

Archaeological site management plan

Brymer Farms

Report prepared for: Brymer Farms Limited



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1 Purpose

This Archaeological Site Management Plan (ASMP) has been developed to manage, and guide works for Brymer Farms Limited for a proposed Fast Track development called Brymer Farms, 127 Brymer Road, Rotokauri, Hamilton which affects land parcels: Lot 1 DPS 87291, Lot 3 DP 385271 & Part Lot 2 DP 18355. The area affected is referred collectively in this assessment as the Site; total area for the proposed development is approximately 80.993 hectares.

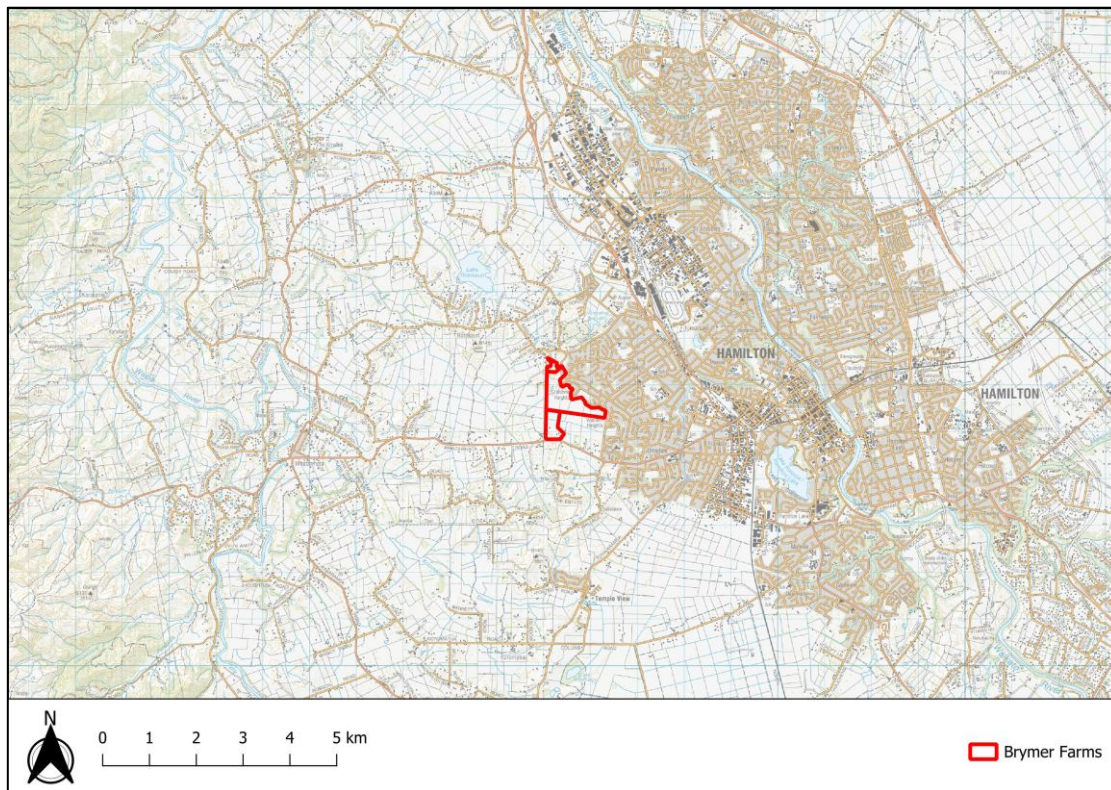


Figure 1. Location for the proposed Brymer Farm development (Site) in the wider landscape (Source: LINZ).

This document also provides methods to mitigate the modification/destruction of archaeology whether it be recorded or unrecorded through archaeological monitoring/investigation within the Site. This document also provides operational guidelines and procedures for day-to-day activities of which will modify/destroy archaeology during works within the Site. An integral part of this document includes working alongside tāngata whenua to produce meaningful outcomes. It also provides established protocols and procedures to guide works should anything unforeseen arise. This could include the identification of koiwi (human remains) or other significant archaeological deposits, artefacts or features. It also includes protocols if the archaeologist is not present and additional protocols relating to stand down, extra time, disputes and other unforeseen factors.

The anticipated audience of this plan is:

- Brymer Farms Limited,
- B&A Urban and Environmental,
- Waikato District Council,
- Construction contractors, workers and on-site crews,

- Tāngata Whenua,
- Archaeological personnel,
- HNZPT.

This plan has been written to accompany an archaeological authority application to HNZPT to modify/destroy recorded archaeological site S14/509 and any potential unrecorded archaeology located within the Site, as shown in Figures 1–2.



Figure 2. Proposed Brymer Farms Masterplan (Site) (B&A Urban & Environmental).

2 Roles and Responsibilities

2.1.1 Authority Holder: Brymer Farms Limited

- Liaise with the archaeologist and tāngata whenua about start dates. This will be established at least two weeks before any monitoring/investigation is to begin. Durations of works will also be established with both parties to produce a viable workflow.
- Will provide the archaeologist, through their contractors, appropriate plant and operators to conduct any archaeological monitoring/investigation.
- Ensure that the archaeologist is called in to conduct a pre-start briefing and that tāngata whenua can conduct a cultural briefing for contractors.
- Shall anticipate, allow and plan for (in consultation with the archaeologist) any archaeological work required for monitoring/investigation/recording as per communications between the authority holder and the archaeologist.
- Shall anticipate, allow and plan for any requirements for kaitiaki on site during works or archaeological investigation and/or monitoring.
- Cultural protocols are followed as per the briefing by tāngata whenua.
- Any variation to the approved plan/order of works must be communicated directly to the archaeologist and tāngata whenua.
- The authority holder must be aware of their responsibilities regarding notification (to HNZ), lodging copies of the final report, and meeting costs of the required archaeological work and reporting.
- A copy of the Authority and ASMP must be available on-site during works. Conditions, protocols, procedures and stated workflows within these documents shall be identified so that they are understood by all contractors.
- General earthworks may not begin until the archaeological monitoring/investigation is completed to the satisfaction of the archaeologist.

2.1.2 Contractors and subcontractors: TBC

- That any machinery or equipment required by the archaeologist to complete any monitoring/investigation is provided by the contractor to the specification of the archaeologist.
- The contractor will immediately stop work and contact the project archaeologist and tāngata whenua immediately, if an incidental find is identified (according to protocols) if the archaeologist is not on site.

2.1.3 Project Archaeologist: Redox CHS

- Undertake archaeological monitoring/investigations utilising appropriate required personal and sub-contractors as needed.
- Provide for the contracting crew a 'contractor briefing' prior to works commencing which outlines the procedures and protocols as outlined in this

document (this is a condition of the Authority granted by HNZ).

- Provide opportunity for tāngata whenua to be engaged in the process.
- All archaeological monitoring, investigation, recording and undertaking of any archaeological works be undertaken in a timely and expedient manner. However, a restraining factor on this is that archaeological information must be recorded appropriately and accurately.
- Any cultural protocols are followed as per the briefing by tāngata whenua.

2.1.4 Tāngata whenua

- Provide contractors and stakeholders with a briefing to the cultural landscape and any cultural protocols.
- Establish a safe working environment through karakia prior to the start of works.
- If required provide kaitiaki for any works that may affect archaeology.

3 Archaeological recording

Archaeological recording shall be conducted using best practice and can constitute but not be limited to.

1. Archaeological monitoring or investigation/excavation of all sites/features that will be modified/destroyed;
2. All identified archaeological features will be detailed on a site plan;
3. Detailed notes/recording of each feature and deposit;
4. Stratigraphic drawings and photographs of features and deposits will be undertaken (as required);
5. A sample of artefacts (if found) and samples of relevant material will be retained for specialist analysis. Positions will be marked on the site plan.

3.1 Time and resources

1. Additional archaeologists may be brought to site as required to assist subsequent archaeological monitoring, investigation, recording and sampling, in consultation with the authority holder.
2. The authority holder will allow sufficient time and opportunity for the archaeologist to record and sample any archaeological features or deposits encountered. The archaeologist will record the archaeological features or deposits using archaeological best practice.

3.2 Protocols

1. HNZ and tāngata whenua will be advised by the project archaeologist if any significant archaeological features or deposits are exposed that were not anticipated. This may trigger the stand down procedure set out below.
2. If any archaeological remains are exposed when the archaeologist is not present, the authority holder will inform the project archaeologist, tāngata whenua representatives and HNZ. This may trigger the stand down procedure set out below.
3. If koiwi tāngata (human remains) or taonga (Māori artefacts) are encountered, protocols set out in this document as well as any tikanga will be followed.
4. If there is any cultural sensitivity around the use of photography both the archaeologist and iwi representative will engage in dialogue to ensure good cultural and archaeological outcomes.

4 If the archaeologist is not present

If the archaeologist is not present and suspected archaeological features, deposits, or artefacts (as described by the project archaeologist at the contractor briefing) are exposed by earthworks, the contractor will immediately halt works within 10 metres and will call the project archaeologist and tāngata whenua representatives. It will then be determined whether the remains are archaeological or culturally sensitive and if so record them.

4.1 Stand down

Stand down periods may be required at various stages to allow for archaeological work to be carried out or for consultation with the appropriate parties to occur. Stand down will require work to cease only in the immediate vicinity of the feature or find, and work may proceed in other areas. Timeframes need to be flexible enough to ensure that archaeological works and cultural procedures are completed as necessary.

Stand down timeframes are dependent on the type of archaeological feature or remains that are identified, and to what degree it/they will be modified/destroyed. Smaller features, for example, a single fireplace or small grouping of postholes can be dealt with immediately and expediently as work progresses. Other larger archaeological features, or groups of features may require works to stop in the immediate area and will require approximately 2–3 days to investigate. If koiwi or taonga are identified then timeframes will be dependent on what is agreed through consultation between tāngata whenua, the authority holder, HNZ and the archaeologist.

5 Dispute Resolution

In the event of a dispute relating to the HNZPT authority the following procedure for resolution is to be followed:

- If dispute related to archaeological or tikanga (cultural issues) issues arise, a meeting between the authority holder, contractor, the archaeologist and tāngata whenua representatives should be convened immediately to attempt to resolve the dispute.

- If the dispute cannot be resolved a further meeting of all parties with representative of HNZPT will be arranged within one working day to resolve the dispute. HNZPT has ultimate responsibility for resolving issues relating to the authority conditions.

6 Protocols and Procedures

It is not always possible to anticipate beforehand the presence or density of archaeological deposits, especially single artefacts, or burials (koiwi). Therefore, a set of protocols have been established by HNZ to manage this. If koiwi are identified mana whenua shall be contacted immediately and an osteologist shall be employed if it is unclear whether the bone is human.

Protocols Relating to Koiwi Tangata (Human Remains)

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

1. Earthworks should cease in the immediate vicinity while an archaeologist establishes whether the bone is human.
2. If it is not clear whether the bone is human, work shall cease in the immediate vicinity until the University's reference collection and/or a specialist can be consulted and a definite identification made.
3. If bone is confirmed as human (koiwi tangata), the Archaeologist will immediately contact Iwi representatives (if not present), Heritage NZ and the NZ Police.
4. The site will be secured in a way that protects the koiwi as far as possible from further damage.
5. Consultation will be undertaken with all Iwi representatives as outlined in the authority, the Heritage NZ Regional Archaeologist and the authority holder to determine and advise the most appropriate course of action. No further action will be taken until responses have been received from all parties, and the koiwi will not be removed until advised by Heritage NZ.
6. The Iwi representatives will advise on appropriate tikanga and be given the opportunity to conduct any cultural ceremonies that are appropriate.
7. If the Iwi representatives are in agreement and so request, the bones may be further analysed by a skilled bio-anthropological specialist prior to reburial, in line with the *Heritage NZ Guidelines Koiwi Tangata Human Remains* (2014).
8. Activity in that place can recommence as soon the bones have been reinterred or removed and authorisation has been obtained from Heritage NZ.

Protocols Relating to Taonga (Māori Artefacts)

Māori artefacts such as carvings, stone adzes, and greenstone objects are considered taonga (treasures). These are taonga tuturu within the meaning of the Protected Objects Act 1975. Taonga may be found in isolated contexts but are generally found within archaeological sites. If taonga are found the following protocols will be adopted. If these are encountered mana whenua will be consulted surrounding analysis and recording:

1. The area containing the taonga will be secured in a way that protects the taonga as far as possible from further damage, consistent with conditions of the Authority.
2. The Archaeologist will then inform Heritage NZ and the Iwi representatives so that the appropriate actions (from cultural and archaeological perspectives) can be determined.
3. These actions will be carried out within an agreed stand down period and work may resume at the end of this period or when otherwise advised by Heritage New Zealand.
4. The Archaeologist will notify the Ministry for Culture and Heritage of the find within 28 days as required under the Protected Objects Act 1975. This can be done through the Auckland War Memorial Museum.
5. The Ministry for Culture and Heritage, in consultation with the tangata whenua, will decide on custodianship of the taonga (which may be a museum or the iwi whose claim to the artefact has been confirmed by the Māori Land Court). If the taonga requires conservation treatment (stabilisation), this can be carried out by the Department of Anthropology, University of Auckland (09-373-7999) and would be paid for by the Ministry. It would then be returned to the custodian or museum.

7 Archaeological monitoring/investigation

Brymer Farms Limited (Client) are proposing a Fast Track development called Brymer Farms, 127 Brymer Road, Rotokauri, Hamilton. It affects land parcels: Lot 1 DPS 87291, Lot 3 DP 385271 & Part Lot 2 DP 18355; referred collectively in this assessment as the Site with a total area of approximately 80.993 hectares.

Based on the assessment a single archaeological site was identified within the Site, a pre-1900 historic drainage ditch crossing the Site and along its southern boundary to the east. It is recorded in the NZAA database ArchSite as S14/509. S14/509 will most likely be modified/destroyed by the proposed development. Also, any unrecorded archaeology identified during works will also likely be modified/destroyed.

This research strategy has been compiled to build on understanding of archaeological sites, features or deposits within the wider area through archaeological monitoring/investigation and recording of the abovementioned archaeology.

7.1 Methodology

Monitoring/investigation of recorded archaeological site areas that will be affected by the works will be undertaken prior to development.

Archaeological monitoring is a process whereby the archaeologist must be present to observe earthworks that have potential to affect archaeological remains. The archaeologist may also

require earthworks to be completed in a particular fashion so that the archaeologist can assess whether archaeological remains are present.

Any archaeological evidence from recorded or previously unrecorded archaeology will be recorded and analysed using current archaeological practice. It may be required that works in the vicinity halt whilst the archaeologist undertakes this work.

Recording will use machine excavations for topsoil stripping and trenching, hand cleaning and recording of soil profiles, hand excavation of features, written notes, measured scale drawings, photography and sample collection for analysis (see also Section 2).

7.2 Sites and areas to be actively monitored and inspected by the archaeologist

Within the area of recorded archaeological site S14/509 – drain any topsoil stripping will be monitored along its length to identify the extent of the feature and sufficiently record it (Figure 3). It is also likely that transverse trenches will need to be excavated across the feature to help identify any construction and use phases so that they can be investigated.

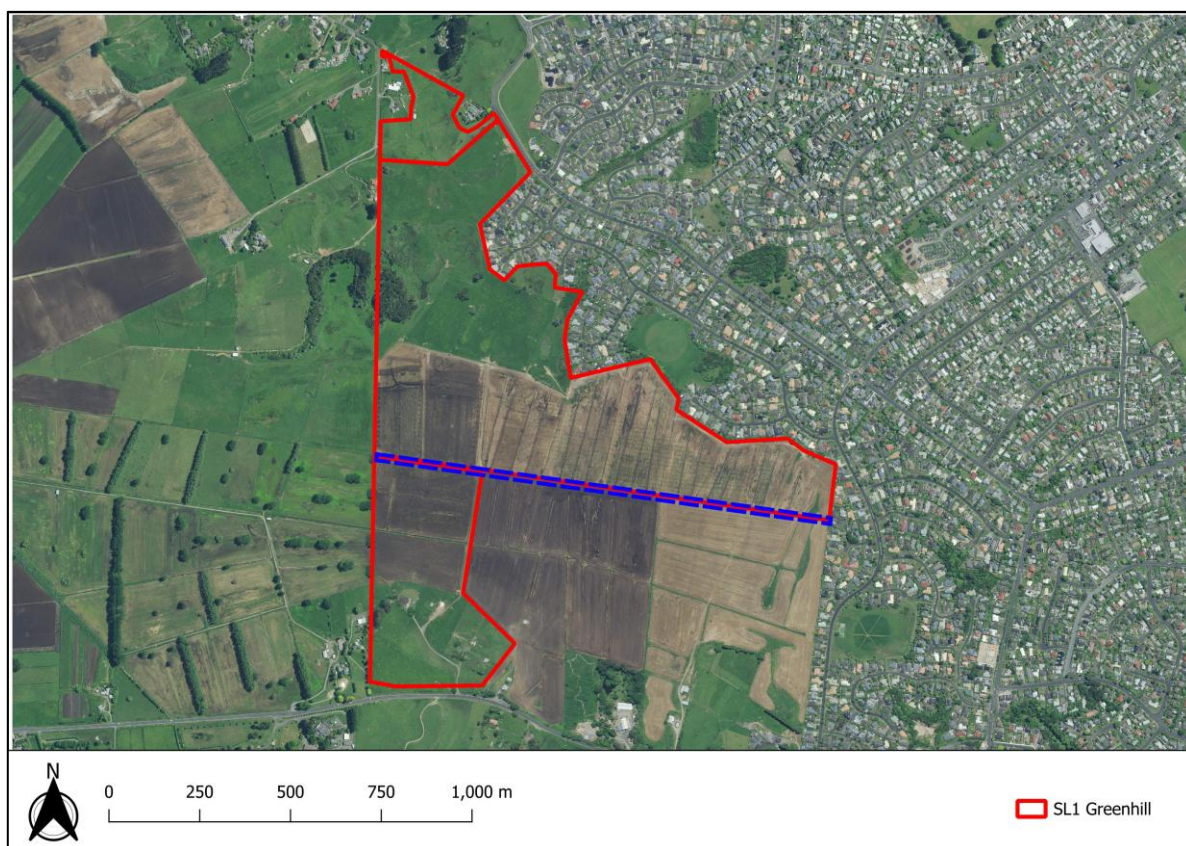


Figure 3. Brymer Farms Ltd (red polygons) and areas for monitoring: Blue (S14/509 – Drainage ditch).

7.3 Sampling and analyses

Artefact analysis

If any artefacts relating to European land use/occupation are uncovered, they will be recorded, photographed and reported on. Specific analyses may be undertaken depending on the material. Artefacts will be disposed of following reporting unless they are significant or, the landowner or local museum wish to retain/accession them.

Conservation

If significant artefacts are identified, then recommendations to material conservation will be made through appropriate specialists.

7.4 Reporting

Reporting requirements and timeframes will be based on the results of fieldwork and Authority conditions.

8 Contacts

Organisation	Name	Contact Phone
Brymer Farms Ltd	TBC	
RedOx CHS	Matthew Gainsford	021 0594957
Tangata Whenua Representative	TBC	
HNZ	Rachel Darmody	027 2921588