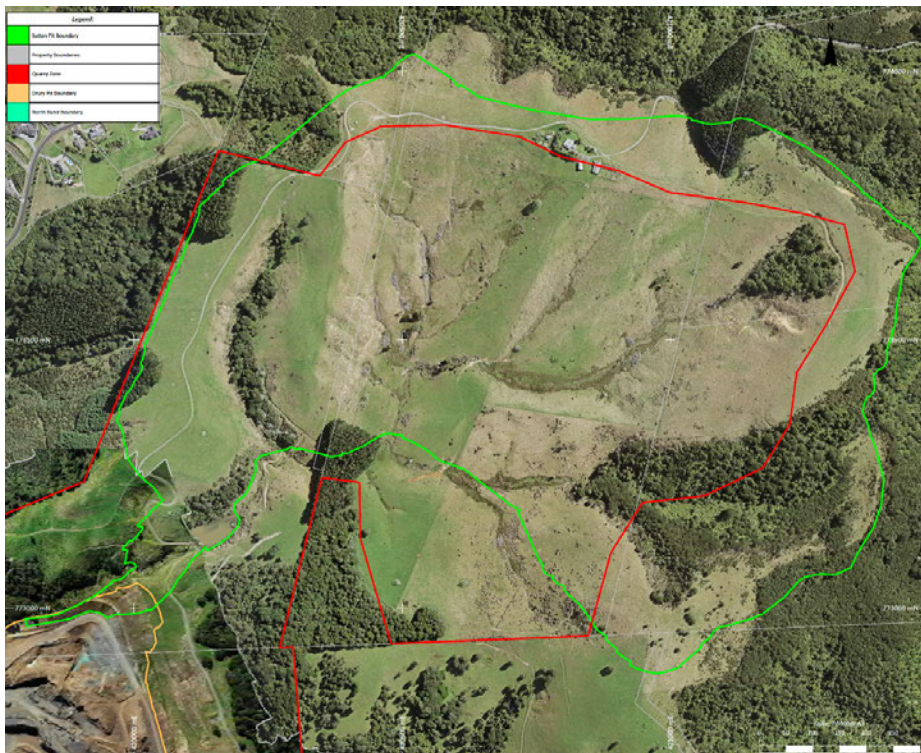


ARCHAEOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT PLAN: DRURY QUARRY EXTENSION, SUTTON PROJECT, DRURY, AUCKLAND

Prepared for Stevenson Aggregates Ltd

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By

Kim Tatton (MA Hons)

Clough
& ASSOCIATES LTD

321 Forest Hill Rd,
Waiatarua, Auckland 0612
Telephone: (09) 8141946
Mobile 0274 850 059
www.clough.co.nz

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INTRODUCTION

Purpose

Stevenson Aggregates Ltd (SAL) is proposing to expand mineral extraction of the existing Drury Quarry (previously Stevenson's Drury Quarry) on the eastern side of State Highway 1 (SH1), south of Papakura and Drury in the Auckland region (Figure 1). The Drury Quarry is a regionally significant source of greywacke aggregate associated with Ballard's Cone, an old eroded volcanic cone on the Hunua Fault (Bombay Basalts). The proposed expansion to the current quarry pit will be directly north-east into what is known as the Sutton Block.

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

Tatton, K. and R. Clough Mar 2025. Drury Quarry Extension, Sutton Project, Drury, Auckland: Archaeological Assessment. Prepared for Stevenson Aggregates Ltd.

The assessment established that the proposed Drury Quarry extension will have no direct effect on any known archaeological sites. The proposed resulting quarry pit has been designed to avoid the extents of all recorded archaeological sites in close proximity – R12/278 (Kaarearea Pa, Te Maketu – Burials, Stonework, Earthworks, Pā?) which is scheduled on the AUP OP, and R12/723 (Terraces, Stonework, Cultivations?) (Figure 2).

R12/278 (Kaarearea Pa, Te Maketu – Burials, Stonework, Earthworks, Pā?) is located immediately to the south of the proposed quarry expansion area. This site is an extensive and significant Māori habitation site. R12/278 is a scheduled Category B historic heritage place on the Historic Heritage Overlay in the AUP OP, with a defined Extent of Place. It is also identified as having additional rules for archaeological sites and as a place of Māori interest and significance.

The proposed quarry expansion will impact on recorded site R12/724 (Plants, Fence, Stonework, Earthworks) (Figure 2). However, this site is possibly an early 20th century domestic occupation site, but more likely a later 20th century farming feature and therefore, does not fall under the archaeological provisions of the HNZPTA. While of some historic interest, overall it has limited historic values. To mitigate any effects on these values any remains or features revealed during topsoil stripping to prepare the quarry expansion area could be recorded during archaeological monitoring.

It is considered possible that unrecorded subsurface archaeological sites may be exposed during development given the archaeological landscape in the south-western extent of the proposed quarry expansion area associated with R12/278 and R12/723. Therefore, it is recommended that an Authority under the HNZPTA is applied for in respect to the Stage 1 (infrastructure establishment) earthworks in this area as a precaution and obtained prior to the start of earthworks, so that potential delays can be avoided should sites be exposed (see Figure 3).

Stage 1 of work (Years 1 -3) involves the construction of the roading infrastructure required to access the site (widening the existing access road to a 12m wide haul road), draining of the existing farm dam to establish a sediment retention pond, associated stream diversion, initial offset planting, commencement of overburden removal, stockpiles (including bunding), and establishment of the conveyor system. The Stage 1 earthworks area to remove overburden (all topsoil before encountering rock) will cover approximately 11

hectares with a total volume of 915,910m³. After topsoil stripping the depths of earthworks within Stage 1 will vary, as this is not just a linear project aside from the a 12m wide haul road, but will average a depth of 1.5m.

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

Project Archaeologist

The 'Project Archaeologist' referred to in this plan is the archaeologist approved by Heritage NZ under section 45 of the HNZPTA.

Some of the archaeological work may be undertaken by other qualified archaeologists under the direction of the Project Archaeologist. The general term 'Archaeologist' is used to denote either the Project Archaeologist or a qualified archaeologist working under their direction.

Māori Cultural Values

Archaeological sites of Maori origin have cultural value to tangata whenua in addition to the archaeological values provided for in this plan.

Contact details for representatives of iwi that have an interest in the project area are provided in this document, as are protocols that must be adhered to if archaeological remains of Maori origin are exposed. In carrying out the requirements of the authority the archaeologists will be guided by the Iwi representatives in matters of tikanga. Cultural protocols have been separately agreed between SAL and tangata whenua and are not part of this document.

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



Figure 1. Aerial showing the location of the Drury Quarry, Drury – Auckland (source: Google Maps)

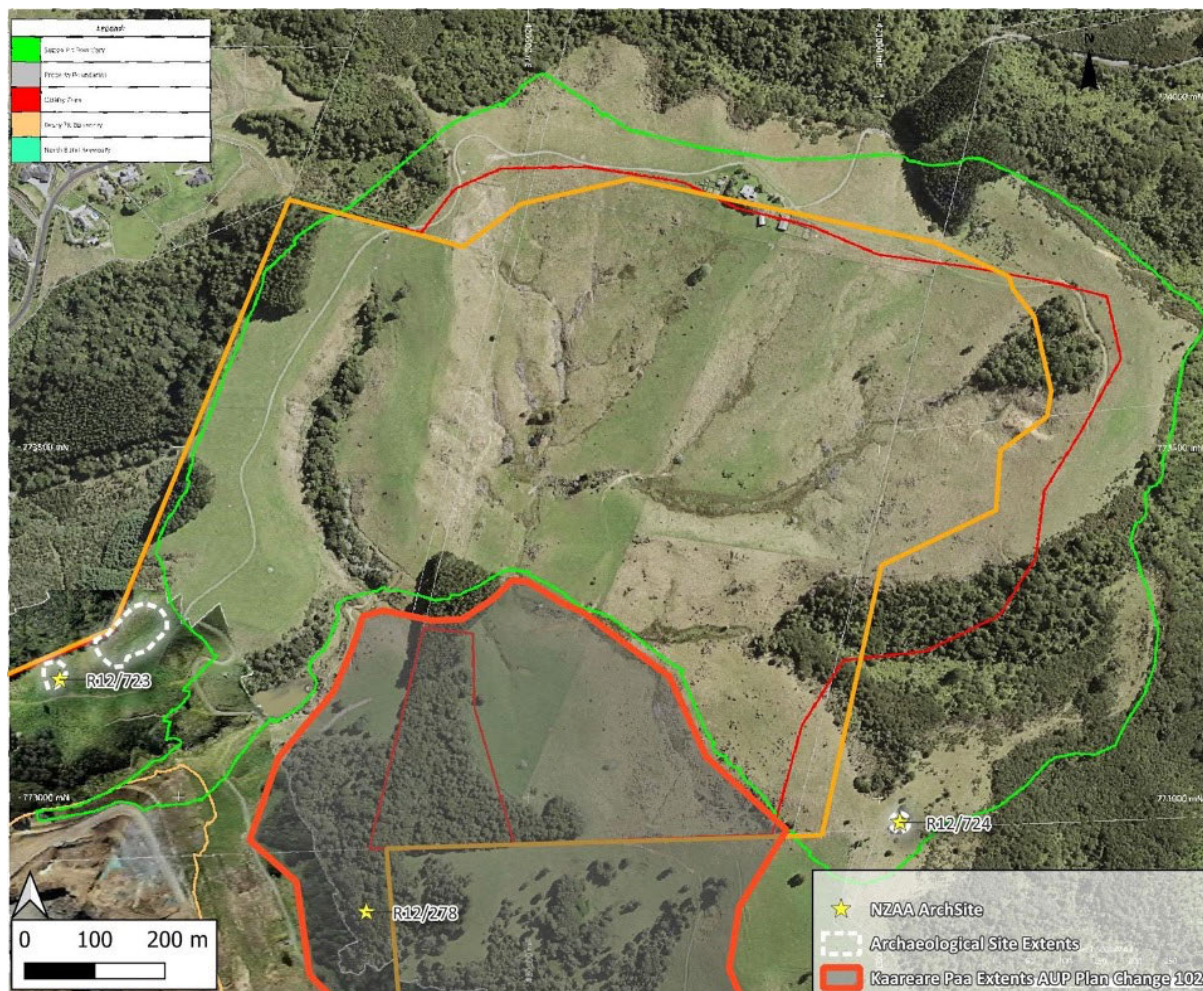


Figure 2. The location and extents of recorded archaeological sites within the Drury Quarry Zone (red outline) and within the project expansion area (green outline) – R12/278, R12/723 and R12/724 (source: Stevenson).



Figure 3. Plan view of the proposed Sutton Development - Drury Quarry Expansion Stage 1 (bright green outline) within which earthworks must be monitored by an archaeologist (see Earthworks Phase below) (source: Stevenson)

SITE MANAGEMENT

Pre-Start Requirements

1. Prior to the start of earthworks, the Project Archaeologist will be called to meet the Contractor[s] on site to brief them on the archaeological requirements.
2. The Archaeologist will ensure that the Contractor/Project Manager have a copy of the Authority and Archaeological Management Plan, and will provide confirmation to Heritage NZ that they have been received and understood, either by providing copies of both documents signed by the relevant parties, or by obtaining email confirmation from them, copied to Heritage NZ.
3. The Project Archaeologist must be given at least 2 weeks' notice by the Contractor that works are about to begin.

Earthworks Phase

1. Monitoring of preliminary excavations (topsoil stripping) required for Stage 1 of the project in close proximity to R12/278 (Kaarearea Pa, Te Maketu – Burials, Stonework, Earthworks, Pā) and R12/723 (Terraces, Stonework, Cultivations?) shown on Figure 3 will be carried out by a qualified Archaeologist, to determine whether pre-1900 archaeological remains are present. The nature of monitoring (on-site or spot monitoring) will be determined as earthworks progress and whether there is any determined potential for subsurface archaeological remains.
2. Monitoring of preliminary excavations (topsoil stripping) to prepare the quarry expansion at recorded site R12/724 (Plants, Fence, Stonework, Earthworks) shown on Figure 2 to record any remains or features revealed. This site is possibly an early 20th century domestic occupation site, but more likely a later 20th century farming feature and therefore, does not fall under the archaeological provisions of the HNZPTA. However, it has some historic interest.
3. Monitoring will continue until the natural deposits have been reached (where excavations are continued to this depth), or until it becomes clear that the area has been modified to the point where no archaeology would be expected.
4. If in situ archaeological features or deposits are identified during monitoring, the Archaeologist will stop works in the immediate vicinity by notifying the Contractor.
5. Any in situ archaeological deposits or features exposed during monitoring, that cannot be avoided, will be investigated, recorded and sampled by the Archaeologist consistent with accepted archaeological practice and in accordance with the requirements of the Heritage NZ authority. 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. Any artefacts will be retained for analysis and their positions marked on the site plan.
6. Additional Archaeologists will be brought to site as required to assist in the monitoring, and for the subsequent archaeological recording and sampling.

7. The Contractor will allow sufficient time and opportunity for the recording and sampling of any archaeological features or deposits encountered. The Archaeologist(s) will record the archaeological feature(s) or deposit(s) as quickly as possible so that earthworks may resume without undue delay.
8. If suspected archaeological deposits or features are identified at times or in areas where the Archaeologist is temporarily not present, the Contractor must stop works (within 10m) and follow the procedure set out below.
9. Heritage NZ will be advised by the Project Archaeologist if any significant archaeological features or deposits are exposed that were not anticipated. This will trigger the stand down procedure set out below.
10. Any significant archaeological features exposed will be retained in situ if feasible following investigation and recording.
11. If archaeological remains relating to Maori occupation are exposed, the Project Archaeologist will inform the appropriate Iwi representatives (if not present).
12. If human bone (koiwi tangata) or taonga (Māori artefacts) are encountered, the protocols set out below will be followed.

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

If the Archaeologist is not present and remains are exposed that are potentially archaeological features or deposits (as described to the Contractor at the pre-start meeting), the following procedure should be adopted:

1. The Contractor will ensure that earthworks shall cease in the immediate vicinity (within 10m) while the Archaeologist is called in to establish whether the remains are part of an archaeological site as defined under the HNZPTA.
2. If the Archaeologist confirms that it is an archaeological site, the area of the site will be defined by the Archaeologist and excluded from earthworks.
3. The archaeological site will be investigated and recorded by the Archaeologist in accordance with accepted archaeological practice and the conditions of the authority.
4. Heritage NZ will be advised by the Archaeologist if any significant archaeological features or deposits that were not anticipated are exposed.
5. If the archaeological site relates to Maori occupation the appropriate Iwi representatives will be informed by the Archaeologist (if not present) prior to investigation.
6. If human bone (koiwi tangata) or taonga (Māori artefacts) are unearthed the protocols set out below will be followed.

Protocols Relating to Koiwi Tangata (Human Remains)

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

1. Earthworks/investigation should cease in the immediate vicinity while an Archaeologist establishes whether the bone is human.

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

Protocols Relating to Taonga (Maori Artefacts)

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

1. The area containing the taonga will be secured in a way that protects the taonga as far as possible from further damage, consistent with conditions of the Authority.
2. The Archaeologist will then inform Heritage NZ and the Iwi representatives so that the appropriate actions (from cultural and archaeological perspectives) can be determined.
3. These actions will be carried out within the stand down period specified below, and work may resume at the end of this period or when advised by Heritage NZ or the Archaeologist.
4. The Archaeologist will notify the Ministry for Culture and Heritage of the find within 28 days as required under the Protected Objects Act 1975. This can be done through the Auckland War Memorial Museum.

The Ministry for Culture and Heritage, in consultation with the tangata whenua, will decide on custodianship of the taonga (which may be a museum or the iwi whose claim to the artefact has been confirmed by the Maori Land Court). If the taonga requires conservation treatment (stabilisation), this can be carried out by the Department of Anthropology, University of Auckland (09-373-7999) and would be paid for by the Ministry. It would then be returned to the custodian or museum.

Post-Earthworks Phase

1. Any artefacts recovered and samples taken will be analysed and recorded by the appropriate specialists.
2. Any Maori artefacts will be notified to the Ministry for Culture and Heritage in accordance with the Protected Objects Act 1975.
3. The Project Archaeologist will provide a report to Heritage NZ within 20 days of the completion of archaeological work. This may be the final report if no or limited archaeological remains are found.
4. If more extensive remains requiring detailed analysis are found, the Project Archaeologist will complete a full monitoring report within 12 months of the end of the archaeological work, and will provide it to Heritage NZ and other parties identified in the Authority.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TEAM AND OTHER CONTACTS

Archaeological Team

Kim Tatton will direct the project as the Section 45 archaeologist. Fieldwork will be carried out by her or under her supervision.

The archaeological team will include some or all of the following:

Name	Role	Responsibility
Kim Tatton	Section 45 Archaeologist	Manage project in field and prepare report
Jennifer Low	Archaeologist	Monitoring, recording
Doug Gaylord	Archaeologist	Monitoring, recording

Other qualified archaeologists and/or specialists may be brought in to the project if required. These may include specialists in particular categories of artefact or other remains.

Contact Details

Project Archaeologist	Kim Tatton, Senior Archaeologist: [REDACTED] kimtatton@clough.co.nz
Heritage NZ Regional Archaeologist	Greg Walter: [REDACTED]
Iwi Representatives	Ngāti Tamaoho, Edith Tuhimata [REDACTED] [REDACTED] Ngāti Te Ata Waiohua, Jeff Lee [REDACTED] [REDACTED] Te Ākitai Waiohua Karl Flavell [REDACTED] [REDACTED] Ngāi Tai Ki Tamaki Rev Butler [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

	Ngāti Whanaunga Mike Baker [REDACTED] [REDACTED]
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STAND DOWN PERIODS

Depending on what is revealed by the earthworks, stand down periods may be required at various stages to allow for archaeological work to be carried out or for consultation with the appropriate parties.

Stand down will require earthworks to cease only in the immediate vicinity of the feature or find, and work may proceed in other areas. The following maximum stand down periods will apply, but earthworks may be resumed earlier if the required work has been completed.

Timeframes need to be flexible enough to ensure that archaeological works are completed as necessary to ensure that the conditions of the authority are met.

Trigger	Stand Down Period	Requirements	Release
Archaeological feature, deposit or artefacts	Up to 1-3 day[s] within each area where remains are found (maximum 2 days), but work may continue in areas where no remains are identified	Sufficient time must be allowed for the Archaeologist to investigate and record the remains.	Work resumes when the Archaeologist advises the Contractor that work is completed
Significant archaeological feature, deposit or artefacts ¹	Up to 3 days for a response from Heritage NZ, and up to 3 days for any detailed investigation required	The likely requirement is a mitigation investigation and/or recording by standard archaeological techniques, but this will be advised by Heritage NZ.	Work resumes when the Archaeologist advises the Contractor that work is completed
Human bone found	As agreed between the project manager, Heritage NZ and Iwi	Heritage NZ and NZ Police to be satisfied that koiwi identification is correct. Iwi representative(s) to organise reinterment or removal of bones from site and appropriate cultural ceremonies.	Work resumes following reinterment or removal of bones from site and when authorisation from Heritage NZ has been received.
Taonga, or archaeological remains of Maori origin found that were not anticipated	Up to 3 days	Heritage NZ and Iwi representative(s) to be consulted on appropriate action. Archaeological recording as required	Work resumes when the Archaeologist or Heritage NZ advises the Contractor that work is completed

¹ i.e. with the potential to provide significant information through detailed investigation

APPLICANT'S AND CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES

Authority Holder's Responsibilities

Stevenson Aggregates Ltd or their designated representative has the following responsibilities:

1. To advise Heritage NZ of the start and finish dates of any required archaeological work.
2. To ensure that sufficient time is provided to carry out any archaeological investigations required.
3. To provide sufficient site security to ensure that archaeological material on site is protected from unlawful excavation or removal.
4. To ensure that a copy of the archaeological Authority is kept on site and its contents are made known to all contractors and subcontractors.
5. To ensure that a copy of this Archaeological Management Plan is kept on site and its contents are made known to all contractors and subcontractors.
6. To ensure that the conditions and protocols outlined in the Authority and this document are observed by Contractors and subcontractors.
7. To provide a safe environment for the archaeologists to carry out their work.

Contractor's Responsibilities

The Contractor's responsibilities are as follows:

1. To meet the Project Archaeologist on site prior to the start of works for a briefing on the archaeological requirements.
2. To provide the Project Archaeologist with 2 weeks' notification that project earthworks are about to begin, and to ensure that an Archaeologist is present when earthworks begin in the areas requiring monitoring shown in Figure 2 and Figure 3.
3. To comply with the protocols above if archaeological sites, koiwi or taonga (pp. 7-8) are exposed.
4. To allow the Archaeologists sufficient time to investigate and record any archaeological remains before resuming works in the immediate vicinity.
5. To ensure a safe working environment for the Archaeologists.

DISPUTE RESOLUTION

Disputes fall into a number of categories but are usually the result of poor communication between the developer, subcontractors, Iwi representatives and the project archaeologists. Most can be avoided if sufficient detail of the archaeological issues and responsibilities is outlined in the tender document or work management documentation.

Common examples of a dispute are: that the subcontractors consider that the archaeologists are causing unacceptable delays, or that the archaeologists feel they have insufficient time to fulfil the obligations of the authority. In the event of a dispute relating to the Authority investigation the following procedure for resolution should be followed:

1. If the dispute relates to archaeological issues, a meeting between the Authority holder (or designated representative), Contractor or subcontractor and Archaeologists should be convened as soon as possible to attempt to resolve the dispute.
2. If the dispute relates to cultural issues, a meeting between the Authority holder (or designated representative), Contractor or subcontractor, Iwi representatives, and Archaeologists should be convened as soon as possible to attempt to resolve the dispute.
3. If the dispute cannot be resolved a further meeting of all parties with representatives of Heritage NZ will be arranged within 1 working day to resolve the dispute. Heritage NZ has ultimate responsibility for resolving issues relating to the conditions of the Authorities it issues.

Taonga tūturu (Maori artefacts) recovered from archaeological investigations are often deposited in local or national museums following archaeological analysis, and with the agreement of iwi. On other occasions iwi may prefer to retain ownership of artefacts and disputes can arise between different iwi with an interest in the area. Any disputes relating to the long term ownership and custody of taonga tūturu should be dealt with through the statutory processes of the Protected Objects Act 1975. The provisions of the Act require that all taonga tūturu are notified to the Ministry for Culture and Heritage within 28 days of the completion of archaeological fieldwork. Under s.11 and s.12 of the Act the Ministry for Culture and Heritage must notify all parties that have an interest in the taonga, and if competing claims for ownership are made and cannot be resolved the matter may be referred to the Maori Land Court for resolution.