

MP4-FT – Camp Creek Dam and Reservoir

Archaeological Management Plan

Rev. 0 – August 2026



Contents

1. Introduction	1
2. Stonemason Assessment	2
3. Vegetation Clearance	3
4. Areas Requiring Archaeological Investigation Prior to Project Works	4
5. On-Call Protocol	4
6. Procedures for Archaeological Investigations and Timeframes.....	4
7. Role and Responsibility of Archaeologists	5
8. Archaeological Briefing and Contractors' Responsibility	5
9. Emergency Contact Details	6
10. Dispute Resolution	6
Appendix A - Examples of Archaeological/Heritage Material.....	7

Disclaimer

This document has been produced for New Zealand consenting purposes only. Information contained herein must not be relied on for investment purposes.

1. Introduction

This Archaeological Management Plan (AMP) will guide the archaeological work required as part of the construction of the Camp Creek dam and reservoir by Oceana Gold (New Zealand) Limited under archaeological authority #####/### (OGNZL; Figure 1). Historically, this area of these works was occupied and utilised by Māori and Europeans, and their archaeological sites remain across the landscape.

This document is intended to provide an overview of:

- The need for recording of features prior to beginning of project earthworks and site-specific requirements.
- The responsibilities of contractors regarding notification of the discovery of archaeological evidence and protocols of what to do on such an occasion.
- Procedures for archaeological investigations or recording of archaeological information and timeframes of such work.
- Role and responsibility of Origin Heritage's archaeologists.
- The requirement for archaeological briefing prior to works beginning and prior to new contractors beginning on-site works.
- Requirements for on-site stand down periods to enable archaeological recording as required.
- Emergency contact details for the archaeologist overseeing the project, HNZPT Archaeologist, and Iwi.
- Mechanisms for dispute resolution

This document will be updated if/when personnel change and project details are updated. Information in this document has been adapted from the archaeological assessment prepared previously for the project.¹

¹ Jeremy Moyle et al., *Archaeological Assessment for Macraes Phase 4 - Fast Track* (Unpublished report for OceanaGold (New Zealand) Ltd, 2026), 4.

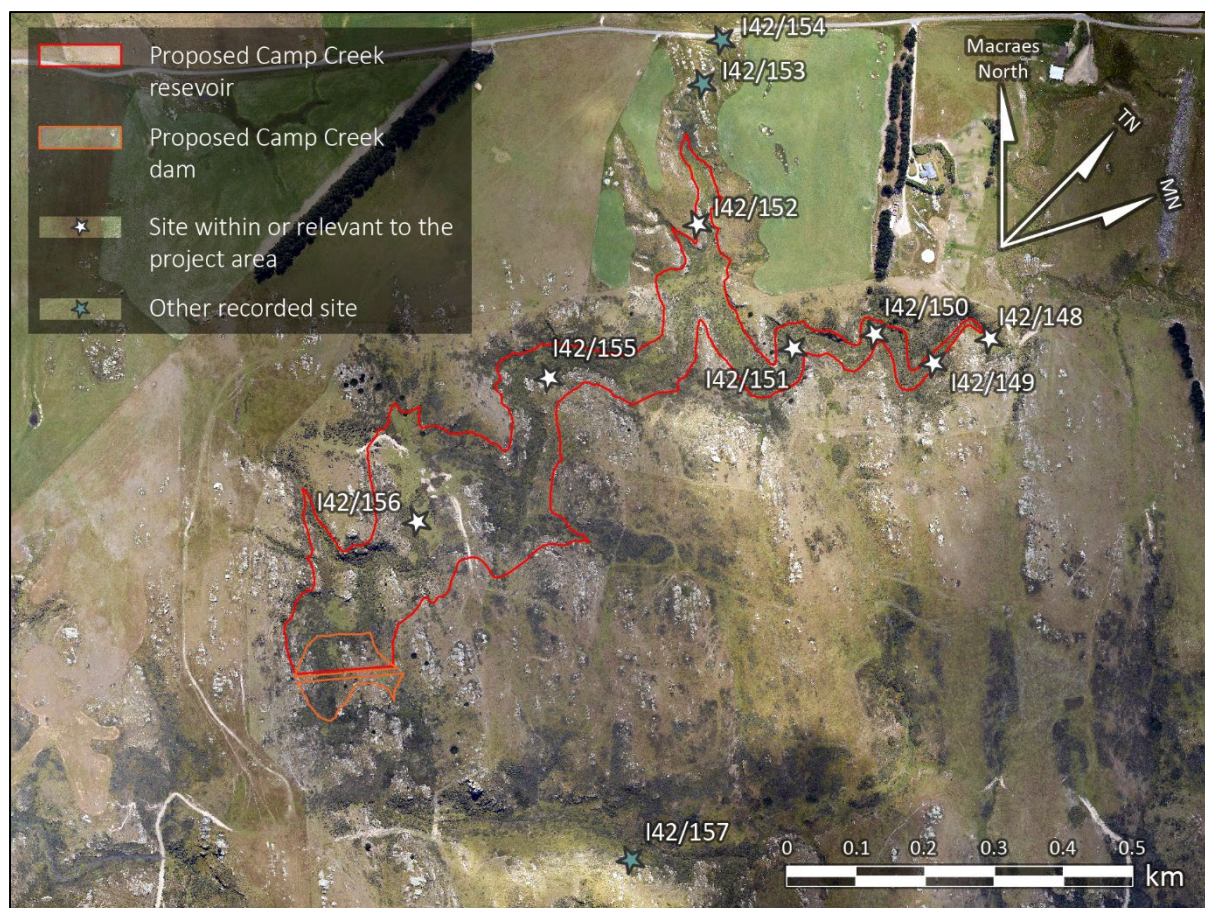


Figure 1. Locations of recorded archaeological sites in and around the project area.

2. Stonemason Assessment

To provide some offset to the destruction of these sites, the ruins of Harry's Hut (I42/153; Figure 2) should be assessed by a suitably qualified stonemason with a brief for providing maintenance recommendations.

This Archaeological Management Plan should be updated with their recommendations, as they become available, and the required maintenance carried out prior to the destruction of the Camp Creek sites.



Figure 2. Harry's Hut (I42/153), looking west.

3. Vegetation Clearance

Several previously identified sites were unable to be relocated during the assessment due to vegetation growth. These must be cleared prior to project works proceeding to allow their recording. The areas where vegetation clearance is required are shown in Figure 3-Figure 4. This is relevant to sites: I42/149 – Water race; I42/150 – Prospecting pit; I42/151 – Water race; and I42/155 – Water race and workings.

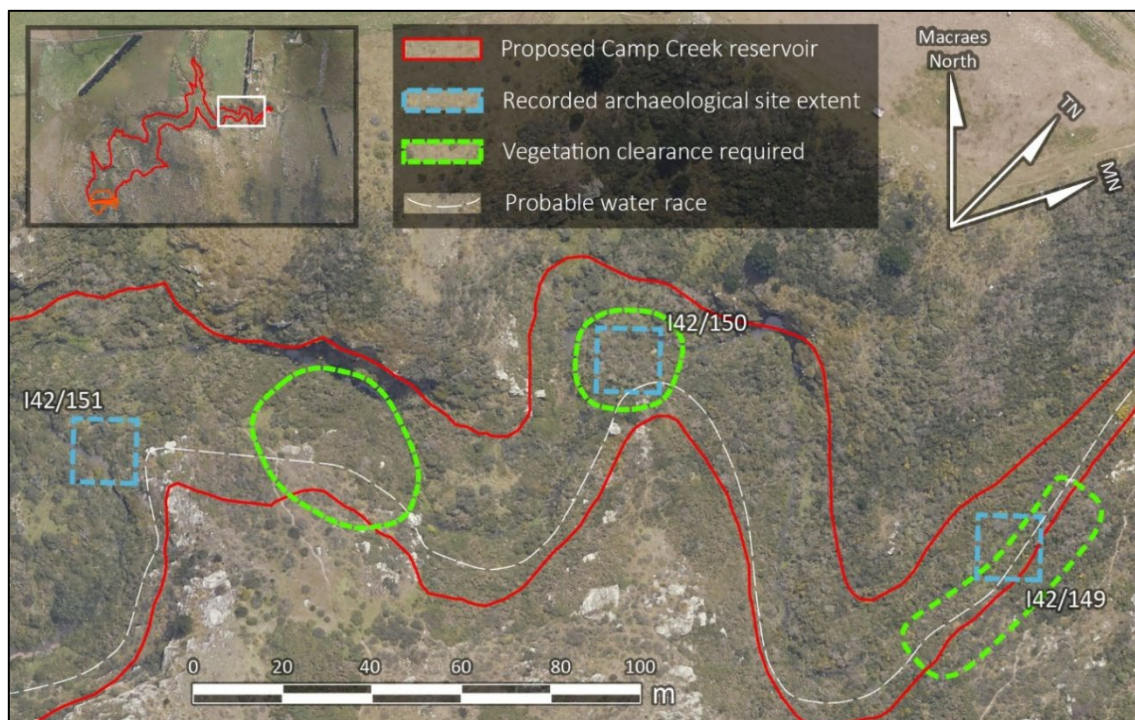


Figure 3. Areas for vegetation clearance around sites I42/149, I42/150, and I42/151.

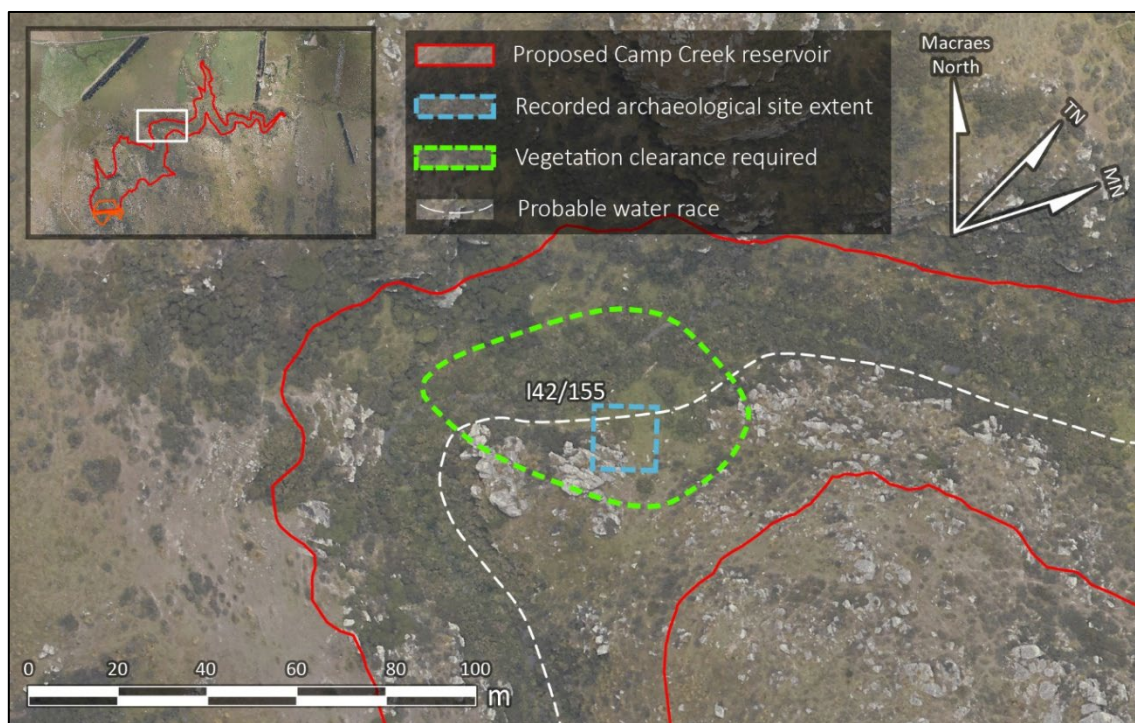


Figure 4. Area for vegetation clearance around site I42/155.

4. Areas Requiring Archaeological Investigation Prior to Project Works

Prior to dam construction commencing, all sites within the footprint of the reservoir must be mapped in detail, photographed, and documented with written notes, in accordance with current archaeological practice. Site I42/157 should also be recorded in detail as an element of the destroyed sites' context.

Each separate section of water race identified throughout the reservoir footprint must be sectioned by hand.

The possible hut site at I42/156, and any other domestic features identified in the course of recorded, should be fully excavated by hand.

5. On-Call Protocol

In the event that a previously unidentified archaeological site is located during works, the following protocol must be followed:

1. Work shall cease immediately at that place and within 20m around the site.
2. The contractor must shut down all machinery, secure the area, and advise the Site Manager.
3. The Site Manager shall secure the site and notify Origin Heritage.
4. If the site is likely to be of interest to Māori, Origin Consultants shall notify the Heritage New Zealand Archaeologist, the appropriate Takata Whenua groups or kaitiaki representative, and the Waitaki District Council of the discovery and ensure site access to enable appropriate cultural procedures and tikanga to be undertaken, as long as all statutory requirements under legislation are met (Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 and Protected Objects Act 1975).
5. If human remains (kōiwi tangata) are uncovered, Origin Consultants shall advise the Heritage New Zealand Archaeologist, NZ Police, the appropriate mana whenua groups or kaitiaki representative, and the Waitaki District Council and the above process under 4 shall apply. Remains are not to be moved until such time as mana whenua and Heritage New Zealand have responded.
6. Works affecting the archaeological site and any human remains (kōiwi tangata) shall not resume until Heritage New Zealand gives written approval for work to continue.
7. Where Takata Whenua so request, any information recorded as the result of the find such as a description of location and content, is to be provided for their records.

6. Procedures for Archaeological Investigations and Timeframes

If previously unknown archaeological/heritage material is encountered during project works, then time must be allowed for the material to be properly recorded. The time required to record material/features varies notably depending on the nature and size of the feature but may take up to several hours to complete. In such cases it may be necessary for work on site to stand down. Stand down times will be indicated by the archaeologist on site and any stand downs organized in consultation with the contractor. The recording of features will involve:

- A brief 'clean up' of the feature and immediately surrounding area to determine the true extent of the feature and facilitate further recording. For example, structural remains may need to be properly exposed and swept clean or the extent and shape of a rubbish pit exposed for them to be properly photographed and measured.
- Limited excavations of features within the area of impact. For example, the half sectioning of a rubbish feature to determine overall shape and allow for a sampling of materials.

- Measured and annotated drawings and photographs of the archaeological features and written descriptions of various aspects and measurements.
- Limited sampling of archaeological materials.
- Mapping of the features within the surrounding landscape, done via base line offset measuring and GPS location.

This work will be undertaken by the S45 archaeologist, who may also appoint a person to carry out the work on their behalf.

7. Role and Responsibility of Archaeologists

OGNZL will engage archaeologists to carry out the following responsibilities:

- Deliver contractor briefings and explain the project requirements as stipulated in the Archaeological Authority.
- Carry out on-site archaeological investigation as required.
- Advise and consult with contractors and the authority holder regarding the avoidance or recording of archaeological/heritage materials.
- Notify HNZPT, about the start and end dates of earthworks.
- Notify HNZPT, Aukaha, and the Waitaki District Council immediately should any possible taonga or Māori artefacts be encountered.
- Notify HNZPT, Aukaha, the New Zealand Police, and the Waitaki District Council immediately should any kōiwi (human remains) be encountered in accordance with Guidelines for Kōiwi Tangata/Human Remains (AGS8 2010).

8. Archaeological Briefing and Contractors' Responsibility

Contractor Briefing

Prior to any earthworks commencing in the investigation areas or other greenfields areas,² all contractors involved in initial excavations that may affect buried archaeological sites must be briefed by an archaeologist from Origin Heritage on:

- The possibility of encountering archaeological evidence.
- How to identify possible archaeological sites during works.
- The archaeological work required by the conditions of any relevant authority.
- Contractors' responsibilities to notify Origin Heritage about the discovery of archaeological features when the archaeologist is not present on site – the On-Call Protocol (see above).

The archaeologist will liaise with the authority holder and contractor to organise a suitable time for the archaeological briefing.

² I.e., areas situated beyond existing pits and waste rock stacks.

Contractor's Responsibility

As indicated above, while working under the On-Call Protocol it is the contractor's responsibility to notify the archaeologist if any suspected archaeological features or material is discovered during works. These might include, but are not limited to:

- Concentrations of shell and/or bone
- Layers or areas of very dark/black soil exposed during excavation or in trench walls
- Concentrations of historic material like glass bottles, ceramics, metal items, etc.
- Structural remains including in-place foundation stones, areas of discoloured soil left by post/pile holes, and demolition fill.

See Appendix A for some examples.

It is also the contractor's responsibility to follow the archaeologist's direction to enable the appropriate monitoring, investigation, and recording of any archaeological material in accordance with current archaeological practice (e.g., directing the digger during excavation and/or the temporary suspension of excavation to allow material to be investigated and recorded).

9. Emergency Contact Details

Person	Organisation	Phone
Manager Environment and Social Performance - Macraes (main point of contact)	Oceana Gold (New Zealand) Limited	03 479 4725 [REDACTED]
Russell Cook – Principal Archaeologist	Origin Consultants	[REDACTED]
Jeremy Moyle – Building Surveyor/Heritage Consultant	Origin Consultants	[REDACTED]
HZNPT Otago/Southland Region Archaeologist EMERGENCY CONTACT	HNZPT	03 477 9871
Takata Whenua Representative Entity - EMERGENCY CONTACT	Aukaha	03 477 0071
Waitaki District Heritage Advisor	Waitaki District Council	03 433 0300

10. Dispute Resolution

If any disputes arise, the parties will try in good faith to resolve any issue by direct negotiations. If unresolved after 30 days, the dispute will be referred to mediation. This clause will not apply to a recovery claim by the Consultant for any money owed by the Client.

Appendix A - Examples of Archaeological/Heritage Material

Possible Finds	Reference photograph
Scattered 19th-century refuse deposits. Often at depth. Found sporadically throughout historic fill. Can include broken ceramic, dark green-black glass, pieces of animal bone, and metal fragments.	Material from a scatter in Dunedin (A. Farminer). The cleaned-up remains (B. Teele).

**19th century refuse
pits/features**

Concentrations of historic
refuse or other finds in
one spot. Usually sitting
within a different fill
type/colour.



Refuse pits (the darker features) in Queenstown (P. Petchey).

Historic road surfaces

Usually a very different look and feel from the layer above. Historic road materials can include gravel (often of an irregular grade) compacted mud, irregular timber pieces, as well as stone and timber cobbling.



Tailings and Sluicing

Distinct archaeological features left behind by historic mining.

Tailings are usually large collections of rocks spread over a large area or in recognisable rows created as a byproduct of mining.

Sluicing is the process of high-pressure water being fired at a rock face to wash away gold bearing gravel so it could be collected, it leaves distinctive flat surfaces or pillars.





Building platforms Some early buildings like mining huts are known to be in the area. However, most will have decayed or collapsed by now, leaving a small, levelled platform. Often creating a small clearing within trees.	 A photograph showing a forest clearing. A person wearing an orange safety vest and a dark jacket is standing on the left side of the frame, looking towards the clearing. The ground is covered with dry leaves and some green ferns. The background is filled with dense trees and foliage, with some bare branches in the foreground. The clearing appears to be a small, levelled area within a wooded area, consistent with the description of a building platform.

**Historic Mining
equipment**

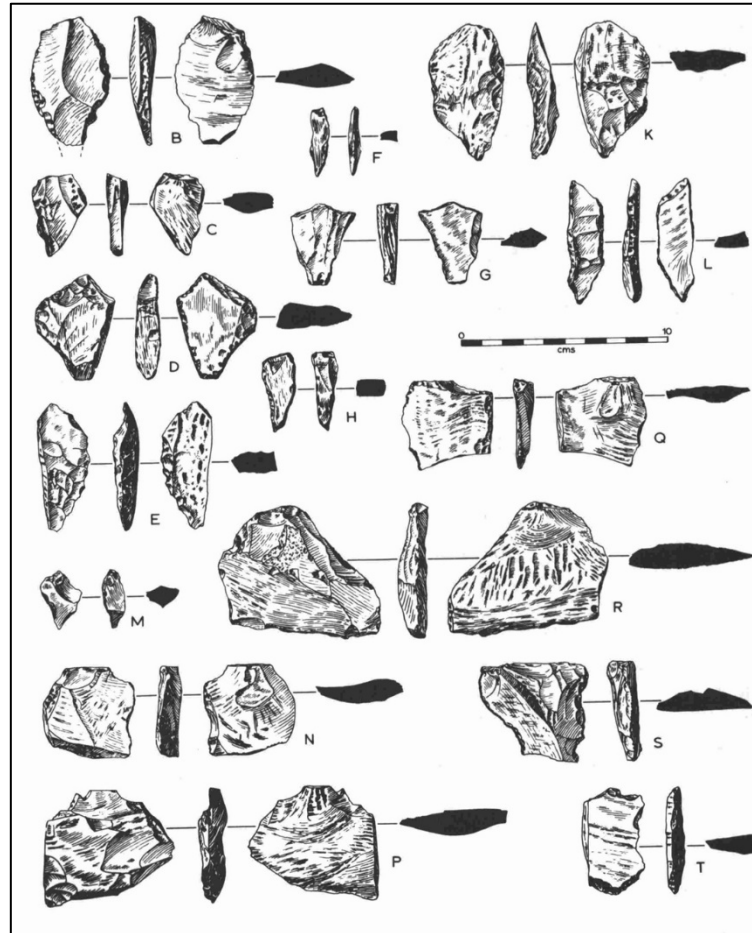
Sometimes it was not worth the trouble to remove the mining equipment when the claim was abandoned and it was left behind.

Metal cables, oil drums and large pieces of scrap metal were often left behind.

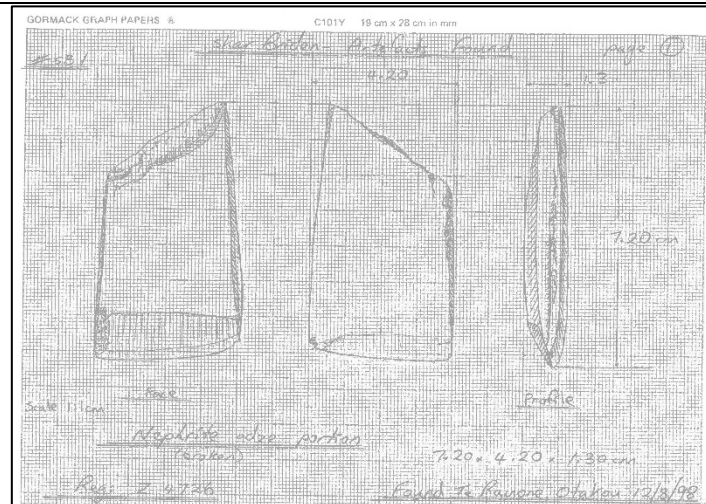


Māori sites

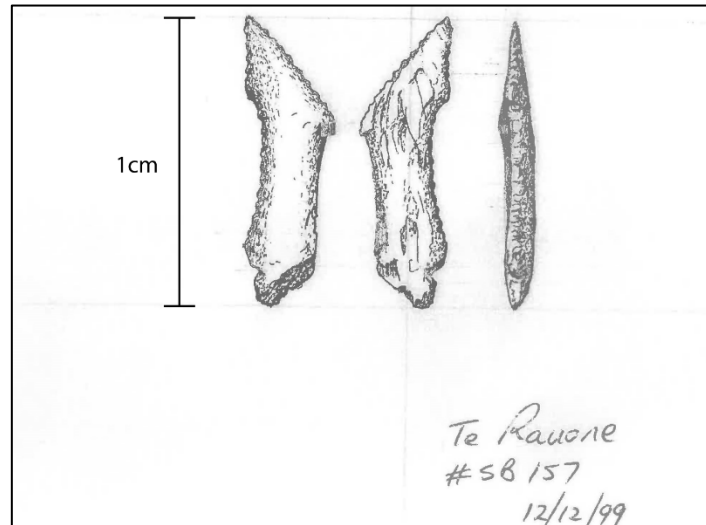
Numerous Māori archaeological sites have been recorded around Otago.



Drawings of flaked stone tools found near Nelson (A. Challis).



Drawing of a stone adze fragment found on Te Rauone Beach on the Otago Peninsula (S. Briden).



Drawing of a bone point found on Te Rauone Beach on the Otago Peninsula.