori horticulture.

3.2 Pre-European Māori settlement and themes

Only a brief general background of pre-European Māori landscape use is provided here, discussing tangible evidence. Note that archaeological values are different from cultural values, which can only be discussed by mana whenua.

Tāmaki was an important and highly populated area during the pre-European period. The maunga on the isthmus associated with the Auckland Volcanic Zone were heavily modified to create a large and complex pā, with features such as terraces, cooking areas and storage pits still easily identifiable. The highly fertile volcanic soils were used for gardening and stands of forest and bush provided a source of timber, flax, birds and berries. Intermittent wetlands including the Newton Gully which State Highway 16 (SH16) follows provided access to waterfowl, tuna (eel) and dyes for clothing (Stone 2001).

The Waitematā Harbour provided an abundance of marine and coastal resources for Māori. This abundance of resources is reflected in the many archaeological sites present along the coast and riverbanks of the area (Figure 3-1).

In addition to being an important resource in its own right, the Waitematā featured portages between the Waitematā, Kaipara and Manukau Harbours; accessed at Rangitopuni (Riverhead) and from Te Whau. This waka access allowed travellers to avoid circumnavigating Northland (Smith 1899: 206; Diamond 1966; Hooker 1997) and enabled access to a much wider catchment of marine and terrestrial resources outside of the Tāmaki Isthmus.

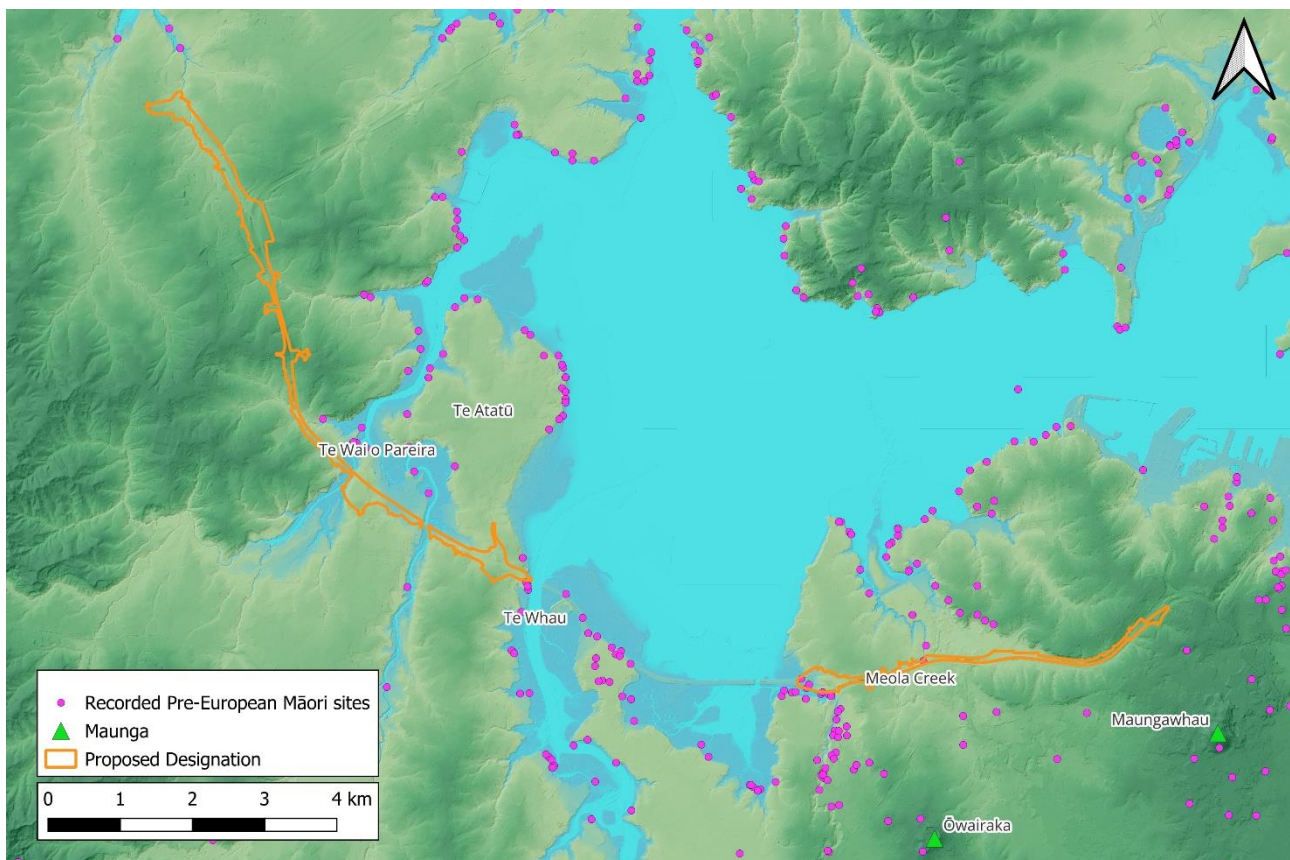


Figure 3-1: Map of Proposed Designation showing recorded pre-European Māori sites in the area

3.3 Historic settlement and themes

The main historic themes along the Project Area can be split into two distinct groupings; the industrial and farming settlement to the west of Te Whau River, and the more intensive settlement and development of Auckland to the east of Te Whau. Transportation is a major theme in the Project Area.

Te Whau acted as an informal division, with the roading network connected to Auckland essentially terminating at Portage Road in the 1850s. Settlers located to the west of Te Whau were reliant on maritime transportation for much of the 19th century, while those settlers to the east of Te Whau had access to the Auckland market via Great North Road and other arterial routes that are still in use today.

3.3.1 Brigham Creek to Te Whau River

3.3.1.1 Transportation

Some of the first Europeans to visit the Waitematā witnessed Māori using the Rangitopuni and Te Whau portages in this part of the Waitematā. In 1815 Marsden encountered a war party at Hauraki who had brought their canoes across from the Kaipara Harbour (Smith 1899a:206). Apparently unaware of the Rangitopuni portage that connects the Kaipara to modern day Riverhead, he wondered what sort of men “could undertake so arduous an enterprise with heavy canoes so far through a mountainous and uncleared country” (Elder 1932: 129). In 1820 Marsden visited the district again, and no doubt found out about the portage when he was taken by canoe to Rangitopuni by Ngāti Pāoa and then escorted safely to Kaipara by Ngāti Whātua (Graham 1925: 27).

When Felton Mathew passed through this part of the country in 1840, he seemed to have been unimpressed. He considered the terrain “extremely rugged and impracticable” and described the soil as sterile, noting that it would support only stunted growths of fern and sparse kauri. When shown the portage that connected Rangitopuni to the Kumeū Stream, he further complained that the streams were too small to accommodate anything larger than canoes without a large investment of labour and money (Rutherford 1940: 159).

A couple of decades later, there was talk of constructing a canal to join the Waitematā to the Kaipara Harbour. In 1866 Mac Russell, the Assistant Engineer for Auckland announced he had carried out a preliminary survey and thought that it would be possible to connect the Kumeū River to Brigham Creek (*Daily Southern Cross*, 22 February 1866: 5). However, the estimated cost of £60,000 was considered prohibitive and in the 1870s a short-lived railway service between Kumeū and Riverhead was constructed for around half the cost instead (Dunsford 2002: 32). Great North Road was formalised as far as Henderson around the same time (Burgess 2017), providing reliable land-based transportation for the settlements in this area.

3.3.1.2 European settlement and industry

European settlement in this area began around the 1840s, probably attracted by the timber reserves, and focused initially on the rivers and coastline for ease of access to the new capital of Auckland. A number of early industries, such as timber milling, were likewise located along the rivers and tidal creeks of the Waitematā for both access to a ready water supply and means of transportation of goods.

In 1853 the Crown started negotiating the purchase of blocks in the region with Māori (Waitangi Tribunal 2006: 340) and by 1854 Robert Schultz and Company were advertising the sale of blocks of land at Kumeū and Brigham Creek in the *Daily Southern Cross*. As noted by Felton Mathew, much of the area was covered in bush and low scrub, making it unsuitable for farming. In addition to timber felling for firewood, other industries, including gum digging and flax cutting, flourished for a time (Dunsford 2002: 23).

Most of the land around the Whau River was initially bought from Te Kawerau ā Maki by the Porter family and Charles Robinson in 1843 (Diamond 1966). These settlers claimed to own some 5500 acres in West Auckland from the Whau River to Titirangi, however they likely never settled the land, and their claim was disallowed by the Crown in March 1848. The land was then absorbed by the Crown into the Titirangi Purchases (Pearson 2006; Phillips 2008).

Several brickworks were established along the edge of Te Whau, taking advantage of the high-quality Puketoka formation clays. The first kiln was built by Dr Pollen in 1852 and by 1870 there were 13 brick and clay yards on Te Whau (Diamond 1966). The largest, and longest lasting brickworks became known as the Amalgamated Brick and Pipe Co. in 1929 (later Crown Lynn, then Ceramco) from the merger of four smaller companies.

3.3.2 Waterview Interchange to Ian McKinnon Drive

European settlement on the Tāmaki Isthmus began in 1840, when Captain William Hobson, first Lieutenant-Governor of New Zealand, chose it as the site of the new capital. Ngāti Whātua chiefs had encouraged Hobson to choose the area when the decision to move the capital from Russell (Kororāreka) was made. Around three thousand acres of land was gifted to the Crown in 1840 which encompassed much of the current Auckland central business district and inner-city suburbs (Stone 2001) (Figure 3-2).

Crown grants began shortly after the establishment of Auckland, and rampant land speculation meant that properties often changed hands quickly during the 1840s for prices far more than the price paid to Ngāti Whātua (Hiyama 1991). As this early speculation petered out, absentee landowners were replaced by settlers and land was established for farms, industry and private dwellings.

European settlement spread outwards from central Auckland, with settlement initially focused on the waterways and coastlines. Great North Road was formalised as far as the Whau River by 1850, and various industries including pottery and brick making, flour milling, and tanning took place along the rivers (Farley et al. 2016; Mace 2024).

Point Chevalier, named after George Robert Chevalier, was originally named Point Bunbury after Major Thomas Bunbury, a key aid to Governor William Hobson. The area was first utilised as a military encampment for the 65th Regiment during the 1860s in preparation of the Invasion of the Waikato. Point Chevalier Road follows the same alignment as the military road to the barracks at the end of the peninsula (Millar 2019: 15-17). Civilian settlement of Point Chevalier is thought to have begun in the 1860s and was primarily based around farming (Millar 2019:18).

Irishman Joseph Young purchased 80 acres of land between what is now Tuarangi Road and Morningside in 1846 and named the area after his hometown of Arch Hill in Ireland (Mace 2024: 43). Towards the end of the 19th century the northern part of his land was leased to many of the Chinese miners who moved to the area after the collapse of the gold mining boom who subsequently set up market gardens in the area (Mace 2024: 52).

The land around Western Springs was initially cultivated as a wheat farm for the Low and Motion Mill, built in 1846. The mill and land were sold to Auckland Council in 1875 to supply water to the growing city (Millar 2019: 23). Across the road from Western Springs, Edgecombe built the Northern Hotel in 1858, colloquially known as the Old Stone Jug, on the edge of his property on Great North Road opposite Motions Road. The Northern Hotel is recorded in the SRS as R11/3124.

Proximity to the Western Springs water supply led to residential and industrial development in the area. Many of the Crown grants were subdivided and suburban lots were sold from the 1850s, although many of these lots remained undeveloped and were used for grazing for much of the 19th century. By 1903 there were 1040 Dwellings in Grey Lynn and Arch Hill (Mace 2024: 69).

As well as the homes, industry featured heavily in the area. The Arch Hill Brick and Property Works, later Arch Hill Brick and Tile Company, opened in the mid-1870s on Great North Road. They had the capacity to produce up to 20,000 bricks per day (Mace 2024: 148-149). Also on Great North Road, near the Grey Lynn Shops, were iron founders Beaney and Sons which was established in 1881 and remained in operation until the 1960s (Mace 2024: 150).



Figure 3-2: Extent of the original Auckland settlement and Great North Road in relation to the Proposed Designation

3.4 Previous archaeological survey and investigation

This section identifies previous archaeological surveys and investigations undertaken in the Project Area, which have been considered as part of the desktop survey for this assessment.

The archaeology of the Whenuapai, Hobsonville and Massey region has previously been reviewed by Shakles et al. (2010) for the Whenuapai Development Area heritage and archaeological assessment, and Clough and Associates (2016) for the Whenuapai Structure Plan historic assessment. These reports highlighted that there has been relatively little in the way of archaeological field survey or investigation in the Whenuapai area in the past.

A number of assessments around Whenuapai were carried out for the construction of the Upper Harbour Highway. Reports by Jones (2001), Foster (2007) and Foster and Felgate (2011) were all associated with buildings from the 19th century and related to the accommodation of the pottery workers and farming families in the area.

Archaeological test trenching was carried out on the Auckland Brick and Tile Company brickworks (R11/1724) by Simon Best and Rod Clough (2000) which exposed foundations and the floor of the kiln, and associated structures along with discarded bricks and other assorted clay products. The investigation was limited but did indicate that there is a buildup of fill on top of the site which has likely preserved many of the features associated with it.

Works associated with the SH16 Causeway Upgrade project were monitored by Clough and Associates. The initial assessment identified 42 archaeological sites in the vicinity of the works (Clough et al. 2010). Archaeological sites affected by works were primarily related to pre-European Māori land use. A significant complex of sites was investigated as it contained a Māori settlement site and various middens, as well as some evidence of early European settlement (Farley 2016). Midden was dominated by tuangi (*Austrovenus stutchburyi*), reflecting ease of access to the estuarine environment these inhabit, though rocky and sandy shores species were also recovered. Radiocarbon dates indicated that the area was likely occupied between the 16th and 19th centuries. A survey was carried out by Clough and Associates east of Chamberlain Park,

near Oakley Creek, for a proposed coastal walkway (Clough 2000). Several features from pre-European Māori occupation were identified, including a thick midden deposit and potential storage pit (R11/2040).

To the east of the causeway, there has been a distinct lack of archaeological investigation into the pre-European occupation of the area, including at Waititiko / Meola Creek and Wai Orea / Western Springs. This lack of investigation is reflected by the dominance of recorded 19th century archaeological sites and investigations in areas known to be occupied by Māori.

From 1981–1982, Sewell (1983) led surveys around Auckland for the purposes of relocating known archaeological sites for Auckland City Council. This work included a survey around Herne Bay, Westmere and Western Springs. Three new pre-European Māori sites were recorded at Western Springs; two middens (R11/1148 and R11/1150) and a terrace (R11/1149).

In 2018 an archaeological survey was carried out in Western Springs by CFG Heritage Ltd (Campbell et al. 2018). A tree had blown over, exposing brickwork and cast-iron pipes from the historic pumphouse (R11/2804) which is now part of the Museum of Transport and Technology (MOTAT). The exposed remains were recorded using 3D photogrammetry, and likely date between 1875 and 1907. They have been left on display in Western Springs.

CFG Heritage Ltd have been undertaking archaeological monitoring and investigations of the Carrington Hospital precinct over several years. The works in the precinct over this time have included stormwater upgrades (Ussher 2021a, 2021b, 2021c 2022), subdivision of the grounds for housing development (Moses 2023) and recently upgrades of Carrington Road (Moses 2025). Works to date have identified both pre-European Māori and 19th century historic archaeological features.

Works for the construction of the Waiōrea Community Recycling Centre on the site of the Northern Hotel (R11/3124) were monitored by CFG Heritage Ltd (Glover et al. 2023). The material recovered from this investigation was associated with the day-to-day activities of the hotel including tea and table wear, bricks, beef and mutton bones, and a disturbed pre-European Māori midden. Glassware, identified as pharmaceutical bottles, may have been associated with the site's later use as a chemical manufacturing facility. The site record for R1/3124 notes that the site is largely destroyed, but there is the possibility of in situ material beneath the stone entranceway which was not investigated during works.

4. Desktop study and field survey results

4.1 Desktop study of identified sites

Based on desktop research, there are 62 archaeological or historic heritage sites recorded within a 200m buffer of the Project Area (Appendix A). Of these 62 sites, through reviewing grey literature, I have determined that 50 of these sites have been either destroyed or have no potential to be affected by the construction or operation of the Project. Nine heritage buildings were also identified in this buffer but are also discounted from further discussion as these are assessed in the Assessment of Built Heritage Effects report submitted as part of this Substantive Application.

The remaining three archaeological sites that have the potential to be affected by the Project are identified in Figure 4-1 and discussed below. Field survey data in respect of these three archaeological sites is presented in Section 4.2.



Figure 4-1: location of three identified archaeological sites that may be affected by the Project

4.1.1 Auckland Brick and Tile Company (R11/1724)

This site was originally recorded in 1991 by Russell Foster on the bank of Te Whau just north of SH16 after scrub clearance exposed evidence of brickmaking. The site record was updated by Jeff Mosen in 1996 when it was noted that the area had been heavily modified by earth working. An exploratory archaeological investigation was undertaken by Clough and Associates in 2000, to see if any evidence of the brickworks remained that may be affected by a proposed development in the area. The investigation concluded that there is still in situ evidence of the brickworks infrastructure, which had been buried beneath clay fill (Best and Clough 2000). The development was never undertaken, and it is assumed that the condition of the sub-surface features would be similar to what was recorded by Best and Clough (2000), but recent updates by Brent Druskovich have noted coastal erosion as an ongoing issue for the site.

The Brickworks is also scheduled as a Category B Historic Heritage Place in the AUP (item 00006) for its historical, knowledge and contextual values, but the Proposed Designation does not encroach into this scheduled extent. This site was subject to field survey to confirm the southern extent of features and that the Proposed Designation will not encroach on the site.

4.1.2 Drystone Wall (R11/2213)

This wall was originally recorded in 2003 by Brent Druskovich, as a 130m long section of drystone wall that separated Lots 19 and 20, Parish of Titirangi. Based on 1940s aerial photography this wall appeared to be much longer and was likely complete all the way along the boundary when it was constructed. It was subject to an archaeological investigation during the SH16 Causeway Upgrade project (Farley et al. 2016), where the westernmost portion of the wall was dismantled and removed. The remainder of the site is located outside of the Proposed Designation.

4.1.3 Midden (R11/2832)

This midden was first recorded in 2013 by Russell Foster as an ‘extensive area of shell at edge of grassed area’, covering approximately 8 x 3m. It was revisited and assessed in 2020 as part of the Waiōrea Community Recycling Centre development (Cruickshank and Glover 2020). Foster had noted that there was a ‘pile of midden 1.5m high at the southern end’ but this was not relocated during the 2020 field survey and may have been destroyed during motorway widening works and soundwall installation in the intervening years.

Cruickshank and Glover (2020) identified redeposited midden eroding down the slope towards the creek, covering an area of approximately 5 x 5m. The only species that was identified was tuangi, but much of the fragmented shell was weathered and not able to be identified to species level. The midden identified by Cruickshank and Glover was attributed to R11/2832.

4.2 Field survey

Eight areas were identified as areas for survey due to the presence of recorded archaeological sites within the Project Area or their proximity to water (refer to Figure 4-2 and Figure 4-3). The results of these surveys, including those sites which could not be accessed, are discussed below.



Figure 4-2: Areas west of Te Whau identified for archaeological survey



Figure 4-3: Areas east of Te Whau identified for archaeological survey

4.2.1 Mānutewhau

This area was identified for survey due to proximity to water. This area covered three separate tributaries that feed into the Mānutewhau Creek. Two of these locations were not able to be accessed as they are fenced off from the public.

The westernmost area was accessed on 4 August 2025 along a public walkway around the two stormwater ponds that have been built in the area. The area around where the original tributary was located was heavily modified and planted approximately 20 years ago and there is no reasonable cause to suspect that in situ archaeological sites will be within this area.

4.2.2 Rarawaru

This area was identified for survey due to proximity to water. This area is the portion of the Rarawaru Creek on the western side of SH16. This area was surveyed on 8 August 2025. The Creek itself is fenced off from the public but was viewed from the shared use path that runs parallel to it. The eastern end of the survey area appears to have been subject to restoration planting, but as it heads west the area is dominated by pampas grass, woolly nightshade and gorse. There is a gabion retaining wall that has been built to support the shared use path, but the creek itself including the southern bank appears to be relatively unmodified. Due to the high occurrence of pre-European Māori cooking sites that are encountered in waterways close to the coast, it is possible that there are previously unrecorded archaeological sites in the vicinity which may be encountered during construction.

4.2.3 Te Wai o Pareira / Henderson Creek West

This area was identified for survey due to proximity to water. This area could not be accessed due to fencing, but ground surface visibility appears to be like that discussed below for Te Wai o Pareira East. The western side of the bridge appears to have been heavily modified for bridge and stormwater pond installation, but the eastern side appears to have been left relatively unmodified.

Although this area was not surveyed, it is possible that previously unrecorded archaeological sites associated with pre-European Māori land use may exist along the shoreline of the creek as sites associated with Māori cooking areas have been recorded to the north of the bridge (refer to Figure 4-4).



Figure 4-4: Te Wai o Pareira West showing proposed survey area and recorded pre-European Māori sites nearby

4.2.4 Te Wai o Pareira / Henderson Creek East

The area shown in Figure 4-5 was identified for survey due to proximity to water and was surveyed on 4 August 2025. Access was gained from Flanshaw Road. There is a recorded Brickworks near to this survey area and the Project Area (R11/1402). Based on desktop research, the Brickworks is located further south and will not be affected by works, although the site survey included the area where it is located to determine its extent. It is possible that there could be pre-European Māori archaeological sites in proximity to Te Wai o Pareira (see Figure 4-5).

The eastern side of the creek was relatively well maintained and was a mix of mown grass and native plantings. Visibility through the planted area was poor.

The western side of the creek was covered with plants, but these appeared to be more mature with less understorey, which allowed for easier access for survey. The ground surface was obscured by conifer duff which affected visibility (see Figure 4-6).

The central survey area near R11/1402 has a similar ground visibility as the western side, with Ti kōkua / Cabbage tree leaves covering the area. The Project Area was inspected, but no evidence of archaeological features was identified. The bank was followed south to see if any evidence of R11/1402 was able to be identified but no evidence of brick bats or infrastructure were seen. It is possible that the site has been obscured by vegetation and silt build up.

No archaeological features were identified within this survey area, but it should be noted that visibility was hampered by vegetation and leaf litter which may be obscuring archaeological sites, especially pre-European midden or cooking areas, which could exist in this portion of the creek.

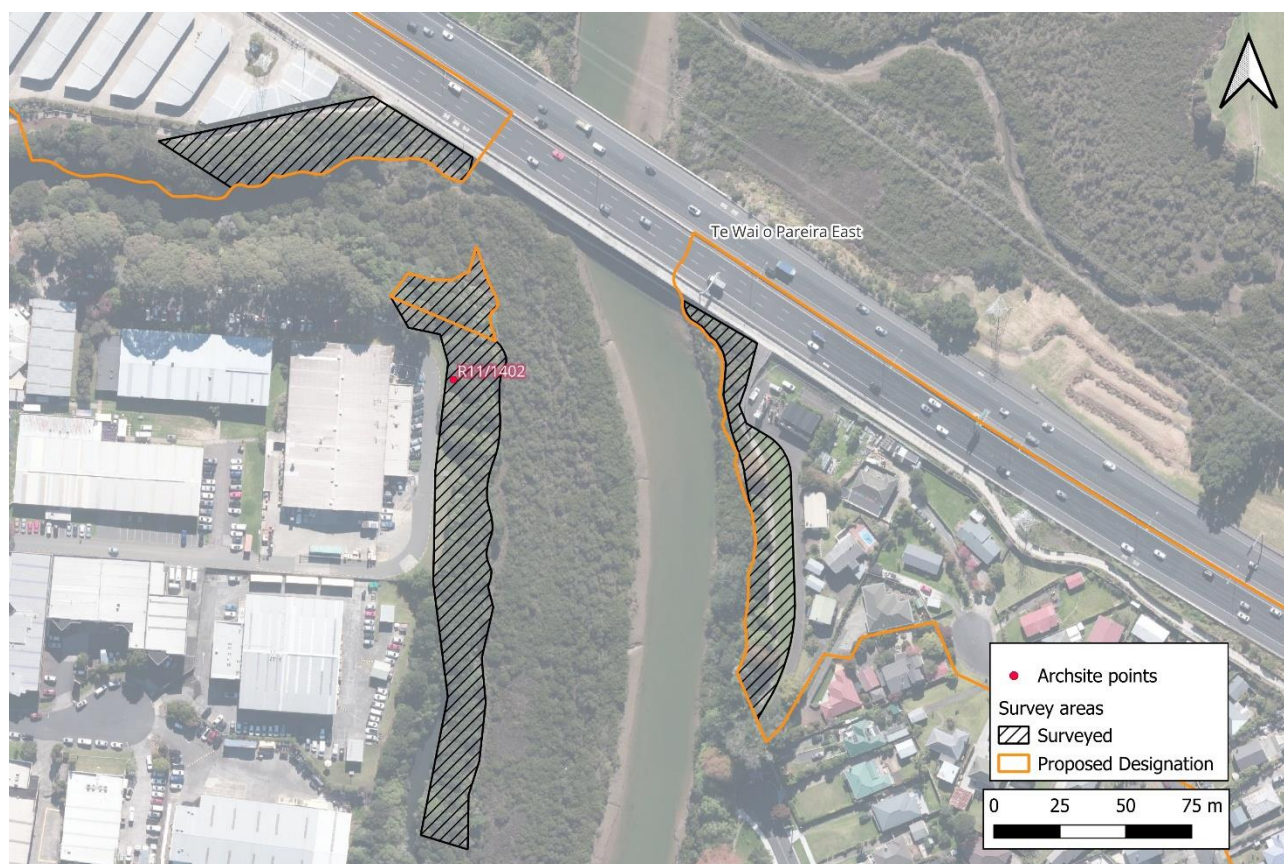


Figure 4-5: Map of Te Wai o Pareira Eastern survey area



Figure 4-6: The view south showing conifer duff on the eastern side of Te Wai o Pareira. Photo Scale = 0.5m

4.2.5 Te Whau River

This area was identified for survey due to proximity to water and the nearby presence of recorded archaeological sites and was surveyed on 4 August 2025. The area on the southern side of the motorway was fenced off for shared use path construction so was not able to be accessed. The area to the north was accessed from Te Atatū Road. There was one recorded archaeological site in this area, R11/1724, Auckland Brick and Tile Company Brickworks (discussed above).

The area is a mix of trees and shrubs, which impacted the ability to fully survey the coastline, but generally the visibility of the ground surface is fair. Access into the area around the Brickworks utilised existing tracks.

There is visible erosion along the shoreline, which has exposed additional features associated with the Brickworks. There are brickbats (waste brick deposits) that are visible along the shoreline for approximately 140m south of the recorded location for the Brickworks and appear to cease approximately 30m north of the Proposed Designation. The other features that have previously been recorded were not able to be identified, and it is not clear if these are just obscured by vegetation or were destroyed by earthworks in the area. The visible extent of brickbats and eroding material is shown in Figure 4-7.

The Proposed Designation was adjusted to avoid encroaching into the Scheduled extent of the Brickworks (Figure 4-8).



Figure 4-7: View south towards SH16 showing brickbats in the intertidal. Photo scale = 0.5m

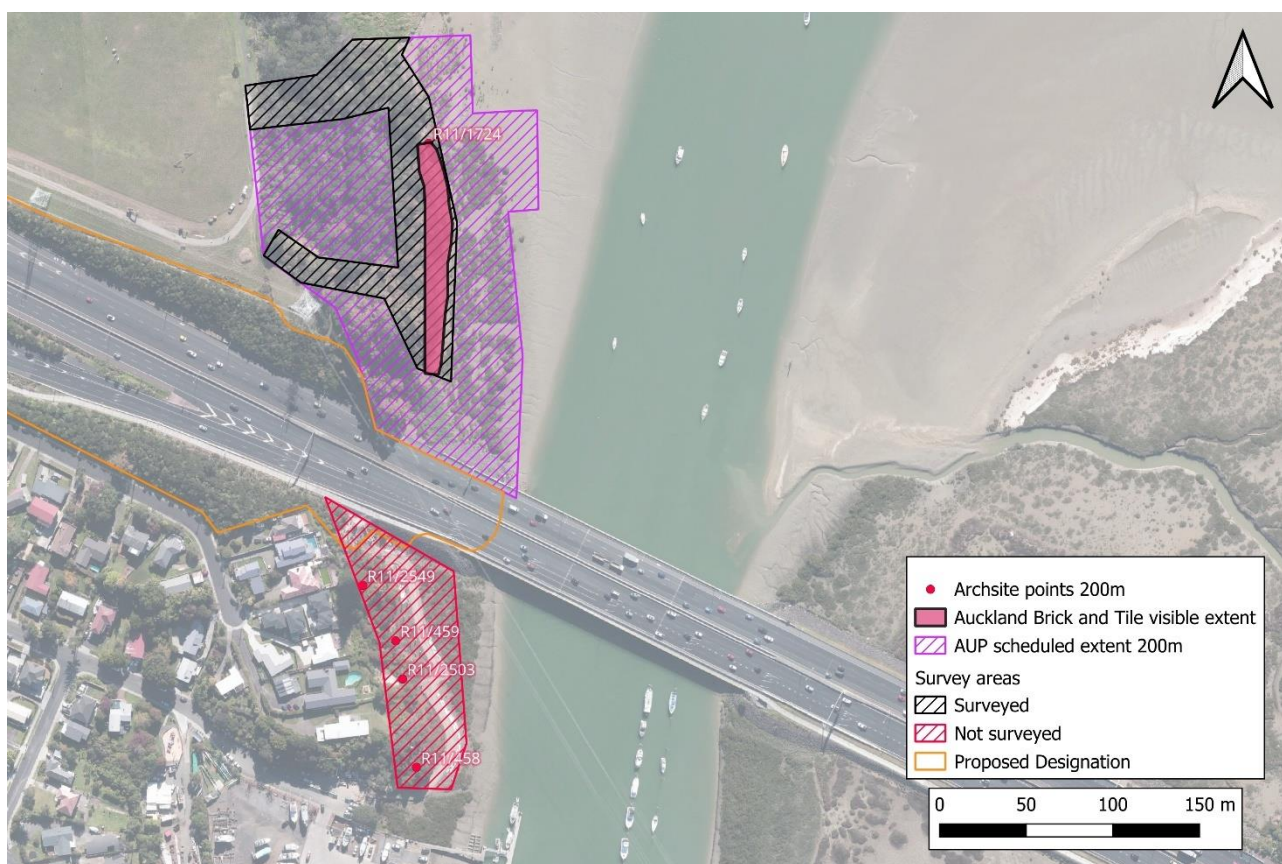


Figure 4-8: Map of Te Whau survey areas showing survey extent and visible extent of R11/1724

4.2.6 Eric Armishaw Reserve

This area was identified for survey due to the nearby presence of recorded archaeological sites (refer to Figure 4-9). The portion of the Eric Armishaw Reserve where it intersects with the Proposed Designation was surveyed on 24 July 2025 and accessed from the Walker Road Carpark. There is one recorded archaeological site in this area, drystone wall R11/2213 (discussed above).

The area that intersects with the Proposed Designation consists of native plantings and a walkway, which was constructed during the SH16 Causeway Upgrade project. The southern portion of the boardwalk passes over the remaining portion of the drystone wall (R11/2213) (Figure 4-10). The drystone wall was inspected as far as possible due to vegetation coverage, but it appears to be in a similar condition to what Farley et al (2017) recorded and does not appear to have been further impacted since then.

The Proposed Designation boundary was adjusted to avoid this wall, and it will not be affected by works. Due to the nature of works for the SH16 upgrades, there is no reasonable cause to suspect that previously unmodified archaeological sites will be encountered within the Proposed Designation in this area.

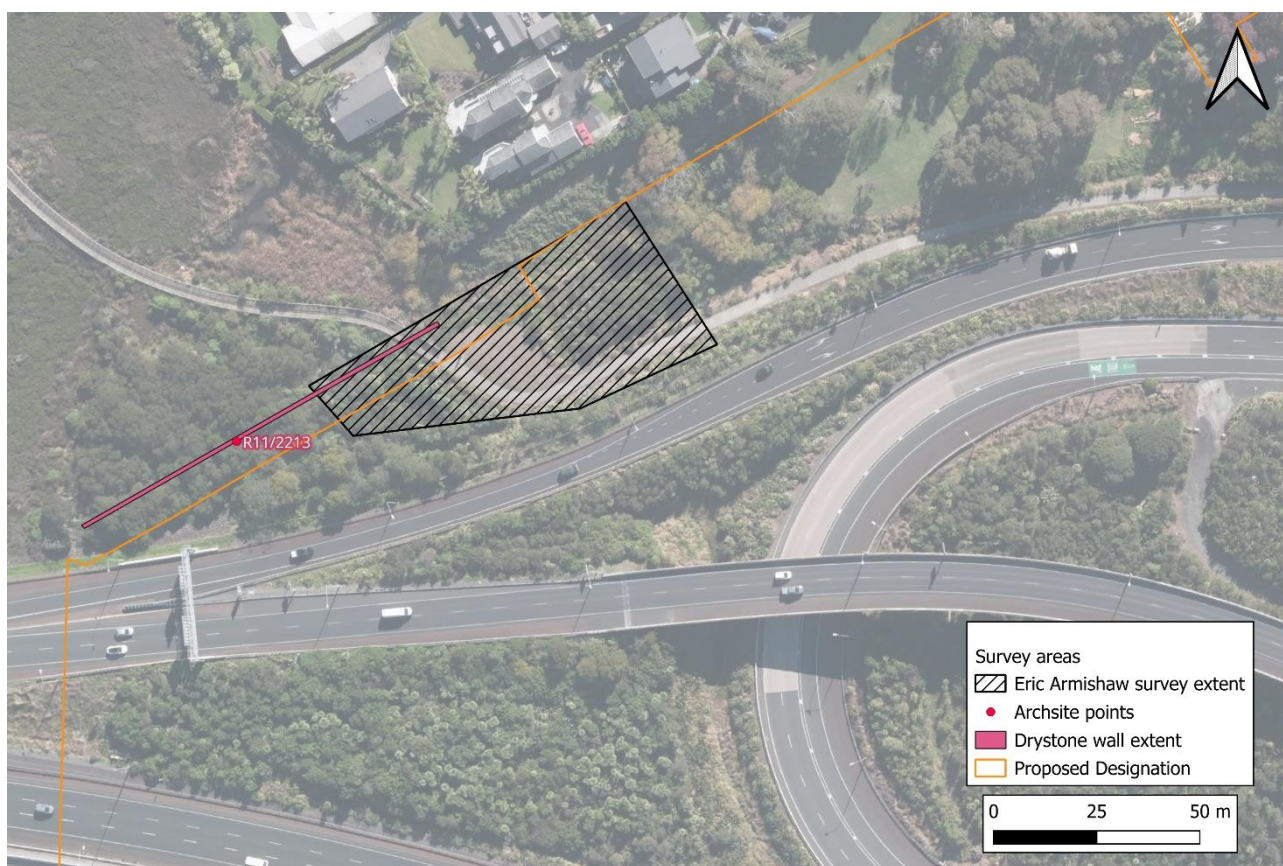


Figure 4-9: Eric Armishaw Reserve survey area



Figure 4-10: View north of R11/2213 where the boardwalk passes over. Photo scale = 0.5m

4.2.7 Waitītiko / Meola Creek

This area was identified for survey due to proximity to water and previously recorded archaeological sites and was surveyed on 24 July 2025 (refer to Figure 4-11). The area was accessed from the Waiōrea Community Recycling Centre which is based in the Chamberlain Park Clubhouse / Auckland Horticultural Council Building (Auckland Council Cultural Heritage Inventory (CHI) item 22363). The Auckland Horticultural Council Building has been separately assessed in the Assessment of Built Heritage Effects report for this Substantive Application. There is one previously recorded archaeological site in this area, R11/2832 (midden), which is discussed above in Section 4.1.3.

The carpark area around the community recycling centre was investigated in 2020, and although some artefacts that were tentatively associated with the Northern Hotel (R11/3124) were encountered, the area had been heavily modified and no evidence of foundations of the hotel was observed. There is no reasonable cause to suspect that features associated with the hotel will be encountered during construction.

The creek area is a mix of trees and shrubs, and generally the visibility of the ground surface is good. The area appears to be actively maintained, with new planting and predator traps installed.

R11/2832 (midden) was found in the same location as by Cruickshank and Glover (2020) and appears to be in a similar condition as it was in 2020 (Figure 4-12).

A previously unrecorded redeposited midden was identified approximately 50m west of R11/2832. This midden is eroding down a bank and it appears as if the origin is either under, or in close vicinity to the motorway noise wall. It covers an area of approximately 10 x 10m, and appears to be dominated by whole tuangi, with some gastropods also noted (Figure 4-13). This midden has been recorded as site R11/3567 in the NZAA SRS.

Both middens are near to the Indicative Design and may be impacted by construction. This is discussed further below in Section 6.

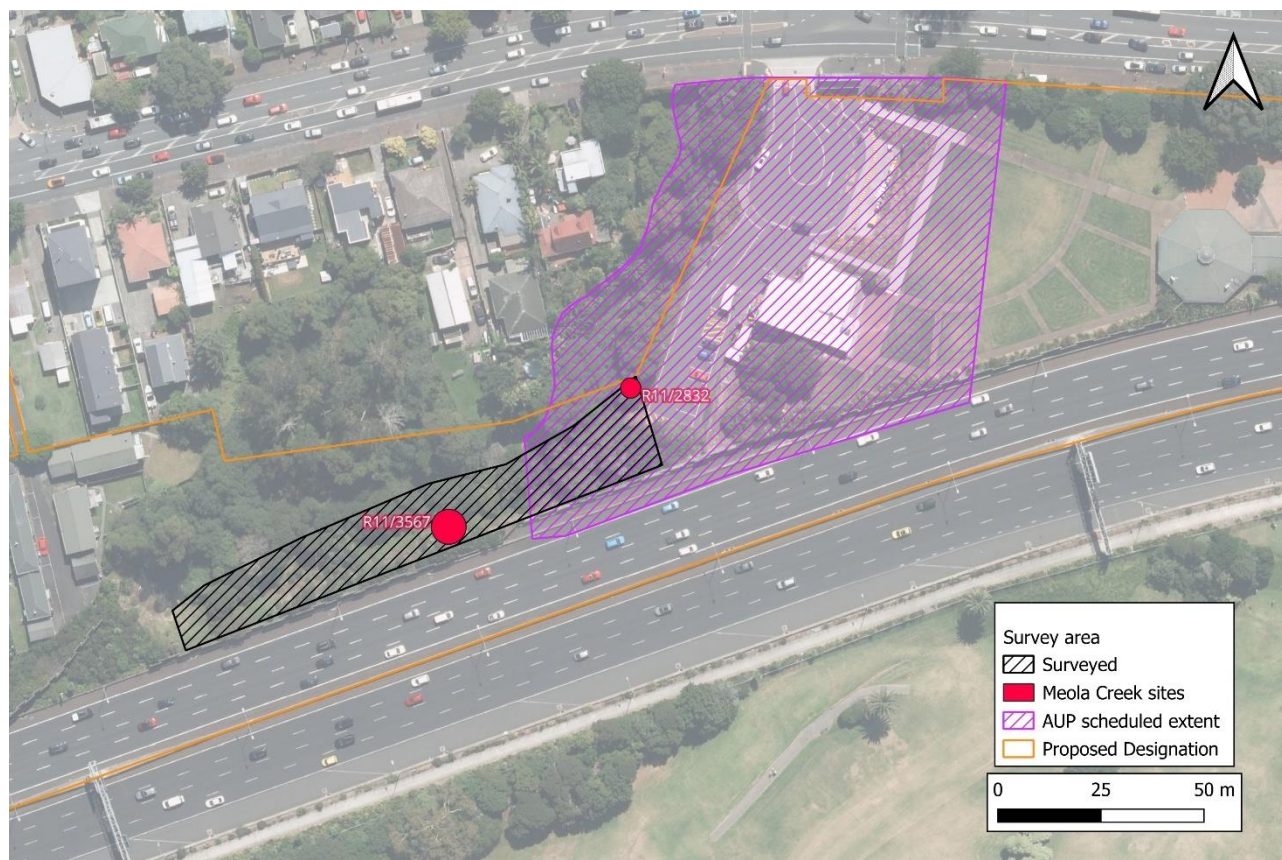


Figure 4-11: Waitītiko / Meola Creek survey area



Figure 4-12. View north of some of the redeposited shell associated with midden R11/2832. Photo scale = 0.5m



Figure 4-13: View south of R11/3567. Photo scale = 0.5m

4.2.8 Arch Hill Reserve

This area was identified for survey due to it being a large reserve that has not been subject to archaeological survey in the past. This reserve was surveyed on 24 May 2024. The reserve is a mix of native bush and grassed areas, with the western portion of the reserve containing fill material left over from construction of SH16 in the 1980s (Figure 4-14).

There was evidence of slumping and rubbish that has come down the northern bank into the reserve from the houses above, including some shells and some likely 19th century bricks (refer to Figure 4-15). These items have no context and are also intermixed with 20th century rubbish which is typical of reserves that back onto houses.

Although no in situ archaeological features were identified in the reserve during the desktop research or field survey (Cruikshank 2024), it is possible that there may be archaeological features beneath slump or fill material within the reserve, either related to pre-European Māori use of the valley system, or 19th century housing and settlement.



Figure 4-14: View southeast of fill material in western portion of the reserve



Figure 4-15: Close up of probable 19th century brick fragments in slump material in Arch Hill Reserve. Photo scale = 0.5m

4.2.9 Summary

Eight areas for archaeological survey were identified, but access issues meant that only six locations were able to be thoroughly inspected. The area around Mānutewhau Creek appears to have been extensively modified and there is no reasonable cause to suspect that any in situ archaeological features would be present in this area.

Although they were initially identified as potentially being affected by works, the physical features and scheduled extent of the Auckland Brick and Tile Brickworks (R11/1724) and the drystone wall (R11/2213) are outside of the Project Area and will not be affected by the Project.

There are two redeposited middens (R11/2214 and R11/3567) that were identified in the Project Area near Meola Creek. These sites may have sub-surface in situ features associated with them which would be affected during construction.

Elsewhere in the Project Area there is the potential to encounter previously unrecorded archaeological sites during construction. These would likely be pre-European Māori midden sites or 19th century structures, likely associated with early industry such as brickworks. These would likely be near to waterways and could be obscured by vegetation or historic fill activities.

5. Assessment of archaeological values and significance

Below is my assessment of archaeological values based on the criteria set out in the HNZPT (2019). These values only relate to archaeological values. Other interested parties, in particular mana whenua, may hold different values regarding the archaeological sites.

Any scheduled built heritage within the Proposed Designation is covered by the Assessment of Built Heritage Effects report for this Project. It should be noted that assessment of significance of pre-European Māori sites is not best practice as the significance of such sites can only be determined by mana whenua.

As discussed in Section 4.2.9, there are two sites that are likely to be directly impacted by the Project. There may also be previously unrecorded sites exposed during works, most likely associated with pre-European Māori occupation or 19th century European land use. The likely 19th century European land use archaeological sites that would have survived would be sub-surface remains of 19th century structures, most likely associated with domestic, commercial or industrial use of the landscape.

5.1.1 Midden (R11/2832)

The assessment of archaeological values for the midden (R11/2832) site is summarised in Table 5-1.

Table 5-1: Assessment of archaeological values – midden (R11/2832)

Archaeological value	Assessment
Condition	This midden has been modified, and it is not clear if there is sub-surface in situ features associated with it or not.
Rarity	Midden are a common site type both nationally and regionally.
Context	Any in situ features associated with this midden will be in the context of Māori land use in this area.
Information	In situ midden and oven sites can provide information about the timing of occupation, subsistence patterns, and diet and health of the population prior to the arrival of Europeans.
Amenity	This midden could be interpreted by the public through signage.
Cultural	This site is associated with mana whenua.

5.1.2 Midden (R11/3567)

The assessment of archaeological values for the midden (R11/3567) site is summarised in Table 5-2.

Table 5-2: Assessment of archaeological values – midden (R11/3567)

Archaeological value	Assessment
Condition	This midden has been modified, and it is not clear if there is sub-surface in situ features associated with it or not.
Rarity	Midden are a common site type both nationally and regionally.
Context	Any in situ features associated with this midden will be in the context of Māori land use in this area.
Information	In situ midden and oven sites can provide information about the timing of occupation, subsistence patterns, and diet and health of the population prior to the arrival of Europeans.
Amenity	This midden could be interpreted by the public through signage.
Cultural	This site is associated with mana whenua.

5.1.3 Potential previously unrecorded pre-European Māori midden / oven sites

The assessment of archaeological values for potential previously unrecorded pre-European Māori midden/oven sites is summarised in Table 5-3.

Table 5-3: Assessment of archaeological values – previously unrecorded midden/oven sites

Archaeological value	Assessment
Condition	Any sub-surface features are in an unknown condition.
Rarity	Midden are a common site type both nationally and regionally.
Context	Any midden / oven sites that are encountered will be in the context of Māori land use in this area.
Information	In situ midden and oven sites can provide information about the timing of occupation, subsistence patterns, and diet and health of the population prior to the arrival of Europeans.
Amenity	Any midden encountered during works would unlikely be accessible to the public, but any could be interpreted through signage.
Cultural	These sites would be associated with mana whenua.

5.1.4 Potential previously unrecorded 19th century structures

The assessment of archaeological values for potential previously unrecorded 19th century structures is summarised in Table 5-4.

Table 5-4: Assessment of archaeological values – previously unrecorded 19th century structures

Archaeological value	Assessment
Condition	Any sub-surface features are in an unknown condition.
Rarity	Any surviving, unrecorded evidence of 19th century settlement, farming or industry in this area would be rare.
Context	Any evidence would be within the context of the 19th century settlement of West Auckland.
Information	Any information retrieved from 19th century structures could inform about 19th century life.
Amenity	The location of any features is likely to be near a public road and could be interpreted through signage.
Cultural	Any historic structures would be associated with 19th century European settlement in the area.

5.1.5 Conclusion on archaeological values

Two midden (R11/2832 and R11/3567) are likely to be affected by works. These two sites have previously been modified through works associated with SH16, which has affected their condition and potential information value. Although these values have been affected, any in situ features associated with them could, through archaeological investigation, provide information about the timing of occupation and subsistence patterns associated with the use of Meola Creek.

Elsewhere along the Proposed Designation, it is possible that additional previously unrecorded pre-European Māori sites, most likely represented by midden/oven in the proximity of waterways. There is also the potential for 19th century structures associated with domestic, commercial or industrial landscape use to be encountered, either near waterways or in council reserves where there hasn't been extensive ground modification. The values of these potential sites are not known but would be able to provide information about the timing of occupation and settlement in the area.

Overall, the information that could be gained from any in situ archaeological features that may be encountered within the Proposed Designation would provide information that was previously not known and would tie into the larger narrative of human settlement in the area. This outcome can be seen as a positive value that would be captured by the Project.

6. Assessment of effects

6.1 Construction effects

Two recorded archaeological sites (R11/2832 and R11/3567) are likely to be directly impacted by the Project. Elsewhere there may be previously unrecorded sites exposed during works, especially near waterways or in public reserves. The effects, or potential effects on these sites are discussed below.

The proposed construction works include forming the busway and stations, service upgrades, bridge installation, pavement installation and replacement, and stormwater upgrades. The entire extent of works will be topsoil stripped at a minimum, which will expose any archaeological sites within the construction footprint. The nature of the works is such that any archaeological sites or features that are exposed in the construction footprint will be modified or destroyed, as avoidance is unlikely to be achievable.

Without any mitigation measures implemented, the effects on the known and potential archaeology within the Proposed Designation can be considered more than minor. Proposed measures to remedy or mitigate the effects on archaeological sites, both known and unknown are discussed in Section 7.1.

6.1.1 Midden (R11/2832)

This midden is located in an area that has been identified as a laydown and site access area (Figure 6-1). Although construction methodology has not been developed in this area yet, I have assumed that there will be modification to the bank where the midden is visible, and the works will modify or destroy the site.

6.1.2 Midden (R11/3567)

This midden is located within the Indicative Design of the busway (Figure 6-1) and due to the nature of the works, I have assumed that this entire site will be destroyed.

6.1.3 Potential pre-European Māori Midden / Oven

The potential effects on these sites are unknown but due to the nature of works associated with Project construction I have assumed that if any midden / oven sites are encountered during works that they will not be able to be avoided and would likely be destroyed.

6.1.4 Potential 19th century archaeological sites

The potential effects on these sites are unknown but due to the nature of works associated with Project construction I have assumed that if any 19th century sites are encountered during works that they will not be able to be avoided and would likely be destroyed.

6.1.5 Sensitivity testing of the Indicative Design

No sensitivity testing is required as I have adopted a 'worst case' scenario for the assessment which assumes that all archaeological sites within the Proposed Designation will be destroyed.

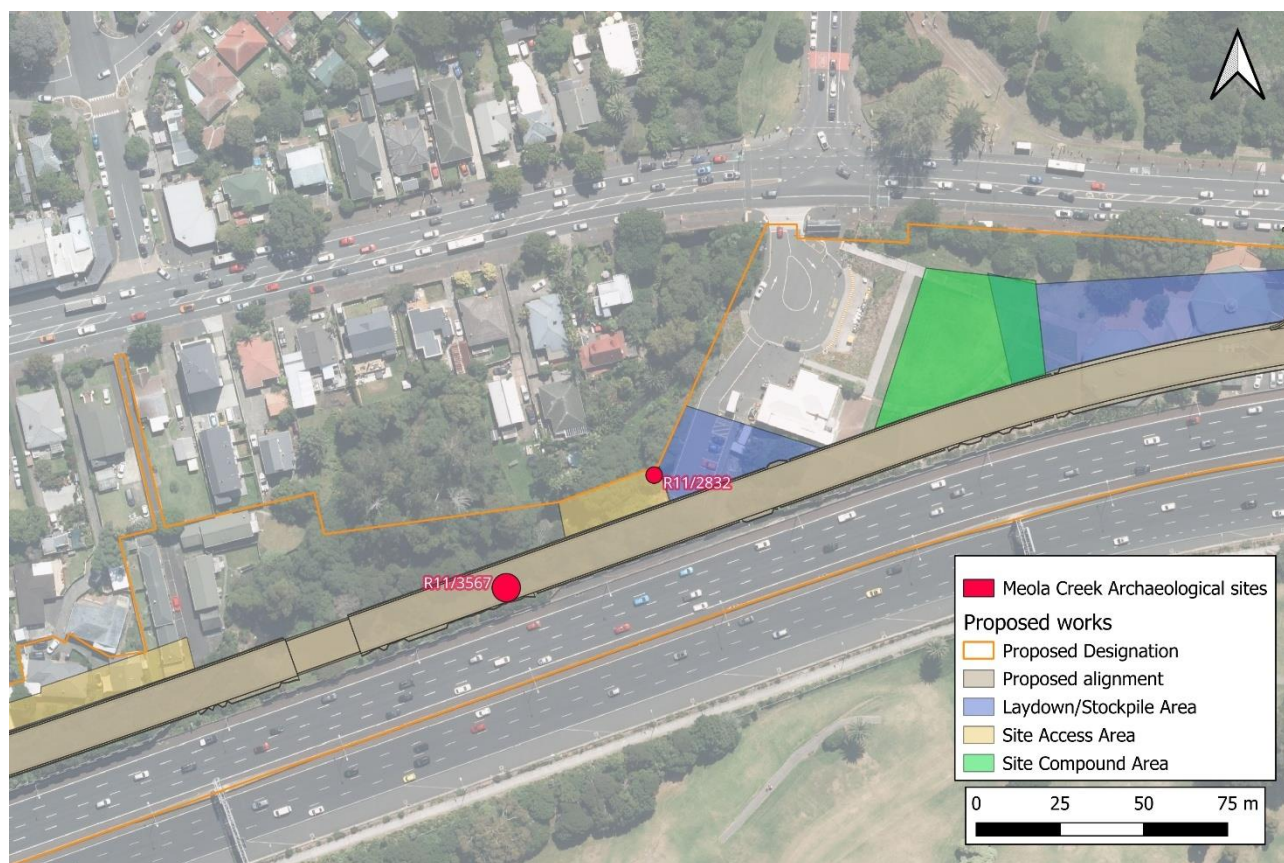


Figure 6-1: Archaeological sites that will be affected by construction near Meola Creek

6.2 Assessment of operational effects

In my opinion, the operation of the Project will not adversely impact recorded or potential archaeological sites or heritage items in or near the Proposed Designation. Modification will only occur during construction.

7. Recommended measures to avoid, remedy or mitigate effects

7.1 Construction effects

NZTA is seeking two general archaeological authorities covering the majority of the Project Area under section 42(4)(i) of the FTAA as part of the Substantive Application. Authority 1 will cover the western portion of the Project from Brigham Creek to Te Whau River (Figure 7-1), and Authority 2 will cover the eastern portion of the Project from Waterview (Figure 7-2). The information required for these authorities as per Schedule 8 of the FTAA are shown in Table 7-1 below.

The application applies to all land owned by Government entities inside the Project Area to ensure that esplanade reserves, public parks and road reserves where sub-surface archaeological features may exist are covered by the archaeological authority to avoid significant delays to construction. The remainder of the Project would be subject to the accidental discovery protocols outlined in Section 1.4 of the NZTA P45.

7.1.1 Avoid

NZTA have avoided two known archaeological sites during the assessment and design phase of this Project; The Auckland Brick and Tile Company (R11/1724) and a Drystone Wall (R11/2213). The Proposed Designation was modified to ensure works are outside of the known and scheduled extent of these sites.

The proposed construction works include service upgrades along with busway, bridge and shared use path construction. The nature of the works is such that avoidance of any potential unrecorded archaeological sites encountered within the construction footprint is unlikely to be achievable.

7.1.2 Remedy

NZTA can remedy the archaeological effects of this Project by undertaking investigations of the two known sites (R11/2832 and R11/3567), and any other previously unrecorded sites which may be encountered during works. The results of these investigations would be presented in a final archaeological report for the Project, which will be publicly accessible through the HNZPT digital library.

7.1.3 Mitigate

Although any archaeological sites encountered within the Project Area (either known or unknown) are likely to be destroyed, I consider the archaeological effects of the Project can be mitigated by implementing an Archaeological Management Plan (AMP) to guide works during construction. As construction may not start for several years, I recommend that the AMP is prepared and submitted for approval to HNZPT prior to the authorities being implemented. I recommend this is made a condition on the archaeological authority and should include:

- Identification of archaeological sites that will be affected by construction activities.
- Induction requirements for contractors (and sub-contractors) and procedures for archaeological monitoring, inspection and investigation.
- The roles and responsibilities of the authority holder, Section 45 (S45) archaeologist and Contractors to ensure that the conditions of the archaeological authorities are adhered to.
- Identification of areas where archaeological investigations or monitoring by a S45 archaeologist are required as part of the general construction works to ensure they are added to the works programs with adequate time for archaeological investigations if required.
- The AMP should also address the opportunity to update Tūtangi Ora and NZAA SRS with information sourced through the period of construction works.

Together, if NZTA implements these proposed measures, the effect of the Project on archaeological values can be considered less than minor.

Table 7-1: FTAA Schedule 8 information requirements

Clause	Wording	Location of information
8.2.(1).a	a legal description of the land or, if one is not available, a description that is sufficient to identify the land to which the application relates; and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Part 5 of the Substantive Application.
8.2.(1).b	the name of the owner of the relevant land, if the applicant is not the owner of the land; and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Part 5 of the Substantive Application.
8.2.(1).c	proof of consent, if the owner has consented to the proposed activity; and	
8.2.(1).d	confirmation that the application complies with section 46(2)(a), (b), and (d); and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Part 5 of the Substantive Application.
8.2.(1).e	a description of each archaeological site to which the application relates and the location of each site; and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 4 of this report
8.2.(1).f	a description of the activity for which the authority is sought; and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Part 5 of the Substantive Application.
8.2.(1).g	a description of how the proposed activity will modify or destroy each archaeological site; and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 6 of this report Part 5 of the Substantive Application
8.2.(1).h	except in the case of an approval described in section 44(b) of the HNZPT Act, an assessment of—	
8.2.(1).h.i	the archaeological, Māori, and other relevant values of the archaeological site in the detail that is appropriate to the scale and significance of the proposed activity and the proposed modification or destruction of the archaeological site; and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 5 of this report.
8.2.(1).h.ii	the effect of the proposed activity on those values; and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 6 of this report.
8.2.(1).i	a statement as to whether consultation with tangata whenua, the owner of the relevant land (if the applicant is not the owner), or any other person likely to be affected—	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Part 5 of the Substantive Application
8.2.(1).i.i	has taken place, with details of the consultation, including the names of the parties and the tenor of the views expressed; or	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Part 5 of the Substantive Application
8.2.(1).i.ii	has not taken place or been completed, with the reasons why consultation has not occurred or been completed (as applicable).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Part 5 of the Substantive Application
8.4.1	For the purposes of section 81, when considering an application for an archaeological authority, including conditions in accordance with clause 5, the panel must take into account, giving the greatest weight to paragraph (a),—	
8.4.1.a	the purpose of this Act; and	
8.4.1.b	the matters set out in section 59(1)(a) of the HNZPT Act; and	
8.4.1.c	the matters set out in section 47(1)(a)(ii) and (5) of the HNZPT Act; and	
8.4.1.d	a relevant statement of general policy confirmed or adopted under the HNZPT Act.	
8.7.1	A substantive application that seeks an archaeological authority under this Act may include an application for approval of any person nominated to undertake an activity under the authority.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Part 5 of the Substantive Application.



Figure 7-1: Map of extent of Authority 1

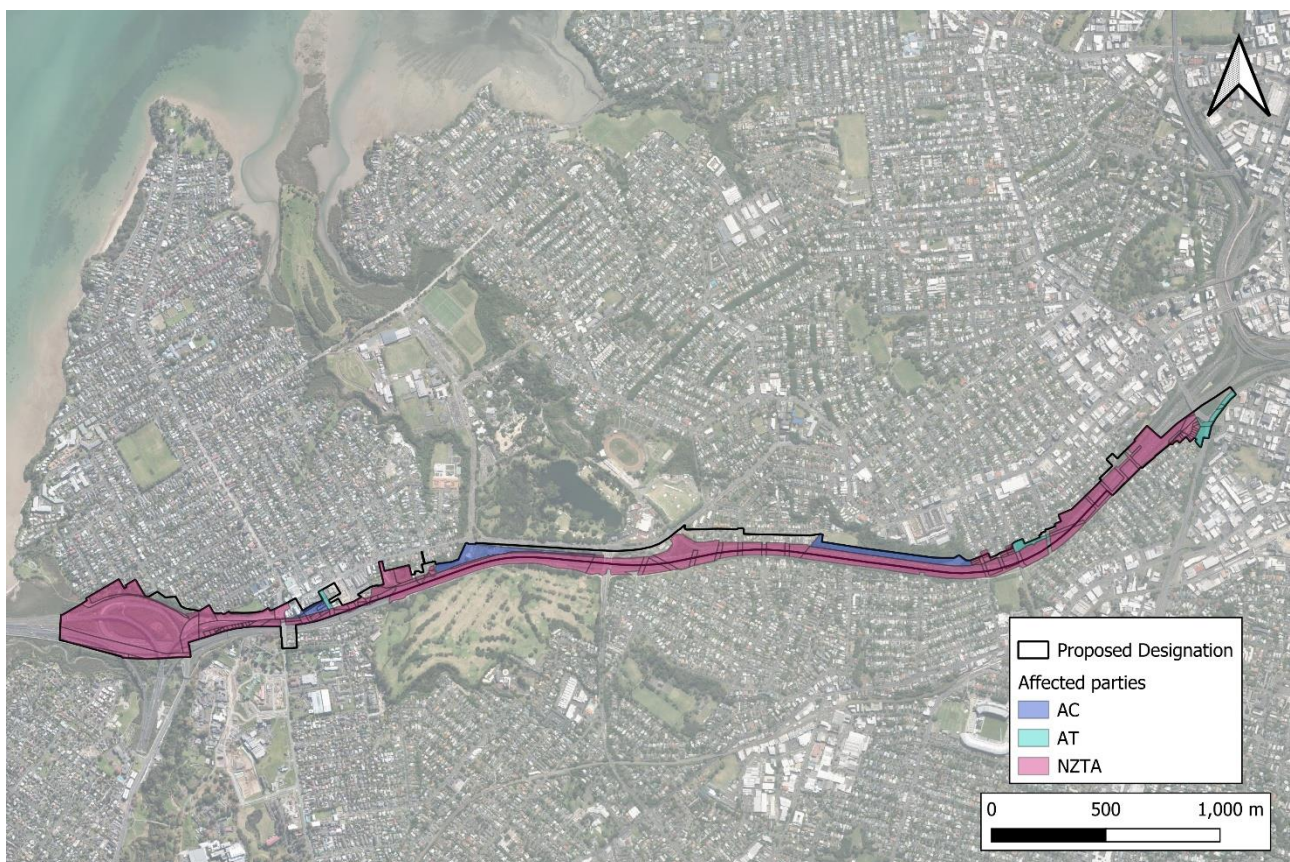


Figure 7-2: Map of extent of Authority 2

8. Conclusion

This assessment addresses the actual and potential archaeological and historic heritage effects arising from the Indicative Design as well as potential amendments to the Indicative Design within the Proposed Designation.

The Proposed Designation was subject to desktop research and field survey, which identified two known archaeological sites: R11/2832 and R11/3567, both Midden associated with pre-European Māori land use around Meola Creek which will be affected by works. These two sites have previously been modified through works associated with SH16, which has affected their condition and potential information value. Although these values have been affected, any in situ features associated with them could, through archaeological investigation, provide information about the timing of occupation and subsistence patterns associated with the use of Meola Creek.

Elsewhere along the Proposed Designation, it is possible that additional previously unrecorded pre-European Māori sites, most likely represented by midden/oven may exist in the proximity of waterways. There is also the potential for 19th century structures associated with domestic, commercial or industrial landscape use to be encountered, either near waterways or in council reserves where there hasn't been extensive ground modification. The values of these potential sites are not known but would be able to provide information about the timing of occupation and settlement in the area.

Because any archaeological sites encountered within the proposed area of works (either known or unknown) are likely to be destroyed, the effects of the Project ahead of mitigation can be considered more than minor. If the mitigation and management measures discussed above are implemented, the Project will likely have less than minor effects on archaeological values. The mitigation measures will enable the delivery of the Project and meet the matters set out in section 59(1)(a) of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 (HNZPTA).

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Appendix A. Archaeological and historic heritage sites within 200m of Proposed Designation (prior to survey and mitigation)

Name	NZAA	CHI	AUP schedule	Category	AUP Values	Rārangi Korero	Rārangi Korero Category	Potential	Reason
Auckland Brick and Tile Company	R11/1724	9505	6	B	A,D,E			Yes	Potentially within designation
Drystone Wall	R11/2213	14357						Yes	Potentially within designation
Midden	R11/2832	22642						Yes	Inside designation
Northern Hotel, 'The Old Stone Jug'	R11/3124	22698						No	Previously investigated
Ambassador Theatre - Ambassador Picture Theatre		18466	1680	B	A,F,G			Unknown	See Assessment of Built Heritage Effects report
Cooper Street Historic Heritage Area - Cooper Street, Arch Hill, Conservation Area		18887	2518		A,B,F,H			Unknown	See Assessment of Built Heritage Effects report
Gateway		19939	2554	B	A,F,H			Unknown	See Assessment of Built Heritage Effects report
Fisheries Building		22039						Unknown	See Assessment of Built Heritage Effects report
Commercial Building		22042						Unknown	See Assessment of Built Heritage Effects report
Shops		22040						Unknown	See Assessment of Built Heritage Effects report
Commercial Building		22041						Unknown	See Assessment of Built Heritage Effects report
ASB Pt Chevalier - Auckland Savings Bank		18668						Unknown	See Assessment of Built Heritage Effects report
Agriculture building - Auckland Horticultural Council		22363						Unknown	See Assessment of Built Heritage Effects report
Midden	R11/2503	19407						No	Outside Proposed Designation

Name	NZAA	CHI	AUP schedule	Category	AUP Values	Rārangi Korero	Rārangi Korero Category	Potential	Reason
Midden	R11/458	5919						No	Outside Proposed Designation
Watson Cranston Duncan Brickworks	R11/1402	11257						No	Outside Proposed Designation
Midden	R11/2549	22006						No	Outside Proposed Designation
Midden	R11/459	5920						No	Outside Proposed Designation
Midden	R11/460							No	Outside Proposed Designation
Historic Drains	R11/1375	11251						No	Outside Proposed Designation
Edith Shipwreck		202						No	Outside Proposed Designation
Historic House		3304	48	B	F,G			No	Outside Proposed Designation
Oak - Tree		2256						No	Outside Proposed Designation
Oak - Tree		19739						No	Outside Proposed Designation
Cedrus Deodara - Tree		19477						No	Outside Proposed Designation
Henderson Substation		3334	55	B	A,F			No	Outside Proposed Designation
Radio New Zealand - Transmitter Building			56	A*	A,B,F,G			No	Outside Proposed Designation
Deactivated - not archaeological	R11/1452	11267						No	Not archaeological
Star Mill, Garrett Brothers Tannery, Thomas Mill	R11/2191	136	2117	B	A,C,D,E,G,H			No	Outside of Proposed Designation
Midden	R11/2199	14342						No	Outside of Proposed Designation
Midden	R11/2202	14345						No	Outside of Proposed Designation
Kāinga	R11/2203							No	Outside of Proposed Designation
Midden	R11/2204	14347						No	Outside of Proposed Designation
Midden	R11/2214	14358						No	Destroyed
Midden	R11/2215	14359						No	Outside of Proposed Designation
Midden	R11/2231	14657						No	Outside of Proposed Designation

Name	NZAA	CHI	AUP schedule	Category	AUP Values	Rārangi Korero	Rārangi Korero Category	Potential	Reason
Midden	R11/2459	19742						No	Outside of Proposed Designation
Infrastructure	R11/2700	19741						No	Outside of Proposed Designation
Western Springs Pumping Station	R11/2804	2690	1678	A	A,B,D,E,F,G	114	1	No	Outside of Proposed Designation
Engineers Cottage	R11/2805	19083	1679	B	A,F			No	Outside of Proposed Designation
Midden	R11/2831	22641						No	Outside of Proposed Designation
Midden	R11/2862	20454						No	Outside of Proposed Designation
Midden	R11/2914	2042						No	Outside of Proposed Designation
Historic Well	R11/3101	22164						No	Outside of Proposed Designation
Historic Well	R11/3104	22693						No	Outside of Proposed Designation
Brick Kiln	R11/3105	22694						No	Outside of Proposed Designation
King's Arms Hotel	R11/3173	22023						No	Outside of Proposed Designation
Historic Drain	R11/3186	22024						No	Outside of Proposed Designation
Carrington Asylum	R11/3561	2504	1618	A	A,B,F,G,H			No	Outside of Proposed Designation
Deactivated - not archaeological	R11/2861	20453						No	Not archaeological
Oakley Creek Historic stone wall/s, mill site, historic bridge, Māori occupation site including pit/s, terrace/s, midden and karaka tree/s			1583	B	A,D,G			No	Outside of Proposed Designation
Tram Shelter (former)		18449	1672	B	A, F			No	Outside of Proposed Designation
St Joseph's Catholic Church and Bell Tower		18437	1675	B	A,B,E,F,G,H			No	Outside of Proposed Designation
Grey Lynn Public Library		2570	1676	B	A,F,G	584	2	No	Outside of Proposed Designation
Five Terrace Houses			1677	B	A,F,G			No	Outside of Proposed Designation

Name	NZAA	CHI	AUP schedule	Category	AUP Values	Rārangi Korero	Rārangi Korero Category	Potential	Reason
Saint Joseph's Convent (former)		19746						No	Outside of Proposed Designation
Former Point Chevalier Fire Station		20243						No	Outside of Proposed Designation
St Francis Church Presbytery		20246						No	Outside of Proposed Designation
Pasadena Buildings		20240						No	Outside of Proposed Designation
State Housing Complex		19881						No	Outside of Proposed Designation
State Pensioner Housing		20238						No	Outside of Proposed Designation
St Francis Catholic Church/School		20245						No	Outside of Proposed Designation

Appendix B. HNZPT General Authority Application Form – Archaeological Authority 1 (Brigham Creek to Whau River)

B.1 List of properties and landowners for Archaeological Authority 1

Table B-1: Parcels for Archaeological Authority 1

Parcel	Address (if known)	Owner	Owner Contact Name	Owner Contact Email
Part Lot 3 DP 370	Recreation Reserve (Te Atatu Road)	AC	Auckland Council	enquiry@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz
Lot 42 DP 87398	Recreation Reserve (Holmes Road)	AC	Auckland Council	enquiry@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz
Lot 297 DP 78481	Recreation Reserve (Holmes Road)	AC	Auckland Council	enquiry@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz
Lot 10 DP 421151	Recreation Reserve (Westgate Drive)	AC	Auckland Council	enquiry@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz
Lot 9 DP 421151	Recreation Reserve (Westgate Drive)	AC	Auckland Council	enquiry@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz
Part Lot 2 DP 370	Recreation Reserve (Te Atatu Road)	AC	Auckland Council	enquiry@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz
Lot 4 DP 109243	Esplanade Reserve (Te Wai o Pareira)	AC	Auckland Council	enquiry@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz
Section 7 SO 506986	Recreation Reserve (Te Atatu Road)	AC	Auckland Council	enquiry@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz
Lot 3 DP 200174	Esplanade Reserve (Huruheru)	AC	Auckland Council	enquiry@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz
Lot 9 DP 55828	Esplanade Reserve (Te Wai o Pareira)	AC	Auckland Council	enquiry@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz
Part Lot 1 DP 177892	Recreation Reserve (Westgate Drive)	AC	Auckland Council	enquiry@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz
Lot 84 DP 201496	Recreation Reserve (Westgate Drive)	AC	Auckland Council	enquiry@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz
Section 2 SO 394064	Recreation Reserve (Westgate Drive)	AC	Auckland Council	enquiry@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz
Section 4 SO 498829	Recreation Reserve (McCormick Green)	AC	Auckland Council	enquiry@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz
Section 2 SO 498829	Recreation Reserve (McCormick Green)	AC	Auckland Council	enquiry@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz
Lot 7 DP 421151	Recreation Reserve (Westgate Drive)	AC	Auckland Council	enquiry@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz
Section 44 SO 430649	Recreation Reserve (Westgate Drive)	AC	Auckland Council	enquiry@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz
Lot 8 DP 421151	Recreation Reserve (Westgate Drive)	AC	Auckland Council	enquiry@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz
Section 1 SO 596944	Recreation Reserve (Westgate Drive)	AC	Auckland Council	enquiry@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz
Various	Various blank NZTA road reserve parcels	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
Part Lot 10 DP 24303	Road Reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
Part Lot 9 DP 24303	Road Reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
Part Lot 9 DP 24303	Road Reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
Part Lot 2 DP 24303	Road Reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz

Parcel	Address (if known)	Owner	Owner Contact Name	Owner Contact Email
Section 3 SO 506704	Road Reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
Section 1 SO 445955	Road Reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
Section 23 SO 445955	Road Reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
Section 14 SO 445955	Road Reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
Section 37 SO 445789	Road Reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
Section 19 SO 445955	Road Reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
Section 22 SO 445955	Road Reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
Section 21 SO 445955	Road Reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
Section 47 SO 430649	Road Reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
Section 38 SO 430649	Road Reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
Section 38 SO 445789	Road Reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
Section 62 SO 430649	Road Reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
Section 3 SO 476553	Road Reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
Section 17 SO 445955	Road Reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
Section 1 SO 394064	Road Reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
Section 2 SO 482012	Road Reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
Section 16 SO 447096	Road Reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
Section 8 SO 476553	Road Reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
Section 1 SO 506704	Road Reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
Section 6 SO 506986	Road Reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
Section 2 SO 506704	Road Reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
Section 1 SO 503348	Road Reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
Section 7 SO 503348	Road Reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
Section 4 SO 503348	Road Reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
Section 93 SO 498829	Road Reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
Section 94 SO 498829	Road Reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
Section 67 SO 498829	Road Reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
Section 65 SO 498829	Road Reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
Section 95 SO 498829	Road Reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz

Parcel	Address (if known)	Owner	Owner Contact Name	Owner Contact Email
Section 80 SO 498829	Road Reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
Section 82 SO 498829	Road Reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
Section 92 SO 498829	Road Reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
Section 84 SO 498829	Road Reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
Section 7 SO 498829	Road Reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
Section 78 SO 498829	Road Reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
Section 35 SO 445789	Road Reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
Section 77 SO 498829	Road Reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
Section 87 SO 498829	Road Reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
Section 36 SO 445789	Road Reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
Section 64 SO 498829	Road Reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
Section 79 SO 498829	Road Reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
Section 90 SO 498829	Road Reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
Section 81 SO 498829	Road Reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
Section 91 SO 498829	Road Reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
Section 66 SO 498829	Road Reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
Section 63 SO 498829	Road Reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
Section 89 SO 498829	Road Reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
Section 68 SO 498829	Road Reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
Section 21 SO 498829	Road Reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
Section 11 SO 510769	Road Reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
Section 85 SO 498829	Road Reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
Section 83 SO 498829	Road Reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
Section 74 SO 498829	Road Reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
Section 33 SO 498829	Road Reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
Section 73 SO 498829	Road Reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
Section 62 SO 498829	Road Reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
Section 37 SO 498829	Road Reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
Section 47 SO 498829	Road Reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz

Parcel	Address (if known)	Owner	Owner Contact Name	Owner Contact Email
Section 31 SO 498829	Road Reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
Section 43 SO 498829	Road Reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
Section 53 SO 498829	Road Reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
Section 27 SO 498829	Road Reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
Section 23 SO 498829	Road Reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
Section 39 SO 498829	Road Reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
Section 41 SO 498829	Road Reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
Section 35 SO 498829	Road Reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
Section 25 SO 498829	Road Reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
Section 29 SO 498829	Road Reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
Section 70 SO 498829	Road Reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
Section 69 SO 498829	Road Reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
Section 76 SO 498829	Road Reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
Section 75 SO 498829	Road Reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
Allot 695 PSH OF Waipareira	Road Reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
Section 8 SO 503348	Road Reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
Section 2 SO 503348	Road Reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
Section 5 SO 503348	Road Reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
Section 10 SO 505159	326-330 Lincoln Road, Henderson	RNZ	Radio New Zealand	rnz@rnz.co.nz
Section 11 SO 505159	326-330 Lincoln Road, Henderson	RNZ	Radio New Zealand	rnz@rnz.co.nz
Part Lot 5 DP 1034	326-330 Lincoln Road, Henderson	RNZ	Radio New Zealand	rnz@rnz.co.nz
Part Lot 4 DP 1034	326-330 Lincoln Road, Henderson	RNZ	Radio New Zealand	rnz@rnz.co.nz

B.2 Application details

Applicants contact details

Applicant:	New Zealand Transport Agency
Contact Person:	Sarah Ho
Role in project:	Principal Planner
Postal Address:	Private Bag 6995, Wellington, 6141
Email:	[REDACTED]
Phone:	[REDACTED]

If another person is acting as the authorised agent for the applicant, please provide their details

Name:	N/A
Relationship to applicant:	N/A
Email:	N/A
Phone Number:	N/A

First point of contact details (if different from above)

Name:	N/A
Postal Address:	N/A
Role in project:	N/A
Email:	N/A
Phone:	N/A

This application is for: (select one only)

☐ a general authority

☒ works that will have only a minor effect on an archaeological site's values

Location details

Address/location of the site to be affected:	Various, see Table B-1
Legal description (e.g. Lot, DP numbers):	Various, see Table B-1
Local authority for land affected:	Auckland Council



B.3 Landowner is applicant: consent

If the landowner is the applicant, please complete this section and skip section B.4.

If the landowner is not the applicant, please complete section B.4 instead.

I, Sarah Ho acknowledge that I have read and understood the information on legal responsibilities concerning archaeological material provided in Guide A.

Signature of landowner or authorised agent:	
Date:	15 December 2025

B.4 Landowner is not applicant: consultation and consent

It is a legal requirement to provide landowner consultation and consent to Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga before your proposed works can begin.

If another person is acting as the authorised agent for the landowner, please provide their details

Name:	N/A
Relationship to landowner:	N/A
Email:	N/A
Phone number:	N/A

Landowner contact details

Name:	N/A
Postal address:	N/A
Role in project:	N/A
Email:	N/A
Phone	N/A

If multiple landowners will be affected, provide the legal description of the land owned by each affected owner.

Parcel	Address	Landowner
See attached Table B-1 for Landowner information		

Consultation with landowner

Please provide details of the consultation undertaken (including dates of when consultation occurred) and the views expressed.

Consultation with landowners for the Project has been ongoing and is discussed in Part 2 of the Application, and above in Part 5.

Consent of landowner or authorised agent

I _____, acknowledge

- that I have read and understood the description of proposed activity included in this application and I acknowledge and accept any implications the activity may have on me and my land
- that I have been consulted regarding the proposed activity and give my consent to the activity being carried out
- that I have read and understood the information on legal responsibilities concerning archaeological material provided in Guide A.

Signature of landowner or authorised agent:	N/A
Date:	N/A

B.5 Archaeological details

Details of recorded archaeological sites to be affected

Is there a chance that your proposed works will:

Encounter sites that have not yet been found or recorded? ~~No~~ / Yes

Affect one or more sites that are recorded? No / ~~Yes (provide details below)~~

NZAA archaeological site numbers	Archaeological site names (if known)	Archaeological site types
N/A	N/A	N/A

Provide as a separate document if more space is needed.

A New Zealand Archaeological Association site record form must be included where identified sites are involved.

Description of proposed activity

Please provide an exact description of the proposed activity, including a list of all earthworks or ground-disturbing activities for your project. Attach related final plans, drawings, engineering specifications and/or photographs. Plans need to show the activity in relation to the location and extent (if known) of the affected archaeological sites.

Note: the authority will be granted for the activity described in this box.

NZTA proposes Te Ara Hauāuru - Northwest Rapid Transit (The Project) to serve the residents of the northwest of Auckland with bus rapid transit (including stations) along the State highway 16 (SH16) corridor between Bringham Creek Road and Auckland city centre. The Project will provide an efficient and safe public transport option to improve how people, freight, and services move between northwest Auckland and the Auckland city centre.

The Project includes a busway and seven Rapid Transit Stations (RTS) (including a park and ride facility at Bringham Creek) to be connected to the local bus and road network. Key details regarding the Project are contained in Part 2 of the Application, including a summary of the indicative construction methodology. The extent of the Project is shown on the Indicative Design drawings contained in Part 6.

This authority covers the works between Bringham Creek Station and Te Whau River, as shown in Figure 1-1.

Although any archaeological or historic heritage sites encountered within the proposed area of works (either known or unknown) are likely to be destroyed, the subsequent archaeological investigations undertaken would help provide information about the sites.

Have any authorities been granted for this location in the past?

No ~~Yes~~

If yes, please list authority numbers (please contact the relevant HNZPT office for help with this).

N/A

Does this land lie within a:

- Statutory acknowledgement area? ~~No~~ / Yes
- Customary marine title No ~~Yes~~

If yes, please attach details.

Te Wai o Pareira / Henderson Creek and tributaries is a statutory acknowledgement area for Te Kawerau ā Maki. Auckland Unitary Plan Reference S07-009.

The Coastal Marine Area associated with the Henderson Creek and tributaries forms part of a statutory acknowledgement area for Ngāi Tai Ki Tāmaki . OTS-403-128.
Te Akitai Waiohua have a proposed coastal statutory acknowledgement area that covers the shores of Hikurangi (Waitakere Ranges) and the Hauraki Gulf (Tīkapa Moana) OMCR-131-037.

Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga recommends avoiding or protecting the archaeological site as the preferred option

- State the ways in which you have explored options for avoiding or protecting the archaeological site.
- If avoidance is not possible, explain why this is the case and how impacts will be offset.
- Include the archaeological site numbers of any sites to be avoided or protected.
- Indicate the extent to which protecting the archaeological site would prevent or restrict reasonable future use of the land.

Prior to lodgement the Proposed Designation boundary was modified to avoid R11/1724, the Auckland Brick and Tile Company brickworks at the Whau River.

The proposed Project works include service upgrades along with busway, bridge and shared use path construction. From the perspective of the HNZPTA, the nature of the works is such that avoidance of any potential unrecorded archaeological sites encountered within the construction footprint is unlikely to be achievable.

Although any archaeological or historic heritage sites encountered within the proposed area of works (either known or unknown) are likely to be destroyed, this can be mitigated by investigating and recording any sites encountered following accepted archaeological practice.

If there are any heritage values (other than archaeological or Māori or Moriori) affected by your proposed activity, please describe them here:

For example, architectural, technological, scientific, or spiritual values.

N/A

Do any of the following relate to this area? If yes, provide details below

- ☐ Reserve status ☐ ~~Heritage or QEII Covenant or Heritage Order~~
- ☐ ~~Inclusion in district plan schedules~~ ☐ ~~New Zealand Heritage list/Rārangi Kōrero entry~~
- ☐ ~~Other (please state below).~~

Road Reserve, Esplanade Reserves and Recreational Reserves

B.6 Consultation

Have you consulted with the following parties?

Tangata whenua or Moriori* ☒ No ☐ Yes

Any other person likely to be affected* ☒ No ☒ Yes ☐ N/A

If you have selected no to either of these, provide an explanation below.

Consultation with the relevant owners of land for which the authorities is sought has been undertaken. Consultation with Auckland Council (including parks and community facilities) is explained in Part 2 of the Application.

Consultation with tangata whenua or Moriori

Contact details

Iwi/hapū:	See proposed AMP
Contact name:	
Address:	
Phone number:	
Email:	

Provide in the box below a description of the consultation undertaken with tangata whenua or Moriori, including dates of when consultation occurred and the views expressed. Reference can be made to relevant documents (e.g. email correspondence) supplied with your application.

Consultation should include the provision of all documentation, a discussion of the proposed works, the effects on iwi/hapū values, establishing tikanga, the availability of cultural support for the archaeologist nominated in Appendix D, and the production of a publicly available final report.

The consultation undertaken with tangata whenua in relation to the Project is provided in Part 2 and Part 4 of the Application

Consultation with any other person likely to be directly affected (where relevant)

Contact Name:	N/A
Address:	N/A
Phone number:	N/A
Email:	N/A

Engagement in relation to the Project and the approvals sought has been extensive and is detailed in Part 2 of the Application.

B.7 Māori or Moriori values

Note: this section is not needed for minor effect authority applications.

If archaeological sites of interest to Māori or Moriori are to be affected by the proposed activity, provide in the box below an assessment of the Māori or Moriori values of the archaeological sites and the effect of the proposed activity on those values. Reference can be made to a values statement or assessment provided by Māori or Moriori supplied with your application.

The assessment should be appropriate to the scale and significance of the proposed activity and the proposed modification of the archaeological sites affected. This can include information prepared for an associated resource consent if it addresses Māori or Moriori cultural values of the archaeological sites.

See above, the Archaeology Assessment in Appendix A and the summary of cultural values provided in Part 4 of the Application.

B.8 Applicant's declaration

I, _____ Sarah Ho _____, acknowledge:

4. that all the information provided with this application is true and correct to the best of my knowledge
5. that I have read and understood the description of proposed activity included in this application and I will inform Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga about any changes to the proposed activity while the application is being considered
6. that any reports produced as a result of this (and any related) authority application will be made publicly available via the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Digital Library
7. I accept responsibility for compliance with all the conditions of the authority resulting from this application and any monetary cost this will entail, including the cost of any analysis of the archaeological material recovered and the preparation of the report.

- ☐ Please tick this box if the archaeological work associated with the proposed activity is likely to exceed \$100,000.

Signature of applicant or authorised agent:	
Date:	15 December 2025

Appendix C. HNZPT General Authority Application Form – Archaeological Authority 2 (Waterview to Ian McKinnon Drive)

C.1 Schedule of Parcels – Authority 2

Table C-1: Parcels for Archaeological Authority 2

Parcel	Address (if known)	Owner	Owner Contact Name	Owner Contact Email
SO 55232	Service Lane, Pt Chevalier Carpark	AC	Auckland Council	enquiries@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz
SO 55232	Service Lane, Pt Chevalier Carpark	AC	Auckland Council	enquiries@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz
SO 55232	Service Lane, Pt Chevalier Carpark	AC	Auckland Council	enquiries@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz
DP 9064	Service Lane, Pt Chevalier Carpark	AC	Auckland Council	enquiries@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz
DP 184714	Service Lane, Pt Chevalier Carpark	AC	Auckland Council	enquiries@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz
SO 509896	990 Great North Road, Western Springs	AC	Auckland Council	enquiries@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz
SO 55971	Arch Hill Scenic Reserve	AC	Auckland Council	enquiries@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz
DP 12228	Service Lane, Pt Chevalier Carpark	AC	Auckland Council	enquiries@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz
SO 430465	Ian McKinnon Drive	AT	Auckland Council	enquiries@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz
SO 430465	Ian McKinnon Drive	AT	Auckland Council	enquiries@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz
SO 437201	Ian McKinnon Drive	AT	Auckland Council	enquiries@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz
	Various blank Auckland Transport road reserve parcels	AT	Auckland Council	enquiries@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz
SO 457092	Niger Street	AT	Auckland Council	enquiries@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz
	Various blank NZTA road reserve parcels	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
DEED BLUE 26	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
DEED BLUE 26	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
DP 48376	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
DEED BLUE 56	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
DP 3304	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
DEED BLUE 26	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
DP 48376	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz

Parcel	Address (if known)	Owner	Owner Contact Name	Owner Contact Email
DEED BLUE 26	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
DEED BLUE 26	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
SO 434648	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
SO 434649	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
SO 434648	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
SO 434648	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
SO 434648	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
SO 434648	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
SO 434649	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
SO 434648	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
SO 434648	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
SO 434649	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
SO 434649	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
SO 434648	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
SO 509896	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
SO 455004	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
SO 452750	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
SO 452750	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
DP 194	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
A 727	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz

Parcel	Address (if known)	Owner	Owner Contact Name	Owner Contact Email
DP 194	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
DEED 1331	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
DP 3304	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
DP 3304	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
DP 194	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
DEED 1331	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
DP 194	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
DEED BLUE 26	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
SO 452750	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
DEED BLUE 26	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
DEED BLUE 26	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
DEED BLUE 26	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
DEED BLUE 26	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
SO 437201	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
SO 437201	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
SO 437201	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
SO 437201	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
SO 437201	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
SO 437201	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
SO 457092	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz

Parcel	Address (if known)	Owner	Owner Contact Name	Owner Contact Email
SO 457092	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
SO 457092	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
SO 457092	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
SO 457092	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
SO 457092	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
SO 457092	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
SO 437201	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
SO 437201	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
DP 9064, SO 56785	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
DP 41823	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
DP 43521	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
DP 12228	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
DP 41823	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
DP 2300	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
DP 43147	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
DP 37162	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
DP 50911, SO 56785	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
DP 36164	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
DP 12228	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
DP 9064, SO 56785	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz

Parcel	Address (if known)	Owner	Owner Contact Name	Owner Contact Email
DP 41823	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
DP 36164	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
DP 43147	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
DP 43521	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
DP 41823	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
DP 29897	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
DP 44768	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
DP 44768	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
DP 30588	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
SO 62751	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
DP 29897	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
DP 31452	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
DP 29897	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
DP 29897	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
DP 31452	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
DP 31452	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
DP 30588	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
DP 44768	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
DP 29897	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
DP 29897	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz

Parcel	Address (if known)	Owner	Owner Contact Name	Owner Contact Email
DP 31452	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
DP 20934	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
DP 29897	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
DP 20934	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
DP 29897	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
SO 53316	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
SO 508486	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
SO 508486	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
SO 508486	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
SO 508486	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
SO 434649	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
DP 41823	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
DP 53681, SO 56347	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
SO 509896	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
SO 509896	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
SO 509896	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
SO 509896	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
SO 509896	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
SO 509896	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
SO 509896	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz

Parcel	Address (if known)	Owner	Owner Contact Name	Owner Contact Email
SO 509896	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
SO 510769	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
SO 510769	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
DP 17752	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
SO 62127	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
SO 452750	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
SO 452750	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
SO 452750	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
DP 33615	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
DP 576388, SO 457800	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
SO 509896	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
DP 576388, SO 457800	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz
DP 14537	Road reserve	NZTA	NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi	environmentalplanning@nzta.govt.nz

C.2 Application details

Applicants contact details

Applicant:	New Zealand Transport Agency
Contact Person:	Sarah Ho
Role in project:	Principal Planner
Postal Address:	Private Bag 6995, Wellington, 6141
Email:	[REDACTED]
Phone:	[REDACTED]

If another person is acting as the authorised agent for the applicant, please provide their details

Name:	N/A
Relationship to applicant:	N/A
Email:	N/A
Phone Number:	N/A

First point of contact details (if different from above)

Name:	N/A
Postal Address:	N/A
Role in project:	N/A
Email:	N/A
Phone:	N/A

This application is for: (select one only)

☐ a general authority

☒ works that will have only a minor effect on an archaeological site's values

Location details

Address/location of the site to be affected:	Various, see Table C-1
Legal description (e.g. Lot, DP numbers):	Various, see Table C-1
Local authority for land affected:	Auckland Council



C.3 Landowner is applicant: consent

If the landowner is the applicant, please complete this section and skip section B.4.

If the landowner is not the applicant, please complete section B.4 instead.

I, _____ Sarah Ho _____ acknowledge that I have read and understood the information on legal responsibilities concerning archaeological material provided in Guide A.

Signature of landowner or authorised agent:	
Date:	15 December 2025

C.4 Landowner is not applicant: consultation and consent

It is a legal requirement to provide landowner consultation and consent to Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga before your proposed works can begin.

If another person is acting as the authorised agent for the landowner, please provide their details

Name:	N/A
Relationship to landowner:	N/A
Email:	N/A
Phone number:	N/A

Landowner contact details

Name:	N/A
Postal address:	N/A
Role in project:	N/A
Email:	N/A
Phone	N/A

If multiple landowners will be affected, provide the legal description of the land owned by each affected owner.

Parcel	Address	Landowner
See Table C-1 for Landowner information		

Consultation with landowner

Please provide details of the consultation undertaken (including dates of when consultation occurred) and the views expressed.

Consultation with landowners for the Project has been ongoing and is discussed Part 2 of this Application.
--

Consent of landowner or authorised agent

I _____, acknowledge

- that I have read and understood the description of proposed activity included in this application and I acknowledge and accept any implications the activity may have on me and my land
- that I have been consulted regarding the proposed activity and give my consent to the activity being carried out
- that I have read and understood the information on legal responsibilities concerning archaeological material provided in Guide A.

Signature of landowner or authorised agent:	N/A
Date:	N/A

C.5 Archaeological details

Details of recorded archaeological sites to be affected

Is there a chance that your proposed works will:

Encounter sites that have not yet been found or recorded? ☒ No ☐ Yes

Affect one or more sites that are recorded? ☒ No ☐ Yes (provide details below)

NZAA archaeological site numbers	Archaeological site names (if known)	Archaeological site types
R11/2832		Midden
R11/3567		Midden

Provide as a separate document if more space is needed.

A New Zealand Archaeological Association site record form must be included where identified sites are involved.

Description of proposed activity

Please provide an exact description of the proposed activity, including a list of all earthworks or ground-disturbing activities for your project. Attach related final plans, drawings, engineering specifications and/or photographs. Plans need to show the activity in relation to the location and extent (if known) of the affected archaeological sites.

Note: the authority will be granted for the activity described in this box.

NZTA proposes Te Ara Hauāuru - Northwest Rapid Transit (The Project) to serve the residents of the northwest of Auckland with bus rapid transit (including stations) along the State highway 16 (SH16) corridor between Brigham Creek Road and Auckland city centre. The Project will provide an efficient and safe public transport option to improve how people, freight, and services move between northwest Auckland and the Auckland city centre.

The Project includes a busway and seven Rapid Transit Stations (RTS) (including a park and ride facility at Brigham Creek) to be connected to the local bus and road network. Key details regarding the Project are contained in Part 2 of the Application, including a summary of the indicative construction methodology. The extent of the Project is shown on the Indicative Design drawings contained in Part 6.

This authority covers the works between Waterview and Ian McKinnon Drive, as shown in Figure 1-2.

This portion of the Proposed Designation contains two known archaeological sites: R11/2832 and R11/3567, both Midden associated with pre-European Māori land use around Waititiko / Meola Creek. Due to obscuration of the ground surface near waterways, it is possible that further previously unrecorded sites, both associated with pre-European Māori and 19th Century settlement may also be encountered during works.

Although any archaeological or historic heritage sites encountered within the Project Area (either known or unknown) are likely to be destroyed, the subsequent archaeological investigations undertaken would help provide information about the sites.

Have any authorities been granted for this location in the past?

☒ No ☐ Yes

If yes, please list authority numbers (please contact the relevant HNZPT office for help with this).

2012/842
2020/775

Does this land lie within a:

Statutory acknowledgement area? ☒ No ☐ Yes

- Customary marine title ☐ No ☒ Yes

If yes, please attach details.

Arch Hill Scenic Reserve is noted as a proposed statutory acknowledgement for Te Ākitai Waiohū in their Deed of Settlement OMCR-131-012.

Te Ākitai Waiohū also have a coastal statutory acknowledgement area that covers the shores of Hikurangi (Waitakere Ranges) and the Hauraki Gulf (Tikapa Moana) OMCR-131-037.

Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga recommends avoiding or protecting the archaeological site as the preferred option

- State the ways in which you have explored options for avoiding or protecting the archaeological site.
- If avoidance is not possible, explain why this is the case and how impacts will be offset.
- Include the archaeological site numbers of any sites to be avoided or protected.
- Indicate the extent to which protecting the archaeological site would prevent or restrict reasonable future use of the land.

Prior to lodgement, the Proposed Designation was modified to avoid R11/2213, drystone wall at Eric Armishaw reserve.

The proposed construction works include service upgrades along with busway, bridge and shared use path construction. From the perspective of the HNZPTA, the nature of the works is such that avoidance of any potential unrecorded archaeological sites encountered within the construction footprint is unlikely to be achievable.

Although any archaeological or historic heritage sites encountered within the proposed area of works (either known or unknown) are likely to be destroyed, this can be mitigated by investigating and recording any sites encountered following accepted archaeological practice.

If there are any heritage values (other than archaeological or Māori or Moriori) affected by your proposed activity, please describe them here:

For example, architectural, technological, scientific, or spiritual values.

Do any of the following relate to this area? If yes, provide details below

- ☐ Reserve status ☒ ~~Heritage or QEII Covenant or Heritage Order~~
- ☐ Inclusion in district plan schedules ☒ ~~New Zealand Heritage list/Rārangi Kōrero entry~~
- ☐ Other (please state below).

Road Reserve, Esplanade Reserves and Recreational Reserves
District Plan Built Heritage schedules

For further details, refer to the Part 2 which sets out the existing environment of the Project Area.

C.6 Consultation

Have you consulted with the following parties?

Tangata whenua or Moriori* ☒ No ☐ Yes

Any other person likely to be affected* ☒ No ☒ Yes ☐ N/A

If you have selected no to either of these, provide an explanation below.

Consultation with the relevant owners of land for which the authorities is sought has been undertaken. Consultation with Auckland Council (including parks and community facilities) is explained in Part 2 of the Application.

Consultation with tangata whenua or Moriori

Contact details

Iwi/hapū:	See proposed AMP
Contact name:	
Address:	
Phone number:	
Email:	

Provide in the box below a description of the consultation undertaken with tangata whenua or Moriori, including dates of when consultation occurred and the views expressed. Reference can be made to relevant documents (e.g. email correspondence) supplied with your application.

Consultation should include the provision of all documentation, a discussion of the proposed works, the effects on iwi/hapū values, establishing tikanga, the availability of cultural support for the archaeologist nominated in Appendix D, and the production of a publicly available final report.

The consultation undertaken with tangata whenua in relation to the Project is provided in Part 2 and Part 4 of the Application

Consultation with any other person likely to be directly affected (where relevant)

Contact Name:	N/A
Address:	N/A
Phone number:	N/A
Email:	N/A

C.7 Māori or Moriori values

Note: this section is not needed for minor effect authority applications.

If archaeological sites of interest to Māori or Moriori are to be affected by the proposed activity, provide in the box below an assessment of the Māori or Moriori values of the archaeological sites and the effect of the proposed activity on those values. Reference can be made to a values statement or assessment provided by Māori or Moriori supplied with your application.

The assessment should be appropriate to the scale and significance of the proposed activity and the proposed modification of the archaeological sites affected. This can include information prepared for an associated resource consent if it addresses Māori or Moriori cultural values of the archaeological sites.

See above, the Archaeology Assessment in Appendix A and the summary of cultural values provided in Part 4 of the Application.



C.8 Applicant's declaration

I, _____ Sarah Ho _____, acknowledge:

4. that all the information provided with this application is true and correct to the best of my knowledge
5. that I have read and understood the description of proposed activity included in this application and I will inform Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga about any changes to the proposed activity while the application is being considered
6. that any reports produced as a result of this (and any related) authority application will be made publicly available via the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Digital Library
7. I accept responsibility for compliance with all the conditions of the authority resulting from this application and any monetary cost this will entail, including the cost of any analysis of the archaeological material recovered and the preparation of the report.

☐ Please tick this box if the archaeological work associated with the proposed activity is likely to exceed \$100,000.

Signature of applicant or authorised agent:	
Date:	15 December 2025

Appendix D. Proposed Archaeological Authority Conditions and Archaeological Management Plan (Authority West – Brigham Creek to Whau River)

D.1 Proposed Conditions for Archaeological Authority for works between Brigham Creek and Whau River (West)

Definitions

Table D-1 below defines the acronyms and terms used in these Archaeological Authority conditions. Defined terms are capitalised in these conditions.

Table D-1: Acronym and term definitions

Acronym / Term	Definition / Meaning
Authority Holder	NZ Transport Agency
Designation	The designation(s) for the Project, included in the Auckland Unitary Plan
HNZPT	Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga
NZAA	New Zealand Archaeological Association
Project	Te Ara Hauāuru Northwest Rapid Transit
Project Archaeologist	The schedule 8 clause 7 Fast-track Approvals Act 2024 'approved person', being Arden Cruickshank; or any subsequent person as approved under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 or subsequent legislation

Expiry: 25 years from the date of granting

CONDITIONS OF AUTHORITY

- The Authority Holder shall prepare an Archaeological Management Plan (AMP). The purpose of the AMP is to provide instructions for managing archaeological sites during the construction of the Project and compliance with the conditions of the authority.
- The AMP shall include:
 - Archaeological monitoring areas where there is a material risk of encountering an archaeological site;
 - Roles and responsibilities of the Project Archaeologist and contractor;
 - Training procedures;
 - Accidental discovery protocols; and
 - Archaeological mitigation measures to apply in the event an archaeological site is encountered.
- At least 20 Working Days before starting Project works, the AMP shall be submitted to HNZPT for certification that the AMP satisfies the requirements of Condition 2.
- The certified AMP shall be implemented and complied with for the duration of the Archaeological Authority.
- The Authority Holder may update the AMP by submitting the amended AMP in writing to HNZPT for certification.
- The Authority Holder must ensure that all contractors working on the Project are briefed on site by the Project Archaeologist, or their delegate, prior to any Project works commencing. The purpose of the briefing is to support subsequent compliance with the authority conditions. The briefing shall include:
 - the possibility of encountering archaeological sites,

- b. how to identify possible archaeological sites during works,
 - c. the archaeological work required by the conditions of this authority if an archaeological site is encountered, and
 - d. contractors' responsibilities with regard to notification of the discovery of archaeological evidence.
7. Prior to the start of any on-site archaeological work, the Authority Holder must advise Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga, Te Kawerau ā Maki and Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara of the date when work will begin. This advice must be provided at least 2 working days before work starts.
8. Any earthworks within the archaeological monitoring areas identified in the Archaeological Management Plan must be monitored by the Project Archaeologist who may appoint a person to carry out the monitoring on their behalf.
9. Any archaeological site encountered during the exercise of this authority must be investigated, recorded and analysed in accordance with the certified Archaeological Management Plan.
10. The Authority Holder shall enable access for Te Kawerau ā Maki and Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara to any archaeological site encountered in order to undertake tikanga subject to any health and safety requirements.
11. If any kōiwi (human remains) are encountered, the Authority Holder shall cease works within 20 metres ("setback area") of the discovery. The Heritage New Zealand Senior Archaeologist, New Zealand Police, Te Kawerau ā Maki and Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara must be advised immediately in accordance with Guidelines for Kōiwi Tangata/Human Remains (ASG8 2010). No further work in the setback area may take place until future actions have been agreed by all parties.
12. If any possible taonga or Māori artefacts are encountered, Te Kawerau ā Maki and Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara shall be informed to enable appropriate tikanga to be undertaken, so long as all statutory requirements under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 and the Protected Objects Act 1975 are met.
13. If any archaeological site is encountered and works modifying or destroying the archaeological site are undertaken, Te Kawerau ā Maki and Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara shall be provided with a copy of any reports completed under Condition 9 and be given an opportunity to discuss it with the Project Archaeologist if required.
14. Within 20 working days of the completion of the on-site archaeological work associated with this authority, the Authority Holder shall ensure that:
 - a. An interim report following the Archaeological Report Guideline (AGS12 2023) is submitted to the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Senior Archaeologist for inclusion in the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Archaeological Reports Digital Library.
 - b. Site record forms are updated or submitted to the NZAA Site Recording Scheme.
15. Within 12 months of the completion of the on-site archaeological work, the authority holder shall ensure that a final report, completed following the Archaeological Report Guideline (AGS12 2023), is submitted to the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Senior Archaeologist for inclusion in the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Archaeological Reports Digital Library.
 - a. A digital copy of the final report shall be sent to the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Senior Archaeologist.
 - b. Digital copies of the final report shall be sent to the mana whenua identified in Condition 6.

D.2 Archaeological Management Plan (Authority 1)

D.2.1 Introduction

D.2.1.1 Purpose and scope

This Archaeological Management Plan (AMP) has been prepared by Arden Cruickshank on behalf of the New Zealand Transport Agency Waka Kotahi (NZTA) for Te Ara Hauāuru Northwest Rapid Transit (the Project).

The objective of the AMP is to set out the processes for managing archaeological sites during the construction of the Project.

Two archaeological authorities are being sought for project for all public land to cover both known and high risk areas where previously unknown archaeological features may be encountered. This AMP is associated with Authority 1, the extent of which is shown in Figure D-1 from Brigham Creek to Whau River.

NZTA will be responsible for undertaking all construction works on site in accordance with this plan. The AMP will always be accessible onsite during works for the duration of construction.



Figure D-1: Extent of Authority 1 showing locations of archaeological monitoring areas

D.2.1.2 Project description

NZTA proposes to construct the Project to serve the residents of the northwest of Auckland with bus rapid transit (including stations) along the State Highway 16 (SH16) corridor between Brigham Creek Road and Auckland city centre. The Project will provide an efficient and safe public transport option to improve how people, freight, and services move between northwest Auckland and the Auckland city centre.

The Project includes a bi-directional busway and seven rapid transit stations (including a Park and Ride facility at Brigham Creek Rarawaru station) to be connected to the local bus and road network. The extent of the Project is shown in Figure D-2 below.

The key elements of the Project are described as follows:

- A two-way busway adjacent to SH16 from the new station at Brigham Creek Road to the Auckland city centre at Ian McKinnon Drive.
- Seven stations to support bus rapid transit, including access to the adjacent local road network. The proposed stations are at Brigham Creek Rarawaru (including a Park and Ride facility), Westgate Te Waiarohia, Royal Road Mānutewhau, Lincoln Road Wai o Pareira, Te Atatū Ōrangihina, Point Chevalier and Western Springs.
- Maintaining the Northwest Shared Path and connections (as required).
- Structural works including bridges and retaining walls (as required).
- Access requirements onto local roads.
- New or modified stormwater drainage network system.
- Relocation, protection and/or removal of existing utilities (water, wastewater, power, communications, gas).



Figure D-2: Overview of the Project

Key activities anticipated during the construction of the Project include the following:

- Site establishment activities including temporary fencing, establishment and removal of temporary contractor facilities, temporary access construction, stockpiling, installation of erosion and sediment control measures.
- Vegetation removal and disturbance.
- Earthworks including cut and fill.
- Utility relocation, diversion and/or installation.
- Drilling and pile driving.
- Bridge construction.
- Finishing works including surfacing and permanent marking, topsoil and grassing, landscaping, installation of street furniture, lighting and fencing.

D.2.1.3 Key personnel

Table D-2 sets out the names, contact details, roles, responsibility and authorities of key personnel involved in the implementation and operation of this plan.

Table D-2: Contact details

Name	Role	Contact details	Responsibility
Project Archaeologist (and HNZPT approved s45 archaeologist for 2026/TBC)	Arden Cruickshank CFG Heritage Ltd.	[REDACTED]	Project Archaeologist (and HNZPT approved s45 archaeologist for 2026/TBC)
HNZPT Authority holder	Sarah Ho	[REDACTED]	Principal Planner, NZTA
HNZPT Archaeologist			
Iwi representatives	Te Kawerau ā Maki	TBC	
	Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara	TBC	

D.2.1.4 Project Archaeologist

The 'Project Archaeologist' referred to in this AMP is the archaeologist approved by HNZPT (Heritage NZ) pursuant to section 45 of the HNZPTA.

Some of the archaeological work for the Project may be undertaken by other qualified archaeologists under the direction of the Project Archaeologist. For the purposes of this plan, the general term 'archaeologist' and 'archaeological team' is used to denote either the Project Archaeologist or qualified archaeologists working under their direction.

D.2.1.5 Iwi representatives

Any cultural monitoring of the construction works for the Project will be determined between NZTA and the appropriate Iwi representatives of Te Kawerau ā Maki and Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara.

Cultural monitoring will include:

- Access for Te Kawerau ā Maki and Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara to the Project area shall be enabled in order to undertake tikanga consistent with any requirements of site safety.
- Te Kawerau ā Maki and Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara shall be informed 48 hours before the start and finish of any archaeological work.
- If any kōiwi (human remains) are encountered, all work should cease within 20 metres of the discovery. The Heritage New Zealand Senior Archaeologist, New Zealand Police, Te Kawerau ā Maki and Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara must be advised immediately in accordance with Guidelines for Kōiwi Tangata/Human Remains (ASG8 2010) and no further work in the area may take place until future actions have been agreed by all parties.
- Te Kawerau ā Maki and Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara shall be informed if any possible taonga or Māori artefacts are identified to enable appropriate tikanga to be undertaken, so long as all statutory requirements under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 and the Protected Objects Act 1975 are met.
- Te Kawerau ā Maki and Ngāti Whātua o Kaipara shall be provided with a copy of any reports completed as a result of the archaeological work associated with this authority and be given an opportunity to discuss it with the s45 approved person if required.

D.2.1.6 Recorded archaeological sites

The Project area contains no known archaeological sites but due to the proximity of works to waterways, it is possible that previously unrecorded archaeological sites may be encountered during works. The highest risk areas have been identified for onsite archaeological monitoring as discussed in Section D.2.2.2.

D.2.2 Management effects on archaeology

D.2.2.1 Construction effects on archaeology

Construction effects on archaeology, and the management processes and mitigation to address the effects, are summarised in Table D-3 and discussed in more detail in Sections D.2.2.2 and D.2.5.

Table D-3: Management and mitigation of effects on archaeology/historic heritage

Activity	Effect	Management and mitigation measures
Potential unrecorded archaeological sites in the vicinity of waterways, or in unmodified reserve land	modification or destruction of previously unrecorded archaeological sites	High risk areas will be subject to archaeological monitoring of topsoil stripping and cut down to natural levels. Any archaeological sites encountered will be recorded following standard accepted archaeological practices.

D.2.2.2 Archaeological monitoring areas

This section of the Project has three areas of archaeological interest, identified due to their proximity to waterways or reserves that have not been heavily modified. All ground disturbance within these areas will need to be discussed with the Project Archaeologist due to the risk of encountering archaeological material including during utility relocations and installation of silt fencing.

These areas are all discussed below:

D.2.2.2.1 Monitoring Area 1



Figure D-3: Monitoring Area 1

This area is opposite the Lincoln Park Avenue and Triangle Road intersection (Figure D-3). This area contains a remnant portion of a waterway that intersects the Project Area and it is possible that previously unrecorded archaeological sites may exist near this waterway. Before works begin in this area, the Project Archaeologist will meet with the site engineers to determine the level of archaeological monitoring required.

D.2.2.2.2 Monitoring Area 2



Figure D-4: Monitoring Area 2

This area is either side of the Huruwhiri Creek, including part of the land used by Radio New Zealand (RNZ) for its radio transmitter (Figure D-4). Although there has been a large subsurface copper mat installed in this land it is not thought to be deep and may have only required minor earthworks for its installation. It is possible that previously unrecorded archaeological sites may exist near this waterway or in the RNZ land. Before works begin in this area, the Project Archaeologist will meet with the site engineers to determine the level of archaeological monitoring required.

D.2.2.2.3 Monitoring Area 3



Figure D-5: Monitoring Area 3

This area covers three portions of land around Te Wai o Pareira / Henderson Creek where a new bridge will be built (Figure D-5). There were no identified archaeological sites in this area, but there was heavy vegetation coverage which may be obscuring previously unrecorded archaeological sites. Before works begin in this area, the Project Archaeologist will meet with the site engineers to determine the level of archaeological monitoring required.

D.2.3 Roles and responsibilities

D.2.3.1 Project Archaeologist roles and responsibilities

The Project Archaeologist will be responsible for ensuring that the archaeological requirements set out in this AMP and in the HNZPTA authority (refer to Section D.1) are fulfilled. The requirements include ensuring that a qualified archaeologist is available to undertake the required monitoring work.

The Project Archaeologist will also be responsible for inductions and briefings to be carried out and reporting the archaeological work undertaken to the relevant parties.

Archaeological monitoring and investigations will be undertaken by either the Project archaeologist or other qualified archaeologists under the direction of the Project Archaeologist.

D.2.3.2 Contractor briefing

Prior to the start of earthworks, the Project archaeologist and Iwi representatives will meet with the contractor on site to brief them on the general archaeological requirements for the Project, including discovery procedures for Taonga Tūturu and kōiwi.

D.2.3.3 Contractor responsibilities

The Project Archaeologist must be given at least two weeks' notice by the contractor that works (or each stage of works) are about to begin. The contractor will keep the Project Archaeologist informed as to the work schedule and any changes that may arise.

The Project Archaeologist and Iwi representatives will also be invited to attend regular toolbox meetings during the course of the Project, the purpose of which is to cover off updates to the schedule of works, remind staff of the cultural and heritage requirements for the Project and to ensure that any new staff joining the team are fully briefed prior to the commencement of works.

It is the responsibility of the contractor to ensure copies of this AMP are kept on site and to advise subcontractors of their responsibilities in relation to these. As contractor to the Project, [Name of Contractor TBC] are also responsible for adhering to the conditions of statutory consents (i.e. HNZPTA authorities).

As set out in Section D.2.5.2 of this AMP, the contractor will temporarily cease works and call in the Project Archaeologist if suspected archaeological / historic heritage remains are exposed during works when an archaeologist is not present, so that the remains can be assessed and recorded.

The contractor will work with the Project Archaeologist to ensure sufficient time and opportunity for the recording and sampling of any archaeological features of deposits encountered is provided. Construction will not resume works in the immediate vicinity until the archaeological works is completed. The Project Archaeologist will confirm when physical works can recommence in the vicinity of archaeological sites.

D.2.3.4 Responsibilities of the subcontractors

It is the responsibility of the contractor to ensure that their subcontractors are familiar with the contents of this AMP, and associated plans through briefings, inductions and toolbox meetings.

D.2.3.5 Contact details

The contact details for the Project Archaeologist, Auckland Council (Cultural Heritage Implementation Team Leader and Compliance Monitoring Officer), mana whenua, and HNZPT are provided in Table D-2.

D.2.3.6 Distribution and updates

This AMP may be reviewed throughout the course of the Project:

- To reflect material changes associated with changes to construction techniques, the natural environment, or due to unresolved complaints.
- As part of the annual review of the AMP for the Project.

The annual review will take into consideration:

- Compliance with the designation or consent conditions, any other management plans (including site specific plans) and material changes to these plans.
- Any significant changes to construction activities or methods.
- Key changes to roles and responsibilities within the Project team.
- Changes in industry best practice standards.
- Changes in legal or other requirements (social and environmental legal requirements, consent conditions, NZTA objectives and relevant policies, plans, standards, specifications and guidelines).
- Results of inspections, monitoring and reporting procedures associated with the management of adverse effects during construction.
- Comments of inspections, monitoring and reporting procedures associated with the management of adverse effects during construction.
- Comments or recommendations from Auckland Council or HNZPT.
- Any unresolved complaints and any response to complaints and remedial action taken to address the complaint.

Any material changes to the AMP during project works must be approved by NZTA and HNZPT prior to works commencing, or the variation being implemented if works have already commenced. It is the responsibility of the Contractor to distribute any approved changes to the AMP to the relevant parties involved in project works.

D.2.4 Training procedures

D.2.4.1 Induction and training

D.2.4.1.1 Site induction

All personnel involved with the Project (NZTA, contractor, subcontractors, etc.) are required to undergo an archaeological induction prior to commencing work. As part of the induction, the Project Archaeologist will provide a briefing of the archaeological and historic heritage requirements contained within this AMP. These requirements include but are not limited to:

- Statutory requirements.
- How to recognise archaeological sites, features or artefacts and historic heritage material if exposed during earthworks.
- What these sites or material may look like.
- What actions need to be taken should any archaeological material / historic heritage material or remains be exposed or encountered during earthworks.
- Who to contact in the event of archaeological or historic heritage material being exposed, if the Project archaeologist is not present on site at the time.

Iwi representatives will also be invited to provide a briefing at the induction on cultural requirements in the event that archaeological remains relating to Māori occupation or activities are exposed during the earthworks and to carry out any tikanga protocols deemed necessary.

D.2.4.1.2 Toolbox talks

The Project Archaeologist will also attend regular toolbox meetings during the course of the Project, the purpose of which is to remind staff of the archaeological requirements for the Project and to ensure that any new staff joining the Project team are fully briefed prior to the commencement of works.

D.2.4.1.3 Training records

A record of attendance at the induction, briefing and training sessions will be held by the Environmental Manager of the contractor as part of the Project training records.

D.2.5 Archaeological procedures and mitigation measures

Removal of archaeological/historic heritage features and deposits during the Project works will be mitigated and managed, as outlined in Section D.2.2 (Table D-3), by archaeological monitoring of works, the recording of remains exposed and the recovery of samples of archaeological material for further analysis.

D.2.5.1 Accidental discovery protocols

For works outside of the extent of the archaeological authority, the Accidental Discovery Rule E11.6.1 outlined in the AUP will apply. This rule is attached to this AMP as D.2.7.

D.2.5.2 Discovery protocols

If suspected archaeological features are encountered and the Project Archaeologist is not present, works will stop in the immediate vicinity of the find until the Project archaeologist can assess the site.

Depending on what is revealed by the earthworks, stand down periods involving the ceasing of works in the immediate vicinity may be required at various stages to allow for archaeological work to be carried out, or for consultation to occur with the appropriate parties.

A stand down will require earthworks to cease within 20 m of the feature or find, and work may continue to proceed in other areas.

Construction timeframes need to be flexible enough to ensure that archaeological works are completed as necessary to ensure that the conditions of the Archaeological Authority are met.

D.2.5.3 Confirmation of archaeological features

If in situ archaeological features or deposits are identified during monitoring, the Project Archaeologist will stop works in the immediate vicinity by notifying the Project Manager and will investigate and record the remains, in accordance with accepted archaeological practice as set out in this AMP and the requirements of the HNZPT Authority.

If significant archaeological features or deposits are identified during earthworks Auckland Council (Cultural Heritage Implementation Team and Consent Monitoring officer), HNZPT and Iwi representatives will first be notified by the Project Archaeologist, and the remains will then be investigated and recorded in accordance with accepted archaeological practice as outlined in Sections D.2.5.6 and D.2.5.7 of this AMP, if of pre-1900 date. If remains indicating Māori occupation are exposed the protocols outlined in the sections below will be followed.

D.2.5.4 Kōiwi tangata

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

1. Earthworks/investigation should cease within a 20m buffer area while the Project archaeologist establishes whether the bone is human.
2. All non-essential personnel should be strictly excluded from the 20m buffer around the discovery site for security purposes. Consumption of food or liquids as well as smoking or vaping is prohibited within the discovery site.
3. If it is not clear whether the bone is human, work shall cease within a 20m buffer area until a bio-anthropologist or suitably qualified specialist can be consulted, and a definite identification made.
4. If bone is confirmed as human (kōiwi tāngata), the Archaeologist will immediately contact the relevant Iwi representatives, HNZPT, Auckland Council and the NZ Police.
5. The discovery site will be secured in a way that protects the kōiwi as far as possible from further damage. The location and confirmation of the kōiwi will be kept confidential and will only be reported on in the final archaeological report.
6. Consultation will be undertaken with the Iwi representatives, the HNZPT Regional Archaeologist and the Project Manager / NZTA when an authority is obtained, to determine and advise the most appropriate course of action.
7. No further action will be taken until responses have been received from all parties, and the kōiwi will not be removed until authorised by HNZPT.
8. The Mana Whenua Contact/s will advise on appropriate tikanga and be given the opportunity to conduct any cultural ceremonies that they consider are appropriate.
9. The material will be carefully lifted from the grave(s) by the archaeologist with the assistance of the Mana Whenua Contact/s and removed to an appropriate reinterment location (urupā) for burial.
10. If the Mana Whenua Contact/s and mana whenua representatives agree and so request, the bones may be further analysed by a skilled bioanthropological specialist prior to reburial, in line with the HNZPT Guidelines Kōiwi Tāngata Human Remains (2010) or subsequent version.
11. If a pre-determined reinterment location (urupā) is not available for burial, kōiwi should be removed to a temporary on-site secure holding facility within the Project area.
12. The urupā where kōiwi can be buried will be at a suitable location determined by the Mana Whenua Contact/s and NZTA.

13. Activity in the relevant area can recommence after the bones have been reinterred or removed and authorisation has been obtained from HNZPT.

D.2.5.5 Taonga tūturu

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

14. The Project archaeologist will inform Heritage NZ and Mana Whenua Contact/s of the taonga tūturu (if they are not informed already).
15. The Project archaeologist will record the locations of the taonga tūturu on a site plan and artefact inventory. The location of where the taonga tūturu was encountered will be kept confidential until the final report is completed.
16. Taonga tūturu will be stored in a secure location within the Project Area, which will follow tikanga protocols. These protocols, including the location of the secure storage facility will be organised in conjunction with the Mana Whenua Contact/s. Taonga tūturu can then be stored securely at the offices of CFG Heritage Ltd (if necessary) until works are completed and reports finalized.
17. An exception will be made if the taonga tūturu are found or associated with kōiwi, in which case they will be recorded on site and remain with the kōiwi tangata in a secure holding facility. This will continue until a decision is made to move and/or reinter the taonga tūturu. If the taonga tūturu are reinterred, it will be with the kōiwi.
18. Once the taonga tūturu have been inventoried, the archaeologist will notify the Ministry of Culture & Heritage (MCH) in accordance with the Protected Objects Act (1975).
19. Custodianship of any taonga tūturu not reinterred with kōiwi will result in an application to MCH for traditional ownership by relevant mana whenua.

D.2.5.6 Recording of features and deposits

Any in situ pre-1900 or significant 20th century archaeological deposits or features exposed during monitoring will be investigated, recorded and sampled consistent with accepted archaeological practice and in accordance with any requirements of HNZPT. 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.

Sufficient time and opportunity will be allowed 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.

D.2.5.7 Methods for recording in-ground post-1900 historic heritage material

Should any in ground historic heritage material, not covered by another statutory authority, be uncovered within the Project Area, this material will be recorded and analysed as per standard best practices, which includes:

- Limiting or preventing contractor access to the area while the archaeologist is undertaking their works. This might include the provision of temporary fencing or setting up an exclusion zone if necessary.
- Cleaning down any features or finds with hand tools as required.
- Photography.
- Detailed survey (total station) as required.
- Removal of any portable heritage items for curation and analysis.
- Recording of any historical information collected because of the on-site works.

D.2.5.8 Artefact Management Plan

Any artefacts recovered will have their positions marked on a site plan and will be retained for analysis at the Project Archaeologist's discretion.

The process for storage, analysis and display shall be as follows:

1. Artefacts will be bagged, labelled by date and context, and may initially be stored in a secure on-site lock up facility provided by the contractor.
2. As soon as is feasible, artefacts will be transferred to the Project Archaeologist's offices for cleaning, recording and analysis.
3. Artefacts retained will be analysed and recorded by the appropriate specialists with the results presented in the final archaeological report.
4. Any significant artefacts and/or artefacts meriting public display, will be identified by the Project Archaeologist and will be considered for display in an appropriate location or deposited in the Auckland War Memorial Museum, in consultation with NZTA.
5. Less significant finds will be disposed of following recording and analysis, subject to NZTA's agreement, unless a museum is willing to accept the collection.
6. Any wooden or fibre artefacts of significance will be wrapped/contained as required for short term preservation and analysis.
7. Artefacts will be conserved by appropriate specialists if this is recommended by the Project Archaeologist based on the level of significance and suitability for display or addition to museum collections.

Any Māori artefacts will be managed as set out in accordance with the Iwi representative protocols outlined in Section D.2.5.5 of this AMP and the requirements of the Protected Objects Act 1975.

D.2.5.9 Post excavation analysis and archiving

Artefacts retained from the Project Area will be analysed and recorded by the appropriate specialists with the results presented in the final archaeological report, which will be provided to the parties specified in Section D.2.5.10 of this AMP for information and archiving.

Any artefacts of significance relating to European occupation of the area that are recovered from the Project Area may be offered to the Auckland Museum in consultation with NZTA.

Any Māori artefacts (taonga tūturu) will be dealt with in accordance with the requirements of the Protected Objects Act 1975.

D.2.5.10 Reporting requirements

During the Project, information on any archaeological discoveries will be provided to Auckland Council (Cultural Heritage Implementation Team and Consent Monitoring officer), HNZPT and Iwi representatives.

Opportunities for provision of information to the public via on site signage and media releases will be considered by NZTA in consultation with those parties if any significant archaeology is exposed during earthworks.

A written summary report will be provided by the Project Archaeologist to NZTA, HNZPT, Auckland Council (Cultural Heritage Implementation Team and Consent Monitoring Officer) and Iwi representatives within 20 days of the completion of monitoring work. However, if the works extend over more than a year, annual summary reports will be provided. A full and final archaeological report will be completed within 12 months of the end of the archaeological involvement in the earthworks phase of construction, and will be provided to NZTA, HNZPT, Auckland Council (for inclusion in the Cultural Heritage Inventory (CHI)), the NZ Archaeological Association Central File, Iwi representatives and any other parties specified in the archaeological authority.

On completion of the final report, the Project Archaeologist will update the archaeological site records on the NZAA Site Recording Scheme (ARCHSITE database) and the Auckland Council Tūtangi Ora database with a summary of the results and reference to the final report.

Depending on the significance of the archaeological information recovered, articles may be submitted to academic journals for publication¹.

D.2.6 Live document

This management plan is a live document and may require review and amendment during the life of the Project to reflect changes to activities, risks, construction, responsibilities, and quality management processes. Modification may also be required to accommodate additional consents and/or alterations once detailed design and construction methods are finalised. Any changes will be made in accordance with Section D.2.3.6.

¹ Please note due to the sensitive nature of the information, some images or information maybe redacted.

D.2.7 Appendix A - AUP Accidental discovery rule

E11.6.1. Accidental discovery rule

1. Despite any other rule in this Plan permitting earthworks or land disturbance or any activity associated with earthworks or land disturbance, in the event of discovery of sensitive material which is not expressly provided for by any resource consent or other statutory authority, the standards and procedures set out in this rule must apply.
2. For the purpose of this rule, 'sensitive material' means:
 - a. human remains and kōiwi;
 - b. an archaeological site;
 - c. a Māori cultural artefact/taonga tuturu;
 - d. a protected New Zealand object as defined in the Protected Objects Act 1975 (including any fossil or sub-fossil);
 - e. evidence of contaminated land (such as discolouration, vapours, asbestos, separate phase hydrocarbons, landfill material or significant odour); or
 - f. a lava cave greater than 1m in diameter on any axis.
3. On discovery of any sensitive material, the owner of the site or the consent holder must take the following steps:

Cease works and secure the area

- a. immediately cease all works within 20m of any part of the discovery, including shutting down all earth disturbing machinery and stopping all earth moving activities, and in the case of evidence of contaminated land apply controls to minimise discharge of contaminants into the environment.
- b. Secure the area of the discovery, including a sufficient buffer area to ensure that all sensitive material remains undisturbed.

Inform relevant authorities and parties

- c. inform the following parties immediately of the discovery:
 - i. the New Zealand Police if the discovery is of human remains or kōiwi;
 - ii. the Council in all cases;
 - iii. Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga if the discovery is an archaeological site, Māori cultural artefact, human remains or kōiwi;
 - iv. Mana Whenua if the discovery is an archaeological site, Māori cultural artefact, or kōiwi.

Wait for and enable inspection of the site

- d. wait for and enable the site to be inspected by the relevant authority or agency:
 - i. if the discovery is human remains or kōiwi the New Zealand Police are required to investigate the human remains to determine whether they are those of a missing person or are a crime scene. The remainder of this process will not apply until the New Zealand Police confirm that they have no further interest in the discovery; or
 - ii. if the discovery is of sensitive material, other than evidence of contaminants, a site inspection for the purpose of initial assessment and response will be arranged by the Council in consultation with Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga and appropriate Mana Whenua representatives; or
 - iii. if the discovery is evidence of contaminants, a suitably qualified and experienced person is required to complete an initial assessment and provide information to the Council on the assessment and response.
- e. following site inspection and consultation with all relevant parties (including the owner and consent holder), the Council will determine the area within which work must cease, and any changes to controls on discharges of contaminants, until the requirements of E11.6.1(3)(f) are met.

Recommencement of work

- f. work within the area determined by the Council at E11.6.1(3)(e) must not recommence until all of the following requirements, so far as relevant to the discovery, have been met:
 - i. Heritage New Zealand has confirmed that an archaeological authority has been approved for the work or that none is required;
 - ii. any required notification under the Protected Objects Act 1975 has been made to the Ministry for Culture and Heritage;
 - iii. the requirements of E30 Contaminated land and/or the National Environmental Standards for Assessing and Managing Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health 2011 have been met;
 - iv. any material of scientific or educational importance must be recorded and if appropriate recovered and preserved;
 - v. if the discovery is a lava cave as outlined in E11.6.1(2)(f) above and if the site is assessed to be regionally significant, reasonable measures must be taken to minimise adverse effects of the works on the scientific values of the site; and
 - vi. where the site is of Māori origin and an authority from Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga is not required the Council will confirm, in consultation with Mana Whenua, that:
 - 1) any kōiwi have either been retained where discovered or removed in accordance with the appropriate tikanga; and
 - 2) any agreed revisions to the planned works to be/have been made in order to address adverse effects on Māori cultural values.
 - vii. resource consent has been granted to any alteration or amendment to the earthworks or land disturbance that may be necessary to avoid the sensitive materials and that is not otherwise permitted under the Plan or allowed by any existing resource consent.
 - viii. there are no requirements in the case of archaeological sites that are not of Māori origin and are not covered by Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014.

Appendix E. Proposed Archaeological Authority Conditions and Archaeological Management Plan (Authority East – Waterview to Ian McKinnon Drive)

E.1 Proposed Conditions for Archaeological authority for works between Waterview and Ian McKinnon Drive (East)

Definitions

Table E-1 below defines the acronyms and terms used in these Archaeological Authority conditions. Defined terms are capitalised in these conditions.

Table E-1: Acronym and term definitions

Acronym / Term	Definition / Meaning
Authority Holder	NZ Transport Agency
Designation	The designation(s) for the Project, included in the Auckland Unitary Plan
HNZPT	Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga
NZAA	New Zealand Archaeological Association
Project	Te Ara Hauāuru Northwest Rapid Transit
Project Archaeologist	The schedule 8 clause 7 Fast-track Approvals Act 2024 'approved person', being Arden Cruickshank; or any subsequent person as approved under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 or subsequent legislation

Expiry: 25 years from the date of granting

CONDITIONS OF AUTHORITY

1. The Authority Holder shall prepare an Archaeological Management Plan (AMP). The purpose of the AMP is to provide instructions for managing during the construction and compliance with the conditions of the authority.
2. The AMP shall include:
 - a. Archaeological monitoring areas where there is a material risk of encountering an archaeological site;
 - b. Roles and responsibilities of the Project Archaeologist and contractor;
 - c. Training procedures;
 - d. Accidental discovery protocols; and
 - e. Archaeological mitigation measures to apply in the event an archaeological site is encountered.
3. At least 20 Working Days before starting Project works, the AMP shall be submitted to HNZPT for certification that the AMP satisfies the requirements of Condition 2.
4. The certified AMP shall be implemented and complied with for the duration of the Archaeological Authority.
5. The Authority Holder may update the AMP by submitting the amended AMP in writing to HNZPT for certification.
6. The Authority Holder must ensure that all contractors working on the Project are briefed on site by the Project Archaeologist, or their delegate, prior to any Project works commencing. The purpose of the briefing is to support subsequent compliance with the authority conditions. The briefing shall include:
 - a. the possibility of encountering archaeological sites,

- b. how to identify possible archaeological sites during works,
 - c. the archaeological work required by the conditions of this authority if an archaeological site is encountered, and
 - d. contractors' responsibilities with regard to notification of the discovery of archaeological evidence.
7. Prior to the start of any on-site archaeological work, the Authority Holder must advise Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga, Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei, Te Ākitai Waiohū and Ngāti te Ata of the date when work will begin. This advice must be provided at least 2 working days before work starts.
8. Any earthworks within the archaeological monitoring areas identified in the Archaeological Management Plan must be monitored by the Project Archaeologist who may appoint a person to carry out the monitoring on their behalf.
9. Any archaeological site encountered during the exercise of this authority must be investigated, recorded and analysed in accordance with the certified Archaeological Management Plan.
10. The Authority Holder shall enable access for Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei, Te Ākitai Waiohū and Ngāti te Ata to any archaeological site encountered in order to undertake tikanga subject to any health and safety requirements.
11. If any kōiwi (human remains) are encountered, the Authority Holder shall cease works within 20 metres ("setback area") of the discovery. The Heritage New Zealand Senior Archaeologist, New Zealand Police, Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei, Te Ākitai Waiohū and Ngāti te Ata must be advised immediately in accordance with Guidelines for Kōiwi Tangata/Human Remains (ASG8 2010). No further work in the setback area may take place until future actions have been agreed by all parties.
12. If any possible taonga or Māori artefacts are encountered, Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei, Te Ākitai Waiohū and Ngāti te Ata shall be informed to enable appropriate tikanga to be undertaken, so long as all statutory requirements under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 and the Protected Objects Act 1975 are met.
13. If any archaeological site is encountered and works modifying or destroying the archaeological site are undertaken, Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei, Te Ākitai Waiohū and Ngāti te Ata shall be provided with a copy of any reports completed under Condition 9 and be given an opportunity to discuss it with the Project Archaeologist if required.
14. Within 20 working days of the completion of the on-site archaeological work associated with this authority, the Authority Holder shall ensure that:
 - a. An interim report following the Archaeological Report Guideline (AGS12 2023) is submitted to the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Senior Archaeologist for inclusion in the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Archaeological Reports Digital Library.
 - b. Site record forms are updated or submitted to the NZAA Site Recording Scheme.
15. Within 12 months of the completion of the on-site archaeological work, the Authority Holder shall ensure that a final report, completed following the Archaeological Report Guideline (AGS12 2023), is submitted to the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Senior Archaeologist for inclusion in the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Archaeological Reports Digital Library.
 - a. A digital copy of the final report shall be sent to the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Senior Archaeologist.
 - b. Digital copies of the final report shall be sent to the mana whenua identified in Condition 6.

E.2 Archaeological Management Plan (Authority 2)

E.2.1 Introduction

E.2.1.1 Purpose and scope

This Archaeological Management Plan (AMP) has been prepared by Arden Cruickshank on behalf of NZ Transport Agency Waka Kotahi (NZTA) for Te Ara Hauāuru Northwest Rapid Transit (the Project).

The objective of the AMP is to set out the processes for managing archaeological sites during the construction of the Project.

Two archaeological authorities are being sought for project for all public land to cover both known and high risk areas where previously unknown archaeological features may be encountered. This AMP is associated with Authority 2, the extent of which is shown in Figure E-1 from Waterview to Ian McKinnon Drive.

NZTA will be responsible for undertaking all construction works on site in accordance with this plan. The AMP will always be accessible onsite during works for the duration of construction.

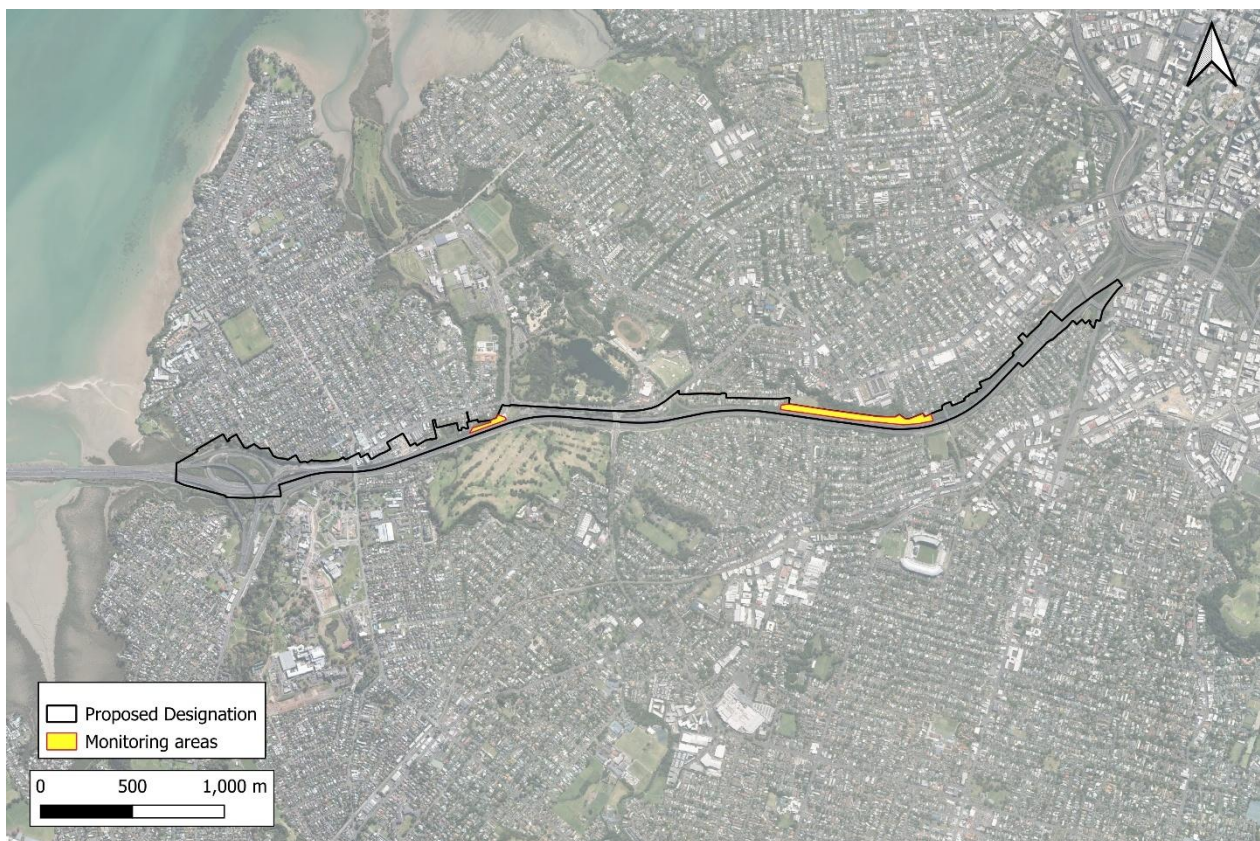


Figure E-1: Extent of Authority 2 showing locations of archaeological monitoring areas

E.2.1.2 Project description

NZTA, in partnership with Auckland Transport (AT) proposes to construct the Project to serve the residents of the northwest of Auckland with bus rapid transit (including stations) along the State Highway 16 (SH16) corridor between Brigham Creek Road and Auckland city centre. The Project will provide an efficient and safe public transport option to improve how people, freight, and services move between northwest Auckland and the Auckland city centre.

The Project includes a bi-directional busway and seven rapid transit stations (including a Park and Ride facility at Brigham Creek Rarawaru station) to be connected to the local bus and road network. The extent of the Project is shown in Figure E-2 below.

The key elements of the Project are described as follows:

- A two-way busway adjacent to SH16 from the new station at Brigham Creek Road to the Auckland city centre at Ian McKinnon Drive.
- Seven stations to support bus rapid transit, including access to the adjacent local road network. The proposed stations are at Brigham Creek Rarawaru (including a Park and Ride facility), Westgate Te Waiarohia, Royal Road Mānutewhau, Lincoln Road Wai o Pareira, Te Atatū Ōrangihina, Point Chevalier and Western Springs.
- Maintaining the Northwest Shared Path and connections (as required).
- Structural works including bridges and retaining walls (as required).
- Access requirements onto local roads.
- New or modified stormwater drainage network system.
- Relocation, protection and/or removal of existing utilities (water, wastewater, power, communications, gas).



Figure E-2: Overview of the Project

Key activities anticipated during the construction of the Project include the following:

- Site establishment activities including temporary fencing, establishment and removal of temporary contractor facilities, temporary access construction, stockpiling, installation of erosion and sediment control measures.
- Vegetation removal and disturbance.
- Earthworks including cut and fill.
- Utility relocation, diversion and/or installation.
- Drilling and pile driving.
- Bridge construction.
- Finishing works including surfacing and permanent marking, topsoil and grassing, landscaping, installation of street furniture, lighting and fencing.

E.2.1.3 Key personnel

Table E-2 sets out the names, contact details, roles, responsibility and authorities of key personnel involved in the implementation and operation of this plan.

Table E-2: Contact details

Name	Role	Contact details	Responsibility
Project Archaeologist (and HNZPT approved s45 archaeologist for 2026/TBC)	Arden Cruickshank CFG Heritage Ltd.	[REDACTED]	Project Archaeologist (and HNZPT approved s45 archaeologist for 2026/TBC)
HNZPT authority holder	Sarah Ho	[REDACTED]	Principal Planner, NZTA
HNZPT Archaeologist			
Iwi representatives	Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei	TBC	
	Te Ākitai Waiohūa	TBC	
	Ngaati Te Ata Waiohūa	TBC	

E.2.1.4 Project Archaeologist

The 'Project Archaeologist' referred to in this AMP is the archaeologist approved by HNZPT (Heritage NZ) pursuant to section 45 of the HNZPTA.

Some of the archaeological work for the Project may be undertaken by other qualified archaeologists under the direction of the Project Archaeologist. For the purposes of this plan, the general term 'archaeologist' and 'archaeological team' is used to denote either the Project Archaeologist or qualified archaeologists working under their direction.

E.2.1.5 Iwi Representatives

Any cultural monitoring of the construction works for the Project will be determined between NZTA and the appropriate Iwi representatives of Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei, Te Ākitai Waiohūa and Ngaati te Ata Waiohūa.

Cultural monitoring will include:

- Access to be enabled for Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei, Te Ākitai Waiohūa and Ngaati Te Ata Waiohūa to the Project area in order to undertake tikanga consistent with any requirements of site safety.
- Informing Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei, Te Ākitai Waiohūa and Ngaati Te Ata Waiohūa 48 hours before the start and finish of any archaeological work.
- If any kōiwi (human remains) are encountered, all work should cease within 20 metres of the discovery. The Heritage New Zealand Senior Archaeologist, New Zealand Police, Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei, Te Ākitai Waiohūa, and Ngaati Te Ata Waiohūa must be advised immediately in accordance with Guidelines for Kōiwi Tangata/Human Remains (ASG8 2010) and no further work in the area may take place until future actions have been agreed by all parties.
- Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei, Te Ākitai Waiohūa, and Ngaati Te Ata Waiohūa shall be informed if any possible taonga or Māori artefacts are identified to enable appropriate tikanga to be undertaken, so long as all statutory requirements under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 and the Protected Objects Act 1975 are met.
- Ngāti Whātua Ōrākei, Te Ākitai Waiohūa, and Ngaati Te Ata Waiohūa shall be provided with a copy of any reports completed as a result of the archaeological work associated with this authority and be given an opportunity to discuss it with the s45 approved person if required.

E.2.1.6 Recorded archaeological sites

The Project area contains two recorded archaeological sites which are discussed in Section E.2.2.2. In addition to these sites, due to the proximity of works to waterways and Arch Hill Scenic Reserve, it is possible that additional previously unrecorded archaeological sites may be encountered during works. The highest risk areas have been identified for onsite archaeological monitoring as discussed in Section D.2.2.2.

E.2.2 Management effects on archaeology

E.2.2.1 Construction effects on archaeology

Construction effects on archaeology, and the management processes and mitigation to address the effects, are summarised in Table E-3 and discussed in more detail in Sections E.2.2.2 and E.2.5.

Table E-3: Management and mitigation of effects on archaeology/historic heritage

Activity	Effect	Management and mitigation measures
Construction near Waititiko / Meola Creek	Two recorded midden (R11/2832 band R11/3567) in the vicinity of works which are likely to be modified or destroyed by works	Archaeological monitoring of earthworks here at the discretion of the Project Archaeologist. Recording and sampling of in situ archaeological features following methods outlined in Section E.2.5.6 of this AMP.
Construction in remainder of authority area	Potential unrecorded archaeological sites in the vicinity of waterways, or in unmodified reserve land	High risk areas will be subject to archaeological monitoring of topsoil stripping and cut down to natural levels. Any archaeological sites encountered will be recorded following standard accepted archaeological practices.

E.2.2.2 Archaeological monitoring areas

This section of the Project has two areas of archaeological interest, identified due to their proximity to waterways or reserves that have not been heavily modified. All ground disturbance within these areas will need to be discussed with the Project Archaeologist due to the risk of encountering archaeological material, including utility relocations and installation of silt fencing. These areas are all discussed below:

E.2.2.2.1 Monitoring Area 4

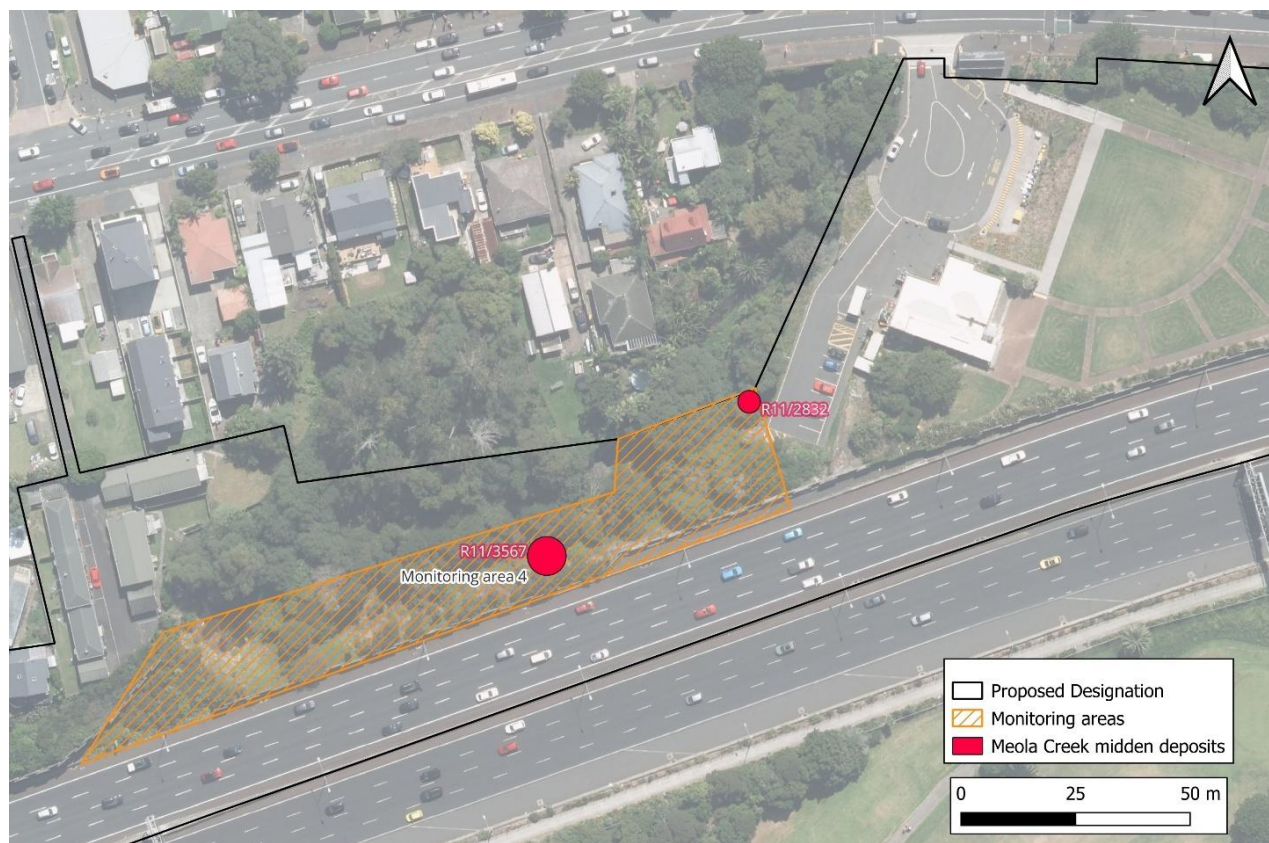


Figure E-3: Monitoring Area 4

This area is near the Waiōrea Community Recycling Centre, between Waititiko / Meola Creek and SH16 (Figure E-3).

There are two recorded archaeological sites in this area, and it is possible that insitu features associated with these sites will be affected during works. Before works begin in this area, the Project Archaeologist will meet with the site engineers to determine the level of archaeological monitoring required.

E.2.2.2.2 Monitoring Area 5



Figure E-4: Monitoring Area 5

This area is the extent of the Proposed Designation within Arch Hill Scenic reserve (Figure E-4). Arch Hill Scenic Reserve is noted as an area of statutory acknowledgement for Te Ākitai Waiohū in their Deed of Settlement. Waiohū engaged in traditional and symbolic cultural practices in Arch Hill in recognition of the sacred springs, lakes and water caverns in the area. However, it is also a tapu area that commemorates the passing of many Waiohū lives. The historical, cultural and spiritual association of Te Ākitai Waiohū with Arch Hill Scenic Reserve is essential to the preservation and affirmation of its tribal identity. It is an area associated with Waiohū through to the end of Kiwi Tāmaki's leadership at a time when the community was at its height in strength, unity and stability.

It is possible that previously unrecorded archaeological sites may exist within this area. Before works begin in this area, the Project Archaeologist will meet with the site engineers to determine the level of archaeological monitoring required.

E.2.3 Roles and responsibilities

E.2.3.1 Project Archaeologist roles and responsibilities

The Project Archaeologist will be responsible for ensuring that the archaeological requirements set out in this AMP and in the HNZPTA authority (refer to Section E.1) are fulfilled. The requirements include ensuring that a qualified archaeologist is available to undertake the required monitoring work.

The Project Archaeologist will also be responsible for inductions and briefings to be carried out and reporting the archaeological work undertaken to the relevant parties.

Archaeological monitoring and investigations will be undertaken by either the Project archaeologist or other qualified archaeologists under the direction of the Project Archaeologist.

E.2.3.2 Contractor briefing

Prior to the start of earthworks, the Project archaeologist and Iwi representatives will meet with the contractor on site to brief them on the general archaeological requirements for the Project, including discovery procedures for Taonga Tūturu and kōiwi.

E.2.3.3 Contractor responsibilities

The Project Archaeologist must be given at least two weeks' notice by the contractor that works (or each stage of works) are about to begin. The contractor will keep the Project Archaeologist informed as to the work schedule and any changes that may arise.

The Project Archaeologist and Iwi representatives will also be invited to attend regular toolbox meetings during the course of the Project, the purpose of which is to cover off updates to the schedule of works, remind staff of the cultural and heritage requirements for the Project and to ensure that any new staff joining the team are fully briefed prior to the commencement of works.

It is the responsibility of the contractor to ensure copies of this AMP are kept on site and to advise subcontractors of their responsibilities in relation to these. As contractor to the Project, [Name of Contractor TBC] are also responsible for adhering to the conditions of statutory consents (i.e. HNZPTA authorities).

As set out in Section E.2.5 of this AMP, the contractor will temporarily cease works and call in the Project Archaeologist if suspected archaeological / historic heritage remains are exposed during works when an archaeologist is not present, so that the remains can be assessed and recorded.

The contractor will work with the Project Archaeologist to ensure sufficient time and opportunity for the recording and sampling of any archaeological features of deposits encountered is provided. Construction will not resume works in the immediate vicinity until the archaeological works is completed. The Project Archaeologist will confirm when physical works can recommence in the vicinity of archaeological sites.

E.2.3.4 Responsibilities of the subcontractors

It is the responsibility of the contractor to ensure that their subcontractors are familiar with the contents of this AMP, and associated plans through briefings, inductions and toolbox meetings.

E.2.3.5 Contact details

The contact details for the Project Archaeologist, Auckland Council (Cultural Heritage Implementation Team Leader and Compliance Monitoring Officer), mana whenua, and HNZPT are provided in Table E-2.

E.2.3.6 Distribution and updates

This AMP may be reviewed throughout the course of the Project:

- To reflect material changes associated with changes to construction techniques, the natural environment, or due to unresolved complaints.
- As part of the annual review of the AMP for the Project.

The annual review will take into consideration:

- Compliance with the designation or consent conditions, any other management plans (including site specific plans) and material changes to these plans.
- Any significant changes to construction activities or methods.
- Key changes to roles and responsibilities within the Project team.
- Changes in industry best practice standards.
- Changes in legal or other requirements (social and environmental legal requirements, consent conditions, NZTA objectives and relevant policies, plans, standards, specifications and guidelines).
- Results of inspections, monitoring and reporting procedures associated with the management of adverse effects during construction.

- Comments of inspections, monitoring and reporting procedures associated with the management of adverse effects during construction.
- Comments or recommendations from Auckland Council or HNZPT.
- Any unresolved complaints and any response to complaints and remedial action taken to address the complaint.

Any material changes to the AMP during project works must be approved by NZTA and HNZPT prior to works commencing, or the variation being implemented if works have already commenced. It is the responsibility of the Contractor to distribute any approved changes to the AMP to the relevant parties involved in project works.

E.2.4 Training procedures

E.2.4.1 Induction and training

E.2.4.1.1 Site induction

All personnel involved with the Project (NZTA, contractor, subcontractors, etc.) are required to undergo an archaeological induction prior to commencing work. As part of the induction, the Project Archaeologist will provide a briefing of the archaeological and historic heritage requirements contained within this AMP. These requirements include but are not limited to:

- Statutory requirements.
- How to recognise archaeological sites, features or artefacts and historic heritage material if exposed during earthworks.
- What these sites or material may look like.
- What actions need to be taken should any archaeological material / historic heritage material or remains be exposed or encountered during earthworks.
- Who to contact in the event of archaeological or historic heritage material being exposed, if the Project archaeologist is not present on site at the time.

Iwi representatives will also be invited to provide a briefing at the induction on cultural requirements in the event that archaeological remains relating to Māori occupation or activities are exposed during the earthworks and to carry out any tikanga protocols deemed necessary.

E.2.4.1.2 Toolbox talks

The Project Archaeologist will also attend regular toolbox meetings during the course of the Project, the purpose of which is to remind staff of the archaeological requirements for the Project and to ensure that any new staff joining the Project team are fully briefed prior to the commencement of works.

E.2.4.1.3 Training records

A record of attendance at the induction, briefing and training sessions will be held by the Environmental Manager of the contractor as part of the Project training records.

E.2.5 Archaeological procedures and mitigation measures

Removal of archaeological/historic heritage features and deposits during the Project works will be mitigated and managed, as outlined in Section E.2.2 (Table E-3), by archaeological monitoring of works, the recording of remains exposed and the recovery of samples of archaeological material for further analysis.

E.2.5.1 Accidental discovery protocols

For works outside of the extent of the archaeological authority, the Accidental Discovery Rule E11.6.1 outlined in the AUP will apply. This rule is attached to this AMP as D.2.7.

E.2.5.2 Discovery protocols

If suspected archaeological features are encountered and the Project Archaeologist is not present, works will stop in the immediate vicinity of the find until the Project archaeologist can assess the site.

Depending on what is revealed by the earthworks, stand down periods involving the ceasing of works in the immediate vicinity may be required at various stages to allow for archaeological work to be carried out, or for consultation to occur with the appropriate parties.

A stand down will require earthworks to cease within 20 m of the feature or find, and work may continue to proceed in other areas.

Construction timeframes need to be flexible enough to ensure that archaeological works are completed as necessary to ensure that the conditions of the Archaeological Authority are met.

E.2.5.3 Confirmation of archaeological features

If in situ archaeological features or deposits are identified during monitoring, the Project Archaeologist will stop works in the immediate vicinity by notifying the Project Manager and will investigate and record the remains, in accordance with accepted archaeological practice as set out in this AMP and the requirements of the HNZPT Authority.

If significant archaeological features or deposits are identified during earthworks Auckland Council (Cultural Heritage Implementation Team and Consent Monitoring officer), HNZPT and Iwi representatives will first be notified by the Project Archaeologist, and the remains will then be investigated and recorded in accordance with accepted archaeological practice as outlined in Sections 5.6 and 5.7 of this AMP, if of pre-1900 date. If remains indicating Māori occupation are exposed the protocols outlined in sections below will be followed.

E.2.5.4 Kōiwi tangata

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

1. Earthworks/investigation should cease within a 20m buffer area while the Project archaeologist establishes whether the bone is human.
2. All non-essential personnel should be strictly excluded from the 20 m buffer around the discovery site for security purposes. Consumption of food or liquids as well as smoking or vaping is prohibited within the discovery site.
3. If it is not clear whether the bone is human, work shall cease within a 20 m buffer area until a bio-anthropologist or suitably qualified specialist can be consulted, and a definite identification made.
4. If bone is confirmed as human (kōiwi tāngata), the Archaeologist will immediately contact the relevant Iwi representatives, HNZPT, Auckland Council and the NZ Police.
5. The discovery site will be secured in a way that protects the kōiwi as far as possible from further damage. The location and confirmation of the kōiwi will be kept confidential and will only be reported on in the final archaeological report.
6. Consultation will be undertaken with the Iwi representatives, the HNZPT Regional Archaeologist and the Project Manager / NZTA when an authority is obtained, to determine and advise the most appropriate course of action.
7. No further action will be taken until responses have been received from all parties, and the kōiwi will not be removed until authorised by HNZPT.
8. The Mana Whenua Contact/s will advise on appropriate tikanga and be given the opportunity to conduct any cultural ceremonies that they consider are appropriate.
9. The material will be carefully lifted from the grave(s) by the archaeologist with the assistance of the Mana Whenua Contact/s and removed to an appropriate reinterment location (urupā) for burial.

10. If the Mana Whenua Contact/s and mana whenua representatives agree and so request, the bones may be further analysed by a skilled bioanthropological specialist prior to reburial, in line with the HNZPT Guidelines Kōiwi Tāngata Human Remains (2010) or subsequent version.
11. If a pre-determined reinterment location (urupā) is not available for burial, kōiwi should be removed to a temporary on-site secure holding facility within the Project area.
12. The urupā where kōiwi can be buried will be at a suitable location determined by the Mana Whenua Contact/s and NZTA.
13. Activity in the relevant area can recommence after the bones have been reinterred or removed and authorisation has been obtained from HNZPT.

E.2.5.5 Taonga tūturu

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

1. The Project archaeologist will inform Heritage NZ and Mana Whenua Contact/s of the taonga tūturu (if they are not informed already).
2. The Project archaeologist will record the locations of the taonga tūturu on a site plan and artefact inventory. The location of where the taonga tūturu was encountered will be kept confidential until the final report is completed.
3. Taonga tūturu will be stored in a secure location within the Project Area, which will follow tikanga protocols. These protocols, including the location of the secure storage facility will be organised in conjunction with the Mana Whenua Contact/s. Taonga tūturu can then be stored securely at the offices of CFG Heritage Ltd (if necessary) until works are completed and reports finalized.
4. An exception will be made if the taonga tūturu are found or associated with kōiwi, in which case they will be recorded on site and remain with the kōiwi tangata in a secure holding facility. This will continue until a decision is made to move and/or reinter the taonga tūturu. If the taonga tūturu are reinterred, it will be with the kōiwi.
5. Once the taonga tūturu have been inventoried, the archaeologist will notify the Ministry of Culture & Heritage (MCH) in accordance with the Protected Objects Act (1975).
6. Custodianship of any taonga tūturu not reinterred with kōiwi will result in an application to MCH for traditional ownership by relevant mana whenua.

E.2.5.6 Recording of features and deposits

Any in situ pre-1900 or significant 20th century archaeological deposits or features exposed during monitoring will be investigated, recorded and sampled consistent with accepted archaeological practice and in accordance with any requirements of HNZPT. 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.

Sufficient time and opportunity will be allowed 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.

E.2.5.7 Methods for recording in-ground post-1900 historic heritage material

Should any in ground historic heritage material, not covered by another statutory authority, be uncovered within the Project Area, this material will be recorded and analysed as per standard best practices, which includes:

- Limiting or preventing contractor access to the area while the archaeologist is undertaking their works. This might include the provision of temporary fencing or setting up an exclusion zone if necessary.

- Cleaning down any features or finds with hand tools as required.
- Photography.
- Detailed survey (total station) as required.
- Removal of any portable heritage items for curation and analysis.
- Recording of any historical information collected because of the on-site works.

E.2.5.8 Artefact Management Plan

Any artefacts recovered will have their positions marked on a site plan and will be retained for analysis at the Project Archaeologist's discretion.

The process for storage, analysis and display shall be as follows:

1. Artefacts will be bagged, labelled by date and context, and may initially be stored in a secure on-site lock up facility provided by the contractor.
2. As soon as is feasible, artefacts will be transferred to the Project Archaeologist's offices for cleaning, recording and analysis.
3. Artefacts retained will be analysed and recorded by the appropriate specialists with the results presented in the final archaeological report.
4. Any significant artefacts and/or artefacts meriting public display, will be identified by the Project Archaeologist and will be considered for display in an appropriate location or deposited in the Auckland War Memorial Museum, in consultation with NZTA.
5. Less significant finds will be disposed of following recording and analysis, subject to NZTA's agreement, unless a museum is willing to accept the collection.
6. Any wooden or fibre artefacts of significance will be wrapped/contained as required for short term preservation and analysis.
7. Artefacts will be conserved by appropriate specialists if this is recommended by the Project Archaeologist based on the level of significance and suitability for display or addition to museum collections.

Any Māori artefacts will be managed as set out in accordance with the Iwi representative protocols outlined in Section E.2.5.5 of this AMP and the requirements of the Protected Objects Act 1975.

E.2.5.9 Post excavation analysis and archiving

Artefacts retained from the Project Area will be analysed and recorded by the appropriate specialists with the results presented in the final archaeological report, which will be provided to the parties specified in Section E.2.5.10 of this AMP for information and archiving.

Any artefacts of significance relating to European occupation of the area that are recovered from the Project Area may be offered to the Auckland Museum in consultation with NZTA.

Any Māori artefacts (taonga tūturu) will be dealt with in accordance with the requirements of the Protected Objects Act 1975.

E.2.5.10 Reporting requirements

During the Project, information on any archaeological discoveries will be provided to Auckland Council (Cultural Heritage Implementation Team and Consent Monitoring officer), HNZPT and Iwi representatives.

Opportunities for provision of information to the public via on site signage and media releases will be considered by NZTA in consultation with those parties if any significant archaeology is exposed during earthworks.

A written summary report will be provided by the Project Archaeologist to NZTA, HNZPT, Auckland Council (Cultural Heritage Implementation Team and Consent Monitoring Officer) and Iwi representatives within 20

days of the completion of monitoring work. However, if the works extend over more than a year, annual summary reports will be provided. A full and final archaeological report will be completed within 12 months of the end of the archaeological involvement in the earthworks phase of construction, and will be provided to NZTA, HNZPT, Auckland Council (for inclusion in the Cultural Heritage Inventory), the NZ Archaeological Association Central File, Iwi representatives and any other parties specified in the archaeological authority.

On completion of the final report, the Project Archaeologist will update the archaeological site records on the NZAA Site Recording Scheme (ARCHSITE database) and the Auckland Council Tūtangi Ora database with a summary of the results and reference to the final report.

Depending on the significance of the archaeological information recovered, articles may be submitted to academic journals for publication².

E.2.6 Live document

This management plan is a live document and may require review and amendment during the life of the Project to reflect changes to activities, risks, construction, responsibilities, and quality management processes. Modification may also be required to accommodate additional consents and/or alterations once detailed design and construction methods are finalised. Any changes will be made in accordance with Section E.2.3.6.

² Please note due to the sensitive nature of the information, some images or information maybe redacted.

E.2.7 Appendix A - AUP Accidental discovery rule

E11.6.1. Accidental discovery rule

1. Despite any other rule in this Plan permitting earthworks or land disturbance or any activity associated with earthworks or land disturbance, in the event of discovery of sensitive material which is not expressly provided for by any resource consent or other statutory authority, the standards and procedures set out in this rule must apply.
2. For the purpose of this rule, 'sensitive material' means:
 - a. human remains and kōiwi;
 - b. an archaeological site;
 - c. a Māori cultural artefact/taonga tuturu;
 - d. a protected New Zealand object as defined in the Protected Objects Act 1975 (including any fossil or sub-fossil);
 - e. evidence of contaminated land (such as discolouration, vapours, asbestos, separate phase hydrocarbons, landfill material or significant odour); or
 - f. a lava cave greater than 1m in diameter on any axis.
3. On discovery of any sensitive material, the owner of the site or the consent holder must take the following steps:

Cease works and secure the area

- a. immediately cease all works within 20m of any part of the discovery, including shutting down all earth disturbing machinery and stopping all earth moving activities, and in the case of evidence of contaminated land apply controls to minimise discharge of contaminants into the environment.
- b. Secure the area of the discovery, including a sufficient buffer area to ensure that all sensitive material remains undisturbed.

Inform relevant authorities and parties

- c. inform the following parties immediately of the discovery:
 - i. the New Zealand Police if the discovery is of human remains or kōiwi;
 - ii. the Council in all cases;
 - iii. Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga if the discovery is an archaeological site, Māori cultural artefact, human remains or kōiwi;
 - iv. Mana Whenua if the discovery is an archaeological site, Māori cultural artefact, or kōiwi.

Wait for and enable inspection of the site

- d. wait for and enable the site to be inspected by the relevant authority or agency:
 - i. if the discovery is human remains or kōiwi the New Zealand Police are required to investigate the human remains to determine whether they are those of a missing person or are a crime scene. The remainder of this process will not apply until the New Zealand Police confirm that they have no further interest in the discovery; or
 - ii. if the discovery is of sensitive material, other than evidence of contaminants, a site inspection for the purpose of initial assessment and response will be arranged by the Council in consultation with Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga and appropriate Mana Whenua representatives; or
 - iii. if the discovery is evidence of contaminants, a suitably qualified and experienced person is required to complete an initial assessment and provide information to the Council on the assessment and response.
- e. following site inspection and consultation with all relevant parties (including the owner and consent holder), the Council will determine the area within which work must cease, and any changes to controls on discharges of contaminants, until the requirements of E11.6.1(3)(f) are met.

Recommencement of work

- f. work within the area determined by the Council at E11.6.1(3)(e) must not recommence until all of the following requirements, so far as relevant to the discovery, have been met:
 - i. Heritage New Zealand has confirmed that an archaeological authority has been approved for the work or that none is required;
 - ii. any required notification under the Protected Objects Act 1975 has been made to the Ministry for Culture and Heritage;
 - iii. the requirements of E30 Contaminated land and/or the National Environmental Standards for Assessing and Managing Contaminants in Soil to Protect Human Health 2011 have been met;
 - iv. any material of scientific or educational importance must be recorded and if appropriate recovered and preserved;
 - v. if the discovery is a lava cave as outlined in E11.6.1(2)(f) above and if the site is assessed to be regionally significant, reasonable measures must be taken to minimise adverse effects of the works on the scientific values of the site; and
 - vi. where the site is of Māori origin and an authority from Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga is not required the Council will confirm, in consultation with Mana Whenua, that:
 - 1) any kōiwi have either been retained where discovered or removed in accordance with the appropriate tikanga; and
 - 2) any agreed revisions to the planned works to be/have been made in order to address adverse effects on Māori cultural values.
 - vii. resource consent has been granted to any alteration or amendment to the earthworks or land disturbance that may be necessary to avoid the sensitive materials and that is not otherwise permitted under the Plan or allowed by any existing resource consent.
 - viii. there are no requirements in the case of archaeological sites that are not of Māori origin and are not covered by Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014.

Appendix F. Application for an approval of a person to undertake an activity under an archaeological authority

F.1.1 Section 1: Details of nominated person to undertake archaeological work

Name:	Arden Cruickshank
Email:	[REDACTED]
Phone:	[REDACTED]
Postal Address:	132 Symonds Street, Eden Terrace, Auckland, 1010

F.1.2 Section 2: Declaration of nominated person to undertaken archaeological work

I, Arden Cruickshank acknowledge:

8. that I agree to conform to accepted archaeological practice in undertaking the archaeological work required by the conditions of any authority granted as a result of this application.
9. that I meet the criteria required to be an approved person to undertake an activity under the authority under section 45(2)(a) of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014.
10. for a site of interest to Māori or Moriori:
 - a. that I can provide evidence of my skill and competency in relation to recognising and respecting Māori or Moriori values; and
 - b. that I can provide evidence of cultural support from Māori or Moriori for the work that will be undertaken for this authority.

Signature of Nominated Person:	[REDACTED]
Date:	13/11/2025

F.1.3 Section 3: Applicants Declaration

I, __Sarah Ho__ acknowledge:

1. that all the information provided with this application is true to the best of my knowledge.
2. that I have ensured all information relevant to the proposed activity has been made available to the nominated person.

Signature of Applicant or authorised agent:	[REDACTED]
Date:	15 December 2025