

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT PLAN: QUEEN STREET WASTEWATER DIVERSION PART 3

Prepared for WSP New Zealand and Watercare Services Ltd

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By

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INTRODUCTION

Purpose

Watercare Services Limited ('Watercare') are proposing to upgrade the wastewater network within the upper catchment (southern) of Auckland City Centre. Part 3 of this project involves a new wastewater pipe being positioned under Queen Street, going from the intersection at Mayoral Drive to the intersection at Victoria Street (Figure 1). Temporary construction shafts for the tunnelling of the wastewater pipe will be excavated at the Mayoral Drive intersection, Wellesley Street intersection and Victoria Street intersection with associated construction support areas (CSA) (Figure 2). In addition, early connection works between Part 3 and Part 4 will require a temporary shaft (P4MH4) in the Greys Avenue carpark and a tunnel to the Mayoral Drive TBM launch site (Figure 3). Once tunnelling works are completed, the four shafts will be back filled and converted to manholes. The CSA for the tunnelling will be in the carpark at 38 Greys Avenue and 329 Queen Street (Figure 3). Network utility relocation works will be required around the shafts, including potholing and trenching, and trenching to connect local wastewater lines into the Queen Street/Wellesley Street shaft will also be required.

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

Macready, S. August 2023. Queen Street Wastewater Diversion Part 3: Archaeological Assessment. Clough & Associates report for WSP New Zealand and Watercare Services Ltd.

The assessment established that the proposed works will have no known effects on archaeological values. However, there is potential to expose and impact on subsurface archaeological remains relating to early infrastructure and possibly rubbish dumping within the road reserves during potholing, trenching and initial shaft construction works. There is also potential to impact on subsurface archaeological remains within the Greys Avenue carpark, where two archaeological sites are recorded. One is the buried and channelled Waihorotiu Stream which runs through Myers Park and into the Greys Avenue CSA (site R11/2017), which may be affected by shaft P4MH4. The other is the recorded location of 19th century businesses (R11/1936) in the western side of the Greys Avenue CSA, where levelling earthworks are proposed for the CSA. It is not known if any remains of site R11/1936 have survived later modifications, but there is potential for deep features such as a basement floor or well to be exposed by the earthworks. It was recommended that all surface works around the four shafts and levelling works within the Greys Avenue CSA were monitored to establish whether archaeological remains were present

An application for a general Authority under section 44(a) of the Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga Act 2014 (HNZPTA) is therefore being made prior to the start of works. This will ensure that if any remains are exposed during the proposed works appropriate action can be taken and any delays will be minimised.

This archaeological management plan outlines the procedures to be followed during archaeological monitoring of surface earthworks in the recommended areas (Figure 1) and procedures for recording any archaeological evidence before it is modified or destroyed. It also provides protocols for the exposure of archaeological remains including koiwi tangata (human remains) or taonga (Māori 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

The historical association of the general area with Mana Whenua is evident from the recorded sites, traditional histories and known Māori place names. There is a scheduled Site and Place of Significance to Mana Whenua (Horotiu Stream) in close proximity to the Queen Street/Victoria Street Shaft, and another (Horotiu) in the vicinity of the Town Hall. The latter commemorates a former pa/village overlooking the Waihorotiu Stream. A whalebone mere was recovered at considerable depth during the construction of the Civic Theatre in 1929, and evidence of Māori gardening was found under infilling during the construction of the building at 205 Queen Street – rare finds reflecting the city centre's pre-European history and in particular Māori settlement on the banks of the Waihorotiu.

Archaeological remains of Māori settlement are not expected to be exposed by the proposed surface works, but protocols are provided that must be adhered to if archaeological remains of Māori origin are encountered. In carrying out the requirements of the authority the archaeologists will be guided by the Iwi representatives in matters of tikanga.

Consultation with Mana Whenua has been undertaken by Watercare and contact details for representatives of iwi that have an interest in the project area are provided in this document.

Watercare 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.

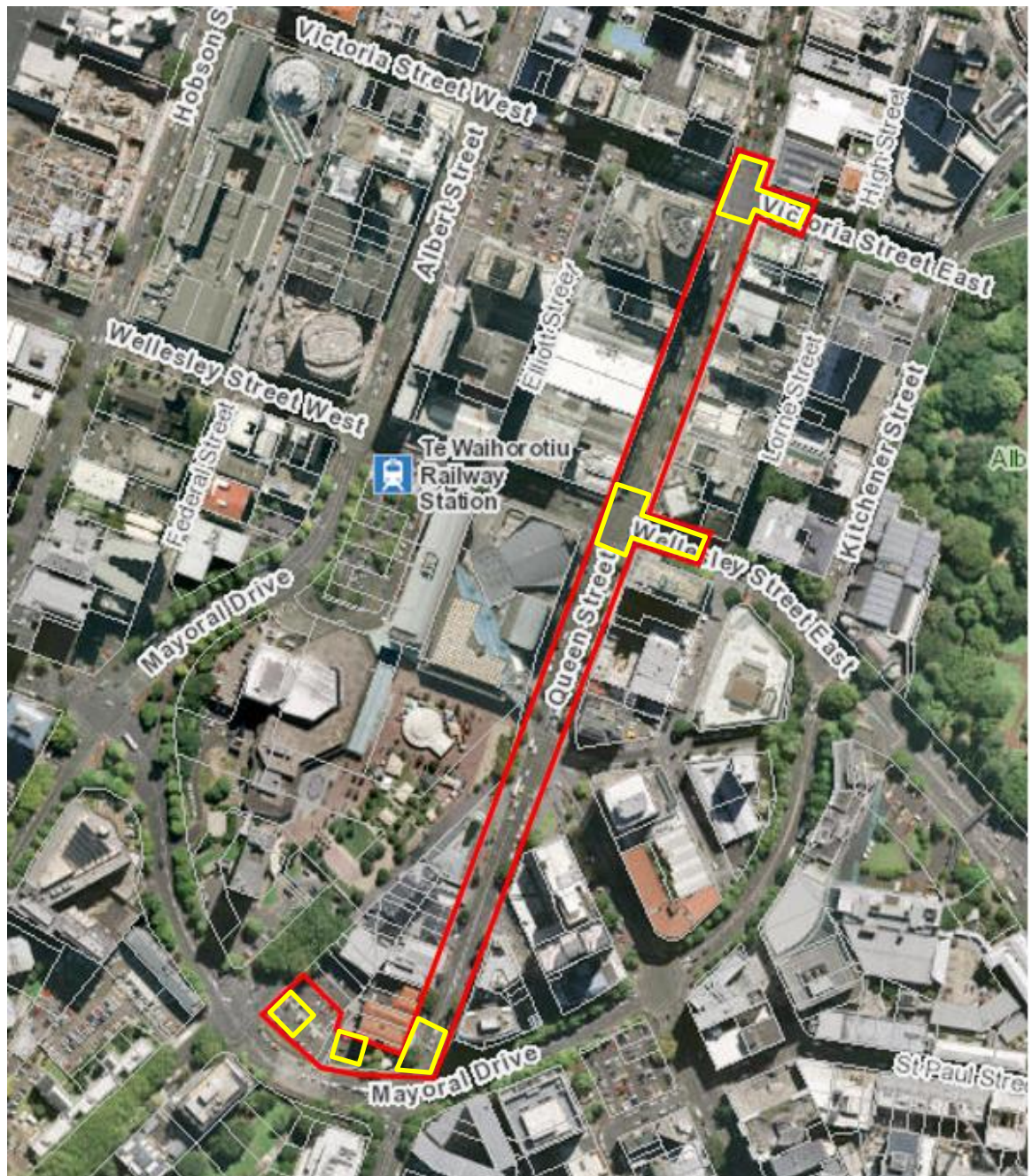


Figure 1. Location of proposed Part 3 wastewater diversion works (red outline) and areas within which any surface works (potholing, trenching, shaft construction, levelling) must be monitored by an Archaeologist are outlined in yellow



Figure 2. Locations of Queen Street/Mayoral Drive Shaft and CSA (left), Queen Street/Wellesley Street Shaft and CSA (centre) and Queen Street/Mayoral Drive Shaft and CSA (right)

Figure 3. Left: Greys Avenue CSA during tunnelling works, with red outline showing area where levelling earthworks will be required. Right: location of Shaft P4MH4 in Greys Avenue carpark (green square)



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 all preliminary excavations required for the project in the areas shown on Figure 1 will be carried out by a qualified Archaeologist, to determine whether pre-1900 archaeological remains are present.
2. 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.
3. If in situ archaeological features or deposits are identified during monitoring, the Archaeologist will stop works in the immediate vicinity by notifying the Contractor.
4. 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. A representative sample of any artefacts exposed will be retained for analysis and their positions marked on the site plan.
5. Additional Archaeologists will be brought to site as required to assist in the monitoring, recording and sampling.
6. 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.
7. 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.
8. 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.

9. If archaeological remains relating to Māori occupation are exposed, the Project Archaeologist will inform the appropriate Iwi representatives.
10. If human bone (kōiwi 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 temporarily 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 temporarily 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 Māori occupation the appropriate Iwi representatives will be informed by the Archaeologist prior to investigation.
6. If human bone (kōiwi 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 (kōiwi 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 kōiwi 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 Kōiwi Tangata Human Remains* (2014).
8. Activity in that place can recommence as soon the bones have been reinterred or removed and authorisation has been obtained from Heritage NZ.

Protocols Relating to Taonga (Māori Artefacts)

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

Post-Earthworks Phase

1. Any artefacts recovered and samples taken will be analysed and recorded by the appropriate specialists.
2. Any Māori 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

Glen Farley will direct the project as the Section 45 archaeologist. Fieldwork will be carried out by him or under his supervision. The archaeological team will include some or all of the following:

Name	Role	Responsibility
Glen Farley, MA	S45 Archaeologist	Overall direction of project
Jennifer Low, MA	Archaeologist	Monitoring, recording
Kirstin Roth, MArchP	Archaeologist	Monitoring, recording
Aaron Apfel, MA	Archaeologist	Monitoring, recording
Tom Clough-Macready, BA	Archaeologist	Monitoring, recording

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

Contact Details

Project Archaeologist	Glen Farley: 0210775439, glenfarley@clough.co.nz Rod Clough: (09) 8141946 or 0274850059, heritage@clough.co.nz
Heritage NZ Regional Archaeologist	Kurt Bennett: (09) 307 9933, KBennett@heritage.org.nz Greg Walter: (09) 3079924, GWalter@heritage.org.nz
Auckland Council Heritage	Chris Mallows (Cultural Heritage Implementation Team Leader): 021807384, Chris.Mallows@aucklandcouncil.govt.nz
Iwi Representatives	Geoff Cook, Ngāti Maru, 021909170, geoff@ngatimaru.iwi.nz Jeff Lee, Te Ākitai Waiohua, 0272066158, kaitaiki@teakitai.com , teteconsultancy@gmail.com Michael Baker, Ngāti Whanaunga, 0211067117, mbaker@ngaatiwhanaunga.maori.nz Tame Te Rangi, Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Whātua, 0274702921, tame.terangi@ngatiwhatua.iwi.nz Paulette, Te Patukirikiri, paulette@patukirikiri.co.nz Andrew Brown, Ngāti Whātua Ōrakei, andrewb@ngatiwhatuaorakei.com Nick Hawke, 021617749, nickh@nwo.iwi.nz Kowhai Olsen, Te Ahiwaru Waiohua, 0223557233, kowhaiolsen@makauramaoritrust.co.nz

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 0.5 days within each area where remains are found, 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 kōiwi 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 Māori 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

Watercare 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 1.
3. To comply with the protocols above if archaeological sites, kōiwi or taonga (pp.6-7) 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 (Māori 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 Māori Land Court for resolution.