



WINSTONE
AGGREGATES

Part
D

Boffa Miskell



Hunua Quarry Development

Substantive Application
◆ Part D – Archaeological Authority
Prepared for Winstone Aggregates

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Glossary of Key Terms

AMP – Archaeological Management Plan

Area for Archaeological Monitoring – The area identified in *Site Plan for Archaeological Authority, dated 04 March 2026 by Boffa Miskell (Appendix D1)*.

EPA – Environmental Protection Agency

FCIL – Fletcher Concrete and Infrastructure Limited

FTAA – Fast-track Approvals Act 2024

HNZPT – Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga

Hunua Quarry – Is the land identified as “the site” in drawing “*Site Plan for Archaeological Authority, dated 04 March 2026*” prepared by Boffa Miskell Limited.

Quarry Development Area – The areas, located within the site, where Project works such as stream diversion and mineral extraction and all other necessary activities to enable the further development of the Hunua Quarry Symonds Hill Pit.

D1. Introduction

1. Winstone Aggregates Limited (**Winstone**), a division of Fletcher Concrete and Infrastructure Limited (FCIL), is seeking Archaeological Authority under Section 42(4)(i) of the Fast Track Approvals Act (2024) (**FTAA**) as part of the Substantive Application to the Environmental Protection Authority (**EPA**) for the Hunua Quarry Development.
2. The Project is listed in Schedule 2 of the FTAA on the basis that it is considered to deliver significant regional and national benefits, including providing long-term access to greywacke resource within Auckland's existing quarrying footprint and economic benefits. As described in Part A – Overview, the Project aligns with the purpose and principles of the FTAA, which seeks to facilitate development projects of regional and national significance while ensuring appropriate consideration of environmental effects.
3. The Hunua Quarry Development will require land modification across an extensive area of the Site, including earthworks and vegetation clearance. There is a low potential for uncovering unrecorded archaeological material during the works based on surveys undertaken on the Site. Archaeological authority is not being sought for the destruction or modification of any recorded archaeological site. Rather, this archaeological authority is being sought as a precaution to ensure appropriate approvals are in place and to minimise delays if unrecorded archaeological material is exposed once works are underway.

D1.1 Scope and Purpose of this Report

4. As a Listed Project in Schedule 2, this Application has been made in accordance with Section 42(4)(i) of the FTAA and approval is sought for an Archaeological Authority that would otherwise be applied for under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act (**HNZPT Act**).
5. The Archaeological Authority relates to the area defined as the Quarry Development Area as shown on Appendix D1. The archaeological authority does not cover areas outside of the Quarry Development Area that are within the Site.
6. This Archaeological Approval is sought as a precaution to ensure appropriate approvals are in place, to minimise delays if unrecorded archaeological material is exposed during the disturbance of land across the Quarry Development Area.
7. The Archaeological Authority seeks a duration of 10 years from the date of commencement under Schedule 8, Clause 6 of the FTAA. This report contains the following key sections:
 - The legal descriptions and site ownership for Hunua Quarry (Section D2).
 - The confirmation of Section 46 matters (Section D3).
 - A description of the archaeological sites (Section D4).
 - A description of the proposed archaeological authority that is being applied for as part of the Substantive Application (Section D5).

- An assessment of the Archaeological and Mana Whenua Values, including the effects of the Project on these values and the mitigation measures proposed (Section D6).
 - A description of the consultation undertaken (Section D7).
 - An assessment against the FTAA and NZHPT Act (Section D8).
8. This Archaeological Approval is supported by the Archaeological Assessment prepared by Clough and Associates, dated February 2026 (see Appendix B12.4.2) (“Archaeological Assessment”) and the Archaeological Management Plan prepared by Clough and Associates dated February 2026 (see Appendix B12.8.2). Conditions specific to this Archaeological Authority are recommended and included at Appendix D2. This assessment addresses the required information for an approval described in Section 43(3)(i) (Archaeological Authority) and has been prepared by Boffa Miskell in accordance with clause 2(1) of Schedule 8 of the FTAA.

D1.2 Statement of Qualifications and Relevant Experience

9. **Nick Pollard** is a Partner and Planner at Boffa Miskell with over 20 years’ in resource management planning in Aotearoa New Zealand. He holds a Bachelor of Science, Masters degree in Planning and a Masters degree in Urban Design from the University of Auckland, which were obtained in 1997, 2006 and 2010 respectively. Nick has been a full member of the New Zealand Planning Institute since 2014 and completed Making Good Decisions in 2022 and is an accredited Hearings Commissioner. Nick has a depth of experience working with the Auckland Unitary Plan, preparing chapters for the proposed plan, and through the hearings phase, and more recently assisting the Auckland Council’s Planning and Resource Consents Department with the intensification plan change both Plan Change 78 (withdrawn) and Plan Change 120, being the most significant change to the plan since its adoption. Nick’s role with PC120 is confined to the urban chapters related to the residential and business zones. He has prepared complex resource consent applications for development and appeared before the Environment Court for Direct Referral applications.
10. This report draws on the information contained in Appendix B12.4.2 Archaeological Assessment and relies upon the advice and experience of Ellen Cameron (Archaeologist).
11. This report has been prepared and reviewed in accordance with the Environment Court’s Code of Conduct for Expert Witnesses, contained in the Environment Court Practice Note 2023.

D2. Legal Description and Site Ownership – cl 2(1)(a) and (b))

12. A comprehensive description of the Hunua Quarry Site is provided in section A5 of Part A - Overview. This section of the report provides a description of the Site, specific to the Archaeological Authority being sought as part of the Substantive Application.

13. Hunua Quarry is located in South Auckland, approximately 5 kilometres (km) southeast of Papakura and 35 km southeast of the Auckland Central Business District. Hunua Quarry is located at 489 Hunua Road and legally described as Part Allotment 70 Parish of Hunua, Allotment 38 Parish of Hunua, Lot 1 DP 60065, Lot 1 DP 105061, Lot 2 DP 115598 and Lot 1 DP 120541 (“**the Site**”).
14. Hunau Quarry is owned by FCIL and has been operated by Winstone since 1956. However, parts of the Site have been used as an operational quarry since the 1920s. The Site spans across an area of 251 hectares (ha).
15. The Quarry Development Area is the area to which the Project works relate and is located in the southern portion of the Site, as shown in Appendix D1. The Project will expand the existing, consented quarry footprint and deepen the pit to around –50m RL.

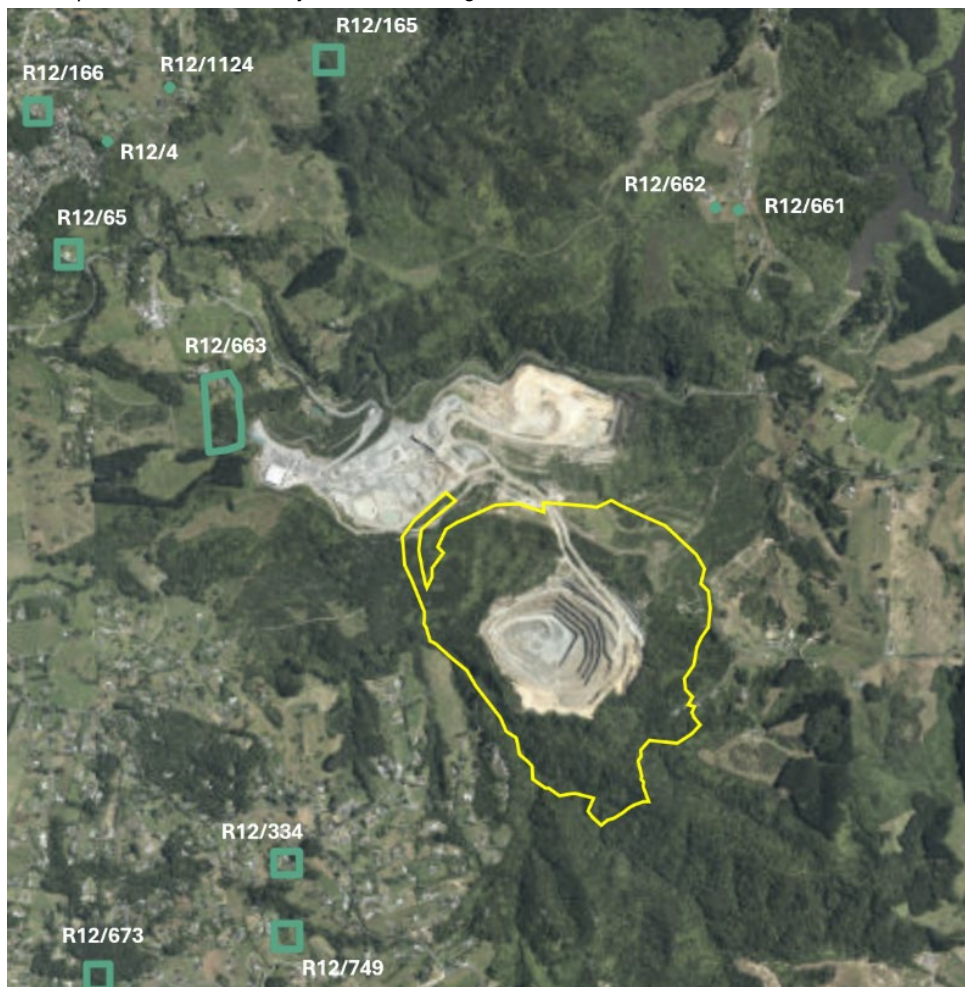
D3. Confirmation of Section 46 matters (cl 2(1)(d))

16. As noted in Part A, and the Archaeological Authority checklist (Appendix A6.3), the matters in Section 46(2)(a), (b) and (d) the Substantive Application meets the Section 46 FTAA requirements as it:
 - Complies with Section 42, 43 and 44 of the FTAA;
 - Relates solely to a project listed in Schedule 2 of the FTAA; and
 - The relevant fee, charge or levy payable under regulations has been paid in respect of the application.
17. Additionally, this Archaeological Authority meets the information requirements under Schedule 8, Clause 2 of the FTAA.

D4. Archaeological Site (cl 2(1)(e))

18. An Archaeological Assessment has been prepared by Clough and Associates, included in Appendix B12.4.2.
19. No recorded archaeological sites are located within the Quarry Development Area or on the Site as shown in Figure 1. There is one recorded archaeological site R12/663 (a pā site) located on a neighbouring property, separated by existing quarry infrastructure (Figure 1 and Appendix D1). This recorded archaeological site will not be affected by the Project and is located 750m from the Quarry Development Area.
20. This Archaeological Authority does not seek to modify or destroy any recorded archaeological site. This approval is being sought as a precautionary measure in the case that unrecorded archaeological material is exposed during the disturbance of land across the Quarry Development Area. As set out in the Archaeological Assessment (Appendix B12.4.2), various archaeological surveys have been undertaken in the Quarry Development Area to determine whether any other archaeological sites exist, with no other sites determined through this process.

Figure 1: Plan showing the archaeological sites within c. 2000m of the proposed Quarry Development Area outlined in yellow, Archaeological Assessment.



21. In addition to R12/663, there are 10 recorded NZAA archaeological sites in the broader Hunua area within approximately 2,000m of the Quarry Development Area (Figure 1). These recorded archaeological sites include pits, terraces, midden, pā sites and early European sites (dwellings and stone working area).
22. Five additional historic heritage sites were identified within 2,000m under the Auckland Council Tūtangi Ora database, none of these sites were located within the Quarry Development Area.
23. Ngati Tamaoho have statutory acknowledgement over the Site. The outcome of consultation with iwi in relation to this Archaeological Authority is set out in the Iwi Engagement Report (Part A, Appendix A6.7) and summarised in Section D7 below.
24. There are no relevant heritage overlays, QEII covenants, Heritage Orders or New Zealand Heritage list/Rārangi Kōrero entries present across the Site.

D5. Proposed Activity (cl 2(1)(c), (f) and (g))

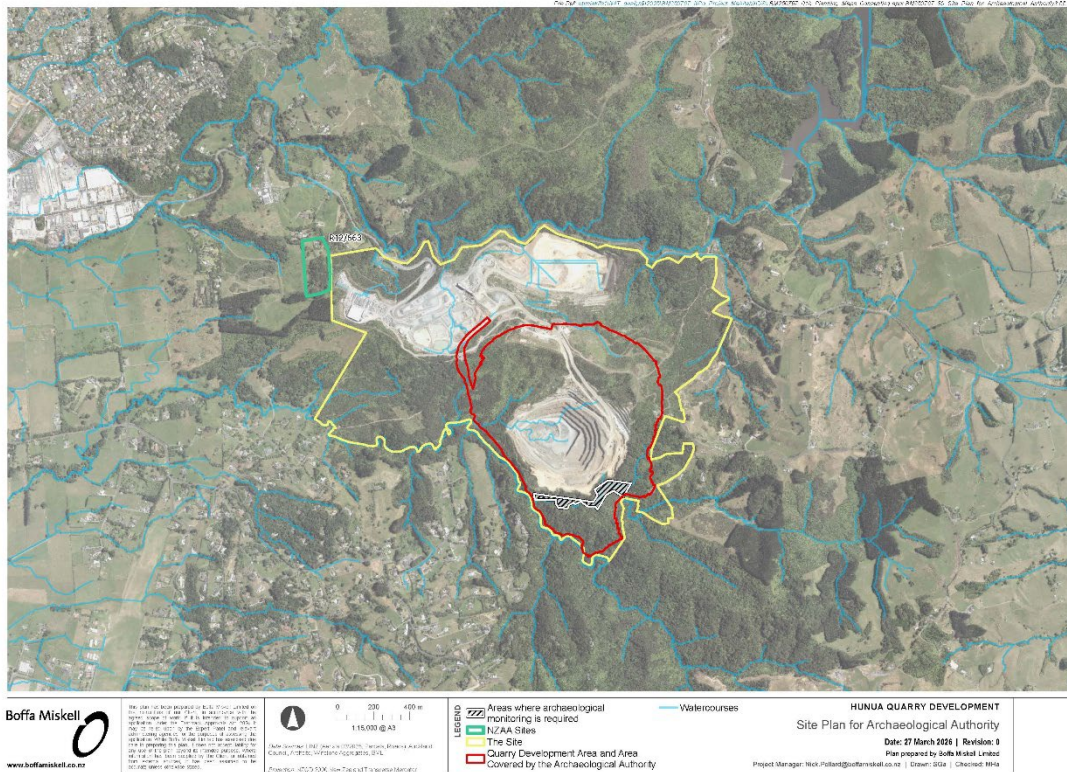
25. A comprehensive description of the Project for the Hunua Quarry Development is provided in Part A. This section provides a description of the Project specific to the Archaeological Authority.
26. Overall, the Project is seeking to further develop the existing Symonds Hill Pit to secure additional greywacke resource, extending the operational life of the quarry by up to approximately 80 years. The proposed development initially focuses on the southern and northwestern ends of the Quarry Development Area. The new extraction footprint will be developed in stages, initially starting to the south and east of the existing Symonds pit, followed by areas to the north and west. The Project will occur entirely within FCIL-owned land and integrate with existing quarry infrastructure.
27. The Archaeological Authority is sought by Winstone as a precaution for risk management purposes to ensure appropriate approvals are in place to minimise delays if unrecorded archaeological material is exposed once works are underway for stage 1 to 3, pursuant to Section 44A of the HNZPT Act. The Archaeological Authority is being sought under Section 42(4)(i) of the FTAA.
28. The Archaeological Authority relates to the area defined as the Quarry Development Area (Appendix D1). The archaeological authority does not cover the areas outside of the Quarry Development Area that are within the Site.
29. As stated in Section D4 no recorded archaeological sites are located within the Quarry Development Area. Additionally, the Project does not seek to modify or destroy any recorded archaeological site.
30. Although no recorded archaeological sites will be affected by the proposed works, in areas where archaeological sites have been recorded in the general vicinity it is possible that unrecorded archaeological material may be exposed during development. The Archaeological Assessment assesses that it is unlikely that sites are located in the Quarry Development Area, as the area is situated on steep hillsides that were covered in bush in the past. However, some unrecorded archaeological material, such as middens, may be present in proximity of the Mangapū/ Symonds Stream in the south, as such sites are often located in proximity to waterways.
31. This Archaeological Authority application is made by Winstone Aggregates, (a division of FCIL), this application is proof that the owner has provided consent for the proposed activity.
32. No Archaeological Authorities have been granted for this location in the past.

D5.1 Archaeological Management Plan

33. To support the Archaeological Authority, Clough and Associates has prepared an Archaeological Management Plan (**AMP**), which is provided in Part B, Appendix B12.8.2.
34. Archaeological monitoring, carried out by a qualified Archaeologist, is required during preliminary excavations across the area identified in **Figure 2** below and Appendix D1, to determine whether pre-1900 archaeological material is present. The area within the Quarry Development Area has been identified for archaeological monitoring because of

the proximity to waterways and the potential to find unrecorded archaeological material. The AMP identifies the procedures required to be followed if unrecorded archaeological material is uncovered during land disturbance and vegetation clearance.

Figure 2: Plan showing area covered by the authority for Stage 1 – Stage 3 (red outline) and area of archaeological monitoring outlined in black



35. If unrecorded archaeological material is uncovered when a qualified archaeologist is not on site, works must cease in the immediate vicinity (within 20m) while the archaeologist is called to establish whether the remains are part of an archaeological site as defined under the HNZPT Act.

36. The AMP includes the following site management requirements:

- **Pre-Start Requirements:** A meeting will be held between the Project Archaeologist and Contractors on site to brief them on the archaeological requirements and provide parties with a copy of the authority and AMP.
- **Earthwork phases:** A qualified archaeologist will be required to monitor all preliminary excavations of the area identified in Figure 2 and Appendix D1. Requirements are in place if archaeological features or deposits are found including stopping works, recording material found and notifying relevant parties.
- **Procedures if Archaeological Sites are Exposed when the Archaeologist is not Present:** If an Archaeologist is not present and archaeological features or deposits is exposed, earthworks within 20m of the remains shall cease and the Archaeologist shall be contacted and undertake the necessary steps including documentation and notifying relevant parties.

- **Protocols Relating to Kōiwi Tangata (Human Remains):** If human bone is discovered the Archaeologist will immediately contact Iwi representatives (if not present), Heritage NZ and the NZ Police and the Site will be secured while procedures take place.
- **Protocols Relating to Taonga Tūturu (Māori Artefacts):** If taonga tūturu are discovered the site will be secured and the Archaeologist will inform Heritage NZ and the Iwi representatives so that the appropriate actions can be determined.
- **Post-Earthworks Phase:** Any artefacts or taonga tūturu recovered will be analysed and recorded by appropriate specialists and the relevant parties will be notified.

D5.2 Project Archaeologist

37. The Project Archaeologist is the approved archaeologist by Heritage NZ under Section 45 of the HNZPT Act. In the AMP, Ellen Cameron, Archaeologist from Clough and Associates is identified as the Section 45 Archaeologist.
38. A statement of experience has been provided by Ellen Cameron of Clough and Associates and is included in Appendix A of the Archaeological Assessment (Appendix B12.4.2). The statement of experience sets out Ellen Camerons skills and competency in being the Project Archaeologist.

D5.3 Commencement and Duration (cl 6(3))

39. Archaeological Authority is being sought for a duration of 10 years from the date of commencement under Schedule 8, Clause 6 of the FTAA. The Archaeological Authority will not exceed a period of 35 years under Schedule 8, Clause 6(2)(a) of the FTAA.
40. A 10-year duration is sought for the authority to cover the first three stages of the development with the option for including the remaining stages in the future. The remaining stages will either be covered under the Accidental Discovery rule (E12.6.1) of the Auckland Unitary Plan (Operative in Part) or an Archaeological Authority can be applied for at a later date to cover the later stages, prior to the commencement of works for these stages.

D6. Archaeological Assessment (cl 2(1)(h))

41. Schedule 8, Clause 2(1)(h) of the FTAA requires assessment of the archaeological, Māori, and other relevant values of the archaeological site related to this Substantive Application and the effect of the proposed activity on those values.
42. This section of the report outlines the archaeological and mana whenua values for the precautionary Archaeological Authority.

D6.1 Context

43. An Archaeological Assessment for site-wide precautionary archaeological authority has been prepared by Clough and Associates Limited (Appendix B12.4.2).
44. A survey was carried out at Hunua Quarry for the Hunua Quarry Development on 25 November 2025. The land surveyed was densely forested with many steep slopes and a few cut tracks which limited access and also visibility. The survey was undertaken in the southern area of the Site in the vicinity of the Mangapū / Symonds Stream (**Mangapū Stream**), mostly within Lot 2 DP 115598 but a small section of Lot 1 DP 60065 north of the Mangapū/ Symonds stream tributary (**Mangapū Tributary**). This area was identified for surveying as it was determined to have some archaeological potential, based on the presence of waterways, fairly level ground and cleared areas. The steep terrain to the southwestern parts of the survey area meant that these areas could not be accessed safely. The Archaeological Assessment states that these steep slopes would be unlikely to contain unrecorded archaeological material based on the unsuitable terrain.
45. There were four test pits taken on the Site, to determine the nature of the subsoils. The location of the test pits is shown in Figure 28 of the Archaeological Assessment.
46. The survey did not reveal anything other than clean soil, and no evidence of any unrecorded archaeological material was identified during the survey. Therefore, no additional archaeological sites were discovered during the survey.
47. The presence of isolated unrecorded archaeological material such as shell midden, along the Mangapū Stream and Mangapū Tributary in the southern part of the Quarry Development Area cannot be completely excluded as these are often found in proximity to waterways.

D6.2 Archaeological Values (cl 2(1)(h)(i) and (ii))

48. There are no recorded archaeological sites present within the Site, and no additional archaeological sites were identified during the surveys. Therefore, this archaeological authority does not seek to disturb or modify any recorded archaeological site.
49. The Quarry Development Area has no known archaeological values as none have been previously recorded, and no archaeological sites were identified during the field survey for this assessment.
50. The likelihood of encountering unrecorded archaeological material with early European settlement is considered unlikely due to the steep terrain, difficult access and forested nature of the area.
51. In addition, the likelihood of encountering unrecorded archaeological material with Māori occupation and settlement are considered low. Although, encountering isolated archaeological remains, cannot be completely excluded due to the presence of the Mangapū Stream and Mangapū Tributary in the southern part of the expansion area. Archaeological remains, such as shell middens are often found in proximity to waterways.

D6.2.1 Mitigation Measures

52. Archaeological authority conditions have been developed to manage the effects of uncovering unidentified sensitive material. These conditions are provided in Appendix D2.
53. Conditions 4 and 5 of the archaeological authority conditions, require the works to be undertaken in accordance with the AMP, including requiring monitoring by the Project Archaeologist for works proposed within the area identified as “Archaeological Monitoring Area” on Appendix D1. Archaeological monitoring will ensure that any potential unidentified sensitive material can be recorded prior to it being modified or destroyed.
54. The AMP as discussed in Section D5.1 identifies the protocols required to be followed if unrecorded archaeological material is uncovered during land disturbance and vegetation clearance. Compliance with the Archaeological Monitoring Plan is required under proposed condition 4.
55. Taking a precautionary approach will allow any unidentified unrecorded archaeological material uncovered during the development of the Quarry Development Area to be dealt with immediately, avoiding delays that would otherwise occur if an Archaeological Authority was not applied for in advance of land disturbance.
56. Based on the assessment and conclusions outlined in the Archaeological Assessment (Appendix B12.4.2), the potential adverse effects on archaeological values will be minor as no complex archaeological sites are expected to be identified. This conclusion reflects the precautionary approach of seeking an archaeological authority, the low likelihood of encountering unrecorded archaeological material, and the fact that the no recorded archaeological site will be modified or destroyed.

D6.3 Mana Whenua Values (cl 2(1)(h)(i) and (ii))

57. We recognise and acknowledge that cultural effects are not confined to archaeological considerations alone.
58. The Archaeological Assessment states (Section 7):

This is an assessment of effects on archaeological values and does not include an assessment of effects on Māori cultural values. Such assessments should only be made by tangata whenua. Māori cultural concerns may encompass a wider range of values than those associated with archaeological sites. The historical association of the general area with tangata whenua is evident from the recorded sites, traditional histories and known Māori place names referenced above.

59. The Cultural Values and Consultation Summary Report (Appendix A6.7) identifies that a key shared value and interest of the Iwi who have been consulted with¹ is the protection of archaeological sites and the importance of having the appropriate processes in place to manage accidental discoveries. Additionally, Ngāti Te Ata Waiohū recommend that a structured engagement framework, including regular updates, report findings, active consultation, and targeted workshops is established.

¹ Ngāti Tamaoho, Te Ākitai and Ngāti Te Ata

60. The AMP ensures that the correct processes will be followed if any unrecorded archaeological material is discovered during the Project works. In addition, condition 2, 7 and 9 provides specific requirements, including enabling access for mana whenua to Site to undertake tikanga, notifying mana whenua in the chance that Kōiwi (human remains) or possible or taonga are encountered and informing iwi prior to works starting and after works finishing.
61. The Archaeological Authority is considered consistent with the recommendations as an AMP has been provided that provides for the inclusion of iwi/mana whenua values. Additionally, the conditions provided in Appendix D2 ensure that processes are in place to appropriately manage unrecorded archaeological material.

D7. Consultation (cl 2(1)(i))

62. Schedule 8, Clause 2(1)(i) of the FTAA requires a statement as to whether consultation with tangata whenua or any other person likely to be affected has taken place, not taken place or not been completed.
63. Information regarding consultation with the HNZPT, including meeting notes, is contained in Appendix B of the Archaeological Assessment (Appendix B12.4.2). A meeting was held with HNZPT on 8 December 2025 to discuss the Project including this Archaeological Authority. HNZPT were sent a copy of the following draft application material on 23 February 2026:
 - Draft Archaeological Assessment;
 - Draft Archaeological Management Plan; and
 - Draft Proposed Conditions for the Archaeological Authority.
64. As above, the draft application material was sent on 23 February 2026, but HNZPT have not provided comments on the application material as at the date of lodgement of the Substantive Application. Therefore, consultation with HNZPT is ongoing and has not been completed.
65. Consultation with Iwi is provided in Appendix A6.7 Cultural Values and Consultation Summary Report. Winstone maintain established relationships with mana whenua as part of its ongoing operations. Ngāti Tamaoho, Te Ākitai Waiohū and Ngāti Te Ata Waiohū and Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki have been actively consulted with, and a summary of consultation is provided in the Iwi Engagement Report. Further, Te Ākitai Waiohū have prepared a Cultural Values Assessment, regarding the site dating from 2024 and Ngāti Tamaoho and Ngāti Te Ata Waiohū memorandums commenting on the project.

D8. The Fast-track Approvals Act 2024 Decision-Making Framework

66. Application is lodged by Winstone Aggregates, the authorised person for the fast-track application, and accompanies an application for RMA, Wildlife and Complex Freshwater Fisheries Approvals under Schedule 5, 7 and 9 of FTAA.
67. In considering whether to grant the approvals sought in this application, the Panel must meet the requirements of s 81 of the FTAA, which includes applying the specific decision-making clauses in Schedule 8.
68. Schedule 8, Clause 4 of the FTAA outlines that when considering an application for an archaeological authority and setting conditions, the Panel must take into account the following:
 - a. the purpose of this Act; and
 - b. the matters set out in section 59(1)(a) of the HNZPT Act; and
 - c. the matters set out in section 47(1)(a)(ii) and (5) of the HNZPT Act; and
 - d. a relevant statement of general policy confirmed or adopted under the HNZPT Act.
69. The Panel must give the greatest weight to the purpose of the FTAA.
70. The provisions in (b) and (c) above must be read with all necessary modifications, including that a reference to Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga is a reference to the panel.
71. Clause 5 of Schedule 8 relates to the imposition of conditions for an archaeological authority, including the matters listed in Clause 5(1)(a) to (d).

D8.1 Fast-track Approvals Act

72. Section A4 of Part A of the Substantive Application provides an overview on how the Hunua Quarry Development Project provides national and regional benefits, in accordance with the purpose of the FTAA. It also concludes that none of the matters that require an Expert Panel to decline an approval (under Section 85 of the FTAA) are relevant to the Project. For the purposes of section 85(3), there are no adverse impacts associated with the Project (including those associated with the archaeological authority) that cannot be appropriately avoided, remedied or mitigated.
73. Under Schedule 8, Clause 9 of the FTAA an archaeological authority granted under the FTAA has the same force and effect as if it were granted under section 48 of the HNZPT Act and for the purposes of the HNZPT Act, it must be treated as if it were an authority granted under that Act.

D8.2 HNZPT Act Section 59(1)(a)

74. Section 59 of the HNZPT Act (being a matter that must be taken into account by the Expert Panel under Schedule 8, Clause 4(1) of the FTAA) refers to the matters

considered by the Environment Court when determining an appeal. An assessment against these matters is provided in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Assessment against the matters set out in Section 59(1)(a) of the HNZPT Act

HNZPT Reference	Comment
Section 59(1)(a)(i) Historical and cultural heritage value of the archaeological site.	The historical and cultural heritage is assessed in section D6 of this report as having a no value. Archaeological Authority is being sought as a precaution. The Project does not seek to modify or disturb any recorded archaeological sites.
Section 59(1)(a)(ii) Purpose and principles of the NZHPT Act.	The Archaeological Assessment provided by Clough Associates considers that it is unlikely that any complex sites are located in the Quarry Development Area and that any adverse effects on archaeological values resulting from the proposed development are likely to be minor subject to the implementation of the mitigation measures provided. As such, it is considered that the Project will be consistent with the purpose and principles of the HNZPT Act.
Section 59(1)(a)(iii) Extent to which protection of the archaeological site prevents or restricts the reasonable future use of the Site for any lawful purpose.	The protection of an any unrecorded archaeological material found during land disturbance within the Quarry Development Area, will prevent Winstone from providing aggregate to the Auckland Region for the next 80 years. The National and Regional benefits of the Project are identified in Part A, Section A4.
Section 59(1)(a)(iv) Interests of any person directly affected by the decision of HNZPT.	No interest groups or persons have been identified as directly affected by a decision on this archaeological authority.
Section 59(1)(a)(v) Statutory acknowledgement that relates to the archaeological site or sites concerned	Ngati Tamaoho have statutory acknowledgement over the Site. No archaeological site will be modified or destroyed as part of the Substantive Application.
Section 59(1)(a)(vi) Relationship of Māori and their culture and traditions with their ancestral lands, water, sites, wāhi tūpuna, wāhi tapu, and other taonga	A shared Mana Whenua value is the protection of archaeological/cultural sites. No archaeological site will be modified or destroyed as part of the Substantive Application.

D8.3 HNZPT Act Section 47(1)(a)(ii) and (5)

75. As there are no recorded sites within the Site, therefore Section 47(1)(a)(ii) and (5) of the HNZPT Act are not engaged by the Project.

D8.4 Relevant Statement of General Policy Confirmed or Adopted

76. The Relevant Statement of General Policy referred to in FTAA Schedule 8, Clause 4(1)(d), relevant to the Hunua Quarry Development is 'The Administration of the Archaeological Provisions under the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014²'. The Archaeological Assessment provided by Clough Associates has provided information and assessment which accords with the general policy, and that appropriate consultation with relevant iwi authorities and HNZPT has been undertaken. Given this, it is considered that the Project is in accordance with this statement of general policy.

D9. Application for approval of person to carry out activity (cl 7)

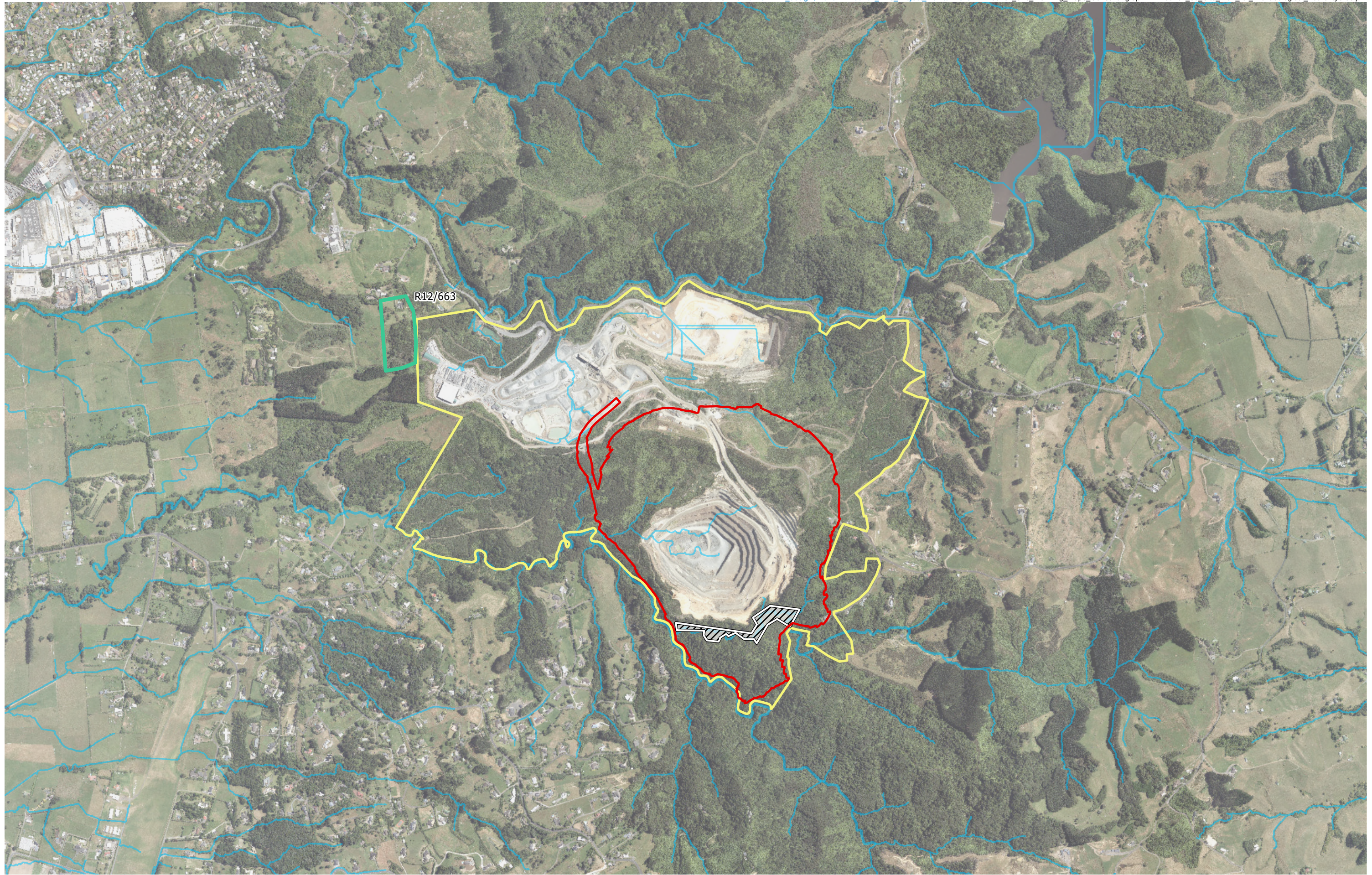
77. Included within this application is an application to approve the Project Archaeologist as the person nominated to undertake an activity under the authority.
78. Before deciding whether to approve an application for the Project Archaeologist to be the nominated person, it must first seek and have regard to a recommendation from HNZPT pursuant to cl 7(3) of Schedule 8 to the FTAA.
79. Such recommendations to be provided no later than 10 working days after receiving the request for the recommendation.
80. Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga must not recommend that the panel approve a person unless satisfied that the person:
- a. has sufficient skill and competency, is fully capable of ensuring that the proposed activity is carried out to the satisfaction of Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga, and has access to appropriate institutional and professional support and resources; and
 - b. in the case of a site of interest to Māori, –
 - i. has the requisite competencies for recognising and respecting Māori values; and
 - ii. has access to appropriate cultural support.
81. The Project Archaeologist meets those requirements, as demonstrated by the Archaeological Assessment and in Section D5.2.

² [hnz-archaeology-policy-2015-1.pdf](#)

D10. Conclusion

82. This report has been prepared to support the Hunua Quarry Development Substantive Application under the FTAA. The application adopts a precautionary approach to ensure that any potential unrecorded archaeological material encountered during the first three stages of development can be appropriately managed, thereby ensuring all necessary approvals are in place and avoiding delays during these stages.
83. The archaeological authority does not seek to modify or disturb any recorded archaeological site. Additionally, there are no recorded archaeological sites on within the Quarry Development Area. While the likelihood of encountering additional unrecorded archaeological material is considered low, the application includes provisions for archaeological monitoring and management across an area of the Quarry Development Area. The management measures are outlined in the Archaeological Management Plan and will be implemented by the Project Archaeologist.
84. The report concludes that the potential adverse effects on archaeological values are minor and overall acceptable. The application aligns with the purpose and principles of both the FTAA and the HNZPT Act.
85. Accordingly, this application seeks approval for an Archaeological Authority for a duration of 10 years to accommodate the first three stages of the Hunua Quarry Development including land disturbance and vegetation clearance.

Appendix D11.1: Site Plan for Archaeological Authority



Appendix D11.2: Archaeological Authority Conditions

PART H – ARCHAEOLOGICAL AUTHORITY CONDITIONS

Note: the archaeological authority conditions in Part H covers works within the “Areas where archaeological monitoring is required” shown on the Site Plan for Archeological Authority attached to the Archaeological Authority Report).

Draft Conditions of Authority

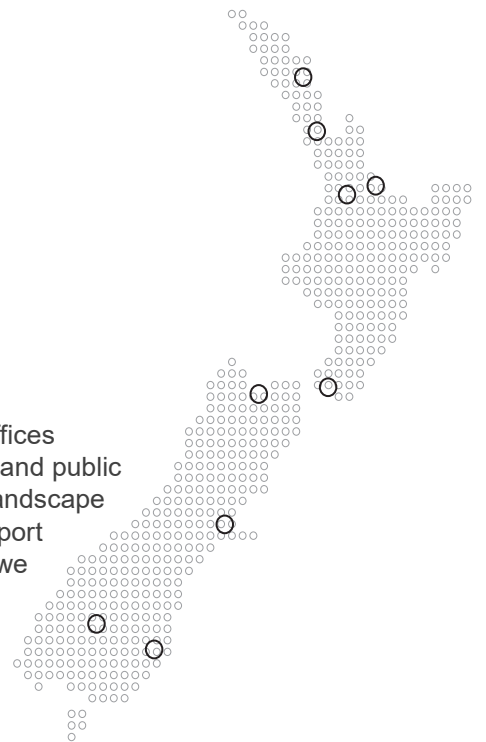
1. Prior to the start of works within the archaeological monitoring area, the authority holder must ensure that Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga is advised of the date when the work will begin. This advice must be provided at least 2 working days before work starts.
2. Ngāti Tamaoho, Ngāti te Ata, Te Ākitai Waiohua and Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki must be informed 2 working days before the start of the works within the archaeological monitoring area.
3. The authority holder must ensure that all contractors working on the Project are briefed on Site by the s45 approved person (who may appoint a person to carry out the briefing on their behalf) prior to any works commencing. The briefing must include the possibility of encountering archaeological evidence, how to identify possible archaeological sites during works, the archaeological work required by the conditions of this authority, and contractors’ responsibilities with regard to notification of the discovery of archaeological evidence (including stopping works and parties to notify).
4. The authority must be exercised in accordance with an Archaeological Management Plan attached to the substantive Fast-Track Approvals Act application. Any changes to the plan require the prior written agreement of Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga.
5. Works that may affect archaeological sites in the “Areas where archaeological monitoring is required” shown in the “Site Plan for Archaeological Authority” attached to the Archaeological Management Plan must be monitored by the s45 approved person. The approved person may appoint a person to carry out monitoring on their behalf and in accordance with the Archaeological Management Plan referred to in Condition 4.
6. Any archaeological evidence encountered during the exercise of this Authority must be investigated, recorded and analysed in accordance with current archaeological practice and in accordance with the New Zealand Archaeological Association Code of Ethics.
7. In addition to any tikanga agreed between the authority holder and Ngāti Tamaoho, Ngāti te Ata, Te Ākitai Waiohua and Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki, the following must apply:
 - (a) Access for mana whenua must be enabled in order to undertake tikanga consistent with any requirements of site safety.
 - (b) If any kōiwi (human remains) are encountered, all work should cease within 5 metres of the discovery. Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga, the New Zealand Police, and mana whenua must be advised immediately in accordance with Guidelines for Kōiwi Tangata/Human Remains (AGS8 2010) and no further work in the area may take place until future actions have been agreed by all parties.

- (c) Mana whenua must be informed if any possible taonga 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.
- (d) Mana whenua must be provided with a copy of any reports completed as a result of the archaeological work associated with this authority and give an opportunity to discuss them with the s45 approved person if required.
8. The authority holder must ensure that Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga is advised of the completion of the works within the archaeological monitoring area, within 2 working days of completion.
9. Ngāti Tamaoho, Ngāti te Ata, Te Ākitai Waiohua and Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki must be informed 2 working days after the finish of the works within the archaeological monitoring area.
10. That annually from the date of issue of this authority, the authority holder must submit to the Heritage New Zealand regional Archaeologist and Ngāti Tamaoho, Ngāti te Ata, Te Ākitai Waiohua and Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki, a written report containing the summary of the progress.
11. Within 20 working days of the completion of the works within the archaeological monitoring area associated with this authority, NZAA Site Records must be updated in ArchSite based on current archaeological practice.
12. Within 20 working days of the completion of the works within the archaeological monitoring area associated with this authority, the authority holder must ensure that an interim report completed to the satisfaction of Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga and following the Archaeological Report Guideline (AGS12 2023) is submitted to Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga for inclusion in the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Archaeological Reports Digital Library.
13. Within 12 months of the completion of the works within the archaeological monitoring area, the authority holder must ensure that a final report, completed to the satisfaction of Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga and following the Archaeological Report Guideline (AGS12 2023), is submitted to Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga for inclusion in the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Archaeological Reports Digital Library.

Advice note: *Digital copies of the final report must also be sent to; the NZAA Central Filekeeper, Auckland Museum, AC Heritage Unit, and Ngāti Tamaoho, Ngāti te Ata, Te Ākitai Waiohua and Ngāi Tai ki Tāmaki.*

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