

Underground
Overground | Archaeology

Mill Road subdivision, Ōhoka

Archaeological Management Plan

Report prepared for Carter Group Ltd

Author: Tristan Wadsworth

Reviewed by: Kirsā Webb

Submitted: June 2026

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Report prepared by:
Underground Overground Archaeology Ltd
 P.O. Box 388 | Christchurch 8140
 T: 0800 654 686 | E: admin@underoverarch.co.nz
 www.underoverarch.co.nz

Project Details

Archaeological Site No.	M35/1875 (Ōhoka Railway Station), as yet unrecorded archaeological sites
Site Address	535 Mill Road and 290 Bradleys Road, Ōhoka (Lot 2 and 3 DP 318615, part Lot 1 DP 8301, Lot 2 DP 8301, Lot 2 DP 61732)
Client	Carter Group Ltd
Client Contact	Bruce Van Duyn
Report Authors	Tristan Wadsworth
Reviewed By	Kirsa Webb
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Report Submitted To	Carter Group Ltd, Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga, Environmental Protection Authority, FTA Panel Conveners and Expert Panel, Waimakariri District

Ownership and Disclaimer

This report has been prepared for the sole use of the Carter Group Ltd, the Environmental Protection Authority, FTA Panel Conveners and Expert Panel, relevant Local Authorities and Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga in relation to an application under the Fast Track Approvals Act 2024 for the specific work program described in Section 1.2 of the assessment. This report and the information contained herein are subject to copyright. Ownership of the primary materials created in the course of the research remains the property of the named researchers and Underground Overground Archaeology Ltd. This report remains the property of the client and Underground Overground Archaeology Ltd. The professional advice and opinions contained in this report are those of the consultants, Underground Overground Archaeology Ltd, and do not represent the opinions and policies of any third party. The professional advice and opinions contained in this report do not constitute legal advice and are only current for the proposed work as described in Section 1.2. This report does not represent the views or cultural values of tangata whenua. This report has been prepared with reference to and in compliance with Environment Court Practice Note 2023 (Code of Conduct for Expert Witnesses).

1 Introduction

Carter Group Ltd is proposing to undertake earthworks for the subdivision of approximately 154.4 ha to the southwest of the current Ōhoka township, bordered by Bradleys Road, Mill Road, and Whites Road (Lots 1, 2 and 3 DP 318615, Part Lot 1 DP 8301, Lot 2 DP 8301, and Lot 2 DP 61732).

Earthworks for the development of the project will include:

- Construction of new roads and berms
- Installation of sewer reticulation
- Establishment of stormwater reticulation
- Development of stormwater management areas
- Construction of water supply infrastructure
- Trenching and installation of utility services
- Re-alignment of waterways and existing drains, including naturalisation of existing drains, and establishment of new culverts for crossing the existing streams and drains within and bounding the projects.
- Road upgrades within Whites Road, Bradleys Road and Mill Road

The proposed works have the potential to affect subsurface features associated with M35/1875, the former Ōhoka Railway Station, in use between 1875 and 1954. Further unrecorded archaeological sites that are likely to be affected by the works include 19th century drains or water races and 19th century farm occupations. As such, it is recommended that Carter Group Ltd apply for an archaeological authority under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga 2014 or the Fast-track Approvals Act 2024 for modification of the archaeological site, and any as-yet unrecorded archaeological sites within the area of works. Based on advice from HNZPT, an archaeological management plan is recommended to accompany an application under the FTA 2024 and this archaeological management plan has been prepared for this project.

The archaeological management plan covers the following:

1. on-site briefing by the s45 approved person for contractors about the archaeological work required,
2. responsibilities of the authority holder with regard to the authority,
3. responsibilities of the contractors with regard to the authority,
4. the role, responsibility, and level of authority of the s45 approved person,
5. methods to protect archaeological features,
6. areas and works where the s45 approved person must be present,
7. persons nominated to carry out activities on the s45 approved person's behalf,
8. procedures for any archaeological investigation or recording of archaeological information,
9. on-call procedure,
10. requirements for stand down periods to enable archaeological work,
11. notification of Māori archaeological material, kōiwi tangata and unexpected archaeological features,
12. updates to the archaeological management plan,
13. annual and regular reporting requirements.
14. mechanisms for dispute resolution, and
15. emergency contact details for s45 archaeologist, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Archaeologist and Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga.

1.1 On-site briefings

All contractors involved in earthworks must receive a briefing by the archaeologist/s45 approved person – who may appoint a person to carry out the briefing on their behalf – on the following:

- the history of the project area and its archaeological potential;
- the role of Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (HNZPT), the conditions of the archaeological authority and the details of this management plan;
- the responsibilities of the contractors with regards to the authority;

- The sites within the project area that are to be protected, and the measures put in place to protect those sites;
- what sort of archaeological features could be expected and what they might look like; and
- the role of the archaeologist.

A hard copy of the briefing will be given to all those who attend it and a hard copy will be kept on site.

1.2 Responsibilities of the authority holder with regard to the archaeological authority

The role of the authority holder is to ensure that the conditions of the archaeological authority are met. Specific requirements include:

- Notifies the s45 Approved Person of the commencement and completion of works. The archaeologist must be provided at least 2 **weeks notice** prior to the start of works that require monitoring, or the requirement of a site briefing.
- Engage in consultation with Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga and other relevant stakeholders, providing them with relevant information regarding the nature and timing of works.
- Ensures that all contractors and subcontractors are aware of and comply with the conditions of the archaeological authority. It is recommended that any tender documents include reference to the requirements of the archaeological authority.
- Organises the contractor briefings with the s45 Approved Person to ensure that **all contractors working on the site have had an archaeological briefing**.
- Ensures that relevant documentation is kept on site, including the archaeological management plan.

1.3 Responsibilities of the contractors with regard to the archaeological authority

- Undergoes an archaeological briefing. All contractors working on site must have undergone a briefing to ensure they understand the archaeological requirements of the site.
- All contractors and sub-contractors have a legal obligation to allow the archaeological recording required by the authority to take place. This may mean pausing the earthworks to allow archaeological investigation and recording.
 - Given that works may be stopped for a time to allow archaeologists to record archaeological material, it is important to have a contingency plan in place for where work could be carried on elsewhere.
- Where possible, work that is performed by a mechanical excavator, “finishing buckets” (buckets without teeth) be used in order to assist in the identification of archaeological contexts and minimise damage to these.
- Follows the on-call procedures outlined in Section 1.8 if suspected archaeological material is encountered when the archaeologist is not on site.
- Provides clear communication throughout the project regarding any works that may affect archaeology, including foundation removal, site clearance and any other earthworks.
 - The s45 Approved Person must be alerted to all earthworks within archaeological risk areas.
 - Should the main point of contact change (e.g., a new contractor takes over the site or the site manager leaves), the s45 Approved Person must be alerted prior to the change to ensure that a contractor briefing is given, and that the new point of contact understands their specific responsibilities and the requirements of the archaeological authority.
 - Please note that earthworks include, but are not limited to excavation for geotechnical test pitting, service location, bulk excavation, topsoil stripping, etc.
- The contractor must alert the s45 Approved Person of any potential hazards on site:

- Ensures that all services have been disconnected, including electricity, water, and gas. If these have not been disconnected; all archaeological personnel must be informed.

1.4 Role, responsibility and level of authority of the s45 approved archaeologist

The role of the approved archaeologist will be to oversee all archaeological recording requirements on behalf of the client to ensure that certain conditions of the issued archaeological authority are met. The responsibilities of the s45 Approved Person (or another person nominated on their behalf) include:

- Delivers the contractor briefing.
- **Monitors earthworks and records the archaeological contexts, features, and materials** in accordance with conditions of the authority.
 - The archaeologist can, in conjunction with the site foreman, engineers and/or project manager(s), direct works in relation to archaeological sites/features. The archaeologist can stop works if they are impacting archaeological sites.
 - Provide updates to the authority holder for any discoveries that may slow down works.
 - Follows the procedures established in this management plan, including archaeological recording, discovery of Māori archaeology and discovery of kōiwi (human remains).
 - Provide clear communication to relevant parties where there is a variation of archaeological involvement.
 - Response time:
 - UOA staff will be available for all work where 2 weeks' notice is provided.
 - For unexpected discoveries notified through on-call procedures – UOA staff will be available to visit site within 1 day;
- Coordination of management and storage of artefacts, and artefact analysis.
- Coordinator for all reporting, and primary author of the final report.
- Evaluates and determines the significance and investigative approaches for archaeological sites or features.
- Advise on the extent of archaeological investigation, excavation and level of recording, in consultation with representatives of Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga, should significant archaeological remains be encountered.
- The s45 Approved Person will assist with notifying the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga archaeologist, Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga, and the New Zealand Police if kōiwi tangata are found.

1.5 Methods to protect any archaeological sites or features

1.5.1 Protection of M35/1875

- A temporary protective exclusion zone should be placed around the standing concrete structure during construction to prevent possible damage, including a physical and/or visible barrier.
- Non-essential vehicle movements in this area should be avoided.

1.5.2 Minimising and mitigating damage to archaeological sites

Where the precise location of subsurface archaeological features is unknown, avoidance is not possible to achieve. Moreover, where the historical and cultural values of the archaeological site are not commensurate with the restrictions that site avoidance or protection would impose on the proposed activity or project, measures to minimise site damage and mitigate the adverse effects of the proposal on archaeological and other values should instead be implemented.

Where it is not possible or reasonably practicable (given the archaeological and other values) to avoid an archaeological site, it is recommended that measures that minimise the impact on known and unknown archaeological sites are implemented. Exact measures will depend on the design and construction methods used, but these could include:

- Vehicle movement in the area of the railway embankment should be minimised until it is recorded via GPS.
- The minimisation of the extent and depth of excavation during earthworks should be an objective insofar as that is practicable.
- Consideration should be given to the location of, and need for ground intrusion or disturbance for temporary services, fencing, access roads, site offices, laydown areas, amenities etc.
- The design and management of the location of access roads, laydown and storage areas, site offices, etc., should have regard to the former railway station and embankment in the vicinity of the project area and should be planned to avoid these places where practicable.

Minimisation methods outlined above will not be sufficient to remove the adverse impacts of the project entirely, therefore measures that mitigate for the loss of archaeological values shall be employed. These measures apply to archaeological material regardless of what risk area they are located within. Such measures will include:

- Earthmoving methods and protocols that enable archaeological investigation should be implemented. These include the avoidance of the use of ground scrapers and graders within high-risk areas, which produce wheel ruts and obliterate sub-surface archaeological features before they can be identified. Hydraulic excavators fitted with straight-edged buckets should be used instead.
- If archaeological material is initially exposed by a ground scraper or grader in a low-risk area and works ceased (as per the on-call procedure outlined below), further excavation around the archaeological find is to take place via hydraulic excavator with straight edged buckets under the immediate direction of the archaeologist.
 - Once an archaeologist has assessed ground conditions and has declared an area clear of archaeological remains, they can approve contractors to use whatever earthmoving methods they see fit.
- Excavating in adverse weather conditions can damage features and limit the accuracy and detail of archaeological recording. Where archaeological remains are encountered during period of adverse weather conditions, works will cease in the immediate area, an exclusion zone shall be formed around the archaeological site, and the archaeological remains will be covered until such time as the archaeologist deems appropriate for investigation to recommence.
- As far as practicable, vehicle and plant movements during excavation and construction should be limited to constructed haul roads or access tracks to avoid unnecessary ground disturbance by tracking across unprotected parts of the site. Under no circumstance are vehicle movements to take place across an area with exposed archaeological material unless under the immediate direction of the archaeologist.
- To mitigate against accidental damage to in situ archaeological remains all personnel undertaking earthmoving activities should be fully aware of the archaeological and historic nature of the area they are working in, and mitigation measures or protocols associated with the work they are undertaking. This should take the form of a pre-start briefing by a suitably qualified archaeologist for all personnel involved in ground disturbance activities, as described above.
- An archaeologist should be engaged to undertake monitoring of earthworks in areas of known or potential archaeological sites as detailed in section 1.6.

1.6 Areas where the archaeologist must be present and archaeological approaches

1.6.1 Demolition, foundation removal, and site clearance

The standing concrete loading bank is to be protected within a heritage reserve. Demolition, damage, or removal of this structure is not permitted under the archaeological authority.

All other building and structure demolition and foundation removal can be carried out under the on-call protocol, outlined in section 1.9.

1.6.2 Topsoil stripping and cut and fill works

The proposed subdivision development is likely to involve the initial stripping of topsoil across the project – likely on a stage-by-stage basis – with subsequent cutting and filling to form the lots, and excavation for the formation of roadways, service placement, and the like. Previous experience of archaeological monitoring in north Canterbury indicates that generally, archaeological sites and features are most commonly exposed at shallow depths, immediately below or close to the topsoil horizon (c.f. Wadsworth, 2020). As such, for works that will involve topsoil stripping in advance of deeper excavation (such as cutting and filling works, road formation, service installation and the like), it is considered sufficient for topsoil stripping to be monitored by an archaeologist, and subsequent deeper works to proceed under an on-call procedure on the advice of the s45 approved person (see section 1.8).

Stand-over archaeological monitoring is to be carried out for preliminary topsoil stripping excavations within the proximity of the identified 19th century occupation areas, which are considered to be high risk for the discovery of subsurface archaeological features. The high-risk areas where archaeological sites are considered most likely to be encountered and should be subject to stand-over monitoring are shown in Figure 1-1. Archaeological approaches are based on current evidence for archaeological site locations within the project area, and can be subject to change as further evidence is uncovered, with notifications to HNZPT and alterations to the management plan as necessary (see Section 1.11).

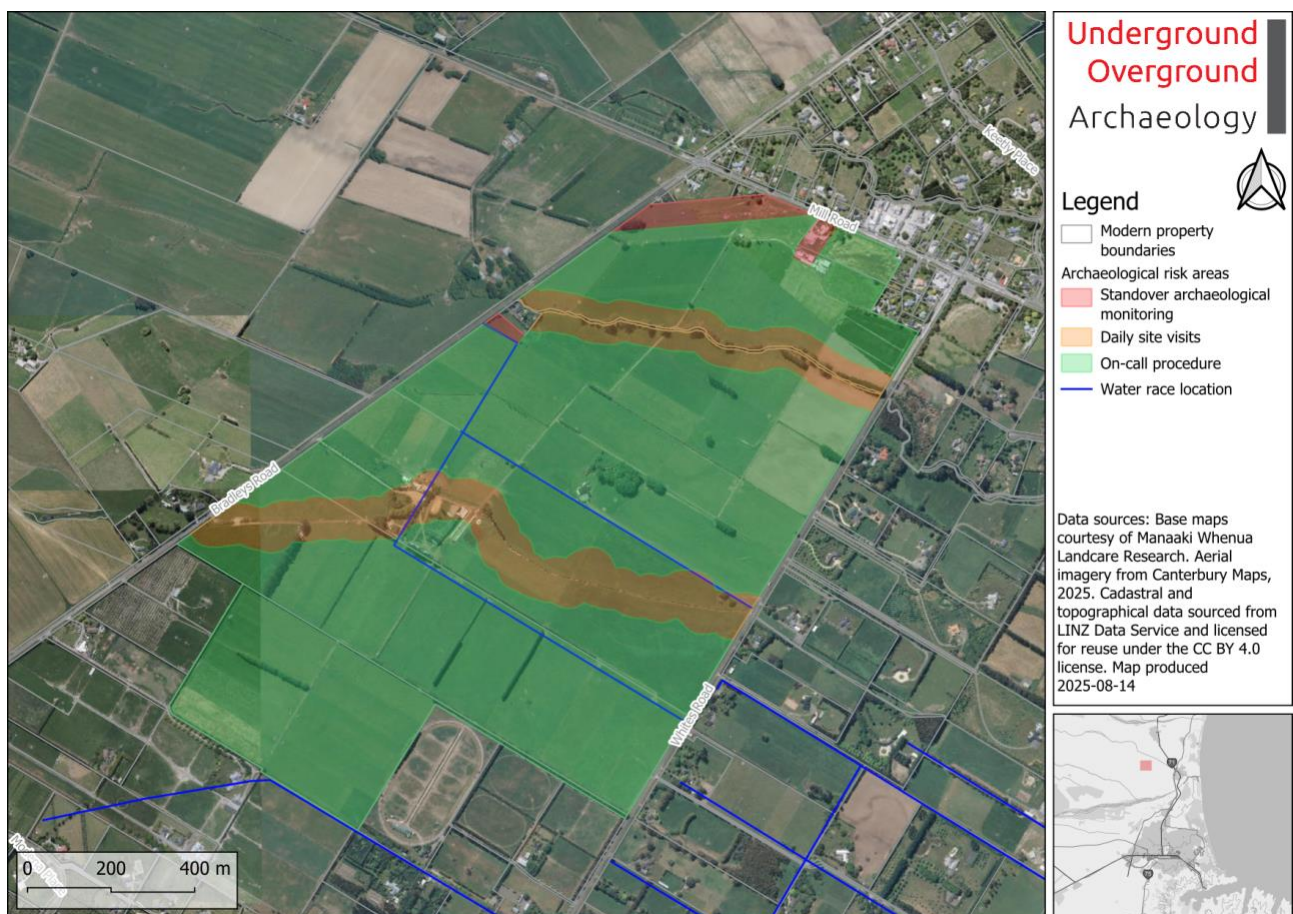


Figure 1-1. Archaeological monitoring requirements for the proposed area of works. The embankment exclusion zone is not shown as it occurs outside the project area.

Topsoil stripping within 50 m of the historical alignments of the Ōhoka Stream and the Ōhoka South Branch Stream should be subject to daily site visits, as these waterways and their immediate surroundings are considered the most likely locations of Māori archaeological sites.

1.6.3 Variation of Archaeological Involvement

Over the course of earthworks, the s45 Approved Person may determine that a change of archaeological involvement is required. A range of possible scenarios and recommendations are provided below:

The archaeologists identify a high density of artefacts or archaeological features.

- Additional archaeologists may be needed on site to ensure that archaeological recording and monitoring can be carried out. The archaeologist may also request that work slows in an area or is undertaken in a specific way so that the archaeology can be appropriately recorded.

If Māori archaeological material is encountered during works.

- Follow notification as per Section 1.11, stand-over archaeological monitoring will be required within 50 m of any part of any Māori archaeological site, and within 50 m of the natural alignment of the Ōhoka Stream and Ōhoka South Branch Stream if the site(s) are clearly associated with either of these waterways.

The archaeologists identify a potential subsurface feature for in situ preservation.

- Earthworks will cease around the feature and temporary protection measures will be established (cordoned off using tape and safety cones or similar).
- The feature will be covered with material for protection (such as bidim cloth) before it is reburied.

If contamination issues arise, artefacts will be processed, catalogued, and photographed on site.

- An additional archaeologist may need to be on site to undertake the analysis of contaminated artefacts, while monitoring resumes elsewhere.
- A good supply of water and decontamination facilities will need to be provided.

The archaeologist has monitored an area and no artefacts, features or archaeological materials/deposits are being found.

- The s45 Approved Person will re-assess the potential for encountering archaeology and may recommend that work can proceed under the on-call protocols (outlined in section 1.9), with regular site visits by the Project Archaeologist. This would be re-evaluated should the situation change.

The archaeologist has identified that works are extending through an area that has been heavily disturbed in the past.

- The s45 Approved Person will re-assess the potential for encountering archaeology and may stipulate that work can proceed under the on-call protocols (outlined in section 1.9), with regular site visits by the Project Archaeologist. This would be re-evaluated should the situation change.

The s45 Approved Person will communicate such recommendations via email to the contractor, mana whenua representative (where appropriate), project manager and authority holder.

1.7 Persons nominated to carry out activities on the s45 approved person's behalf

Archaeological staff undertaking monitoring and other investigations under guidance of the s45 approved person will be limited to UOA staff, including Kirsia Webb, Tristan Wadsworth, Clara Watson, Carly Mailhot, Amy Tuffnell, Ebony Pike, Rebecca Adam, Jamie Hearfield, and Neda Bawden.

1.8 Procedures for archaeological investigation and recording of information

Where archaeological features cannot be preserved in situ as a result of the proposed works they will be excavated in accordance with archaeological best practice, and with the previous recording and excavation

methods undertaken under other authorities (c.f. Wadsworth, 2020). This includes, but is not limited to, the following:

- mapping the location of the finds by GNSS, to determine the extent of the site and spatial relationship between features;
- stratigraphic photography and or drawing of the site to determine if the site was a single or multiple phase occupation;
- photography and, where appropriate, drawing of all archaeological features, before, during and after excavation;
- measurements of the archaeological features;
- Hand excavation of archaeological features and recovery of archaeological materials or artefacts.
 - all features are to be initially half-sectioned to determine their form and content;
 - all features discovered will be recorded, excavated, sampled and analysed based on the information potential of the feature or assemblage. If it is determined that the information potential will not be increased by fully excavating, recovering and analysing, then the feature and material will be partly excavated, sampled and analysed. Otherwise, features will be fully excavated in order to realise their full information potential.
 - The s45 approved person will determine the information potential of archaeological features
- recovery of archaeological artefacts and samples, including:
 - artefact and faunal assemblages from archaeological features;
 - samples from building remains and charcoal remains for timber identification and radiometric dating, as appropriate;
 - soil samples for microfossil and other specialist analysis;
 - collection and reporting of any taonga tūturu, as per HNZPT guidelines and the requirements of the Protected Objects Act 1975.
- Identification and quantitative analysis of all archaeological material and samples recovered, in line with current archaeological practice, and
- Production of a final report on all recorded archaeological features along with analysis and interpretation of all recovered material and samples.

The railway embankment should be mapped with a GNSS prior to modification by excavation or vehicle movements.

Artefacts recovered from archaeological contexts are bagged according to their provenance. All bags and containers containing artefacts or faunal material will be returned at the end of each day to the archaeologists office for specialist washing and analysis. Artefacts will be managed and stored in accordance with Underground Overground Archaeology's Artefact Management Plan. Taonga and Māori archaeological material will be kept in a secure location within the rohe.

1.9 On-call procedure

At the discretion of the s45 Approved Person, stand-over monitoring may not be required and the On-Call Protocol shall be followed. Should suspected archaeological contexts be encountered during the project while the Project Archaeologist is not on site, the following procedure will apply:

1. Immediately following the discovery of a suspected archaeological site the contractor will cease all work within a minimum of 20 m of any part of the discovery and immediately advise the project archaeologist of the discovery. The find must be left undisturbed.
 - a. The contractor must shut down all machinery and the area of the discovery should be secured with temporary fencing, cones, or some other measure to prevent accidental damage until the find can be inspected.

- b. If the find is suspected to be kōiwi/human remains, all work on the site should stop for the cultural safety of those working in the area. The find must be handled with respect and sensitivity.
2. The project archaeologist will assist the project manager to notify the following people of the discovery:
 - a. Mana whenua representatives (Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga) if the site is of Māori origin.
 - b. The New Zealand Police and Public Health Unit, if the find is determined to be kōiwi/human remains to confirm the identification and ensure that the remains are not a missing person or part of a crime scene, in accordance with the Coroners Act 1988.
 - c. The Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Archaeologist if the find is determined to be kōiwi/human remains.
3. If the site is of Māori origin or includes kōiwi/human remains, mana whenua representatives and/or kaitiaki must be provided with site access and sufficient time and resources to perform appropriate karakia or tikanga to ensure the cultural safety of the area and those working on the site.
 - a. Once NZ Police confirm they have no further interest, there will be consultation between kaitiaki and UOA about the level of recording, removal protocols, and reburial with kaitiaki determining appropriate compliance with local tikanga.
 - b. If the site includes kōiwi/human remains and these are to be removed, the expertise of a biological anthropologist may be required to assist with excavation.
 - c. Where mana whenua so request, any information recorded as a result of the find, such as a description of location and content, is to be provided for their records.
4. Work in the area must not resume until the project archaeologist has provided approval for works to proceed.
 - a. If the site includes kōiwi/human remains, approval to proceed must also be agreed by mana whenua representatives, the New Zealand Police, Public Health Unit, and the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Archaeologist.

1.10 Stand-down periods and timeframes for archaeological work

All earthworks that have the potential to affect archaeology will be monitored by the project archaeologists. This archaeological monitoring will be undertaken according to the project programme.

It is important that that contractors undertaking the earthworks are aware that the presence of archaeology on the site may mean that there are times in which work must stop or slow, and there may be hold points to allow time for an archaeologist to record material encountered. For instance:

- When large horizontal features are encountered (i.e., intact paving, building foundations, cultural layers), it will be necessary for the archaeologists to work with the excavator operator to widen the excavation area and expose the archaeological feature to the extent required by the project works. It will be necessary for the archaeologists to then clean and finish the excavation by hand. If the archaeological feature extends further than the project earthworks and will not be further disturbed, the feature will be left in situ unless required to be removed for project requirements, i.e. ground engineering.
- When deep vertical features are encountered (i.e., wells, latrines) it will be necessary for the archaeologist to excavate the top of the feature until a depth is reached that it is no longer safe to do so, or becomes “notifiable works” (i.e. greater than 1.5 m in depth). Following this, the archaeologists will work with the hydraulic excavator operator to fully excavate the feature in spits. Depending on the quantity of artefact material within the feature, it is possible that this could take several hours or possibly days. If the archaeological feature extends below the required depth, and there is potential

for the feature to be preserved in situ long-term, the feature will be hand excavated to that depth and the remains left in situ. The feature will be fully investigated and excavated if the project works require it to be removed for project requirements i.e. ground engineering.

Every effort will be made to reduce stand-down periods and ensure there is immediate, clear communication about what work can continue elsewhere. The project archaeologist will endeavour to ensure appropriate staffing levels so that archaeology can be recorded, while earthworks continue.

1.11 Notification of Māori archaeological material, kōiwi, and unexpected archaeological features

If archaeological material of Māori origin is discovered at any stage, all work must stop within 20 m of the find. UOA will assist the authority holder in contacting all relevant parties including Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga. Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga will be notified in the first instance of encountering Māori archaeological sites.

- Should kōiwi tangata be encountered, all work must stop on the site to ensure the cultural safety of those working on the site. UOA will assist the authority holder in contacting all affected parties as soon as practicable, including Te Ngāi Tūāhuriri, HNZPT, and the police. The Ngāi Tahu policy for kōiwi tangata shall also be followed (Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, 2019).
- Any taonga tūturu are prima facie the property of the Crown who will be notified of the find. Taonga tūturu will be registered with the Ministry for Culture and Heritage. UOA, in collaboration with mana whenua, shall notify the Ministry of Culture Heritage and establish the most appropriate temporary storage, management and care for taonga tūturu, until such time as traditional or actual ownership is determined, with an appropriate institution or kaitiaki.

Should works encounter archaeological remains likely to provide significant information in relation to the historical and cultural heritage of New Zealand as per section 52(2) of the HNZPT Act 2014, Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga will be notified and archaeological investigation will be limited to exploratory works to determine the full nature and extent of such an archaeological site, until archaeological approaches or a research strategy is discussed with and approved by HNZPT.

1.12 Annual and regular reporting

Archaeological reporting should be carried out under the direction of the s45 archaeologist, consisting of the following approach:

- **Archaeological site record form updates:** Within 20 working days of the completion of on-site archaeological work on a specific archaeological site, the site record forms must be updated or submitted to ArchSite.
- **Annual reporting:** at the end of each year after the authority is issued annual reports must be prepared in accordance with *ASG12 Archaeological Report Guideline* (HNZPT, 2023) and submitted to HNZPT for inclusion in the digital library and to Waimakariri District Council and Canterbury Museum. If Māori archaeological remains are encountered during works, these reports should also be provided to Ngāi Tūāhuriri Rūnanga. The creation and publication of the report will allow this information to become part of the archaeological record.
 - During annual phases where no archaeological remains are encountered or reported, HNZPT be notified via email
- **Final reporting:** Within 12 months of the completion of on-site archaeological work, a final report summarizing previous annual reporting must be prepared in accordance with *ASG12 Archaeological Report Guideline* (HNZPT, 2023) and submitted to HNZPT for inclusion in the digital library and to Waimakariri District Council and Canterbury Museum. The creation and publication of the report will allow this information to become part of the archaeological record.

1.13 Mechanisms for dispute resolution

In the event of a dispute that cannot be resolved by the parties concerned, an independent mediator will be called in. The mediator should be agreed upon by both parties.

1.14 Contact information

S45 Approved Person

Tristan Wadsworth
Underground Overground Archaeology Ltd

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Underground Overground Archaeology Ltd
0800 645 686

Heritage New Zealand

Regional Archaeologist
AreaArchaeologistCW@heritage.org.nz

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Huia Pacey
Pouarahi/Māori Heritage Advisor

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Ngāi Tūāhuriri representatives

Whitiora
Admin@whitiora.org.nz

[REDACTED]

New Zealand Police

Christchurch Central Police Station
03 363 7400

1.15 References

Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga (HNZPT), 2018. Archaeological Guidelines Series No. 1: Investigation and recording of buildings and standing structures. Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga.

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